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This is the documentation for Espressif IoT Development Framework (esp-idf). ESP-IDF is the official development framework for the ESP32, ESP32-S and ESP32-C Series SoCs.

This document describes using ESP-IDF with the ESP32-C3 SoC.

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<th>H/W Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API Guides</td>
<td>Contribute</td>
<td>Resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1

Get Started

This document is intended to help you set up the software development environment for the hardware based on the ESP32-C3 chip by Espressif. After that, a simple example will show you how to use ESP-IDF (Espressif IoT Development Framework) for menu configuration, then for building and flashing firmware onto an ESP32-C3 board.

Note: This is documentation for the master branch (latest version) of ESP-IDF. This version is under continual development. Stable version documentation is available, as well as other ESP-IDF Versions.

1.1 Introduction

ESP32-C3 is a system on a chip that integrates the following features:

- Wi-Fi (2.4 GHz band)
- Bluetooth Low Energy
- High performance 32-bit RISC-V single-core processor
- Multiple peripherals
- Built-in security hardware

Powered by 40 nm technology, ESP32-C3 provides a robust, highly integrated platform, which helps meet the continuous demands for efficient power usage, compact design, security, high performance, and reliability.

Espressif provides basic hardware and software resources to help application developers realize their ideas using the ESP32-C3 series hardware. The software development framework by Espressif is intended for development of Internet-of-Things (IoT) applications with Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, power management and several other system features.

1.2 What You Need

1.2.1 Hardware

- An ESP32-C3 board.
- USB cable - USB A / micro USB B.
- Computer running Windows, Linux, or macOS.

Note: Currently, some of the development boards are using USB Type C connectors. Be sure you have the correct cable to connect your board!
Chapter 1. Get Started

If you have one of ESP32-C3 official development boards listed below, you can click on the link to learn more about the hardware.

**ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1**

This user guide will help you get started with ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 and will also provide more in-depth information. ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 is an entry-level development board based on ESP32-C3-MINI-1, a module named for its small size. This board integrates complete Wi-Fi and Bluetooth LE functions.

Most of the I/O pins on the ESP32-C3-MINI-1 module are broken out to the pin headers on both sides of this board for easy interfacing. Developers can either connect peripherals with jumper wires or mount ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 on a breadboard.

![ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1](image)

**Fig. 1: ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1**

The document consists of the following major sections:

- **Getting Started**: Overview of ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 and hardware/software setup instructions to get started.
- **Hardware Reference**: More detailed information about the ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1’s hardware.
- **Hardware Revision Details**: Revision history, known issues, and links to user guides for previous versions (if any) of ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1.
- **Related Documents**: Links to related documentation.

**Getting Started**  This section provides a brief introduction of ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1, instructions on how to do the initial hardware setup and how to flash firmware onto it.

**Description of Components**  The key components of the board are described in a counter-clockwise direction.
### Key Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP32-C3-MINI-1</td>
<td>ESP32-C3-MINI-1 is a general-purpose Wi-Fi and Bluetooth LE combo module that comes with a PCB antenna. At the core of this module is ESP32-C3FN4, a chip that has an embedded flash of 4 MB. Since flash is packaged in the ESP32-C3FN4 chip, rather than integrated into the module, ESP32-C3-MINI-1 has a smaller package size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V to 3.3 V LDO</td>
<td>Power regulator that converts a 5 V supply into a 3.3 V output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V Power On LED</td>
<td>Turns on when the USB power is connected to the board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin Headers</td>
<td>All available GPIO pins (except for the SPI bus for flash) are broken out to the pin headers on the board. For details, please see Header Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot Button</td>
<td>Download button. Holding down Boot and then pressing Reset initiates Firmware Download mode for downloading firmware through the serial port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-USB Port</td>
<td>USB interface. Power supply for the board as well as the communication interface between a computer and the ESP32-C3FN4 chip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset Button</td>
<td>Press this button to restart the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB-to-UART Bridge</td>
<td>Single USB-UART bridge chip provides transfer rates up to 3 Mbps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGB LED</td>
<td>Addressable RGB LED, driven by GPIO8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Start Application Development

Before powering up your ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1, please make sure that it is in good condition with no obvious signs of damage.

### Required Hardware

- ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1
- USB 2.0 cable (Standard-A to Micro-B)
- Computer running Windows, Linux, or macOS

### Note

Be sure to use an appropriate USB cable. Some cables are for charging only and do not provide the needed data lines nor work for programming the boards.
Software Setup  Please proceed to Get Started, where Section Installation will quickly help you set up the development environment and then flash an application example onto your ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1.

Contents and Packaging

Retail Orders  If you order one or several samples, each ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 comes in an individual package in either antistatic bag or any packaging depending on your retailer. For retail orders, please go to https://www.espressif.com/en/contact-us/get-samples.

Wholesale Orders  If you order in bulk, the boards come in large cardboard boxes. For wholesale orders, please go to https://www.espressif.com/en/contact-us/sales-questions.

Hardware Reference

Block Diagram  The block diagram below shows the components of ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 and their interconnections.

Power Supply Options  There are three mutually exclusive ways to provide power to the board:

- Micro-USB Port, default power supply
- 5V and GND pin headers
- 3V3 and GND pin headers

It is recommended to use the first option: Micro-USB Port.

Header Block  The two tables below provide the Name and Function of the pin headers on both sides of the board (J1 and J3). The pin header names are shown in ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 - front. The numbering is the same as in the ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 Schematic (PDF).
### Pin Layout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J1 No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3V3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3.3 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3V3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3.3 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IO2</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO2*, ADC1_CH2, FSPIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IO3</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO3, ADC1_CH3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RST</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>CHIP_PU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>IO0</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO0, ADC1_CH0, XTAL_32K_P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>IO1</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO1, ADC1_CH1, XTAL_32K_N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>IO10</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO10, FSPICS0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>5V</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>5V</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J3 No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO21, U0TXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RX</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO20, U0RXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IO9</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IO8</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO8*, RGB LED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>IO7</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO7, FSPID_MTDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>IO6</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO6, FSPICLK, MTCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>IO5</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO5, ADC2_CH0, FSPIWP, MTDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>IO4</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO4, ADC1_CH4, FSPIHD, MTMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>IO18</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO18, USB_D-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>IO19</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO19, USB_D+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HARDWARE REVISION DETAILS**

No previous versions available.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- Build Secure and Cost-effective Connected Devices with ESP32-C3
- ESP32-C3 Datasheet (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-MINI-1 Datasheet (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 Schematic (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 PCB Layout (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 Dimensions (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-DevKitM-1 Dimensions source file (DXF) - You can view it with Autodesk Viewer online

For further design documentation for the board, please contact us at sales@espressif.com.

---

1. P: Power supply; I: Input; O: Output; T: High impedance.
2. GPIO2, GPIO8, and GPIO9 are strapping pins of the ESP32-C3FN4 chip. These pins are used to control several chip functions depending on binary voltage values applied to the pins during chip power-up or system reset. For description and application of the strapping pins, please refer to Section Strapping Pins in ESP32-C3 Datasheet.
This user guide will help you get started with ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 and will also provide more in-depth information. ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 is an entry-level development board based on ESP32-C3-WROOM-02, a general-purpose module with 4 MB SPI flash. This board integrates complete Wi-Fi and Bluetooth LE functions.

Most of the I/O pins are broken out to the pin headers on both sides for easy interfacing. Developers can either connect peripherals with jumper wires or mount ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 on a breadboard.

The document consists of the following major sections:

- **Getting Started**: Overview of ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 and hardware/software setup instructions to get started.
- **Hardware Reference**: More detailed information about the ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02’s hardware.
- **Hardware Revision Details**: Revision history, known issues, and links to user guides for previous versions (if any) of ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02.
- **Related Documents**: Links to related documentation.

**Getting Started**

This section provides a brief introduction of ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02, instructions on how to do the initial hardware setup and how to flash firmware onto it.

**Description of Components**

The key components of the board are described in a counter-clockwise direction.
Chapter 1. Get Started

Fig. 5: ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02

Fig. 6: ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 - front
Chapter 1. Get Started

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP32-C3-WROOM-02</td>
<td>ESP32-C3-WROOM-02 from Espressif is a powerful and general-purpose module that offers Wi-Fi and Bluetooth LE coexistence. It has a PCB antenna and a 4 MB SPI flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V to 3.3 V LDO</td>
<td>Power regulator that converts a 5 V supply into a 3.3 V output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V Power On LED</td>
<td>Turns on when the USB power is connected to the board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin Headers</td>
<td>All available GPIO pins (except for the SPI bus for flash) are broken out to the pin headers on the board. For details, please see Header Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot Button</td>
<td>Download button. Holding down Boot and then pressing Reset initiates Firmware Download mode for downloading firmware through the serial port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-USB Port</td>
<td>USB interface. Power supply for the board as well as the communication interface between a computer and the ESP32-C3 chip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset Button</td>
<td>Press this button to restart the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB-to-UART Bridge</td>
<td>Single USB-to-UART bridge chip provides transfer rates up to 3 Mbps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGB LED</td>
<td>Addressable RGB LED, driven by GPIO8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Start Application Development  Before powering up your ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02, please make sure that it is in good condition with no obvious signs of damage.

Required Hardware

- ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02
- USB 2.0 cable (Standard-A to Micro-B)
- Computer running Windows, Linux, or macOS

Note: Be sure to use an appropriate USB cable. Some cables are for charging only and do not provide the needed data lines nor work for programming the boards.

Software Setup  Please proceed to Get Started, where Section Installation will quickly help you set up the development environment and then flash an application example into your ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02.

Contents and Packaging

Retail orders  If you order a few samples, each ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 comes in an individual package in either antistatic bag or any packaging depending on your retailer.


Wholesale Orders  If you order in bulk, the boards come in large cardboard boxes.

For wholesale orders, please go to https://www.espressif.com/en/contact-us/sales-questions.

Hardware Reference

Block Diagram  The block diagram below shows the components of ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 and their interconnections.
Power Supply Options

There are three mutually exclusive ways to provide power to the board:

- Micro-USB Port, default power supply
- 5V and GND pin headers
- 3V3 and GND pin headers

It is recommended to use the first option: Micro-USB Port.

Header Block

The two tables below provide the Name and Function of the pin headers on both sides of the board (J1 and J3). The pin header names are shown in ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 front. The numbering is the same as in the ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 Schematic (PDF).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3V3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3.3 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3V3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3.3 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RST</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>CHIP_PU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO4, ADC1_CH4, FSPIHD, MTMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO5, ADC2_CH0, FSPIWP, MTDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO6, FSPICLK, MTCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO7, FSPID, MTDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO8*, RGB LED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>5V</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>5V</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5 V power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 P: Power supply; I: Input; O: Output; T: High impedance.
2 GPIO2, GPIO8, and GPIO9 are strapping pins of the ESP32-C3 chip. These pins are used to control several chip functions depending on binary voltage values applied to the pins during chip power-up or system reset. For description and application of the strapping pins, please refer to Section Strapping Pins in ESP32-C3 Datasheet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO00, ADC1_CH0, XTAL_32K_P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO1, ADC1_CH1, XTAL_32K_N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO2*, ADC1_CH2, FSPIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO3, ADC1_CH3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO10, FSPICS0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>RX</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO20, U0RXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO21, U0TXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>I/O/T</td>
<td>GPIO19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 8: ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 Pin Layout (click to enlarge)

**Pin Layout**

**Hardware Revision Details** No previous versions available.

**Related Documents**

- Build Secure and Cost-effective Connected Devices with ESP32-C3
- ESP32-C3 Datasheet (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-WROOM-02 Datasheet (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 Schematic (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 PCB Layout (PDF)
- ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 Dimensions (PDF)
**Chapter 1. Get Started**

- **ESP32-C3-DevKitC-02 Dimensions source file (DXF)** - You can view it with [Autodesk Viewer](https://www.autodesk.com) online.

For further design documentation for the board, please contact us at sales@espressif.com.

### 1.2.2 Software

To start using ESP-IDF on **ESP32-C3**, install the following software:

- **Toolchain** to compile code for ESP32-C3
- **Build tools** - CMake and Ninja to build a full **Application** for ESP32-C3
- **ESP-IDF** that essentially contains API (software libraries and source code) for ESP32-C3 and scripts to operate the **Toolchain**

### 1.3 Installation

To install all the required software, we offer some different ways to facilitate this task. Choose from one of the available options.

#### 1.3.1 IDE

**Note:** We highly recommend installing the ESP-IDF through your favorite IDE.

- Eclipse Plugin
- VSCode Extension
1.3.2 Manual Installation

For the manual procedure, please select according to your operating system.

Standard Setup of Toolchain for Windows

Introduction ESP-IDF requires some prerequisite tools to be installed so you can build firmware for supported chips. The prerequisite tools include Python, Git, cross-compilers, CMake and Ninja build tools.

For this Getting Started we’re going to use the Command Prompt, but after ESP-IDF is installed you can use Eclipse Plugin or another graphical IDE with CMake support instead.

Note: Limitations: - The installation path of ESP-IDF and ESP-IDF Tools must not be longer than 90 characters. Too long installation paths might result in a failed build. - The installation path of Python or ESP-IDF must not contain white spaces or parentheses. - The installation path of Python or ESP-IDF should not contain special characters (non-ASCII) unless the operating system is configured with “Unicode UTF-8” support.

System Administrator can enable the support via Control Panel - Change date, time, or number formats - Administrative tab - Change system locale - check the option “Beta: Use Unicode UTF-8 for worldwide language support” - Ok and reboot the computer.

ESP-IDF Tools Installer The easiest way to install ESP-IDF’s prerequisites is to download one of ESP-IDF Tools Installers.

What is the usecase for Online and Offline Installer Online Installer is very small and allows the installation of all available releases of ESP-IDF. The installer will download only necessary dependencies including Git For Windows during the installation process. The installer stores downloaded files in the cache directory $userprofile%\. espressif

Offline Installer does not require any network connection. The installer contains all required dependencies including Git For Windows.

Components of the installation The installer deploys the following components:

- Embedded Python
- Cross-compilers
- OpenOCD
- CMake and Ninja build tools
- ESP-IDF
The installer also allows reusing the existing directory with ESP-IDF. The recommended directory is `%userprofile%\Desktop\esp-idf` where `%userprofile%` is your home directory.

**Launching ESP-IDF Environment** At the end of the installation process you can check out option Run ESP-IDF PowerShell Environment or Run ESP-IDF Command Prompt (cmd.exe). The installer will launch ESP-IDF environment in selected prompt.

Run ESP-IDF PowerShell Environment:

![Completing the ESP-IDF Tools Setup Wizard with Run ESP-IDF PowerShell Environment](image)

Fig. 9: Completing the ESP-IDF Tools Setup Wizard with Run ESP-IDF PowerShell Environment

Run ESP-IDF Command Prompt (cmd.exe):

Using the Command Prompt For the remaining Getting Started steps, we’re going to use the Windows Command Prompt.

ESP-IDF Tools Installer also creates a shortcut in the Start menu to launch the ESP-IDF Command Prompt. This shortcut launches the Command Prompt (cmd.exe) and runs `export.bat` script to set up the environment variables (PATH, IDF_PATH and others). Inside this command prompt, all the installed tools are available.

Note that this shortcut is specific to the ESP-IDF directory selected in the ESP-IDF Tools Installer. If you have multiple ESP-IDF directories on the computer (for example, to work with different versions of ESP-IDF), you have two options to use them:

1. Create a copy of the shortcut created by the ESP-IDF Tools Installer, and change the working directory of the new shortcut to the ESP-IDF directory you wish to use.
2. Alternatively, run `cmd.exe`, then change to the ESP-IDF directory you wish to use, and run `export.bat`. Note that unlike the previous option, this way requires Python and Git to be present in PATH. If you get errors related to Python or Git not being found, use the first option.
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Fig. 10: ESP-IDF PowerShell

Fig. 11: Completing the ESP-IDF Tools Setup Wizard with Run ESP-IDF Command Prompt (cmd.exe)
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Fig. 12: ESP-IDF Command Prompt

Using Python in C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\Python 3.7.8
Using Git in C:\Users\test\Git\cmd\git version 2.30.0.windows.1
Setting IDF_PATH: C:\Users\test\esp\esp-idf

Adding ESP-IDF tools to PATH...
C:\Users\test\esp\esp32-elf\esp-2020r3-8.4.0\xtensa-esp32-elf\bin
C:\Users\test\esp32s2-elf\bin
C:\Users\test\esp32s3-elf\bin
C:\Users\test\riscv32-esp-elf\1.24.0.123_64eb9ff-8.4.0\riscv32-elf\bin
C:\Users\test\esp32ulp-elf\2.28.51-esp-20191205\esp32ulp-elf\f-binutils\bin
C:\Users\test\esp32ulp-elf\2.28.51-esp-20191205\esp32ulp-elf\p-binutils\bin
C:\Users\test\cmake\3.16.4\bin
C:\Users\test\openocd-esp32\v0.10.0-esp32-20200709\openocd-esp32\bin
C:\Users\test\ninja\1.10.0\C:\Users\test\idf-exe\1.0.1\C:\Users\test\esp\esp-idf\scripts
C:\Users\test\esp\esp-idf\tools

Checking if Python packages are up to date...
Python requirements from C:\Users\test\esp\esp-idf\requirements.txt are satisfied.

Done! You can now compile ESP-IDF projects.
Go to the project directory and run:

idf.py build

C:\Users\test\esp\esp-idf>
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First Steps on ESP-IDF  Now since all requirements are met, the next topic will guide you on how to start your first project.

This guide will help you on the first steps using ESP-IDF. Follow this guide to start a new project on the ESP32-C3 and build, flash, and monitor the device output.

Note: If you have not yet installed ESP-IDF, please go to Installation and follow the instruction in order to get all the software needed to use this guide.

Start a Project  Now you are ready to prepare your application for ESP32-C3. You can start with get-started/hello_world project from examples directory in ESP-IDF.

Important: The ESP-IDF build system does not support spaces in the paths to either ESP-IDF or to projects.

Copy the project get-started/hello_world to ~/esp directory:

```
  cd %userprofile%\esp
  xcopy /e /i %IDF_PATH%\examples\get-started\hello_world hello_world
```

Note: There is a range of example projects in the examples directory in ESP-IDF. You can copy any project in the same way as presented above and run it. It is also possible to build examples in-place without copying them first.

Connect Your Device  Now connect your ESP32-C3 board to the computer and check under which serial port the board is visible.

Serial port names start with COM in Windows.

If you are not sure how to check the serial port name, please refer to Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3 for full details.

Note: Keep the port name handy as you will need it in the next steps.

Configure Your Project  Navigate to your hello_world directory, set ESP32-C3 as the target, and run the project configuration utility menuconfig.

Windows

```
  cd %userprofile%\esp\hello_world
  idf.py set-target esp32c3
  idf.py menuconfig
```

After opening a new project, you should first set the target with idf.py set-target esp32c3. Note that existing builds and configurations in the project, if any, will be cleared and initialized in this process. The target may be saved in the environment variable to skip this step at all. See Select the Target Chip: set-target for additional information.

If the previous steps have been done correctly, the following menu appears:

You are using this menu to set up project specific variables, e.g., Wi-Fi network name and password, the processor speed, etc. Setting up the project with menuconfig may be skipped for “hello_world”, since this example runs with default configuration.
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Fig. 13: Project configuration - Home window

Note: The colors of the menu could be different in your terminal. You can change the appearance with the option --style. Please run idf.py menuconfig --help for further information.

Build the Project

Build the project by running:

```
idf.py build
```

This command will compile the application and all ESP-IDF components, then it will generate the bootloader, partition table, and application binaries.

```
$ idf.py build
Running cmake in directory /path/to/hello_world/build
Executing "cmake -G Ninja --warn-uninitialized /path/to/hello_world"...
Warn about uninitialized values.
-- Found Git: /usr/bin/git (found version "2.17.0")
-- Building empty aws_iot component due to configuration
-- Component names: ...
-- Component paths: ...

... (more lines of build system output)

[527/527] Generating hello_world.bin
esptool.py v2.3.1
Project build complete. To flash, run this command:
../../../.components/esptool_py/esptool/esptool.py -p (PORT) -b 921600 write_flash -
--flash_mode dio --flash_size detect --flash_freq 40m 0x10000 build/hello_world.
--bin build 0x10000 build/bootloader/bootloader.bin 0x8000 build/partition_table/
--partition-table.bin
or run 'idf.py -p PORT flash'
```

If there are no errors, the build will finish by generating the firmware binary .bin files.

Flash onto the Device

To flash the binaries that you just built for the ESP32-C3 in the previous step, you need to run the following command:
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idf.py -p PORT flash

Replace PORT with your ESP32-C3 board’s USB port name. If the PORT is not defined, the idf.py will try to connect automatically using the available USB ports.

For more information on idf.py arguments, see idf.py.

Note: The option flash automatically builds and flashes the project, so running idf.py build is not necessary.

Encountered Issues While Flashing? See this Flashing Troubleshooting page or Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3 for more detailed information.

Normal Operation

When flashing, you will see the output log similar to the following:

```
...
esptool.py --chip esp32c3 -p /dev/ttyUSB0 -b 460800 --before=default_reset --after=hard_reset write_flash --flash_mode dio --flash_freq 80m --flash_size 2MB -0x8000 partition_table/partition-table.bin 0x0 bootloader/bootloader.bin 0x10000 hello_world.bin
esptool.py v3.0
Serial port /dev/ttyUSB0
Connecting.... Chip is ESP32-C3
Features: Wi-Fi
Crystal is 40MHz
MAC: 7c:df:a1:40:02:a4
Uploading stub...
Running stub...
Stub running...
Changing baud rate to 460800
Changed.
Configuring flash size...
Compressed 3072 bytes to 103...
Writing at 0x00000000... (100 %)
Wrote 3072 bytes (103 compressed) at 0x00000000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 4238.1 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 18960 bytes to 11311...
Writing at 0x00000000... (100 %)
Wrote 18960 bytes (11311 compressed) at 0x00000000 in 0.3 seconds (effective 584.9 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 145520 bytes to 71984...
Writing at 0x00000000... (20 %)
Writing at 0x00010000... (40 %)
Writing at 0x00018000... (60 %)
Writing at 0x0001c000... (80 %)
Writing at 0x00020000... (100 %)
Wrote 145520 bytes (71984 compressed) at 0x00010000 in 2.3 seconds (effective 504.4 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
Done
```

If there are no issues by the end of the flash process, the board will reboot and start up the “hello_world” application.

If you’d like to use the Eclipse or VS Code IDE instead of running idf.py, check out Eclipse Plugin, VSCode Extension.
Monitor the Output  
To check if “hello_world” is indeed running, type idf.py -p PORT monitor (Do not forget to replace PORT with your serial port name).

This command launches the **IDF Monitor** application:

```
$ idf.py -p <PORT> monitor
Running idf_monitor in directory [...]/esp/hello_world/build
Executing "python [...]/esp-idf/tools/idf_monitor.py -b 115200 [...]/esp/hello_world/build/hello_world.elf"...
--- idf_monitor on <PORT> 115200 ---
--- Quit: Ctrl+] | Menu: Ctrl+T | Help: Ctrl+T followed by Ctrl+H ---
ets Jun 8 2016 00:22:57
rst:0x1 (POWERON_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
... idf_monitor on <PORT> 115200 ---
... Hello world!
... Restarting in 10 seconds...
... This is esp32c3 chip with 1 CPU core(s), WiFi/BLE, silicon revision 0, 2MB...
--- external flash
Minimum free heap size: 337332 bytes
... Restarting in 9 seconds...
... Restarting in 8 seconds...
... Restarting in 7 seconds...
```

After startup and diagnostic logs scroll up, you should see “Hello world!” printed out by the application.

To exit IDF monitor use the shortcut Ctrl+].

**Note:** You can combine building, flashing and monitoring into one step by running:

```
idf.py -p PORT flash monitor
```

See also:

- **IDF Monitor** for handy shortcuts and more details on using IDF monitor.
- idf.py for a full reference of idf.py commands and options.

**That’s all that you need to get started with ESP32-C3!**

Now you are ready to try some other examples, or go straight to developing your own applications.

**Important:** Some of examples do not support ESP32-C3 because required hardware is not included in ESP32-C3 so it cannot be supported.

If building an example, please check the README file for the Supported Targets table. If this is present including ESP32-C3 target, or the table does not exist at all, the example will work on ESP32-C3.

**Additional Tips**

**Permission issues /dev/ttyUSB0**  
With some Linux distributions, you may get the **Failed to open port /dev/ttyUSB0** error message when flashing the ESP32-C3. *This can be solved by adding the current user to the dialout group.*
**Python compatibility** ESP-IDF supports Python 3.7 or newer. It is recommended to upgrade your operating system to a recent version satisfying this requirement. Other options include the installation of Python from sources or the use of a Python version management system such as pyenv.

**Flash Erase** Erasing the flash is also possible. To erase the entire flash memory you can run the following command:

```
idf.py -p PORT erase-flash
```

For erasing the OTA data, if present, you can run this command:

```
idf.py -p PORT erase-otadata
```

The flash erase command can take a while to be done. Do not disconnect your device while the flash erasing is in progress.

**Related Documents** For advanced users who want to customize the install process:

- Updating ESP-IDF tools on Windows
- Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3
- Eclipse Plugin
- VSCode Extension
- IDF Monitor

**Updating ESP-IDF tools on Windows**

**Install ESP-IDF tools using a script** From the Windows Command Prompt, change to the directory where ESP-IDF is installed. Then run:

```
install.bat
```

For Powershell, change to the directory where ESP-IDF is installed. Then run:

```
install.ps1
```

This will download and install the tools necessary to use ESP-IDF. If the specific version of the tool is already installed, no action will be taken. The tools are downloaded and installed into a directory specified during ESP-IDF Tools Installer process. By default, this is

```
C:\Users\username\.espressif
```

**Add ESP-IDF tools to PATH using an export script** ESP-IDF tools installer creates a Start menu shortcut for “ESP-IDF Command Prompt”. This shortcut opens a Command Prompt window where all the tools are already available.

In some cases, you may want to work with ESP-IDF in a Command Prompt window which wasn’t started using that shortcut. If this is the case, follow the instructions below to add ESP-IDF tools to PATH.

In the command prompt where you need to use ESP-IDF, change to the directory where ESP-IDF is installed, then execute export.bat:

```
cd %userprofile%/esp/esp-idf
export.bat
```

Alternatively in the Powershell where you need to use ESP-IDF, change to the directory where ESP-IDF is installed, then execute export.ps1:

```
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
export.ps1
```

When this is done, the tools will be available in this command prompt.
Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3

Establishing a serial connection with the ESP32-C3 target device could be done using USB-to-UART bridge or USB peripheral supported in ESP32-C3.

Some development boards have the USB-to-UART bridge installed. If a board does not have a bridge then an external bridge may be used.

Supported USB Peripheral  The ESP32-C3 supports the USB peripheral. In this case, the USB-to-UART bridge is not needed and the device can be flashed directly.

![Diagram of SoC with Supported USB](image1)

**Fig. 14: SoC with Supported USB**

Apart from the USB peripheral, some development boards also include the USB-to-UART bridge.

**USB-to-UART Bridge on Development Board**  For boards with an installed USB-to-UART bridge, the connection between the personal computer and the bridge is USB and between the bridge and ESP32-C3 is UART.

![Diagram of Development Board with USB-to-UART Bridge](image2)

**Fig. 15: Development Board with USB-to-UART Bridge**

**External USB-to-UART Bridge**  Sometimes the USB-to-UART bridge is external. This is often used in small development boards or finished products when space and costs are crucial.

**Flash using USB**  For the ESP32-C3, the USB peripheral is available, allowing you to flash the binaries without the need for an external USB-to-UART bridge.
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The USB on the ESP32-C3 uses the GPIO19 for D+ and GPIO18 for D-.

**Note:** The ESP32-C3 supports only USB CDC and JTAG.

If you are flashing for the first time, you need to get the ESP32-C3 into the download mode manually. To do so, press and hold the **BOOT** button and then press the **RESET** button once. After that release the **BOOT** button.

**Flash using UART**  This section provides guidance on how to establish a serial connection between ESP32-C3 and PC using USB-to-UART Bridge, either installed on the development board or external.

**Connect ESP32-C3 to PC**  Connect the ESP32-C3 board to the PC using the USB cable. If device driver does not install automatically, identify USB-to-UART bridge on your ESP32-C3 board (or external converter dongle), search for drivers in internet and install them.

Below is the list of USB to serial converter chips installed on most of the ESP32-C3 boards produced by Espressif together with links to the drivers:

- CP210x: [CP210x USB to UART Bridge VCP Drivers](#)
- FTDI: [FTDI Virtual COM Port Drivers](#)

Please check the board user guide for specific USB-to-UART bridge chip used. The drivers above are primarily for reference. Under normal circumstances, the drivers should be bundled with an operating system and automatically installed upon connecting the board to the PC.

For devices downloaded using a USB-to-UART bridge, you can run the following command including the optional argument to define the baud rate.

```bash
idf.py -p PORT [-b BAUD] flash
```

You can change the flasher baud rate by replacing **BAUD** with the baud rate you need. The default baud rate is 460800.

**Note:** If the device does not support the auto download mode, you need to get into the download mode manually. To do so, press and hold the **BOOT** button and then press the **RESET** button once. After that release the **BOOT** button.

**Check port on Windows**  Check the list of identified COM ports in the Windows Device Manager. Disconnect ESP32-C3 and connect it back, to verify which port disappears from the list and then shows back again.

Figures below show serial port for ESP32 DevKitC and ESP32 WROVER KIT

---

Fig. 16: External USB-to-UART Bridge
Fig. 17: USB to UART bridge of ESP32-DevKitC in Windows Device Manager
Fig. 18: Two USB Serial Ports of ESP-WROVER-KIT in Windows Device Manager
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Check port on Linux and macOS  To check the device name for the serial port of your ESP32-C3 board (or external converter dongle), run this command two times, first with the board / dongle unplugged, then with plugged in. The port which appears the second time is the one you need:

Linux

`ls /dev/tty*`

macOS

`ls /dev/cu.*`

Note: macOS users: if you don’t see the serial port then check you have the USB/serial drivers installed. See Section Connect ESP32-C3 to PC for links to drivers. For macOS High Sierra (10.13), you may also have to explicitly allow the drivers to load. Open System Preferences -> Security & Privacy -> General and check if there is a message shown here about “System Software from developer …” where the developer name is Silicon Labs or FTDI.

Adding user to dialout on Linux  The currently logged user should have read and write access the serial port over USB. On most Linux distributions, this is done by adding the user to dialout group with the following command:

```
sudo usermod -a -G dialout $USER
```

on Arch Linux this is done by adding the user to uucp group with the following command:

```
sudo usermod -a -G uucp $USER
```

Make sure you re-login to enable read and write permissions for the serial port.

Verify serial connection  Now verify that the serial connection is operational. You can do this using a serial terminal program by checking if you get any output on the terminal after resetting ESP32-C3.

The default console baud rate on ESP32-C3 is 115200.

Windows and Linux  In this example we will use PuTTY SSH Client that is available for both Windows and Linux. You can use other serial programs and set communication parameters like below.

Run terminal and set identified serial port. Baud rate = 115200 (if needed, change this to the default baud rate of the chip in use), data bits = 8, stop bits = 1, and parity = N. Below are example screenshots of setting the port and such transmission parameters (in short described as 115200-8-1-N) on Windows and Linux. Remember to select exactly the same serial port you have identified in steps above.

Then open serial port in terminal and check, if you see any log printed out by ESP32-C3. The log contents will depend on application loaded to ESP32-C3, see Example Output.

Note: Close the serial terminal after verification that communication is working. If you keep the terminal session open, the serial port will be inaccessible for uploading firmware later.

macOS  To spare you the trouble of installing a serial terminal program, macOS offers the screen command.

- As discussed in Check port on Linux and macOS, run:

  `ls /dev/cu.*`

- You should see similar output:
Fig. 19: Setting Serial Communication in PuTTY on Windows
Fig. 20: Setting Serial Communication in PuTTY on Linux
**Chapter 1. Get Started**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/dev/cu.Bluetooth-Incoming-Port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The output will vary depending on the type and the number of boards connected to your PC. Then pick the device name of your board and run (if needed, change “115200” to the default baud rate of the chip in use):

  ```
  screen /dev/cu.device_name 115200
  ```

  Replace `device_name` with the name found running `ls /dev/cu.*`.

- What you are looking for is some log displayed by the `screen`. The log contents will depend on application loaded to ESP32-C3, see *Example Output*. To exit the `screen` session type Ctrl-A + \. 

  **Note:** Do not forget to exit the `screen` session after verifying that the communication is working. If you fail to do it and just close the terminal window, the serial port will be inaccessible for uploading firmware later.

**Example Output**  
An example log is shown below. Reset the board if you do not see anything.

```
ets Jun 8 2016 00:22:57
rst:0x5 (DEEPSLEEP_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
ets Jun 8 2016 00:22:57
rst:0x7 (TG0WDT_SYS_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
configskip: 0, SPIWP:0x00
clk_drv:0x00,q_drv:0x00,d_drv:0x00,cs0_drv:0x00,hd_drv:0x00,wp_drv:0x00
mode:DIO, clock div:2
load:0xe0000000,len:8
load:0xe0000010,len:3464
load:0xe0078000,len:7828
load:0xe0080000,len:252
entry 0xe0000034
I (44) boot: ESP-IDF v2.0-rc1-401-gf9fba35 2nd stage bootloader
I (45) boot: compile time 18:48:10
...
```

If you can see readable log output, it means serial connection is working and you are ready to proceed with installation and finally upload an application to ESP32-C3.

**Note:** For some serial port wiring configurations, the serial RTS & DTR pins need to be disabled in the terminal program before the ESP32-C3 will boot and produce serial output. This depends on the hardware itself, most development boards (including all Espressif boards) do not have this issue. The issue is present if RTS & DTR are wired directly to the EN & GPIO0 pins. See the esptool documentation for more details.

If you got here from *Step 5. First Steps on ESP-IDF* when installing s/w for ESP32-C3 development, then you can continue with *Step 5. First Steps on ESP-IDF*.

**Flashing Troubleshooting**

**Failed to Connect**  
If you run the given command and see errors such as “Failed to connect”, there might be several reasons for this. One of the reasons might be issues encountered by `esptool.py`, the utility that is called by the build system to reset the chip, interact with the ROM bootloader, and flash firmware. One simple solution to try is to manually reset as described below. If it does not help, you can find more details about possible issues in the `esptool troubleshooting` page.

`esptool.py` resets ESP32-C3 automatically by asserting DTR and RTS control lines of the USB-to-UART bridge, i.e., FT232 or CP210x (for more information, see *Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3*). The DTR and RTS
control lines are in turn connected to GPIO9 and CHIP_PU (EN) pins of ESP32-C3, thus changes in the voltage levels of DTR and RTS will boot ESP32-C3 into Firmware Download mode. As an example, check the schematic for the ESP32 DevKitC development board.

In general, you should have no problems with the official esp-idf development boards. However, esptool.py is not able to reset your hardware automatically in the following cases:

- Your hardware does not have the DTR and RTS lines connected to GPIO9 and CHIP_PU.
- The DTR and RTS lines are configured differently.
- There are no such serial control lines at all.

Depending on the kind of hardware you have, it may also be possible to manually put your ESP32-C3 board into Firmware Download mode (reset).

- For development boards produced by Espressif, this information can be found in the respective getting started guides or user guides. For example, to manually reset an ESP-IDF development board, hold down the Boot button (GPIO9) and press the EN button (CHIP_PU).
- For other types of hardware, try pulling GPIO9 down.

**IDF Monitor**

IDF Monitor is mainly a serial terminal program which relays serial data to and from the target device’s serial port. It also provides some IDF-specific features.

IDF Monitor can be launched from an IDF project by running `idf.py monitor`.

**Keyboard Shortcuts** For easy interaction with IDF Monitor, use the keyboard shortcuts given in the table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyboard Shortcut</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+J</td>
<td>Exit the program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+T</td>
<td>Menu escape key</td>
<td>Press and follow it by one of the keys given below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+T</td>
<td>Send the menu character itself to remote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+J</td>
<td>Send the exit character itself to remote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+P</td>
<td>Reset target into bootloader to pause app via RTS line</td>
<td>Resets the target, into bootloader via the RTS line (if connected), so that the board runs nothing. Useful when you need to wait for another device to startup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+R</td>
<td>Reset target board via RTS</td>
<td>Resets the target board and re-starts the application via the RTS line (if connected).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+F</td>
<td>Build and flash the project</td>
<td>Pauses idf_monitor to run the project flash target, then resumes idf_monitor. Any changed source files are recompiled and then re-flashed. Target encrypted-flash is run if idf_monitor was started with argument -E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+A (or A)</td>
<td>Build and flash the app only</td>
<td>Pauses idf_monitor to run the app-flash target, then resumes idf_monitor. Similar to the flash target, but only the main app is built and re-flashed. Target encrypted-app-flash is run if idf_monitor was started with argument -E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+Y</td>
<td>Stop/resume log output printing on screen</td>
<td>Discards all incoming serial data while activated. Allows to quickly pause and examine log output without quitting the monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+L</td>
<td>Stop/resume log output saved to file</td>
<td>Creates a file in the project directory and the output is written to that file until this is disabled with the same keyboard shortcut (or IDF Monitor exits).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+I (or I)</td>
<td>Stop/resume printing timestamps</td>
<td>IDF Monitor can print a timestamp in the beginning of each line. The timestamp format can be changed by the --timestamp-format command line argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+H (or H)</td>
<td>Display all keyboard shortcuts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ctrl+X (or X)</td>
<td>Exit the program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+C</td>
<td>Interrupt running application</td>
<td>Pauses IDF Monitor and run GDB project debugger to debug the application at runtime. This requires :ref:<code>CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_GDBSTUB_RUNTIME</code> option to be enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any keys pressed, other than Ctrl-] and Ctrl-T, will be sent through the serial port.

**IDF-specific features**

**Automatic Address Decoding** Whenever ESP-IDF outputs a hexadecimal code address of the form 0x4_______, IDF Monitor uses addr2line_ to look up the location in the source code and find the function name.

If an ESP-IDF app crashes and panics, a register dump and backtrace is produced, such as the following:
abort() was called at PC 0x42067cd5 on core 0

Stack dump detected
Core 0 register dump:
MEPC  : 0x40386488 RA  : 0x40386b02 SP  : 0x3fc9a350 GP ...
  ~0x3fc923c0
TP    : 0xa5a5a5a5 T0  : 0x37363534 T1  : 0x7271706f T2 ...
  ~0x33323130
S0/FP : 0x00000000 S1  : 0x3fc9a3b4 A0  : 0x3fc9a37c A1 ...
  ~0x3fc9a3b2
A2    : 0x00000000 A3  : 0x3fc9a3a9 A4  : 0x00000001 A5 ...
  ~0x3fc99000
A6    : 0x7a797877 A7  : 0x76757473 S2  : 0xa5a5a5a5 S3 ...
  ~0xa5a5a5a5
S4    : 0xa5a5a5a5 S5  : 0xa5a5a5a5 S6  : 0xa5a5a5a5 S7 ...
  ~0xa5a5a5a5
S8    : 0xa5a5a5a5 S9  : 0xa5a5a5a5 S10 : 0xa5a5a5a5 S11 ...
  ~0xa5a5a5a5
T3    : 0x6e6d6c6b T4  : 0x6a696867 T5  : 0x66656463 T6 ...
  ~0x62613938
MSTATUS : 0x00001881 MTVEC : 0x40380001 MCAUSE : 0x00000007 MTVAL ...
  ~0x00000000
MHARTID : 0x00000000

Stack memory:
3fc9a350: 0xa5a5a5a5 0xa5a5a5a5 0x3fc9a3b0 0x403906cc 0xa5a5a5a5 0xa5a5a5a5 ...
  ~0xa5a5a5a5
3fc9a370: 0x3fc9a3b4 0x3fc9a323c 0x3fc9a3b0 0x726f6261 0x20292874 0x20736177 ...
  ~0x66656463
3fc9a390: 0x43502074 0x34783020 0x37363023 0x20356463 0x63206e6f 0x2065726f ...
  ~0x00000000
3fc9a3b0: 0x00000030 0x36303234 0x35646337 0x3c093700 0x0000002a 0xa5a5a5a5 ...
  ~0x3c0937f48
3fc9a3d0: 0x00000001 0x3c0917f8 0x3c0937d4 0x0000002a 0xa5a5a5a5 0xa5a5a5a5 ...
  ~0x000000020
3fc9a3f0: 0x0000006c8 0x00000000 0x0001c200 0xffffffff 0xffffffff 0xffffffff ...
  ~0x00000000
3fc9a410: 0x00000100 0x00000000 0x3c093818 0x3fcb0470 0xa5a5a5a5 0xa5a5a5a5 ...
  ~0x05a5a5a5
......

IDF Monitor adds more details to the dump by analyzing the stack dump:

abort() was called at PC 0x42067cd5 on core 0
0x42067cd5: __assert_func at /builds/idf/crosstool-NG/.build/riscv32-esp-elf/src/
  ~newlib/newlib/libc/stdlib/assert.c:62 (discriminator 8)

Stack dump detected
Core 0 register dump:
MEPC  : 0x40386488 RA  : 0x40386b02 SP  : 0x3fc9a350 GP ...
  ~0x3fc923c0
TP    : 0xa5a5a5a5 T0  : 0x37363534 T1  : 0x7271706f T2 ...
  ~0x33323130
S0/FP : 0x00000000 S1  : 0x3fc9a3b4 A0  : 0x3fc9a37c A1 ...
  ~0x3fc9a3b2
A2    : 0x00000000 A3  : 0x3fc9a3a9 A4  : 0x00000001 A5 ...
  ~0x3fc99000
(continues on next page)
To decode each address, IDF Monitor runs the following command in the background:

```
riscv32-esp-elf-addr2line -pfiaC -e build/PROJECT.elf ADDRESS
```
A target can be configured to run GDBStub in the background by setting the `CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC` to `GDBStub` on runtime. GDBStub will run in the background until a Ctrl+C message is sent over the serial port and causes the GDBStub to break (i.e., stop the execution of) the program, thus allowing GDBStub to handle debugging commands.

Furthermore, the panic handler can be configured to run GDBStub on a crash by setting the `CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC` to `GDBStub` on panic. When a crash occurs, GDBStub will output a special string pattern over the serial port to indicate that it is running.

In both cases (i.e., sending the Ctrl+C message, or receiving the special string pattern), IDF Monitor will automatically launch GDB in order to allow the user to send debugging commands. After GDB exits, the target is reset via the RTS serial line. If this line is not connected, users can reset their target (by pressing the board’s Reset button).

**Note:** In the background, IDF Monitor runs the following command to launch GDB:

```
riscv32-esp-elf-gdb -ex "set serial baud BAUD" -ex "target remote PORT" -ex...
--interrupt build/PROJECT.elf :idf_target:'Hello NAME chip'
```

### Output Filtering

IDF monitor can be invoked as `idf.py monitor --print-filter="xyz"`, where `--print-filter` is the parameter for output filtering. The default value is an empty string, which means that everything is printed.

Restrictions on what to print can be specified as a series of `<tag>:`<log_level>` items where `<tag>` is the tag string and `<log_level>` is a character from the set `{N, E, W, I, D, V, *}` referring to a level for logging.

For example, `PRINT_FILTER="tag1:W"` matches and prints only the outputs written with `ESP_LOGW("tag1", ...)` or at lower verbosity level, i.e. `ESP_LOGE("tag1", ...)`. Not specifying a `<log_level>` or using `*` defaults to Verbose level.

**Note:** Use primary logging to disable at compilation the outputs you do not need through the logging library. Output filtering with IDF monitor is a secondary solution which can be useful for adjusting the filtering options without recompiling the application.

Your app tags must not contain spaces, asterisks *, or colons : to be compatible with the output filtering feature.

If the last line of the output in your app is not followed by a carriage return, the output filtering might get confused, i.e., the monitor starts to print the line and later finds out that the line should not have been written. This is a known issue and can be avoided by always adding a carriage return (especially when no output follows immediately afterwards).

### Examples of Filtering Rules:

- `*` can be used to match any tags. However, the string `PRINT_FILTER="*:I tag1:E"` with regards to `tag1` prints errors only, because the rule for `tag1` has a higher priority over the rule for `*`.
- The default (empty) rule is equivalent to `*:V` because matching every tag at the Verbose level or lower means matching everything.
- `*:N` suppresses not only the outputs from logging functions, but also the prints made by `printf`, etc. To avoid this, use `*:E` or a higher verbosity level.
- Rules `"tag1:V", "tag1:v", "tag1:*, "tag1:*"`, and `"tag1"` are equivalent.
- Rule `"tag1:W tag1:E"` is equivalent to `"tag1:E"` because any consequent occurrence of the same tag name overwrites the previous one.
- Rule `"tag1:I tag2:W"` only prints `tag1` at the Info verbosity level or lower and `tag2` at the Warning verbosity level or lower.
- Rule `"tag1:I tag2:W tag3:N"` is essentially equivalent to the previous one because `tag3:N` specifies that `tag3` should not be printed.
- `tag3:N` in the rule `"tag1:I tag2:W tag3:N:*:V"` is more meaningful because without `tag3:N` the `tag3` messages could have been printed; the errors for `tag1` and `tag2` will be printed at the specified (or lower) verbosity level and everything else will be printed by default.
A More Complex Filtering Example  The following log snippet was acquired without any filtering options:

```
load:0x40078000,len:13564
entry 0x40078d4c
E (31) esp_image: image at 0x30000 has invalid magic byte
W (31) esp_image: image at 0x30000 has invalid SPI mode 255
E (39) boot: Factory app partition is not bootable
I (568) cpu_start: Pro cpu up.
I (569) heap_init: Initializing. RAM available for dynamic allocation:
I (603) cpu_start: Pro cpu start user code
D (309) light_driver: [light_init, 74]:status: 1, mode: 2
D (318) vfs: esp_vfs_register_fd_range is successful for range <54; 64) and VFS ID_ → 1
I (328) wifi: wifi driver task: 3ffdbf84, prio:23, stack:4096, core=0
```

The captured output for the filtering options `PRINT_FILTER="wifi esp_image:E light_driver:I"` is given below:

```
E (31) esp_image: image at 0x30000 has invalid magic byte
I (328) wifi: wifi driver task: 3ffdbf84, prio:23, stack:4096, core=0
```

The options `"PRINT_FILTER="light_driver:D esp_image:N boot:N cpu_start:N vfs:N wifi:N *:V" show the following output:

```
load:0x40078000,len:13564
entry 0x40078d4c
I (569) heap_init: Initializing. RAM available for dynamic allocation:
D (309) light_driver: [light_init, 74]:status: 1, mode: 2
```

Known Issues with IDF Monitor

Issues Observed on Windows

- Arrow keys, as well as some other keys, do not work in GDB due to Windows Console limitations.
- Occasionally, when “idf.py” exits, it might stall for up to 30 seconds before IDF Monitor resumes.
- When “gdb” is run, it might stall for a short time before it begins communicating with the GDBStub.

Standard Toolchain Setup for Linux and macOS

Installation Step by Step  This is a detailed roadmap to walk you through the installation process.

Setting up Development Environment  These are the steps for setting up the ESP-IDF for your ESP32-C3.

- **Step 1. Install Prerequisites**
- **Step 2. Get ESP-IDF**
- **Step 3. Set up the tools**
- **Step 4. Set up the environment variables**
- **Step 5. First Steps on ESP-IDF**

**Step 1. Install Prerequisites**  In order to use ESP-IDF with the ESP32-C3, you need to install some software packages based on your Operating System. This setup guide will help you on getting everything installed on Linux and macOS based systems.
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For Linux Users To compile using ESP-IDF you will need to get the following packages. The command to run depends on which distribution of Linux you are using:

- Ubuntu and Debian:
  
  ```
  sudo apt-get install git wget flex bison gperf python3 python3-venv cmake
  -ninja-build ccache libffi-dev libssl-dev dfu-util libusb-1.0-0
  ```

- CentOS 7 & 8:
  
  ```
  sudo yum -y update && sudo yum install git wget flex bison gperf python3 cmake
  -ninja-build ccache dfu-util libusb
  ```

CentOS 7 is still supported but CentOS version 8 is recommended for a better user experience.

- Arch:
  
  ```
  sudo pacman -S --needed gcc git make flex bison gperf python cmake ninja
  -ccache dfu-util libusb
  ```

Note:

- CMake version 3.16 or newer is required for use with ESP-IDF. Run “tools/idf_tools.py install cmake” to install a suitable version if your OS versions doesn’t have one.
- If you do not see your Linux distribution in the above list then please check its documentation to find out which command to use for package installation.

For macOS Users ESP-IDF will use the version of Python installed by default on macOS.

- Install CMake & Ninja build:
  - If you have HomeBrew, you can run:
    
    ```
    brew install cmake ninja dfu-util
    ```
  - If you have MacPorts, you can run:
    
    ```
    sudo port install cmake ninja dfu-util
    ```
  - Otherwise, consult the CMake and Ninja home pages for macOS installation downloads.

- It is strongly recommended to also install ccache for faster builds. If you have HomeBrew, this can be done via brew install ccache or sudo port install ccache on MacPorts.

Note: If an error like this is shown during any step:


Then you will need to install the XCode command line tools to continue. You can install these by running xcode-select --install.

Apple M1 Users If you use Apple M1 platform and see an error like this:

```WARNING: directory for tool xtensa-esp32-elf version esp-2021r2-patch3-8.4.0 is present, but tool was not found
ERROR: tool xtensa-esp32-elf has no installed versions. Please run 'install.sh' to install it.
```
zsh: bad CPU type in executable: ~/.espressif/tools/xtensa-esp32-elf/esp-2021r2-\patch3-8.4.0/xtensa-esp32-elf/bin/xtensa-esp32-elf-gcc

Then you will need to install Apple Rosetta 2 by running

```
/usr/sbin/softwareupdate --install-rosetta --agree-to-license
```

### Installing Python 3

Based on macOS Catalina 10.15 release notes, use of Python 2.7 is not recommended and Python 2.7 will not be included by default in future versions of macOS. Check what Python you currently have:

```
python --version
```

If the output is like `Python 2.7.17`, your default interpreter is Python 2.7. If so, also check if Python 3 isn’t already installed on your computer:

```
python3 --version
```

If the above command returns an error, it means Python 3 is not installed.

Below is an overview of the steps to install Python 3.

- Installing with HomeBrew can be done as follows:

  ```
brew install python3
  ```

- If you have MacPorts, you can run:

  ```
sudo port install python38
  ```

### Step 2. Get ESP-IDF

To build applications for the ESP32-C3, you need the software libraries provided by Espressif in ESP-IDF repository.

To get ESP-IDF, navigate to your installation directory and clone the repository with `git clone`, following instructions below specific to your operating system.

Open Terminal, and run the following commands:

```
mkdir -p ~/esp
cd ~/esp
git clone --recursive https://github.com/espressif/esp-idf.git
```

ESP-IDF will be downloaded into `~/esp/esp-idf`

Consult ESP-IDF Versions for information about which ESP-IDF version to use in a given situation.

### Step 3. Set up the tools

Aside from the ESP-IDF, you also need to install the tools used by ESP-IDF, such as the compiler, debugger, Python packages, etc, for projects supporting ESP32-C3.

```
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
./install.sh esp32c3
```

or with Fish shell

```
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
./install.fish esp32c3
```

The above commands install tools for ESP32-C3 only. If you intend to develop projects for more chip targets then you should list all of them and run for example:
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```bash
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
./install.sh esp32,esp32s2
```

or with Fish shell

```bash
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
./install.fish esp32,esp32s2
```

In order to install tools for all supported targets please run the following command:

```bash
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
./install.sh all
```

or with Fish shell

```bash
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
./install.fish all
```

**Note:** For macOS users, if an error like this is shown during any step:

```bash
<urlopen error [SSL: CERTIFICATE_VERIFY_FAILED] certificate verify failed: unable...
   --to get local issuer certificate (_ssl.c:xxx)
```

You may run `Install Certificates.command` in the Python folder of your computer to install certificates. For details, see Download Error While Installing ESP-IDF Tools.

**Alternative File Downloads** The tools installer downloads a number of files attached to GitHub Releases. If accessing GitHub is slow then it is possible to set an environment variable to prefer Espressif’s download server for GitHub asset downloads.

**Note:** This setting only controls individual tools downloaded from GitHub releases, it doesn’t change the URLs used to access any Git repositories.

To prefer the Espressif download server when installing tools, use the following sequence of commands when running `install.sh`:

```bash
cd ~/esp/esp-idf
export IDF_GITHUB_ASSETS="dl.espressif.com/github_assets"
./install.sh
```

**Customizing the tools installation path** The scripts introduced in this step install compilation tools required by ESP-IDF inside the user home directory: `$HOME/.espressif` on Linux. If you wish to install the tools into a different directory, set the environment variable `IDF_TOOLS_PATH` before running the installation scripts. Make sure that your user account has sufficient permissions to read and write this path.

If changing the `IDF_TOOLS_PATH`, make sure it is set to the same value every time the Install script (`install.bat`, `install.ps1` or `install.sh`) and an Export script (`export.bat`, `export.ps1` or `export.sh`) are executed.

**Step 4. Set up the environment variables** The installed tools are not yet added to the PATH environment variable. To make the tools usable from the command line, some environment variables must be set. ESP-IDF provides another script which does that.

In the terminal where you are going to use ESP-IDF, run:
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You can execute ESP-IDF using . export.sh

or for fish (supported only since fish version 3.0.0):

Note the space between the leading dot and the path!

If you plan to use esp-idf frequently, you can create an alias for executing export.sh:

1. Copy and paste the following command to your shell’s profile (.profile, .bashrc, .zprofile, etc.)

   ```bash
   alias get_idf='. $HOME/esp/esp-idf/export.sh'
   ```

2. Refresh the configuration by restarting the terminal session or by running `source [path to profile]`, for example, `source ~/.bashrc`.

Now you can run `get_idf` to set up or refresh the esp-idf environment in any terminal session.

Technically, you can add `export.sh` to your shell’s profile directly; however, it is not recommended. Doing so activates IDF virtual environment in every terminal session (including those where IDF is not needed), defeating the purpose of the virtual environment and likely affecting other software.

**Step 5. First Steps on ESP-IDF** Now since all requirements are met, the next topic will guide you on how to start your first project.

This guide will help you on the first steps using ESP-IDF. Follow this guide to start a new project on the ESP32-C3 and build, flash, and monitor the device output.

**Note:** If you have not yet installed ESP-IDF, please go to [Installation](#) and follow the instruction in order to get all the software needed to use this guide.

**Start a Project** Now you are ready to prepare your application for ESP32-C3. You can start with `get-started/hello_world` project from examples directory in ESP-IDF.

**Important:** The ESP-IDF build system does not support spaces in the paths to either ESP-IDF or to projects.

Copy the project `get-started/hello_world` to `~/esp` directory:

```bash
cd ~/esp
cp -r $IDF_PATH/examples/get-started/hello_world .
```

**Note:** There is a range of example projects in the examples directory in ESP-IDF. You can copy any project in the same way as presented above and run it. It is also possible to build examples in-place without copying them first.

**Connect Your Device** Now connect your ESP32-C3 board to the computer and check under which serial port the board is visible.

Serial ports have the following naming patterns:

- **Linux:** starting with `/dev/tty`
- **macOS:** starting with `/dev/cu`

If you are not sure how to check the serial port name, please refer to [Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3](#) for full details.
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**Note:** Keep the port name handy as you will need it in the next steps.

**Configure Your Project** Navigate to your `hello_world` directory, set ESP32-C3 as the target, and run the project configuration utility `menuconfig`.

```bash
cd ~/esp/hello_world
idf.py set-target esp32c3
idf.py menuconfig
```

After opening a new project, you should first set the target with `idf.py set-target esp32c3`. Note that existing builds and configurations in the project, if any, will be cleared and initialized in this process. The target may be saved in the environment variable to skip this step at all. See `Select the Target Chip: set-target` for additional information.

If the previous steps have been done correctly, the following menu appears:

![Fig. 21: Project configuration - Home window](image)

You are using this menu to set up project specific variables, e.g., Wi-Fi network name and password, the processor speed, etc. Setting up the project with `menuconfig` may be skipped for “hello_world”, since this example runs with default configuration.

**Note:** The colors of the menu could be different in your terminal. You can change the appearance with the option `--style`. Please run `idf.py menuconfig --help` for further information.

**Build the Project** Build the project by running:

```bash
idf.py build
```

This command will compile the application and all ESP-IDF components, then it will generate the bootloader, partition table, and application binaries.

```bash
$ idf.py build
Running cmake in directory /path/to/hello_world/build
Executing "cmake -G Ninja --warn-uninitialized /path/to/hello_world"...
```

(continues on next page)
Warn about uninitialized values.
-- Found Git: /usr/bin/git (found version "2.17.0")
-- Building empty aws_iot component due to configuration
-- Component names: ...
-- Component paths: ...
... (more lines of build system output)

[527/527] Generating hello_world.bin
esptool.py v2.3.1

Project build complete. To flash, run this command:
..../components/esptool_py/esptool/esptool.py -p (PORT) -b 921600 write_flash -
--flash_mode dio --flash_size detect --flash_freq 40m 0x10000 build/hello_world.
--bin build 0x1000 build/bootloader/bootloader.bin 0x8000 build/partition_table/
--partition-table.bin
or run 'idf.py -p PORT flash'

If there are no errors, the build will finish by generating the firmware binary .bin files.

Flash onto the Device To flash the binaries that you just built for the ESP32-C3 in the previous step, you need to run the following command:

```
idf.py -p PORT flash
```

Replace PORT with your ESP32-C3 board’s USB port name. If the PORT is not defined, the `idf.py` will try to connect automatically using the available USB ports.

For more information on `idf.py` arguments, see `idf.py`.

**Note:** The option `flash` automatically builds and flashes the project, so running `idf.py build` is not necessary.

Encountered Issues While Flashing? See this Flashing Troubleshooting page or Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3 for more detailed information.

Normal Operation When flashing, you will see the output log similar to the following:

```
...
esptool.py --chip esp32c3c -p /dev/ttyUSB0 -b 460800 --before=default_reset --
--after-hard_reset write_flash --flash_mode dio --flash_freq 80m --flash_size 2MB...
--0x8000 partition_table/partition-table.bin 0x0 bootloader/bootloader.bin 0x10000...
--hello_world.bin
esptool.py v3.0
Serial port /dev/ttyUSB0
Connecting....
Chip is ESP32-C3
Features: Wi-Fi
Crystal is 40MHz
MAC: 7c:df:a1:40:02:a4
Uploading stub...
Running stub...
Stub running...
Changing baud rate to 460800
Changed.
Configuring flash size...
Compressed 3072 bytes to 103...
Writing at 0x00008000... (100 %)
Wrote 3072 bytes (103 compressed) at 0x00008000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 4238.1...
```

(continues on next page)
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Hash of data verified.
Compressed 18960 bytes to 11311...
Writing at 0x00000000... (100 %)
Wrote 18960 bytes (11311 compressed) at 0x00000000 in 0.3 seconds (effective 584.9... kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 145520 bytes to 71984...
Writing at 0x00010000... (20 %)
Writing at 0x00014000... (40 %)
Writing at 0x00018000... (60 %)
Writing at 0x0001c000... (80 %)
Writing at 0x00020000... (100 %)
Wrote 145520 bytes (71984 compressed) at 0x00010000 in 2.3 seconds (effective 504.4 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
Done

If there are no issues by the end of the flash process, the board will reboot and start up the “hello_world” application.

If you’d like to use the Eclipse or VS Code IDE instead of running `idf.py`, check out Eclipse Plugin, VSCode Extension.

Monitor the Output To check if “hello_world” is indeed running, type `idf.py -p PORT monitor` (Do not forget to replace PORT with your serial port name).

This command launches the IDF Monitor application:

```
$ idf.py -p <PORT> monitor
Running idf_monitor in directory [...]/esp/hello_world/build
Executing "python [...]/esp-idf/tools/idf_monitor.py -b 115200 [...]/esp/hello_world/build/hello_world.elf"...
---- idf_monitor on <PORT> 115200 ----
---- Quit: Ctrl+] | Menu: Ctrl+T | Help: Ctrl+T followed by Ctrl+H ----
ets Jun 8 2016 00:22:57
rst:0x1 (POWERON_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
ets Jun 8 2016 00:22:57
... 
```

After startup and diagnostic logs scroll up, you should see “Hello world!” printed out by the application.

```
... 
Hello world! 
Restarting in 10 seconds... 
This is esp32c3 chip with 1 CPU core(s), WiFi/BLE, silicon revision 0, 2MB... 
---external flash
Minimum free heap size: 33732 bytes 
Restarting in 9 seconds... 
Restarting in 8 seconds... 
Restarting in 7 seconds... 
```

To exit IDF monitor use the shortcut Ctrl+].

Note: You can combine building, flashing and monitoring into one step by running:

```
idf.py -p PORT flash monitor 
```
See also:

- **IDF Monitor** for handy shortcuts and more details on using IDF monitor.
- **idf.py** for a full reference of **idf.py** commands and options.

**That’s all that you need to get started with ESP32-C3!**

Now you are ready to try some other **examples**, or go straight to developing your own applications.

---

**Important:** Some of examples do not support ESP32-C3 because required hardware is not included in ESP32-C3 so it cannot be supported.

If building an example, please check the README file for the **Supported Targets** table. If this is present including ESP32-C3 target, or the table does not exist at all, the example will work on ESP32-C3.

---

**Additional Tips**

**Permission issues /dev/ttyUSB0** With some Linux distributions, you may get the **Failed to open port /dev/ttyUSB0** error message when flashing the ESP32-C3. **This can be solved by adding the current user to the dialout group.**

**Python compatibility** ESP-IDF supports Python 3.7 or newer. It is recommended to upgrade your operating system to a recent version satisfying this requirement. Other options include the installation of Python from sources or the use of a Python version management system such as **pyenv**.

**Flash Erase** Erasing the flash is also possible. To erase the entire flash memory you can run the following command:

```
idf.py -p PORT erase-flash
```

For erasing the OTA data, if present, you can run this command:

```
idf.py -p PORT erase-otadata
```

The flash erase command can take a while to be done. Do not disconnect your device while the flash erasing is in progress.

**Tip: Updating ESP-IDF** It is recommended to update ESP-IDF from time to time, as newer versions fix bugs and/or provide new features. Please note that each ESP-IDF major and minor release version has an associated support period, and when one release branch is approaching end of life (EOL), all users are encouraged to upgrade their projects to more recent ESP-IDF releases, to find out more about support periods, see **ESP-IDF Versions**.

The simplest way to do the update is to delete the existing esp-idf folder and clone it again, as if performing the initial installation described in **Step 2. Get ESP-IDF**.

Another solution is to update only what has changed. **The update procedure depends on the version of ESP-IDF you are using.**

After updating ESP-IDF, execute the Install script again, in case the new ESP-IDF version requires different versions of tools. See instructions at **Step 3. Set up the tools**.

Once the new tools are installed, update the environment using the Export script. See instructions at **Step 4. Set up the environment variables**.
Related Documents

- Establish Serial Connection with ESP32-C3
- Eclipse Plugin
- VSCode Extension
- IDF Monitor

1.4 Build Your First Project

If you already have the ESP-IDF installed and not using IDE, you can build your first project from the command line following the Start a Project on Windows or Start a Project on Linux and macOS.
Chapter 2

API Reference

2.1 API Conventions

This document describes conventions and assumptions common to ESP-IDF Application Programming Interfaces (APIs).

ESP-IDF provides several kinds of programming interfaces:

- C functions, structures, enums, type definitions and preprocessor macros declared in public header files of ESP-IDF components. Various pages in the API Reference section of the programming guide contain descriptions of these functions, structures and types.
- Build system functions, predefined variables and options. These are documented in the build system guide.
- Kconfig options can be used in code and in the build system (CMakeLists.txt) files.
- Host tools and their command line parameters are also part of ESP-IDF interface.

ESP-IDF consists of components written specifically for ESP-IDF as well as third-party libraries. In some cases, an ESP-IDF-specific wrapper is added to the third-party library, providing an interface that is either simpler or better integrated with the rest of ESP-IDF facilities. In other cases, the original API of the third-party library is presented to the application developers.

Following sections explain some of the aspects of ESP-IDF APIs and their usage.

2.1.1 Error handling

Most ESP-IDF APIs return error codes defined with esp_err_t type. See Error Handling section for more information about error handling approaches. Error Code Reference contains the list of error codes returned by ESP-IDF components.

2.1.2 Configuration structures

Important: Correct initialization of configuration structures is an important part in making the application compatible with future versions of ESP-IDF.

Most initialization or configuration functions in ESP-IDF take as an argument a pointer to a configuration structure. For example:
Initialization functions never store the pointer to the configuration structure, so it is safe to allocate the structure on the stack.

The application must initialize all fields of the structure. The following is incorrect:

```c
esp_timer_create_args_t my_timer_args;
my_timer_args.callback = &my_timer_callback;
/* Incorrect! Fields .arg and .name are not initialized */
esp_timer_create(&my_timer_args, &my_timer);
```

Most ESP-IDF examples use C99 designated initializers for structure initialization, since they provide a concise way of setting a subset of fields, and zero-initializing the remaining fields:

```c
const esp_timer_create_args_t my_timer_args = {
    .callback = &my_timer_callback,
    /* Correct, fields .arg and .name are zero-initialized */
};
```

C++ language doesn’t support the designated initializers syntax until C++20, however GCC compiler partially supports it as an extension. When using ESP-IDF APIs in C++ code, you may consider using the following pattern:

```c
esp_timer_create_args_t my_timer_args = {};
/* All the fields are zero-initialized */
my_timer_args.callback = &my_timer_callback;
```

**Default initializers**

For some configuration structures, ESP-IDF provides macros for setting default values of fields:

```c
httpd_config_t config = HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG();
/* HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG expands to a designated initializer. */
    Now all fields are set to the default values.
    Any field can still be modified: */
config.server_port = 8081;
httpd_handle_t server;
esp_err_t err = httpd_start(&server, &config);
```

It is recommended to use default initializer macros whenever they are provided for a particular configuration structure.

### 2.1.3 Private APIs

Certain header files in ESP-IDF contain APIs intended to be used only in ESP-IDF source code, and not by the applications. Such header files often contain `private` or `esp_private` in their name or path. Certain components, such as `hal` only contain private APIs.

Private APIs may be removed or changed in an incompatible way between minor or patch releases.

### 2.1.4 Components in example projects

ESP-IDF examples contain a variety of projects demonstrating usage of ESP-IDF APIs. In order to reduce code duplication in the examples, a few common helpers are defined inside components that are used by multiple examples.
This includes components located in common_components directory, as well as some of the components located in the examples themselves. These components are not considered to be part of the ESP-IDF API.

It is not recommended to reference these components directly in custom projects (via EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS build system variable), as they may change significantly between ESP-IDF versions. When starting a new project based on an ESP-IDF example, copy both the project and the common components it depends on out of ESP-IDF, and treat the common components as part of the project. Note that the common components are written with examples in mind, and might not include all the error handling required for production applications. Take time to read the code and understand if it applicable to your use case.

2.1.5 API Stability

ESP-IDF uses Semantic Versioning as explained in the versions page.

Minor and bugfix releases of ESP-IDF guarantee compatibility with previous releases. The sections below explain different aspects and limitations to compatibility.

Source level compatibility

ESP-IDF guarantees source level compatibility of C functions, structures, enums, type definitions and preprocessor macros declared in public header files of ESP-IDF components. Source level compatibility implies that the application can be recompiled with the newer version of ESP-IDF without changes.

The following changes are allowed between minor versions and do not break source level compatibility:

- Deprecating functions (using the deprecated attribute) and header files (using a preprocessor #warning). Deprecations are listed in ESP-IDF release notes. It is recommended to update the source code to use the newer functions or files that replace the deprecated ones, however this is not mandatory. Deprecated functions and files can be removed in major versions of ESP-IDF.
- Renaming components, moving source and header files between components — provided that the build system ensures that correct files are still found.
- Renaming Kconfig options. Kconfig system renaming mechanism ensures that the original Kconfig option names can still be used by the application in sdkconfig file, CMake files and source code.

Lack of binary compatibility

ESP-IDF does not guarantee binary compatibility between releases. This means that if a precompiled library is built with one ESP-IDF version, it is not guaranteed to work the same way with the next minor or bugfix release. The following are the possible changes that keep source level compatibility but not binary compatibility:

- Changing numerical values for C enum members.
- Adding new structure members or changing the order of members. See Configuration structures for tips that help ensure compatibility.
- Replacing an extern function with a static inline one with the same signature, or vice versa.
- Replacing a function-like macro with a compatible C function.

Other exceptions from compatibility

While we try to make upgrading to a new ESP-IDF version easy, there are parts of ESP-IDF that may change between minor versions in an incompatible way. We appreciate issue reports about any unintended breaking changes that don’t fall into the categories below.

- Private APIs.
- Components in example projects.
- Features clearly marked as “beta”, “preview”, or “experimental”.
- Changes made to mitigate security issues or to replace insecure default behaviors with a secure ones.
Features which were never functional. For example, if it was never possible to use a certain function or an enumeration value, it may get renamed (as part of fixing it) or removed. This includes software features which depend on non-functional chip hardware features.

- Unexpected or undefined behavior (for example, due to missing validation of argument ranges) that is not documented explicitly may be fixed/changed.
- Location of Kconfig options in menuconfig.
- Location and names of example projects.

## 2.2 Application Protocols

### 2.2.1 ASIO port

Asio is a cross-platform C++ library, see [https://think-async.com/Asio/](https://think-async.com/Asio/). It provides a consistent asynchronous model using a modern C++ approach.

The ESP-IDF component ASIO has been moved from ESP-IDF since version v5.0 to a separate repository:

- ASIO component on GitHub

**Hosted Documentation**

The documentation can be found on the link below:

- ASIO documentation (English)

### 2.2.2 ESP-Modbus

The Espressif ESP-Modbus Library (esp-modbus) supports Modbus communication in the networks based on RS485, Wi-Fi, Ethernet interfaces. The ESP-IDF component freemodbus has been moved from ESP-IDF since version v5.0 to a separate repository:

- ESP-Modbus component on GitHub

**Hosted Documentation**

The documentation can be found on the link below:

- ESP-Modbus documentation (English)

**Application Example**

The examples below demonstrate the ESP-Modbus library of serial, TCP ports for slave and master implementations accordingly.

- protocols/modbus/serial/mb_slave
- protocols/modbus/serial/mb_master
- protocols/modbus/tcp/mb_tcp_slave
- protocols/modbus/tcp/mb_tcp_master

Please refer to the specific example README.md for details.
Protocol References


2.2.3 ESP-MQTT

Overview

ESP-MQTT is an implementation of [MQTT](mqtt.org) protocol client (MQTT is a lightweight publish/subscribe messaging protocol).

Features

- Supports MQTT over TCP, SSL with mbedts, MQTT over Websocket, MQTT over Websocket Secure.
- Easy to setup with URI
- Multiple instances (Multiple clients in one application)
- Support subscribing, publishing, authentication, last will messages, keep alive pings and all 3 QoS levels (it should be a fully functional client).

Application Example

- protocols/mqtt/tcp: MQTT over tcp, default port 1883
- protocols/mqtt/ssl: MQTT over tls, default port 8883
- protocols/mqtt/ssl_ds: MQTT over tls using digital signature peripheral for authentication, default port 8883.
- protocols/mqtt/ssl_mutual_auth: MQTT over tls using certificates for authentication, default port 8883
- protocols/mqtt/ssl_psk: MQTT over tls using pre-shared keys for authentication, default port 8883.
- protocols/mqtt/ws: MQTT over Websocket, default port 80
- protocols/mqtt/wss: MQTT over Websocket Secure, default port 443

Configuration

The configuration is made by setting fields in `esp_mqtt_client_config_t` struct. The configuration struct has the following sub structs to configure different aspects of the client operation.

- `broker` - Allow to set address and security verification.
- `credentials` - Client credentials for authentication.
- `session` - Configuration for MQTT session aspects.
- `network` - Networking related configuration.
- `task` - Allow to configure FreeRTOS task.
- `buffer` - Buffer size for input and output.

In the following session the most common aspects are detailed.

Broker

Address  Broker address can be set by usage of `broker.address` struct. The configuration can be made by usage of `uri` field or the combination of `hostname, transport and port`. Optionally, `path` could be set, this field is useful in websocket connections.

The `uri` field is used in the following format `scheme://hostname:port/path`. - Currently support `mqtt, mqtts, ws, wss` schemes - MQTT over TCP samples:

- `mqtt://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io`: MQTT over TCP, default port 1883:
- `mqtt://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io:1884` MQTT over TCP, port 1884:
• `mqtt://username:password@mqtt.eclipseprojects.io:1884` MQTT over TCP, port 1884, with username and password

• MQTT over SSL samples:
  - `mqtts://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io` MQTT over SSL, port 8883
  - `mqtts://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io:8884` MQTT over SSL, port 8884

• MQTT over Websocket samples:
  - `ws://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io:80/mqtt`

• MQTT over Websocket Secure samples:
  - `wss://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io:443/mqtt`

• Minimal configurations:

```c
const esp_mqtt_client_config_t mqtt_cfg = {
  .broker.address.uri = "mqtt://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io",
};
esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client = esp_mqtt_client_init(&mqtt_cfg);
esp_mqtt_client_register_event(client, ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID, mqtt_event_handler, ...
  &client);
esp_mqtt_client_start(client);
```

• Note: By default mqtt client uses event loop library to post related mqtt events (connected, subscribed, published, etc.)

**Verification** For secure connections TLS is used, and to guarantee Broker's identity the broker verification struct must be set. The broker certificate may be set in PEM or DER format. To select DER the equivalent _len field must be set, otherwise a NULL terminated string in PEM format should be provided to certificate field.

• Get certificate from server, example: `mqtt.eclipseprojects.io openssl s_client -showcerts -connect mqtt.eclipseprojects.io:8883 </dev/null 2>/dev/null openssl x509 -outform PEM >mqtt_eclipse_org.pem`

• Check the sample application: `examples/mqtt_ssl`

• Configuration:

```c
const esp_mqtt_client_config_t mqtt_cfg = {
  .broker = {
    .address.uri = "mqtts://mqtt.eclipseprojects.io:8883",
    .verification.certificate = (&mqtt.eclipse_org.pem_start,
  const char*)mqtt_eclipse_org.pem_start,
  },
};
```

To details on other fields check the Reference API and **TLS Server verification**.

**Client Credentials** All client related credentials are under the credentials field.

• `username`: pointer to the username used for connecting to the broker, can also be set by URI.

• `client_id`: pointer to the client id, defaults to `ESP32_%CHIPID%` where `%CHIPID%` are the last 3 bytes of MAC address in hex format

**Authentication** It`s possible to set authentication parameters through the authentication field. The client supports the following authentication methods:

• Using a password by setting `authentication.password`.

• Mutual authentication with TLS by setting `authentication.certificate` and `authentication.key`, both can be provided in PEM or DER format.

• Using secure element available in ESP32-WROOM-32SE, setting `authentication.use_secure_element`.

• Using Digital Signature Peripheral available in some Espressif devices, setting `authentication.ds_data`. 
Session  For MQTT session related configurations section fields should be used.

Last Will and Testament  MQTT allows for a last will and testament (LWT) message to notify other clients when a client ungracefully disconnects. This is configured by the following fields in the esp_mqtt_client_config_t.

- **topic**: pointer to the LWT message topic
- **msg**: pointer to the LWT message
- **msg_len**: length of the LWT message, required if msg is not null-terminated
- **qos**: quality of service for the LWT message
- **retain**: specifies the retain flag of the LWT message

Change settings in Project Configuration Menu  The settings for MQTT can be found using idf.py menu-config, under Component config -> ESP-MQTT Configuration

The following settings are available:
- **CONFIG_MQTT_PROTOCOL_311**: Enables 3.1.1 version of MQTT protocol
- **CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_SSL, CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEBSOCKET**: Enables specific MQTT transport layer, such as SSL, WEBSOCKET, WEBSOCKET_SECURE
- **CONFIG_MQTT_CUSTOM_OUTBOX**: Disables default implementation of mqtt_outbox, so a specific implementation can be supplied

Events

The following events may be posted by the MQTT client:

- **MQTT_EVENT_BEFORE_CONNECT**: The client is initialized and about to start connecting to the broker.
- **MQTT_EVENT_CONNECTED**: The client has successfully established a connection to the broker. The client is now ready to send and receive data.
- **MQTT_EVENT_DISCONNECTED**: The client has aborted the connection due to being unable to read or write data, e.g. because the server is unavailable.
- **MQTT_EVENT_SUBSCRIBED**: The broker has acknowledged the client’s subscribe request. The event data will contain the message ID of the subscribe message.
- **MQTT_EVENT_UNSUBSCRIBED**: The broker has acknowledged the client’s unsubscribe request. The event data will contain the message ID of the unsubscribe message.
- **MQTT_EVENT_PUBLISHED**: The broker has acknowledged the client’s publish message. This will only be posted for Quality of Service level 1 and 2, as level 0 does not use acknowledgements. The event data will contain the message ID of the publish message.
- **MQTT_EVENT_DATA**: The client has received a publish message. The event data contains: message ID, name of the topic it was published to, received data and its length. For data that exceeds the internal buffer multiple MQTT_EVENT_DATA will be posted and current_data_offset and total_data_len from event data updated to keep track of the fragmented message.
- **MQTT_EVENT_ERROR**: The client has encountered an error. esp_mqtt_error_type_t from error_handle in the event data can be used to further determine the type of the error. The type of error will determine which parts of the error_handle struct is filled.

API Reference

Header File

- components/mqtt/esp-mqtt/include/mqtt_client.h

Functions

```c
esp_mqtt_client_handle_t esp_mqtt_client_init(const esp_mqtt_client_config_t *config)
```

Creates MQTT client handle based on the configuration.
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

**Parameters** config – MQTT configuration structure

**Returns** mqtt_client_handle if successfully created, NULL on error

```c
esp_err_t esp_mqtt_client_set_uri(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client, const char *uri)
```

Sets MQTT connection URI. This API is usually used to overrides the URI configured in esp_mqtt_client_init.

**Parameters**
- client – MQTT client handle
- uri

**Returns** ESP_FAIL if URI parse error, ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_mqtt_client_start(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client)
```

Starts MQTT client with already created client handle.

**Parameters** client – MQTT client handle

**Returns** ESP_OK on success ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG on wrong initialization ESP_FAIL on other error

```c
esp_err_t esp_mqtt_client_reconnect(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client)
```

This api is typically used to force reconnection upon a specific event.

**Parameters** client – MQTT client handle

**Returns** ESP_OK on success ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG on wrong initialization ESP_FAIL if client is in invalid state

```c
esp_err_t esp_mqtt_client_disconnect(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client)
```

This api is typically used to force disconnection from the broker.

**Parameters** client – MQTT client handle

**Returns** ESP_OK on success ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG on wrong initialization

```c
esp_err_t esp_mqtt_client_stop(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client)
```

Stops MQTT client tasks.

**Notes:**
- Cannot be called from the MQTT event handler

```c
int esp_mqtt_client_subscribe(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client, const char *topic, int qos)
```

Subscribe the client to defined topic with defined qos.

**Notes:**
- Client must be connected to send subscribe message
- This API is could be executed from a user task or from a MQTT event callback i.e. internal MQTT task (API is protected by internal mutex, so it might block if a longer data receive operation is in progress.

**Parameters**
- client – MQTT client handle
- topic
- qos – /* TODO describe parameters

**Returns** message_id of the subscribe message on success -1 on failure

```c
int esp_mqtt_client_unsubscribe(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client, const char *topic)
```

Unsubscribe the client from defined topic.

**Notes:**
- Client must be connected to send unsubscribe message
Chapter 2. API Reference

• It is thread safe, please refer to `esp_mqtt_client_subscribe` for details

**Parameters**
- `client` - `MQTT` client handle
- `topic` -

**Returns** message_id of the subscribe message on success -1 on failure

```c
int esp_mqtt_client_publish (esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client, const char *topic, const char *data, int len, int qos, int retain)
```

Client to send a publish message to the broker.

**Notes:**
- This API might block for several seconds, either due to network timeout (10s) or if publishing payloads longer than internal buffer (due to message fragmentation)
- Client doesn’t have to be connected for this API to work, enqueuing the messages with qos>1 (returning -1 for all the qos=0 messages if disconnected). If `MQTT_SKIP_PUBLISH_IF_DISCONNECTED` is enabled, this API will not attempt to publish when the client is not connected and will always return -1.
- It is thread safe, please refer to `esp_mqtt_client_subscribe` for details

**Parameters**
- `client` - `MQTT` client handle
- `topic` - topic string
- `data` - payload string (set to NULL, sending empty payload message)
- `len` - data length, if set to 0, length is calculated from payload string
- `qos` - QoS of publish message
- `retain` - retain flag

**Returns** message_id of the publish message (for QoS 0 message_id will always be zero) on success. -1 on failure.

```c
int esp_mqtt_client_enqueue (esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client, const char *topic, const char *data, int len, int qos, int retain, bool store)
```

Enqueue a message to the outbox, to be sent later. Typically used for messages with qos>0, but could be also used for qos=0 messages if store=true.

This API generates and stores the publish message into the internal outbox and the actual sending to the network is performed in the mqtt-task context (in contrast to the `esp_mqtt_client_publish()` which sends the publish message immediately in the user task’s context). Thus, it could be used as a non blocking version of `esp_mqtt_client_publish()`.

**Parameters**
- `client` - `MQTT` client handle
- `topic` - topic string
- `data` - payload string (set to NULL, sending empty payload message)
- `len` - data length, if set to 0, length is calculated from payload string
- `qos` - QoS of publish message
- `retain` - retain flag
- `store` - if true, all messages are enqueued; otherwise only QoS 1 and QoS 2 are enqueued

**Returns** message_id if queued successfully, -1 otherwise

```c
esp_err_t esp_mqtt_client_destroy (esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client)
```

Destroys the client handle.

**Notes:**
- Cannot be called from the `MQTT` event handler

**Parameters**
- `client` - `MQTT` client handle

**Returns** ESP_OK ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG on wrong initialization
**esp_err_t esp_mqtt_set_config** *(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t *client, const esp_mqtt_client_config_t *config)*

Set configuration structure, typically used when updating the config (i.e. on “before_connect” event).

**Parameters**
- `client` - MQTT client handle
- `config` - MQTT configuration structure

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if failed to allocate
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if conflicts on transport configuration
- ESP_OK on success

**esp_err_t esp_mqtt_client_register_event** *(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client, esp_mqtt_event_id_t event, esp_event_handler_t event_handler, void *event_handler_arg)*

Registers MQTT event.

**Parameters**
- `client` - MQTT client handle
- `event` - event type
- `event_handler` - handler callback
- `event_handler_arg` - handlers context

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if failed to allocate
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG on wrong initialization
- ESP_OK on success

**int esp_mqtt_client_get_outbox_size** *(esp_mqtt_client_handle_t client)*

Get outbox size.

**Parameters**
- `client` - MQTT client handle

**Returns**
- outbox size 0 on wrong initialization

**Structures**

**struct esp_mqtt_error_codes**

MQTT error code structure to be passed as a contextual information into ERROR event

Important: This structure extends esp_tls_last_error error structure and is backward compatible with it (so might be down-casted and treated as esp_tls_last_error error, but recommended to update applications if used this way previously)

Use this structure directly checking error_type first and then appropriate error code depending on the source of the error:

- `error_type`  - related member variables
- `note`  - MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_TCP_TRANSPORT
- `esp_tls_last_esp_err`  - esp_tls_stack_err, esp_tls_cert_verify_flags, sock_errno
- `Error reported from tcp_transport.esp-tls`  - MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_CONNECTION_REFUSED
- `connect_return_code`  - Internal error reported from MQTT broker on connection

**Public Members**

**esp_err_t esp_tls_last_esp_err**

Last esp_err code reported from esp-tls component

**int esp_tls_stack_err**

tls specific error code reported from underlying tls stack

**int esp_tls_cert_verify_flags**

tls flags reported from underlying tls stack during certificate verification
**esp_mqtt_error_type_t** `error_type`
error type referring to the source of the error

**esp_mqtt_connect_return_code_t** `connect_return_code`
connection refused error code reported from MQTT* broker on connection

**int** `esp_transport_sock_errno`
erro from the underlying socket

**struct** `esp_mqtt_event_t`
*MQTT* event configuration structure

### Public Members

**esp_mqtt_event_id_t** `event_id`
*MQTT* event type

**esp_mqtt_client_handle_t** `client`
*MQTT* client handle for this event

char `*data`
Data associated with this event

**int** `data_len`
Length of the data for this event

**int** `total_data_len`
Total length of the data (longer data are supplied with multiple events)

**int** `current_data_offset`
Actual offset for the data associated with this event

char `*topic`
Topic associated with this event

**int** `topic_len`
Length of the topic for this event associated with this event

**int** `msg_id`
*MQTT* message id of message

**int** `session_present`
*MQTT* session_present flag for connection event

**esp_mqtt_error_codes_t** `*error_handle`
esp-mqtt error handle including esp-tls errors as well as internal *MQTT* errors
bool retain
    Retained flag of the message associated with this event

int qos
    QoS of the messages associated with this event

bool dup
    dup flag of the message associated with this event

`esp_mqtt_protocol_ver` protocol_ver
    MQTT protocol version used for connection, defaults to value from menuconfig

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t`
    MQTT client configuration structure

    • Default values can be set via menuconfig
    • All certificates and key data could be passed in PEM or DER format. PEM format must have a terminating NULL character and the related len field set to 0. DER format requires a related len field set to the correct length.

**Public Members**

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::broker_t` broker
    Broker address and security verification

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::credentials_t` credentials
    User credentials for broker

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::session_t` session
    MQTT session configuration.

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::network_t` network
    Network configuration

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::task_t` task
    FreeRTOS task configuration.

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::buffer_t` buffer
    Buffer size configuration.

struct `broker_t`
    Broker related configuration

**Public Members**

struct `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::broker_t::address_t` address
    Broker address configuration
struct esp_mqtt_client_config_t

verification_t verification

Security verification of the broker

struct address_t

Broker address

- uri have precedence over other fields
- If uri isn’t set at least hostname, transport and port should.

Public Members

cnst char *uri

Complete MQTT broker URI

cnst char *hostname

Hostname, to set ipv4 pass it as string)

esp_mqtt_transport_t transport

Selects transport

const char *path

Path in the URI

uint32_t port

MQTT server port

struct verification_t

Broker identity verification

If fields are not set broker’s identity isn’t verified. it’s recommended to set the options in this struct for security reasons.

Public Members

bool use_global_ca_store

Use a global ca_store, look esp-tls documentation for details.

esp_err_t (*crt_bundle_attach)(void *conf)

Pointer to ESP x509 Certificate Bundle attach function for the usage of certificate bundles.

cnst char *certificate

Certificate data, default is NULL, not required to verify the server.

size_t certificate_len

Length of the buffer pointed to by certificate.
const struct psk_key_hint *psk_hint_key

Pointer to PSK struct defined in esp_tls.h to enable PSK authentication (as alternative to certificate verification). PSK is enabled only if there are no other ways to verify broker.

bool skip_cert_common_name_check

Skip any validation of server certificate CN field, this reduces the security of TLS and makes the MQTT client susceptible to MITM attacks

const char **alpn_protos

NULL-terminated list of supported application protocols to be used for ALPN

struct buffer_t

Client buffer size configuration

Client have two buffers for input and output respectively.

Public Members

int size

size of MQTT send/receive buffer

int out_size

size of MQTT output buffer. If not defined, defaults to the size defined by buffer_size

struct credentials_t

Client related credentials for authentication.

Public Members

const char *username

MQTT username

const char *client_id

Set MQTT client identifier. Ignored if set_null_client_id == true If NULL set the default client id. Default client id is ESP32_CHIPID% where CHIPID% are last 3 bytes of MAC address in hex format

bool set_null_client_id

Selects a NULL client id

struct esp_mqtt_client_config_t::credentials_t::authentication_t authentication

Client authentication

struct authentication_t

Client authentication

Fields related to client authentication by broker

For mutual authentication using TLS, user could select certificate and key, secure element or digital signature peripheral if available.
Public Members

const char *password
        MQTT password

const char *certificate
        Certificate for ssl mutual authentication, not required if mutual authentication is not needed.
        Must be provided with key.

size_t certificate_len
        Length of the buffer pointed to by certificate.

const char *key
        Private key for SSL mutual authentication, not required if mutual authentication is not needed.
        If it is not NULL, also certificate has to be provided.

size_t key_len
        Length of the buffer pointed to by key.

const char *key_password
        Client key decryption password, not PEM nor DER, if provided key_password_len must
        be correctly set.

int key_password_len
        Length of the password pointed to by key_password

bool use_secure_element
        Enable secure element, available in ESP32-ROOM-32SE, for SSL connection

void *ds_data
        Carrier of handle for digital signature parameters, digital signature peripheral is available in
        some Espressif devices.

struct network_t
        Network related configuration

Public Members

int reconnect_timeout_ms
        Reconnect to the broker after this value in milliseconds if auto reconnect is not disabled (defaults to
        10s)

int timeout_ms
        Abort network operation if it is not completed after this value, in milliseconds (defaults to 10s).

int refresh_connection_after_ms
        Refresh connection after this value (in milliseconds)
bool **disable_auto_reconnect**

Client will reconnect to server (when errors/disconnect). Set **disable_auto_reconnect=true** to disable

struct **session_t**

MQTT Session related configuration

**Public Members**

struct **esp_mqtt_client_config_t::**session::**last_will**

Last will configuration

bool **disable_clean_session**

MQTT clean session, default clean_session is true

int **keepalive**

MQTT keepalive, default is 120 seconds

bool **disable_keepalive**

Set **disable_keepalive=true** to turn off keep-alive mechanism, keepalive is active by default. Note: setting the config value keepalive to 0 doesn’t disable keepalive feature, but uses a default keepalive period

**esp_mqtt_protocol_ver_t** **protocol_ver**

MQTT protocol version used for connection.

int **message_retransmit_timeout**

timeout for retransmitting of failed packet

struct **last_will_t**

Last Will and Testament message configuration.

**Public Members**

const char * **topic**

LWT (Last Will and Testament) message topic

const char * **msg**

LWT message, may be NULL terminated

int **msg_len**

LWT message length, if msg isn’t NULL terminated must have the correct length

int **qos**

LWT message QoS

int **retain**

LWT retained message flag


Chapter 2. API Reference

struct task_t
Client task configuration

Public Members

int priority
MQTT task priority

int stack_size
MQTT task stack size

Macros

MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_ESP_TLS
MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_TCP_TRANSPORT error type hold all sorts of transport layer errors, including ESP-TLS error, but in the past only the errors from MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_ESP_TLS layer were reported, so the ESP-TLS error type is re-defined here for backward compatibility

Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_mqtt_client *esp_mqtt_client_handle_t

typedef enum esp_mqtt_event_id_t esp_mqtt_event_id_t
    MQTT event types.
    User event handler receives context data in esp_mqtt_event_t structure with
    • client - MQTT client handle
    • various other data depending on event type

typedef enum esp_mqtt_connect_return_code_t esp_mqtt_connect_return_code_t
    MQTT connection error codes propagated via ERROR event

typedef enum esp_mqtt_error_type_t esp_mqtt_error_type_t
    MQTT connection error codes propagated via ERROR event

typedef enum esp_mqtt_transport_t esp_mqtt_transport_t

 typedef enum esp_mqtt_protocol_ver_t esp_mqtt_protocol_ver_t
    MQTT protocol version used for connection

typedef struct esp_mqtt_error_codes esp_mqtt_error_codes_t
    MQTT error code structure to be passed as a contextual information into ERROR event
    Important: This structure extends esp_tls_last_error error structure and is backward compatible with it (so might be down-casted and treated as esp_tls_last_error error, but recommended to update applications if used this way previously)
    Use this structure directly checking error_type first and then appropriate error code depending on the source of the error:
    error_type | related member variables | note | MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_TCP_TRANSPORT | esp_tls_lastesp_err, esp_tls_stack_err, esp_tls_cert_verify_flags, sock_errno | Error reported from

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tcp_transport/esp-tls | | MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_CONNECTION_REFUSED | connect_return_code | Internal error reported from MQTT broker on connection |

typedef struct esp_mqtt_event_t esp_mqtt_event_t
MQTT event configuration structure

typedef esp_mqtt_event_t *esp_mqtt_event_handle_t

typedef esp_err_t (*mqtt_event_callback_t)(esp_mqtt_event_handle_t event)

typedef struct esp_mqtt_client_config_t esp_mqtt_client_config_t
MQTT client configuration structure

- Default values can be set via menuconfig
- All certificates and key data could be passed in PEM or DER format. PEM format must have a terminating NULL character and the related len field set to 0. DER format requires a related len field set to the correct length.

Enumerations

enum esp_mqtt_event_id_t
MQTT event types.

User event handler receives context data in esp_mqtt_event_t structure with

- client - MQTT client handle
- various other data depending on event type

Values:

enumerator MQTT_EVENT_ANY
enumerator MQTT_EVENT_ERROR
- on error event, additional context: connection return code, error handle from esp_tls (if supported)

enumerator MQTT_EVENT_CONNECTED
- connected event, additional context: session_present flag

enumerator MQTT_EVENT_DISCONNECTED
- disconnected event

enumerator MQTT_EVENT_SUBSCRIBED
- subscribed event, additional context:
  - msg_id message id
  - data pointer to the received data
  - data_len length of the data for this event

enumerator MQTT_EVENT_UNSUBSCRIBED
- unsubscribed event
enumerator `MQTT_EVENT_PUBLISHED`
    published event, additional context: msg_id

enumerator `MQTT_EVENT_DATA`
    data event, additional context:
    • msg_id message id
    • topic pointer to the received topic
    • topic_len length of the topic
    • data pointer to the received data
    • data_len length of the data for this event
    • current_data_offset offset of the current data for this event
    • total_data_len total length of the data received
    • retain retain flag of the message
    • qos QoS level of the message
    • dup dup flag of the message
Note: Multiple MQTT_EVENT_DATA could be fired for one message, if it is longer than internal buffer. In that case only first event contains topic pointer and length, other contain data only with current data length and current data offset updating.

enumerator `MQTT_EVENT_BEFORE_CONNECT`
    The event occurs before connecting

enumerator `MQTT_EVENT_DELETED`
    Notification on delete of one message from the internal outbox, if the message couldn’t have been sent and acknowledged before expiring defined in OUTBOX_EXPIRED_TIMEOUT_MS. (events are not posted upon deletion of successfully acknowledged messages)
    • This event id is posted only if MQTT_REPORT_DELETED_MESSAGES==1
    • Additional context: msg_id (id of the deleted message).

enum `esp_mqtt_connect_return_code_t`
    MQTT connection error codes propagated via ERROR event
    Values:

enumerator `MQTT_CONNECTION_ACCEPTED`
    Connection accepted

enumerator `MQTT_CONNECTION_REFUSE_PROTOCOL`
    MQTT connection refused reason: Wrong protocol

enumerator `MQTT_CONNECTION_REFUSE_ID_REJECTED`
    MQTT connection refused reason: ID rejected

enumerator `MQTT_CONNECTION_REFUSE_SERVER_UNAVAILABLE`
    MQTT connection refused reason: Server unavailable

enumerator `MQTT_CONNECTION_REFUSE_BAD_USERNAME`
    MQTT connection refused reason: Wrong user

enumerator `MQTT_CONNECTION_REFUSE_NOT_AUTHORIZED`
    MQTT connection refused reason: Wrong username or password
enum esp_mqtt_error_type_t
  
MQTT connection error codes propagated via ERROR event
  
Values:

enumerator MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_NONE

enumerator MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_TCP_TRANSPORT

enumerator MQTT_ERROR_TYPE_CONNECTION_REFUSED

enum esp_mqtt_transport_t
  
Values:

enumerator MQTT_TRANSPORT_UNKNOWN

enumerator MQTT_TRANSPORT_OVER_TCP
  
MQTT over TCP, using scheme: MQTT

enumerator MQTT_TRANSPORT_OVER_SSL
  
MQTT over SSL, using scheme: MQTTs

enumerator MQTT_TRANSPORT_OVER_WS
  
MQTT over Websocket, using scheme:: ws

enumerator MQTT_TRANSPORT_OVER_WSS
  
MQTT over Websocket Secure, using scheme: wss

enum esp_mqtt_protocol_ver_t
  
MQTT protocol version used for connection
  
Values:

enumerator MQTT_PROTOCOL_UNDEFINED

enumerator MQTT_PROTOCOL_V_3_1

enumerator MQTT_PROTOCOL_V_3_1_1

enumerator MQTT_PROTOCOL_V_5

## 2.2.4 ESP-TLS

### Overview

The ESP-TLS component provides a simplified API interface for accessing the commonly used TLS functionality. It supports common scenarios like CA certification validation, SNI, ALPN negotiation, non-blocking connection among others. All the configuration can be specified in the esp_tls_cfg_t data structure. Once done, TLS communication can be conducted using the following APIs:
Chapter 2. API Reference

- `esp_tls_init()`: for initializing the TLS connection handle.
- `esp_tls_conn_new_sync()`: for opening a new blocking TLS connection.
- `esp_tls_conn_new_async()`: for opening a new non-blocking TLS connection.
- `esp_tls_conn_read()`: for reading from the connection.
- `esp_tls_conn_write()`: for writing into the connection.
- `esp_tls_conn_destroy()`: for freeing up the connection.

Any application layer protocol like HTTP1, HTTP2 etc can be executed on top of this layer.

Application Example

Simple HTTPS example that uses ESP-TLS to establish a secure socket connection: protocols/https_request.

Tree structure for ESP-TLS component

```
├── esp_tls.c
├── esp_tls.h
├── esp_tls_mbedtls.c
├── esp_tls_wolfssl.c
└── private_include
    ├── esp_tls_mbedtls.h
    └── esp_tls_wolfssl.h
```

The ESP-TLS component has a file `esp-tls/esp_tls.h` which contain the public API headers for the component. Internally ESP-TLS component uses one of the two SSL/TLS Libraries between mbedtls and wolfssl for its operation. API specific to mbedtls are present in `esp-tls/private_include/esp_tls_mbedtls.h` and API specific to wolfssl are present in `esp-tls/private_include/esp_tls_wolfssl.h`.

TLS Server verification

The ESP-TLS provides multiple options for TLS server verification on the client side. The ESP-TLS client can verify the server by validating the peer’s server certificate or with the help of pre-shared keys. The user should select only one of the following options in the `esp_tls_cfg_t` structure for TLS server verification. If no option is selected then client will return a fatal error by default at the time of the TLS connection setup.

- **cacert_buf** and **cacert_bytes**: The CA certificate can be provided in a buffer to the `esp_tls_cfg_t` structure. The ESP-TLS will use the CA certificate present in the buffer to verify the server. The following variables in `esp_tls_cfg_t` structure must be set.
  - `cacert_buf` - pointer to the buffer which contains the CA cert.
  - `cacert_bytes` - size of the CA certificate in bytes.

- **use_global_ca_store**: The `global_ca_store` can be initialized and set at once. Then it can be used to verify the server for all the ESP-TLS connections which have set `use_global_ca_store = true` in their respective `esp_tls_cfg_t` structure. See API Reference section below on information regarding different API used for initializing and setting up the `global_ca_store`.

- **crt_bundle_attach**: The ESP x509 Certificate Bundle API provides an easy way to include a bundle of custom x509 root certificates for TLS server verification. More details can be found at [ESP x509 Certificate Bundle](#)

- **psk_hint_key**: To use pre-shared keys for server verification, `CONFIG_ESP_TLS_PSK_VERIFICATION` should be enabled in the ESP-TLS menuconfig. Then the pointer to PSK hint and key should be provided to the `esp_tls_cfg_t` structure. The ESP-TLS will use the PSK for server verification only when no other option regarding the server verification is selected.

- **skip server verification**: This is an insecure option provided in the ESP-TLS for testing purpose. The option can be set by enabling `CONFIG_ESP_TLS_INSECURE` and `CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SKIP_SERVER_CERT_VERIFY` in the ESP-TLS menuconfig. When this option is enabled the ESP-TLS will skip server verification by default when no other options for server verification are selected in the `esp_tls_cfg_t` structure. **WARNING**:Enabling this option comes with a potential risk of establishing a TLS connection with a server which has a fake identity, provided that the server certificate is not provided either through API or other mechanism like ca_store etc.
Underlying SSL/TLS Library Options

The ESP-TLS component has an option to use mbedtls or wolfssl as their underlying SSL/TLS library. By default only mbedtls is available and is used, wolfssl SSL/TLS library is available publicly at https://github.com/espressif/esp-wolfssl. The repository provides wolfssl component in binary format, it also provides few examples which are useful for understanding the API. Please refer the repository README.md for information on licensing and other options. Please see below option for using wolfssl in your project.

Note: As the library options are internal to ESP-TLS, switching the libraries will not change ESP-TLS specific code for a project.

How to use wolfssl with ESP-IDF

There are two ways to use wolfssl in your project

1) Directly add wolfssl as a component in your project with following three commands.:  

```
(First change directory (cd) to your project directory)
mkdir components
cd components
git clone https://github.com/espressif/esp-wolfssl.git
```

2) Add wolfssl as an extra component in your project.

   • Download wolfssl with:

```
git clone https://github.com/espressif/esp-wolfssl.git
```

   • Include esp-wolfssl in ESP-IDF with setting EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS in CMakeLists.txt of your project as done in wolfssl/examples. For reference see Optional Project variables in build-system.

After above steps, you will have option to choose wolfssl as underlying SSL/TLS library in configuration menu of your project as follows:

```
idf.py menuconfig -> ESP-TLS -> choose SSL/TLS Library -> mbedtls/wolfssl
```

Comparison between mbedtls and wolfssl

The following table shows a typical comparison between wolfssl and mbedtls when protocols/https_request example (which has server authentication) was run with both SSL/TLS libraries and with all respective configurations set to default. (mbedtls IN_CONTENT length and OUT_CONTENT length were set to 16384 bytes and 4096 bytes respectively)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Wolfssl</th>
<th>Mbedtls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Heap Consumed</td>
<td>~19 Kb</td>
<td>~37 Kb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Stack Used</td>
<td>~2.2 Kb</td>
<td>~3.6 Kb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin size</td>
<td>~858 Kb</td>
<td>~736 Kb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These values are subject to change with change in configuration options and version of respective libraries.

Digital Signature with ESP-TLS

ESP-TLS provides support for using the Digital Signature (DS) with ESP32-C3. Use of the DS for TLS is supported only when ESP-TLS is used with mbedtlsTLS (default stack) as its underlying SSL/TLS stack. For more details on Digital Signature, please refer to the Digital Signature Documentation. The technical details of Digital Signature such
as how to calculate private key parameters can be found in ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Digital Signature (DS) [PDF]. The DS peripheral must be configured before it can be used to perform Digital Signature, see Configure the DS Peripheral in Digital Signature.

The DS peripheral must be initialized with the required encrypted private key parameters (obtained when the DS peripheral is configured). ESP-TLS internally initializes the DS peripheral when provided with the required DS context (DS parameters). Please see the below code snippet for passing the DS context to esp-tls context. The DS context passed to the esp-tls context should not be freed till the TLS connection is deleted.

```c
#include "esp_tls.h"
esp_ds_data_ctx_t *ds_ctx;
/* initialize ds_ctx with encrypted private key parameters, which can be read from
   the nvs or provided through the application code */
esp_tls_cfg_t cfg = {
    .clientcert_buf = /* the client cert */,
    .clientcert_bytes = /* length of the client cert */,
    /* other configurations options */
    .ds_data = (void *)ds_ctx,
};
```

**Note:** When using Digital Signature for the TLS connection, along with the other required params, only the client cert (`clientcert_buf`) and the DS params (`ds_data`) are required and the client key (`clientkey_buf`) can be set to NULL.

- An example of mutual authentication with the DS peripheral can be found at `ssl mutual auth` which internally uses (ESP-TLS) for the TLS connection.

### API Reference

#### Header File

- components/esp-tls/esp_tls.h

#### Functions

- `esp_tls_t *esp_tls_init` (void)
  
  Create TLS connection.

  This function allocates and initializes esp-tls structure handle.

  **Returns**  
  Tls Pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle if successfully initialized, NULL if allocation error

- `esp_tls_t *esp_tls_conn_http_new` (const char *url, const esp_tls_cfg_t *cfg)
  
  Create a new blocking TLS/SSL connection with a given “HTTP” url.

  **Note:** This API is present for backward compatibility reasons. Alternative function with the same functionality is `esp_tls_conn_http_new_sync` (and its asynchronous version `esp_tls_conn_http_new_async`)

  **Parameters**

  - `url` - [in] url of host.
  - `cfg` - [in] TLS configuration as esp_tls_cfg_t. If you wish to open non-TLS connection, keep this NULL. For TLS connection, a pass pointer to ‘esp_tls_cfg_t’. At a minimum, this structure should be zero-initialized.

  **Returns**  
  pointer to esp_tls_t, or NULL if connection couldn’t be opened.

- `int esp_tls_conn_new_sync` (const char *hostname, int hostlen, int port, const esp_tls_cfg_t *cfg, esp_tls_t *tls)
  
  Create a new blocking TLS/SSL connection.

  This function establishes a TLS/SSL connection with the specified host in blocking manner.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters

- **hostname** – [in] Hostname of the host.
- **hostlen** – [in] Length of hostname.
- **port** – [in] Port number of the host.
- **cfg** – [in] TLS configuration as esp_tls_cfg_t. If you wish to open non-TLS connection, keep this NULL. For TLS connection, a pass pointer to esp_tls_cfg_t. At a minimum, this structure should be zero-initialized.
- **tls** – [in] Pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.

Returns

- -1 If connection establishment fails.
- 1 If connection establishment is successful.
- 0 If connection state is in progress.

```c
int esp_tls_conn_http_new_sync (const char *url, const esp_tls_cfg_t *cfg, esp_tls_t *tls)
```

Create a new blocking TLS/SSL connection with a given “HTTP” url.

The behaviour is same as esp_tls_conn_new_sync() API. However this API accepts host’s url.

Parameters

- **url** – [in] url of host.
- **cfg** – [in] TLS configuration as esp_tls_cfg_t. If you wish to open non-TLS connection, keep this NULL. For TLS connection, a pass pointer to esp_tls_cfg_t. At a minimum, this structure should be zero-initialized.
- **tls** – [in] Pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.

Returns

- -1 If connection establishment fails.
- 1 If connection establishment is successful.
- 0 If connection state is in progress.

```c
int esp_tls_conn_new_async (const char *hostname, int hostlen, int port, const esp_tls_cfg_t *cfg, esp_tls_t *tls)
```

Create a new non-blocking TLS/SSL connection.

This function initiates a non-blocking TLS/SSL connection with the specified host, but due to its non-blocking nature, it doesn’t wait for the connection to get established.

Parameters

- **hostname** – [in] Hostname of the host.
- **hostlen** – [in] Length of hostname.
- **port** – [in] Port number of the host.
- **cfg** – [in] TLS configuration as esp_tls_cfg_t. non_block member of this structure should be set to be true.
- **tls** – [in] pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.

Returns

- -1 If connection establishment fails.
- 0 If connection establishment is in progress.
- 1 If connection establishment is successful.

```c
int esp_tls_conn_http_new_async (const char *url, const esp_tls_cfg_t *cfg, esp_tls_t *tls)
```

Create a new non-blocking TLS/SSL connection with a given “HTTP” url.

The behaviour is same as esp_tls_conn_new_async() API. However this API accepts host’s url.

Parameters

- **url** – [in] url of host.
- **cfg** – [in] TLS configuration as esp_tls_cfg_t.
- **tls** – [in] pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.

Returns

- -1 If connection establishment fails.
- 0 If connection establishment is in progress.
- 1 If connection establishment is successful.
ssize_t esp_tls_conn_write(esp_tls_t *tls, const void *data, size_t datalen)

Write from buffer ‘data’ into specified tls connection.

Parameters
• tls -[in] pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.
• data - [in] Buffer from which data will be written.
• datalen -[in] Length of data buffer.

Returns
• >=0 if write operation was successful, the return value is the number of bytes actually written to the TLS/SSL connection.
• <0 if write operation was not successful, because either an error occurred or an action must be taken by the calling process.
• ESP_TLS_ERR_SSL_WANT_READ/ ESP_TLS_ERR_SSL_WANT_WRITE if the handshake is incomplete and waiting for data to be available for reading. In this case this functions needs to be called again when the underlying transport is ready for operation.

ssize_t esp_tls_conn_read(esp_tls_t *tls, void*data, size_t datalen)

Read from specified tls connection into the buffer ‘data’.

Parameters
• tls -[in] pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.
• data - [in] Buffertoholdreaddata.
• datalen -[in] Length of datalbuffer.

Returns
• >0 if read operation was successful, the return value is the number of bytes actually read from the TLS/SSL connection.
• 0 if read operation was not successful. The underlying connection was closed.
• <0 if read operation was not successful, because either an error occurred or an action must be taken by the calling process.

int esp_tls_conn_destroy(esp_tls_t *tls)

Close the TLS/SSL connection and free any allocated resources.

This function should be called to close each tls connection opened with esp_tls_conn_new_sync() (or esp_tls_conn_http_new_sync()) and esp_tls_conn_new_async() (or esp_tls_conn_http_new_async()) APIs.

Parameters tls -[in] pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.

Returns
- 0 on success
- -1 if socket error or an invalid argument

ssize_t esp_tls_get_bytes_avail(esp_tls_t *tls)

Return thenumber of application data bytes remaining to be read from the current record.

This API is a wrapper over mbedtls’s mbedtls_ssl_get_bytes_avail() API.

Parameters tls -[in] pointer to esp-tls as esp-tls handle.

Returns
• -1 in case of invalid arg
• bytes available in the application data record read buffer

esp_err_t esp_tls_get_conn_sockfd(esp_tls_t *tls, int *sockfd)

Returns the connection socket file descriptor from esp_tls session.

Parameters
• tls -[in] handle to esp-tls context
• sockfd -[out] int pointer to sockfd value.

Returns
- ESP_OK on success and value of sockfd will be updated with socket file descriptor for connection
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if (tls == NULL || sockfd == NULL)

void *esp_tls_get_ssl_context(esp_tls_t *tls)

Returns the ssl context.
Parameters **tls** - [in] handle to esp_tls context

Returns - ssl_ctx pointer to ssl context of underlying TLS layer on success
  - NULL in case of error

.esp_err_t esp_tls_init_global_ca_store (void)

Create a global CA store, initially empty.

This function should be called if the application wants to use the same CA store for multiple connections. This function initialises the global CA store which can be then set by calling esp_tls_set_global_ca_store(). To be effective, this function must be called before any call to esp_tls_set_global_ca_store().

Returns
  - ESP_OK if creating global CA store was successful.
  - ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if an error occured when allocating the mbedtls resources.

.esp_err_t esp_tls_set_global_ca_store (const unsigned char *cacert_pem_buf, const unsigned int cacert_pem_bytes)

Set the global CA store with the buffer provided in pem format.

This function should be called if the application wants to set the global CA store for multiple connections i.e. to add the certificates in the provided buffer to the certificate chain. This function implicitly calls esp_tls_init_global_ca_store() if it has not already been called. The application must call this function before calling esp_tls_conn_new().

Parameters
  - **cacert_pem_buf** - [in] Buffer which has certificates in pem format. This buffer is used for creating a global CA store, which can be used by other tls connections.
  - **cacert_pem_bytes** - [in] Length of the buffer.

Returns
  - ESP_OK if adding certificates was successful.
  - Other if an error occured or an action must be taken by the calling process.

void esp_tls_free_global_ca_store (void)

Free the global CA store currently being used.

The memory being used by the global CA store to store all the parsed certificates is freed up. The application can call this API if it no longer needs the global CA store.

.esp_err_t esp_tls_get_and_clear_last_error (esp_tls_error_handle_t h, int *esp_tls_code, int *esp_tls_flags)

Returns last error in esp_tls with detailed mbedtls related error codes. The error information is cleared internally upon return.

Parameters
  - **h** - [in] esp-tls error handle.
  - **esp_tls_code** - [out] last error code returned from mbedtls api (set to zero if none)
    This pointer could be NULL if caller does not care about esp_tls_code
  - **esp_tls_flags** - [out] last certification verification flags (set to zero if none) This pointer could be NULL if caller does not care about esp_tls_code

Returns
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if invalid parameters
  - ESP_OK (0) if no error occurred
  - specific error code (based on ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_BASE) otherwise

.esp_err_t esp_tls_get_and_clear_error_type (esp_tls_error_handle_t h, esp_tls_error_type_t err_type, int *error_code)

Returns the last error captured in esp_tls of a specific type The error information is cleared internally upon return.

Parameters
  - **h** - [in] esp-tls error handle.
  - **err_type** - [in] specific error type
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **error_code** [out] last error code returned from mbedtls api (set to zero if none) This pointer could be NULL if caller does not care about esp_tls_code

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if invalid parameters
- ESP_OK if a valid error returned and was cleared

```c
esp_err_t esp_tls_get_error_handle (esp_tls_t *tls, esp_tls_error_handle_t *error_handle)
```

Returns the ESP-TLS error_handle.

**Parameters**
- **tls** [in] handle to esp_tls context
- **error_handle** [out] pointer to the error handle.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success and error_handle will be updated with the ESP-TLS error handle.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if (tls == NULL || error_handle == NULL)

```c
mbedtls_x509_crt* esp_tls_get_global_ca_store (void)
```

Get the pointer to the global CA store currently being used.

The application must first call esp_tls_set_global_ca_store(). Then the same CA store could be used by the application for APIs other than esp_tls.

**Note:** Modifying the pointer might cause a failure in verifying the certificates.

---

**Returns**
- Pointer to the global CA store currently being used if successful.
- NULL if there is no global CA store set.

```c
esp_err_t esp_tls_plain_tcp_connect (const char* host, int hostlen, int port, const esp_tls_cfg_t *cfg,
                                    esp_tls_error_handle_t error_handle, int *sockfd)
```

Creates a plain TCP connection, returning a valid socket fd on success or an error handle.

**Parameters**
- **host** [in] Hostname of the host.
- **hostlen** [in] Length of hostname.
- **port** [in] Port number of the host.
- **cfg** [in] ESP-TLS configuration as esp_tls_cfg_t.
- **error_handle** [out] ESP-TLS error handle holding potential errors occurred during connection
- **sockfd** [out] Socket descriptor if successfully connected on TCP layer

**Returns** ESP_OK on success ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if invalid output parameters ESP-TLS based error codes on failure

**Structures**

```c
struct psk_key_hint
```

ESP-TLS preshared key and hint structure.

**Public Members**

```c
const uint8_t *key
```

key in PSK authentication mode in binary format

```c
const size_t key_size
```

length of the key
const char *hint
    hint in PSK authentication mode in string format

struct tls_keep_alive_cfg
    esp-tls client session ticket ctx
    Keep alive parameters structure

Public Members

bool keep_alive_enable
    Enable keep-alive timeout

int keep_alive_idle
    Keep-alive idle time (second)

int keep_alive_interval
    Keep-alive interval time (second)

int keep_alive_count
    Keep-alive packet retry send count

struct esp_tls_cfg
    ESP-TLS configuration parameters.

Note: Note about format of certificates:

• This structure includes certificates of a Certificate Authority, of client or server as well as private keys,
  which may be of PEM or DER format. In case of PEM format, the buffer must be NULL terminated
  (with NULL character included in certificate size).
• Certificate Authority’s certificate may be a chain of certificates in case of PEM format, but could be
  only one certificate in case of DER format
• Variables names of certificates and private key buffers and sizes are defined as unions providing backward
  compatibility for legacy *_pem_buf and *_pem_bytes names which suggested only PEM format was
  supported. It is encouraged to use generic names such as cacert_buf and cacert_bytes.

Public Members

const char **alpn_protos
    Application protocols required for HTTP2. If HTTP2/ALPN support is required, a list of protocols that
    should be negotiated. The format is length followed by protocol name. For the most common cases the
    following is ok: const char **alpn_protos = { "h2", NULL };
    • where ‘h2’ is the protocol name

const unsigned char *cacert_buf
    Certificate Authority’s certificate in a buffer. Format may be PEM or DER, depending on mbedtls-
    support This buffer should be NULL terminated in case of PEM
const unsigned char *cacert_pem_buf
    CA certificate buffer legacy name

unsigned int cacert_bytes
    Size of Certificate Authority certificate pointed to by cacert_buf (including NULL-terminator in case of PEM format)

unsigned int cacert_pem_bytes
    Size of Certificate Authority certificate legacy name

const unsigned char *clientcert_buf
    Client certificate in a buffer Format may be PEM or DER, depending on mbedtls-support This buffer should be NULL terminated in case of PEM

const unsigned char *clientcert_pem_buf
    Client certificate legacy name

unsigned int clientcert_bytes
    Size of client certificate pointed to by clientcert_pem_buf (including NULL-terminator in case of PEM format)

unsigned int clientcert_pem_bytes
    Size of client certificate legacy name

const unsigned char *clientkey_buf
    Client key in a buffer Format may be PEM or DER, depending on mbedtls-support This buffer should be NULL terminated in case of PEM

const unsigned char *clientkey_pem_buf
    Client key legacy name

unsigned int clientkey_bytes
    Size of client key pointed to by clientkey_pem_buf (including NULL-terminator in case of PEM format)

unsigned int clientkey_pem_bytes
    Size of client key legacy name

const unsigned char *clientkey_password
    Client key decryption password string

unsigned int clientkey_password_len
    String length of the password pointed to by clientkey_password

bool non_block
    Configure non-blocking mode. If set to true the underneath socket will be configured in non blocking mode after tls session is established

bool use_secure_element
    Enable this option to use secure element or atecc608a chip (Integrated with ESP32-WROOM-32SE)
int timeout_ms
    Network timeout in milliseconds. Note: If this value is not set, by default the timeout is set to 10 seconds. If you wish that the session should wait indefinitely then please use a larger value e.g., INT32_MAX

bool use_global_ca_store
    Use a global ca_store for all the connections in which this bool is set.

const char *common_name
    If non-NULL, server certificate CN must match this name. If NULL, server certificate CN must match hostname.

bool skip_common_name
    Skip any validation of server certificate CN field

tls_keep_alive_cfg_t *keep_alive_cfg
    Enable TCP keep-alive timeout for SSL connection

const psk_hint_key_t *psk_hint_key
    Pointer to PSK hint and key. if not NULL (and certificates are NULL) then PSK authentication is enabled with configured setup. Important note: the pointer must be valid for connection

esp_err_t (*crt_bundle_attach)(void *conf)
    Function pointer to esp_crt_bundle_attach. Enables the use of certification bundle for server verification, must be enabled in menuconfig

void *ds_data
    Pointer for digital signature peripheral context

bool is_plain_tcp
    Use non-TLS connection: When set to true, the esp-tls uses plain TCP transport rather then TLS/SSL connection. Note, that it is possible to connect using a plain tcp transport directly with esp_tls_plain_tcp_connect() API

struct ifreq *if_name
    The name of interface for data to go through. Use the default interface without setting

Type Definitions

typedef enum esp_tls_conn_state esp_tls_conn_state_t
    ESP-TLS Connection State.

typedef enum esp_tls_role esp_tls_role_t

typedef struct psk_key_hint psk_hint_key_t
    ESP-TLS preshared key and hint structure.

typedef struct tls_keep_alive_cfg tls_keep_alive_cfg_t
    esp-tls client session ticket ctx
    Keep alive parameters structure
typedef struct esp_tls_cfg esp_tls_cfg_t

ESP-TLS configuration parameters.

**Note:** Note about format of certificates:

- This structure includes certificates of a Certificate Authority, of client or server as well as private keys, which may be of PEM or DER format. In case of PEM format, the buffer must be NULL terminated (with NULL character included in certificate size).
- Certificate Authority’s certificate may be a chain of certificates in case of PEM format, but could be only one certificate in case of DER format.
- Variables names of certificates and private key buffers and sizes are defined as unions providing backward compatibility for legacy *_pem_buf and *_pem_bytes names which suggested only PEM format was supported. It is encouraged to use generic names such as cacert_buf and cacert_bytes.

typedef struct esp_tls esp_tls_t

**Enumerations**

enum esp_tls_conn_state

ESP-TLS Connection State.

*Values:*

- enumerator ESP_TLS_INIT
- enumerator ESP_TLS_CONNECTING
- enumerator ESP_TLS_HANDSHAKE
- enumerator ESP_TLS_FAIL
- enumerator ESP_TLS_DONE

enum esp_tls_role

*Values:*

- enumerator ESP_TLS_CLIENT
- enumerator ESP_TLS_SERVER

**Header File**

- components/esp-tls/esp_tls_errors.h

**Structures**

struct esp_tls_last_error

Error structure containing relevant errors in case tls error occurred.
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Public Members

```c
esp_err_t last_error
```
error code (based on ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_BASE) of the last occurred error

```c
int esp_tls_error_code
```
esp_tls error code from last esp_tls failed api

```c
int esp_tls_flags
```
last certification verification flags

Macros

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_BASE
```
Starting number of ESP-TLS error codes

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_CANNOT_RESOLVE_HOSTNAME
```
Error if hostname couldn’t be resolved upon tls connection

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_CANNOT_CREATE_SOCKET
```
Failed to create socket

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_UNSUPPORTED_PROTOCOL_FAMILY
```
Unsupported protocol family

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_FAILED_CONNECT_TO_HOST
```
Failed to connect to host

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_SOCKET_SETOPT_FAILED
```
Failed to set/get socket option

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_CONNECTION_TIMEOUT
```
new connection in esp_tls_low_level_conn connection timeouted

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_SE_FAILED
```

```c
ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_TCP_CLOSED_FIN
```

```c
ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_CERT_PARTLY_OK
```
mbedtls parse certificates was partly successful

```c
ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_CTR_DRBG_SEED_FAILED
```
mbedtls api returned error

```c
ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_SET_HOSTNAME_FAILED
```
mbedtls api returned error

```c
ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONFIG_DEFAULTS_FAILED
```
mbedtls api returned error
ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONF_ALPN_PROTOCOLS_FAILED
mbedtls api returned error

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_X509_CRT_PARSE_FAILED
mbedtls api returned error

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONF_own_cert_FAILED
mbedtls api returned error

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_SETUP_FAILED
mbedtls api returned error

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_WRITE_FAILED
mbedtls api returned error

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_PK_PARSE_KEY_FAILED
mbedtls api returned failed

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_HANDSHAKE_FAILED
mbedtls api returned failed

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONF_PSK_FAILED
mbedtls api returned failed

ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_TICKET_SETUP_FAILED
mbedtls api returned failed

ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_SET_HOSTNAME_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned error

ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_CONF_ALPN_PROTOCOLS_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned error

ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_CERT_VERIFY_SETUP_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned error

ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_KEY_VERIFY_SETUP_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned error

ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_HANDSHAKE_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned failed

ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_CTX_SETUP_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned failed

ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_SETUP_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned failed
ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_WRITE_FAILED
wolfSSL api returned failed

ESP_TLS_ERR_SSL_WANT_READ
Definition of errors reported from IO API (potentially non-blocking) in case of error:
• esp_tls_conn_read()
• esp_tls_conn_write()

ESP_TLS_ERR_SSL_WANT_WRITE

ESP_TLS_ERR_SSL_TIMEOUT

Type Definitions
typedef struct esp_tls_last_error *esp_tls_error_handle_t
typedef struct esp_tls_last_error esp_tls_last_error_t
Error structure containing relevant errors in case tls error occurred.

Enumerations
enum esp_tls_error_type_t
Definition of different types/sources of error codes reported from different components
Values:
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_UNKNOWN
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_SYSTEM
      System error &8212; errno
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_MBEDTLS
      Error code from mbedtlsTLS library
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_MBEDTLS_CERT_FLAGS
      Certificate flags defined in mbedtlsTLS
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_ESP
      ESP-IDF error type &8212; esp_err_t
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_WOLFSSL
      Error code from wolfSSL library
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_WOLFSSL_CERT_FLAGS
      Certificate flags defined in wolfSSL
  enumerator ESP_TLS_ERR_TYPE_MAX
      Last err type &8212; invalid entry
2.2.5 ESP HTTP Client

Overview

`esp_http_client` provides an API for making HTTP/S requests from ESP-IDF applications. The steps to use this API are as follows:

- `esp_http_client_init()`: Creates an `esp_http_client_config_t` instance i.e. a HTTP client handle based on the given `esp_http_client_config_t` configuration. This function must be the first to be called; default values will be assumed for the configuration values that are not explicitly defined by the user.
- `esp_http_client_perform()`: Performs all operations of the esp_http_client - opening the connection, exchanging data and closing the connection (as required), while blocking the current task until its completion. All related events will be invoked through the event handler (as specified in `esp_http_client_config_t`).
- `esp_http_client_cleanup()`: Closes the connection (if any) and frees up all the memory allocated to the HTTP client instance. This must be the last function to be called after the completion of operations.

Application Example

Simple example that uses ESP HTTP Client to make HTTP/S requests at `protocols/esp_http_client`.

Basic HTTP request

Check out the example functions `http_rest_with_url` and `http_rest_with_hostname_path` in the application example for implementation details.

Persistent Connections

Persistent connection means that the HTTP client can re-use the same connection for several exchanges. If the server does not request to close the connection with the `Connection: close` header, the connection is not dropped but is instead kept open and used for further requests.

To allow ESP HTTP client to take full advantage of persistent connections, one should make as many requests as possible using the same handle instance.

Check out the example functions `http_rest_with_url` and `http_rest_with_hostname_path` in the application example. Here, once the connection is created, multiple requests (GET, POST, PUT, etc.) are made before the connection is closed.

HTTPS Request

ESP HTTP client supports SSL connections using `mbedtls`, with the `url` configuration starting with `https` scheme or `transport_type` set to `HTTP_TRANSPORT_OVER_SSL`. HTTPS support can be configured via `CONFIG_ESP_HTTP_CLIENT_ENABLE_HTTPS` (enabled by default).

**Note:** While making HTTPS requests, if server verification is needed, additional root certificate (in PEM format) needs to be provided to the `cert_pem` member in `esp_http_client_config_t` configuration. Users can also use the ESP x509 Certificate Bundle for server verification using the `crt_bundle_attach` member of the `esp_http_client_config_t` configuration.

Check out the example functions `https_with_url` and `https_with_hostname_path` in the application example. (Implementation details of the above note are found here)
HTTP Stream

Some applications need to open the connection and control the exchange of data actively (data streaming). In such cases, the application flow is different from regular requests. Example flow is given below:

- `esp_http_client_init()`: Create a HTTP client handle
- `esp_http_client_set_*` or `esp_http_client_delete_*`: Modify the HTTP connection parameters (optional)
- `esp_http_client_open()`: Open the HTTP connection with `write_len` parameter (content length that needs to be written to server), set `write_len=0` for read-only connection
- `esp_http_client_write()`: Write data to server with a maximum length equal to `write_len` of `esp_http_client_open()` function; no need to call this function for `write_len=0`
- `esp_http_client_fetch_headers()`: Read the HTTP Server response headers, after sending the request headers and server data (if any). Returns the `content-length` from the server and can be succeeded by `esp_http_client_get_status_code()` for getting the HTTP status of the connection.
- `esp_http_client_read()`: Read the HTTP stream
- `esp_http_client_close()`: Close the connection
- `esp_http_client_cleanup()`: Release allocated resources

Check out the example function `http_perform_as_stream_reader` in the application example for implementation details.

HTTP Authentication

ESP HTTP client supports both Basic and Digest Authentication.

- Users can provide the username and password in the `url` or the `username` and `password` members of the `esp_http_client_config_t` configuration. For `auth_type = HTTP_AUTH_TYPE_BASIC`, the HTTP client takes only 1 perform operation to pass the authentication process.
- If `auth_type = HTTP_AUTH_TYPE_NONE`, but the `username` and `password` fields are present in the configuration, the HTTP client takes 2 perform operations. The client will receive the 401 Unauthorized header in its first attempt to connect to the server. Based on this information, it decides which authentication method to choose and performs it in the second operation.

- Check out the example functions `http_auth_basic`, `http_auth_basic_redirect` (for Basic authentication) and `http_auth_digest` (for Digest authentication) in the application example for implementation details.

Examples of Authentication Configuration

- Authentication with URI

```c
esp_http_client_config_t config = {
  .url = "http://user:passwd@httpbin.org/basic-auth/user/passwd",
  .auth_type = HTTP_AUTH_TYPE_BASIC,
};
```

- Authentication with username and password entry

```c
esp_http_client_config_t config = {
  .url = "http://httpbin.org/basic-auth/user/passwd",
  .username = "user",
  .password = "passwd",
  .auth_type = HTTP_AUTH_TYPE_BASIC,
};
```

API Reference

Header File
Chapter 2. API Reference

- components/esp_http_client/include/esp_http_client.h

Functions

`esp_http_client_init(const esp_http_client_config_t *config)`

Start a HTTP session. This function must be the first function to call, and it returns a `esp_http_client_handle_t` that you must use as input to other functions in the interface. This call MUST have a corresponding call to `esp_http_client_cleanup` when the operation is complete.

**Parameters**

- `config` - [in] The configurations, see `http_client_config_t`

**Returns**

- `esp_http_client_handle_t`
- `NULL` if any errors

`esp_http_client_perform(esp_http_client_handle_t client)`

Invoke this function after `esp_http_client_init` and all the options calls are made, and will perform the transfer as described in the options. It must be called with the same `esp_http_client_handle_t` as input as the `esp_http_client_init` call returned. `esp_http_client_perform` performs the entire request in either blocking or non-blocking manner. By default, the API performs request in a blocking manner and returns when done, or if it failed, and in non-blocking manner, it returns if EAGAIN/EWOULDBLOCK or EINPROGRESS is encountered, or if it failed. And in case of non-blocking request, the user may call this API multiple times unless request & response is complete or there is a failure. To enable non-blocking `esp_http_client_perform()`, `is_async` member of `esp_http_client_config_t` must be set while making a call to `esp_http_client_init()` API. You can do any amount of calls to `esp_http_client_perform` while using the same `esp_http_client_handle_t`. The underlying connection may be kept open if the server allows it. If you intend to transfer more than one file, you are even encouraged to do so. `esp_http_client` will then attempt to re-use the same connection for the following transfers, thus making the operations faster, less CPU intense and using less network resources. Just note that you will have to use `esp_http_client_set_**` between the invokes to set options for the following `esp_http_client_perform`.

**Note:** You must never call this function simultaneously from two places using the same client handle. Let the function return first before invoking it another time. If you want parallel transfers, you must use several `esp_http_client_handle_t`. This function include `esp_http_client_open` -&gt; `esp_http_client_write` -&gt; `esp_http_client_fetch_headers` -&gt; `esp_http_client_read` (and option) `esp_http_client_close`.

**Parameters**

- `client` - The `esp_http_client` handle

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK` on successful
- `ESP_FAIL` on error

`esp_http_client_set_url(esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char *url)`

Set URL for client, when performing this behavior, the options in the URL will replace the old ones.

**Parameters**

- `client` - [in] The `esp_http_client` handle
- `url` - [in] The url

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`
- `ESP_FAIL`

`esp_http_client_set_post_field(esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char *data, int len)`

Set post data, this function must be called before `esp_http_client_perform`. Note: The data parameter passed to this function is a pointer and this function will not copy the data.

**Parameters**

- `client` - [in] The `esp_http_client` handle
- `data` - [in] post data pointer
- `len` - [in] post length


Chapter 2. API Reference

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

int esp_http_client_get_post_field(esp_http_client_handle_t client, char **data)
Get current post field information.

Parameters
• client - [in] The client
• data - [out] Point to post data pointer

Returns
Size of post data

esp_err_t esp_http_client_set_header(esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char *key, const char *value)
Set http request header, this function must be called after esp_http_client_init and before any perform function.

Parameters
• client - [in] The esp_http_client handle
• key - [in] The header key
• value - [in] The header value

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

esp_err_t esp_http_client_get_header(esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char *key, char **value)
Get http request header. The value parameter will be set to NULL if there is no header which is same as the key specified, otherwise the address of header value will be assigned to value parameter. This function must be called after esp_http_client_init.

Parameters
• client - [in] The esp_http_client handle
• key - [in] The header key
• value - [out] The header value

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

esp_err_t esp_http_client_get_username(esp_http_client_handle_t client, char **value)
Get http request username. The address of username buffer will be assigned to value parameter. This function must be called after esp_http_client_init.

Parameters
• client - [in] The esp_http_client handle
• value - [out] The username value

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG

esp_err_t esp_http_client_set_username(esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char *username)
Set http request username. The value of username parameter will be assigned to username buffer. If the username parameter is NULL then username buffer will be freed.

Parameters
• client - [in] The esp_http_client handle
• username - [in] The username value

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG

esp_err_t esp_http_client_get_password(esp_http_client_handle_t client, char **value)
Get http request password. The address of password buffer will be assigned to value parameter. This function must be called after esp_http_client_init.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters
• client -[in] The esp_http_client handle
• value -[out] The password value

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG

`esp_err_t esp_http_client_set_password (esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char *password)`
Set http request password. The value of password parameter will be assigned to password buffer. If the password parameter is NULL then password buffer will be freed.

Parameters
• client -[in] The esp_http_client handle
• password -[in] The password value

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG

`esp_err_t esp_http_client_set_auth_type (esp_http_client_handle_t client, esp_http_client_auth_type_t auth_type)`
Set http request auth_type.

Parameters
• client -[in] The esp_http_client handle
• auth_type -[in] The esp_http_client auth type

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG

`int esp_http_client_get_errno (esp_http_client_handle_t client)`
Get HTTP client session errno.

Parameters
client -[in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns
• (-1) if invalid argument
• errno

`esp_err_t esp_http_client_set_method (esp_http_client_handle_t client, esp_http_client_method_t method)`
Set http request method.

Parameters
• client -[in] The esp_http_client handle
• method -[in] The method

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG

`esp_err_t esp_http_client_set_timeout_ms (esp_http_client_handle_t client, int timeout_ms)`
Set http request timeout.

Parameters
• client -[in] The esp_http_client handle
• timeout_ms -[in] The timeout value

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG

`esp_err_t esp_http_client_delete_header (esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char *key)`
Delete http request header.

Parameters
• client -[in] The esp_http_client handle
- **key** - [in] The key

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

`esp_err_t esp_http_client_open(esp_http_client_handle_t client, int write_len)`

This function will open the connection, write all header strings and return.

**Parameters**
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle
- **write_len** - [in] HTTP Content length need to write to the server

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

`int esp_http_client_write(esp_http_client_handle_t client, const char* buffer, int len)`

This function will write data to the HTTP connection previously opened by `esp_http_client_open()`.

**Parameters**
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle
- **buffer** - The buffer
- **len** - [in] This value must not be larger than the `write_len` parameter provided to `esp_http_client_open()`

**Returns**
- (-1) if any errors
- Length of data written

`int64_t esp_http_client_fetch_headers(esp_http_client_handle_t client)`

This function need to call after `esp_http_client_open()`, it will read from http stream, process all receive headers.

**Parameters**
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle

**Returns**
- (0) if stream doesn’t contain content-length header, or chunked encoding (checked by `esp_http_client_is_chunked_response`) 
- (-1: ESP_FAIL) if any errors 
- (-ESP_ERR_HTTP_EAGAIN = -0x7007) if call is timed-out before any data was ready 
- Download data length defined by content-length header

`bool esp_http_client_is_chunked_response(esp_http_client_handle_t client)`

Check response data is chunked.

**Parameters**
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle

**Returns** true or false

`int esp_http_client_read(esp_http_client_handle_t client, char *buffer, int len)`

Read data from http stream.

**Note:** (-ESP_ERR_HTTP_EAGAIN = -0x7007) is returned when call is timed-out before any data was ready

**Parameters**
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle
- **buffer** - The buffer
- **len** - [in] The length

**Returns**
- (-1) if any errors
- Length of data was read

`int esp_http_client_get_status_code(esp_http_client_handle_t client)`

Get http response status code, the valid value if this function invoke after `esp_http_client_perform`
Parameters client  – [in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns  Status code

int64_t esp_http_client_get_content_length (esp_http_client_handle_t client)

Get http response content length (from header Content-Length) the valid value if this function invoke after
esp_http_client_perform

Parameters client  – [in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns

• (-1) Chunked transfer
• Content-Length value as bytes

esp_err_t esp_http_client_close (esp_http_client_handle_t client)

Close http connection, still kept all http request resources.

Parameters client  – [in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns

• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

esp_err_t esp_http_client_cleanup (esp_http_client_handle_t client)

This function must be the last function to call for an session. It is the opposite of the esp_http_client_init
function and must be called with the same handle as input that a esp_http_client_init call returned. This might
close all connections this handle has used and possibly has kept open until now. Don’t call this function if
you intend to transfer more files, re-using handles is a key to good performance with esp_http_client.

Parameters client  – [in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns

• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

esp_http_client_transport_t esp_http_client_get_transport_type (esp_http_client_handle_t client)

Get transport type.

Parameters client  – [in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns

• HTTP_TRANSPORT_UNKNOWN
• HTTP_TRANSPORT_OVER_TCP
• HTTP_TRANSPORT_OVER_SSL

esp_err_t esp_http_client_set_redirection (esp_http_client_handle_t client)

Set redirection URL. When received the 30x code from the server, the client stores the redirect URL provided
by the server. This function will set the current URL to redirect to enable client to execute the redirection
request.

Parameters client  – [in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns

• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

void esp_http_client_add_auth (esp_http_client_handle_t client)

On receiving HTTP Status code 401, this API can be invoked to add authorization information.

Note: There is a possibility of receiving body message with redirection status codes, thus make sure to flush
off body data after calling this API.

Parameters client  – [in] The esp_http_client handle

bool esp_http_client_is_complete_data_received (esp_http_client_handle_t client)

Checks if entire data in the response has been read without any error.
Parameters **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle

Returns
- true
- false

int esp_http_client_read_response (esp_http_client_handle_t client, char *buffer, int len)

Helper API to read larger data chunks This is a helper API which internally calls `esp_http_client_read` multiple times till the end of data is reached or till the buffer gets full.

Parameters
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle
- **buffer** - The buffer
- **len** - [in] The buffer length

Returns
- Length of data was read

**esp_err_t** esp_http_client_flush_response (esp_http_client_handle_t client, int *len)

Process all remaining response data This uses an internal buffer to repeatedly receive, parse, and discard response data until complete data is processed. As no additional user-supplied buffer is required, this may be preferable to `esp_http_client_read_response` in situations where the content of the response may be ignored.

Parameters
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle
- **len** - Length of data discarded

Returns
- ESP_OK If successful, len will have discarded length
- ESP_FAIL If failed to read response
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG If the client is NULL

**esp_err_t** esp_http_client_get_url (esp_http_client_handle_t client, char *url, const int len)

Get URL from client.

Parameters
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle
- **url** - [inout] The buffer to store URL
- **len** - [in] The buffer length

Returns
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

**esp_err_t** esp_http_client_get_chunk_length (esp_http_client_handle_t client, int *len)

Get Chunk-Length from client.

Parameters
- **client** - [in] The esp_http_client handle
- **len** - [out] Variable to store length

Returns
- ESP_OK If successful, len will have length of current chunk
- ESP_FAIL If the server is not a chunked server
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG If the client or len are NULL

**Structures**

struct esp_http_client_event

HTTP Client events data.

**Public Members**
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

*esp_http_client_event_id* `event_id`

- `event_id`, to know the cause of the event

*esp_http_client_handle_t* `client`

- `esp_http_client_handle_t context`

void *`data`

- `data of the event`

int `data_len`

- `data length of data`

void *`user_data`

- `user_data context, from esp_http_client_config_t user_data`

char *`header_key`

- `For HTTP_EVENT_ON_HEADER event_id, it’s store current http header key`

char *`header_value`

- `For HTTP_EVENT_ON_HEADER event_id, it’s store current http header value`

struct `esp_http_client_config_t`

- HTTP configuration.

**Public Members**

const char *`url`

- HTTP URL, the information on the URL is most important, it overrides the other fields below, if any

const char *`host`

- Domain or IP as string

int `port`

- Port to connect, default depend on esp_http_client_transport_t (80 or 443)

const char *`username`

- Using for Http authentication

const char *`password`

- Using for Http authentication

*esp_http_client_auth_type_t* `auth_type`

- Http authentication type, see esp_http_client_auth_type_t

const char *`path`

- HTTP Path, if not set, default is /
const char *query
    HTTP query

const char *cert_pem
    SSL server certification, PEM format as string, if the client requires to verify server

size_t cert_len
    Length of the buffer pointed to by cert_pem. May be 0 for null-terminated pem

const char *client_cert_pem
    SSL client certification, PEM format as string, if the server requires to verify client

size_t client_cert_len
    Length of the buffer pointed to by client_cert_pem. May be 0 for null-terminated pem

const char *client_key_pem
    SSL client key, PEM format as string, if the server requires to verify client

size_t client_key_len
    Length of the buffer pointed to by client_key_pem. May be 0 for null-terminated pem

const char *client_key_password
    Client key decryption password string

size_t client_key_password_len
    String length of the password pointed to by client_key_password

const char *user_agent
    The User Agent string to send with HTTP requests

exp_http_client_method_t method
    HTTP Method

int timeout_ms
    Network timeout in milliseconds

bool disable_auto_redirect
    Disable HTTP automatic redirects

int max_redirection_count
    Max number of redirections on receiving HTTP redirect status code, using default value if zero

int max_authorization_retries
    Max connection retries on receiving HTTP unauthorized status code, using default value if zero. Disables authorization retry if -1

http_event_handle_cb event_handler
    HTTP Event Handle
**esp_http_client_transport_t**

- **transport_type**
  HTTP transport type, see `esp_http_client_transport_t`

- **buffer_size**
  HTTP receive buffer size

- **buffer_size_tx**
  HTTP transmit buffer size

- **user_data**
  HTTP user_data context

- **is_async**
  Set asynchronous mode, only supported with HTTPS for now

- **use_global_ca_store**
  Use a global ca_store for all the connections in which this bool is set.

- **skip_cert_common_name_check**
  Skip any validation of server certificate CN field

**esp_err_t** (*crt_bundle_attach*)(void *conf)

- Function pointer to esp_crt_bundle_attach. Enables the use of certification bundle for server verification, must be enabled in menuconfig

- **keep_alive_enable**
  Enable keep-alive timeout

- **keep_alive_idle**
  Keep-alive idle time. Default is 5 (second)

- **keep_alive_interval**
  Keep-alive interval time. Default is 5 (second)

- **keep_alive_count**
  Keep-alive packet retry send count. Default is 3 counts

- **if_name**
  The name of interface for data to go through. Use the default interface without setting

### Macros

- **DEFAULT_HTTP_BUF_SIZE**

- **ESP_ERR_HTTP_BASE**
  Starting number of HTTP error codes

- **ESP_ERR_HTTP_MAX_REDIRECT**
  The error exceeds the number of HTTP redirects
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_CONNECT**
Error open the HTTP connection

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_WRITE_DATA**
Error write HTTP data

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_FETCH_HEADER**
Error read HTTP header from server

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_INVALID_TRANSPORT**
There are no transport support for the input scheme

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_CONNECTING**
HTTP connection hasn’t been established yet

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_EAGAIN**
Mapping of errno EAGAIN to esp_err_t

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_CONNECTION_CLOSED**
Read FIN from peer and the connection closed

### Type Definitions

```c
typedef struct esp_http_client *esp_http_client_handle_t

typedef struct esp_http_client_event *esp_http_client_event_handle_t

typedef struct esp_http_client_event esp_http_client_event_t
    HTTP Client events data.

typedef esp_err_t (*http_event_handle_cb)(esp_http_client_event_t *evt)
```

### Enumerations

```c
enum esp_http_client_event_id_t
    HTTP Client events id.

    Values:

    enumerator HTTP_EVENT_ERROR
        This event occurs when there are any errors during execution

    enumerator HTTP_EVENT_ON_CONNECTED
        Once the HTTP has been connected to the server, no data exchange has been performed

    enumerator HTTP_EVENT_HEADERS_SENT
        After sending all the headers to the server

    enumerator HTTP_EVENT_HEADER_SENT
        This header has been kept for backward compatability and will be deprecated in future versions esp-idf
```
enumerator **HTTP_EVENT_ON_HEADER**
   Occurs when receiving each header sent from the server

enumerator **HTTP_EVENT_ON_DATA**
   Occurs when receiving data from the server, possibly multiple portions of the packet

enumerator **HTTP_EVENT_ON_FINISH**
   Occurs when finish a HTTP session

enumerator **HTTP_EVENT_DISCONNECTED**
   The connection has been disconnected

enumerator **HTTP_EVENT_REDIRECT**
   Intercepting HTTP redirects to handle them manually

enum **esp_http_client_transport_t**
   HTTP Client transport.
   
   Values:

   enumerator **HTTP_TRANSPORT_UNKNOWN**
      Unknown

   enumerator **HTTP_TRANSPORT_OVER_TCP**
      Transport over tcp

   enumerator **HTTP_TRANSPORT_OVER_SSL**
      Transport over ssl

enum **esp_http_client_method_t**
   HTTP method.
   
   Values:

   enumerator **HTTP_METHOD_GET**
      HTTP GET Method

   enumerator **HTTP_METHOD_POST**
      HTTP POST Method

   enumerator **HTTP_METHOD_PUT**
      HTTP PUT Method

   enumerator **HTTP_METHOD_PATCH**
      HTTP PATCH Method

   enumerator **HTTP_METHOD_DELETE**
      HTTP DELETE Method

   enumerator **HTTP_METHOD_HEAD**
      HTTP HEAD Method
enumerator HTTP_METHOD_NOTIFY
    HTTP NOTIFY Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_SUBSCRIBE
    HTTP SUBSCRIBE Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_UNSUBSCRIBE
    HTTP UNSUBSCRIBE Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_OPTIONS
    HTTP OPTIONS Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_COPY
    HTTP COPY Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_MOVE
    HTTP MOVE Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_LOCK
    HTTP LOCK Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_UNLOCK
    HTTP UNLOCK Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_PROPFIND
    HTTP PROPFIND Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_PROPPATCH
    HTTP PROPPATCH Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_MKCOL
    HTTP MKCOL Method

enumerator HTTP_METHOD_MAX

enum esp_http_client_auth_type_t
    HTTP Authentication type.
    
    Values:

enumerator HTTP_AUTH_TYPE_NONE
    No authentication

enumerator HTTP_AUTH_TYPE_BASIC
    HTTP Basic authentication

enumerator HTTP_AUTH_TYPE_DIGEST
    HTTP Digest authentication
```c
enum HttpStatus_Code
    Enum for the HTTP status codes.
    Values:

type HttpStatus_Ok

enumerator HttpStatus_MultipleChoices

enumerator HttpStatus_MovedPermanently

enumerator HttpStatus_Found

enumerator HttpStatus_SeeOther

enumerator HttpStatus_TemporaryRedirect

enumerator HttpStatus_PermanentRedirect

enumerator HttpStatus_BadRequest

enumerator HttpStatus_Unauthorized

enumerator HttpStatus_Forgidden

enumerator HttpStatus_NotFound

enumerator HttpStatus_InternalError
```

### 2.2.6 ESP Local Control

**Overview**

ESP Local Control (esp_local_ctrl) component in ESP-IDF provides capability to control an ESP device over Wi-Fi + HTTPS or BLE. It provides access to application defined properties that are available for reading / writing via a set of configurable handlers.

Initialization of the esp_local_ctrl service over BLE transport is performed as follows:

```c
esp_local_ctrl_config_t config = {
    .transport = ESP_LOCAL_CTRL_TRANSPORT_BLE,
    .transport_config = {
        .ble = & (protocomm_ble_config_t) {
            .device_name = SERVICE_NAME,
            .service_uuid = {
                /* LSB <----------------------------- MSB */
                0x21, 0xd5, 0x3b, 0x8d, 0xbd, 0x75, 0x68, 0x8a,
                0x3d, 0x4a, 0xe2, 0xe1, 0x98, 0x3d
            }
        }
    }
};
```

(continues on next page)
Similarly for HTTPS transport:

```c
/* Set the configuration */
httpd_ssl_config_t https_conf = HTTPD_SSL_CONFIG_DEFAULT();

/* Load server certificate */
extern const unsigned char servercert_start[] asm("_binary_servercert_pem_
    → start");
extern const unsigned char servercert_end[] asm("_binary_servercert_pem_
    → end");
https_conf.servercert = servercert_start;
https_conf.servercert_len = servercert_end - servercert_start;

/* Load server private key */
extern const unsigned char prvtkey_pem_start[] asm("_binary_prvtkey_pem_
    → start");
extern const unsigned char prvtkey_pem_end[] asm("_binary_prvtkey_pem_
    → end");
https_conf.prvtkey_pem = prvtkey_pem_start;
https_conf.prvtkey_len = prvtkey_pem_end - prvtkey_pem_start;

esp_local_ctrl_config_t config = {
    .transport = ESP_LOCAL_CTRL_TRANSPORT_HTTPD,
    .transport_config = {
        .httpd = &https_conf
    },
    .proto_sec = {
        .version = PROTOCOL_SEC0,
        .custom_handle = NULL,
        .pop = NULL,
    },
    .handlers = {
        /* User defined handler functions */
        .get_prop_values = get_property_values,
        .set_prop_values = set_property_values,
        .usr_ctx = NULL,
        .usr_ctx_free_fn = NULL
    },
    /* Maximum number of properties that may be set */
    .max_properties = 10
};
```
(continues on next page)
You may set security for transport in ESP local control using following options:

1. **PROTOCOL_SEC2**: specifies that SRP6a based key exchange and end to end encryption based on AES-GCM is used. This is the most preferred option as it adds a robust security with Augmented PAKE protocol i.e. SRP6a.
2. **PROTOCOL_SEC1**: specifies that Curve25519 based key exchange and end to end encryption based on AES-CTR is used.
3. **PROTOCOL_SEC0**: specifies that data will be exchanged as a plain text (no security).
4. **PROTOCOL_SEC_CUSTOM**: you can define your own security requirement. Please note that you will also have to provide `custom_handle` of type `protocomm_security_t *` in this context.

**Note:** The respective security schemes need to be enabled through the project configuration menu. Please refer to the Enabling protocomm security version section in Protocol Communication for more details.

### Creating a property

Now that we know how to start the esp_local_ctrl service, let’s add a property to it. Each property must have a unique name (string), a type (e.g. enum), flags (bit fields) and size.

The size is to be kept 0, if we want our property value to be of variable length (e.g. if its a string or bytestream). For fixed length property value data-types, like int, float, etc., setting the size field to the right value, helps esp_local_ctrl to perform internal checks on arguments received with write requests.

The interpretation of type and flags fields is totally up-to the application, hence they may be used as enumerations, bit-fields, or even simple integers. One way is to use type values to classify properties, while flags to specify characteristics of a property.

Here is an example property which is to function as a timestamp. It is assumed that the application defines `TYPE_TIMESTAMP` and `READONLY`, which are used for setting the type and flags fields here.

```c
/* Create a timestamp property */
esp_local_ctrl_prop_t timestamp = {
    .name = "timestamp",
    .type = TYPE_TIMESTAMP,
    .size = sizeof(int32_t),
    .flags = READONLY,
    .ctx = func_get_time,
    .ctx_free_fn = NULL
};
/* Now register the property */
esp_local_ctrl_add_property(&timestamp);
```

Also notice that there is a ctx field, which is set to point to some custom `func_get_time()`. This can be used inside the property get / set handlers to retrieve timestamp.

Here is an example of `get_prop_values()` handler, which is used for retrieving the timestamp.

```c
static esp_err_t get_prop_values(size_t props_count, const esp_local_ctrl_prop_t *props, esp_local_ctrl_prop_val_t *prop_values, void *usr_ctx)
{
    (continues on next page)
```
for (uint32_t i = 0; i < props_count; i++) {
    ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Reading %s", props[i].name);
    if (props[i].type == TYPE_TIMESTAMP) {
        /* Obtain the timer function from ctx */
        int32_t (*func_get_time)(void) = props[i].ctx;

        /* Use static variable for saving the value.
         * This is essential because the value has to be
         * valid even after this function returns.
         * Alternative is to use dynamic allocation
         * and set the free_fn field */
        static int32_t ts = func_get_time();
        prop_values[i].data = &ts;
    }
}
return ESP_OK;
}

Here is an example of set_prop_values() handler. Notice how we restrict from writing to read-only properties.

static esp_err_t set_property_values(size_t props_count,
                                      const esp_local_ctrl_prop_t *props,
                                      const esp_local_ctrl_prop_val_t *prop_values,
                                      void *usr_ctx)
{
    for (uint32_t i = 0; i < props_count; i++) {
        if (props[i].flags & READONLY) {
            ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Cannot write to read-only property %s",
                     props[i].name);
            return ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG;
        }
    } else {
        ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Setting %s", props[i].name);
        /* For keeping it simple, lets only log the incoming data */
        ESP_LOG_BUFFER_HEX_LEVEL(TAG, prop_values[i].data,
                                  prop_values[i].size, ESP_LOG_INFO);
    }
}
return ESP_OK;
}

For complete example see protocols/esp_local_ctrl

**Client Side Implementation**

The client side implementation will establish a protobuf session with the device first, over the supported mode of transport, and then send and receive protobuf messages understood by the esp_local_ctrl service. The service will translate these messages into requests and then call the appropriate handlers (set / get). Then, the generated response for each handler is again packed into a protobuf message and transmitted back to the client.

See below the various protobuf messages understood by the esp_local_ctrl service:

1. **get_prop_count** : This should simply return the total number of properties supported by the service
2. **get_prop_values** : This accepts an array of indices and should return the information (name, type, flags) and values of the properties corresponding to those indices
3. **set_prop_values** : This accepts an array of indices and an array of new values, which are used for setting the values of the properties corresponding to the indices

Note that indices may or may not be the same for a property, across multiple sessions. Therefore, the client must only use the names of the properties to uniquely identify them. So, every time a new session is established, the client
should first call `get_prop_count` and then `get_prop_values`, hence form an index to name mapping for all properties. Now when calling `set_prop_values` for a set of properties, it must first convert the names to indexes, using the created mapping. As emphasized earlier, the client must refresh the index to name mapping every time a new session is established with the same device.

The various protocomm endpoints provided by `esp_local_ctrl` are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint Name (BLE + GATT Server)</th>
<th>URI (HTTPS Server + mDNS)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esp_local_ctrl/version</td>
<td>https://&lt;mdns-hostname&gt;.local/esp_local_ctrl/version</td>
<td>Endpoint used for retrieving version string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp_local_ctrl/control</td>
<td>https://&lt;mdns-hostname&gt;.local/esp_local_ctrl/control</td>
<td>Endpoint used for sending / receiving control messages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### API Reference

#### Header File

- components/esp_local_ctrl/include/esp_local_ctrl.h

#### Functions

**const esp_local_ctrl_transport_t **esp_local_ctrl_get_transport_ble** (void)

Function for obtaining BLE transport mode.

**const esp_local_ctrl_transport_t **esp_local_ctrl_get_transport_httpd** (void)

Function for obtaining HTTPD transport mode.

**esp_err_t esp_local_ctrl_start** (const esp_local_ctrl_config_t *config)

Start local control service.

- **Parameters config** – *in* Pointer to configuration structure
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK : Success
  - ESP_FAIL : Failure

**esp_err_t esp_local_ctrl_stop** (void)

Stop local control service.

**esp_err_t esp_local_ctrl_add_property** (const esp_local_ctrl_prop_t *prop)

Add a new property.

This adds a new property and allocates internal resources for it. The total number of properties that could be added is limited by configuration option `max_properties`

- **Parameters prop** – *in* Property description structure
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK : Success
  - ESP_FAIL : Failure

**esp_err_t esp_local_ctrl_remove_property** (const char *name)

Remove a property.

This finds a property by name, and releases the internal resources which are associated with it.

- **Parameters name** – *in* Name of the property to remove
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK : Success
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND : Failure

const esp_local_ctrl_prop_t *esp_local_ctrl_get_property (const char *name)

Get property description structure by name.

This API may be used to get a property’s context structure esp_local_ctrl_prop_t when its name is known.

Parameters name [in] Name of the property to find

Returns
• Pointer to property
• NULL if not found

esp_err_t esp_local_ctrl_set_handler (const char* ep_name, protocomm_req_handler_t handler, void *user_ctx)

Register protocomm handler for a custom endpoint.

This API can be called by the application to register a protocomm handler for an endpoint after the local control service has started.

Parameters
• ep_name [in] Name of the endpoint
• handler [in] Endpoint handler function
• user_ctx [in] User data

Returns
• ESP_OK : Success
• ESP_FAIL : Failure

Unions

union esp_local_ctrl_transport_config_t

#include <esp_local_ctrl.h> Transport mode (BLE/HTTPD) configuration.

Public Members

esp_local_ctrl_transport_config_ble_t *ble

This is same as protocomm_ble_config_t. See protocomm_ble.h for available configuration parameters.

esp_local_ctrl_transport_config_httpd_t *httpd

This is same as httpd_ssl_config_t. See esp_https_server.h for available configuration parameters.

Structures

struct esp_local_ctrl_prop

Property description data structure, which is to be populated and passed to the esp_local_ctrl_add_property() function.

Once a property is added, its structure is available for read-only access inside get_prop_values() and set_prop_values() handlers.
Public Members

char *name
Unique name of property

uint32_t type
Type of property. This may be set to application defined enums

size_t size
Size of the property value, which:
- if zero, the property can have values of variable size
- if non-zero, the property can have values of fixed size only, therefore, checks are performed internally
  by esp_local_ctrl when setting the value of such a property

uint32_t flags
Flags set for this property. This could be a bit field. A flag may indicate property behavior, e.g. read-only /
constant

void *ctx
Pointer to some context data relevant for this property. This will be available for use inside the
get_prop_values and set_prop_values handlers as a part of this property structure. When
set, this is valid throughout the lifetime of a property, till either the property is removed or the
esp_local_ctrl service is stopped.

void (*ctx_free_fn)(void *ctx)
Function used by esp_local_ctrl to internally free the property context when
esp_local_ctrl_remove_property() or esp_local_ctrl_stop() is called.

struct esp_local_ctrl_prop_val
Property value data structure. This gets passed to the get_prop_values() and set_prop_values() handlers for the purpose of retrieving or setting the present value of a property.

Public Members

void *data
Pointer to memory holding property value

size_t size
Size of property value

void (*free_fn)(void *data)
This may be set by the application in get_prop_values() handler to tell esp_local_ctrl
to call this function on the data pointer above, for freeing its resources after sending the
get_prop_values response.

struct esp_local_ctrl_handlers
Handlers for receiving and responding to local control commands for getting and setting properties.
Public Members

```c
esp_err_t (*get_prop_values)(size_t props_count, const esp_local_ctrl_prop_t props[],
esp_local_ctrl_prop_val_t prop_values[], void *usr_ctx)
```

Handler function to be implemented for retrieving current values of properties.

**Note:** If any of the properties have fixed sizes, the size field of corresponding element in `prop_values` need to be set.

```c
Param props_count [in] Total elements in the props array
Param props [in] Array of properties, the current values for which have been requested by the client
Param prop_values [out] Array of empty property values, the elements of which need to be populated with the current values of those properties specified by props argument
Param usr_ctx [in] This provides value of the `usr_ctx` field of esp_local_ctrl_handlers_t structure
Return Returning different error codes will convey the corresponding protocol level errors to the client:
• ESP_OK : Success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : InvalidArgument
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : InvalidProto
• All other error codes : InternalError
```

```c
esp_err_t (*set_prop_values)(size_t props_count, const esp_local_ctrl_prop_t props[], const
esp_local_ctrl_prop_val_t prop_values[], void *usr_ctx)
```

Handler function to be implemented for changing values of properties.

**Note:** If any of the properties have variable sizes, the size field of the corresponding element in `prop_values` must be checked explicitly before making any assumptions on the size.

```c
Param props_count [in] Total elements in the props array
Param props [in] Array of properties, the values for which the client requests to change
Param prop_values [in] Array of property values, the elements of which need to be used for updating those properties specified by props argument
Param usr_ctx [in] This provides value of the `usr_ctx` field of esp_local_ctrl_handlers_t structure
Return Returning different error codes will convey the corresponding protocol level errors to the client:
• ESP_OK : Success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : InvalidArgument
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : InvalidProto
• All other error codes : InternalError
```

```c
void *usr_ctx
```

Context pointer to be passed to above handler functions upon invocation. This is different from the property level context, as this is valid throughout the lifetime of the `esp_local_ctrl` service, and freed only when the service is stopped.

```c
void (*usr_ctx_free_fn)(void *usr_ctx)
```

Pointer to function which will be internally invoked on `usr_ctx` for freeing the context resources when `esp_local_ctrl_stop()` is called.
struct esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec_cfg
  Protocom security configs

**Public Members**

```c
esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec_t version
```
This sets protocom security version, sec0/sec1 or custom. If custom, user must provide handle via `proto_sec_custom_handle` below.

```c
void *custom_handle
```
Custom security handle if security is set custom via `proto_sec` above. This handle must follow `protocomm_security_t` signature.

```c
const void *pop
```
Proof of possession to be used for local control. Could be NULL.

```c
const void *sec_params
```
Pointer to security params (NULL if not needed). This is not needed for protocomm security 0. This pointer should hold the struct of type `esp_local_ctrl_security1_params_t` for protocomm security 1 and `esp_local_ctrl_security2_params_t` for protocomm security 2 respectively. Could be NULL.

### `struct esp_local_ctrl_config`
Configuration structure to pass to `esp_local_ctrl_start()`

**Public Members**

```c
const esp_local_ctrl_transport_t *transport
```
Transport layer over which service will be provided.

```c
esp_local_ctrl_transport_config_t transport_config
```
Transport layer over which service will be provided.

```c
esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec_cfg_t proto_sec
```
Security version and POP.

```c
esp_local_ctrl_handlers_t handlers
```
Register handlers for responding to get/set requests on properties.

```c
size_t max_properties
```
This limits the number of properties that are available at a time.

### Macros

- `ESP_LOCAL_CTRL_TRANSPORT_BLE`
- `ESP_LOCAL_CTRL_TRANSPORT_HTTPD`
Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_local_ctrl_prop esp_local_ctrl_prop_t

Property description data structure, which is to be populated and passed to the esp_local_ctrl_add_property() function.

Once a property is added, its structure is available for read-only access inside get_prop_values() and set_prop_values() handlers.

typedef struct esp_local_ctrl_prop_val esp_local_ctrl_prop_val_t

Property value data structure. This gets passed to the get_prop_values() and set_prop_values() handlers for the purpose of retrieving or setting the present value of a property.

typedef struct esp_local_ctrl_handlers esp_local_ctrl_handlers_t

Handlers for receiving and responding to local control commands for getting and setting properties.

typedef struct esp_local_ctrl_transport esp_local_ctrl_transport_t

Transport mode (BLE/HTTPD) over which the service will be provided.

This is forward declaration of a private structure, implemented internally by esp_local_ctrl.

typedef struct protocomm_ble_config esp_local_ctrl_transport_config_ble_t

Configuration for transport mode BLE.

This is a forward declaration for protocomm_ble_config_t. To use this, application must set CONFIG_BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED and include protocomm_ble.h.

typedef struct httpd_ssl_config esp_local_ctrl_transport_config_httpd_t

Configuration for transport mode HTTPD.

This is a forward declaration for httpd_ssl_config_t. To use this, application must set CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_SERVER_ENABLE and include esp_https_server.h

typedef enum esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec_t

Security types for esp_local_control.

typedef protocomm_security1_params_t esp_local_ctrl_security1_params_t

typedef protocomm_security2_params_t esp_local_ctrl_security2_params_t

typedef struct esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec_cfg esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec_cfg_t

Protocom security configs

typedef struct esp_local_ctrl_config esp_local_ctrl_config_t

Configuration structure to pass to esp_local_ctrl_start()

Enumerations

define enum esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec

Security types for esp_local_control.

Values:

enumerator PROTOCOM_SEC0
2.2.7 ESP Serial Slave Link

Overview

Espressif provides several chips that can work as slaves. These slave devices rely on some common buses, and have their own communication protocols over those buses. The esp_serial_slave_link component is designed for the master to communicate with ESP slave devices through those protocols over the bus drivers.

After an esp_serial_slave_link device is initialized properly, the application can use it to communicate with the ESP slave devices conveniently.

Espressif Device protocols

For more details about Espressif device protocols, see the following documents.

ESP SPI Slave HD (Half Duplex) Mode Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Slave Capabilities of Espressif chips</th>
<th>ESP32</th>
<th>ESP32-S2</th>
<th>ESP32-C3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPI Slave HD</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y (v2)</td>
<td>Y (v2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tohost intr</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ffrom intr</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX DMA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX DMA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared registers</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction  In the half duplex mode, the master has to use the protocol defined by the slave to communicate with the slave. Each transaction may consist of the following phases (list by the order they should exist):

- **Command**: 8-bit, master to slave
  This phase determines the rest phases of the transactions. See Supported Commands.
- **Address**: 8-bit, master to slave, optional
  For some commands (WRBUF, RDBUF), this phase specifies the address of the shared buffer to write to/read from. For other commands with this phase, they are meaningless but still have to exist in the transaction.
- **Dummy**: 8-bit, floating, optional
  This phase is the turnaround time between the master and the slave on the bus, and also provides enough time for the slave to prepare the data to send to the master.
- **Data**: variable length, the direction is also determined by the command.
  This may be a data OUT phase, in which the direction is slave to master, or a data IN phase, in which the direction is master to slave.

The direction means which side (master or slave) controls the MOSI, MISO, WP, and HD pins.
Data IO Modes  In some IO modes, more data wires can be used to send the data. As a result, the SPI clock cycles required for the same amount of data will be less than in the 1-bit mode. For example, in QIO mode, address and data (IN and OUT) should be sent on all 4 data wires (MOSI, MISO, WP, and HD). Here are the modes supported by the ESP32-S2 SPI slave and the wire number used in corresponding modes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>command WN</th>
<th>address WN</th>
<th>dummy cycles</th>
<th>data WN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-bit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QOUT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QIO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Normally, which mode is used is determined by the command sent by the master (See Supported Commands), except the QPI mode.

QPI Mode  The QPI mode is a special state of the SPI Slave. The master can send the ENQPI command to put the slave into the QPI mode state. In the QPI mode, the command is also sent in 4-bit, thus it’s not compatible with the normal modes. The master should only send QPI commands when the slave is in QPI mode. To exit from the QPI mode, master can send the EXQPI command.

Supported Commands

Note: The command name is in a master-oriented direction. For example, WRBUF means master writes the buffer of slave.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRBUF</td>
<td>Write buffer</td>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>Buf addr</td>
<td>master to slave, no longer than buffer size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDBUF</td>
<td>Read buffer</td>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>Buf addr</td>
<td>slave to master, no longer than buffer size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRDMA</td>
<td>Write DMA</td>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>8 bits</td>
<td>master to slave, no longer than length provided by slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDDMA</td>
<td>Read DMA</td>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>8 bits</td>
<td>slave to master, no longer than length provided by slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEG_DONE</td>
<td>Segments done</td>
<td>0x05</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENQPI</td>
<td>Enter QPI mode</td>
<td>0x06</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR_DONE</td>
<td>Write segments done</td>
<td>0x07</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD8</td>
<td>Interrupt</td>
<td>0x08</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD9</td>
<td>Interrupt</td>
<td>0x09</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMDA</td>
<td>Interrupt</td>
<td>0x0A</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXQPI</td>
<td>Exit QPI mode</td>
<td>0xDD</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Moreover, WRBUF, RDBUF, WRDMA, RDDMA commands have their 2-bit and 4-bit version. To do transactions in 2-bit or 4-bit mode, send the original command ORed by the corresponding command mask below. For example, command 0xA1 means WRBUF in QIO mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Mask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-bit</td>
<td>0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUT</td>
<td>0x10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIO</td>
<td>0x50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QOUT</td>
<td>0x20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QIO</td>
<td>0xA0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPI</td>
<td>0xA0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Segment Transaction Mode**  Segment transaction mode is the only mode supported by the SPI Slave HD driver for now. In this mode, for a transaction the slave load onto the DMA, the master is allowed to read or write in segments. This way the master doesn’t have to prepare a large buffer as the size of data provided by the slave. After the master finishes reading/writing a buffer, it has to send the corresponding termination command to the slave as a synchronization signal. The slave driver will update new data (if exist) onto the DMA upon seeing the termination command.

The termination command is WR_DONE (0x07) for the WRDMA and CMD8 (0x08) for the RDDMA.

Here’s an example for the flow the master read data from the slave DMA:

1. The slave loads 4092 bytes of data onto the RDDMA
2. The master do seven RDDMA transactions, each of them is 512 bytes long, and reads the first 3584 bytes from the slave
3. The master do the last RDDMA transaction of 512 bytes (equal, longer, or shorter than the total length loaded by the slave are all allowed). The first 508 bytes are valid data from the slave, while the last 4 bytes are meaningless bytes.
4. The master sends CMD8 to the slave
5. The slave loads another 4092 bytes of data onto the RDDMA
6. The master can start new reading transactions after it sends the CMD8

**Terminology**

- **ESSL**: Abbreviation for ESP Serial Slave Link, the component described by this document.
- **Master**: The device running the `esp_serial_slave_link` component.
- **ESSL device**: a virtual device on the master associated with an ESP slave device. The device context has the knowledge of the slave protocol above the bus, relying on some bus drivers to communicate with the slave.
- **ESSL device handle**: a handle to ESSL device context containing the configuration, status and data required by the ESSL component. The context stores the driver configurations, communication state, data shared by master and slave, etc.

The context should be initialized before it is used, and get deinitialized if not used any more. The master application operates on the ESSL device through this handle.
- **ESP slave**: the slave device connected to the bus, which ESSL component is designed to communicate with.
- **Bus**: The bus over which the master and the slave communicate with each other.
- **Slave protocol**: The special communication protocol specified by Espressif HW/SW over the bus.
- **TX buffer num**: a counter, which is on the slave and can be read by the master, indicates the accumulated buffer numbers that the slave has loaded to the hardware to receive data from the master.
- **RX data size**: a counter, which is on the slave and can be read by the master, indicates the accumulated data size that the slave has loaded to the hardware to send to the master.

**Services provided by ESP slave**

There are some common services provided by the Espressif slaves:

1. **Tohost Interrupts**: The slave can inform the master about certain events by the interrupt line. (optional)
2. Frhost Interrupts: The master can inform the slave about certain events.
3. Tx FIFO (master to slave): the slave can send data in stream to the master. The SDIO slave can also indicate it has new data to send to master by the interrupt line.
   The slave updates the TX buffer num to inform the master how much data it can receive, and the master then read the TX buffer num, and take off the used buffer number to know how many buffers are remaining.
4. Rx FIFO (slave to master): the slave can receive data from the master in units of receiving buffers.
   The slave updates the RX data size to inform the master how much data it has prepared to send, and then the master read the data size, and take off the data length it has already received to know how many data is remaining.
5. Shared registers: the master can read some part of the registers on the slave, and also write these registers to let the slave read.

The services provided by the slave depends on the slave’s model. See SPI Slave Capabilities of Espressif chips for more details.

Initialization of ESP Serial Slave Link

**ESP SDIO Slave** The ESP SDIO slave link (ESSL SDIO) devices relies on the sdmmc component. It includes the usage of communicating with ESP SDIO Slave device via SDSPI feature. The ESSL device should be initialized as below:

1. Initialize a sdmmc card (see `Document of SDMMC driver` for more details).
2. Call `sdmmc_card_init()` to initialize the card.
3. Initialize the ESSL device with `essl_sdio_config_t`. The `card` member should be the `sdmmc_card_t` got in step 2, and the `recv_buffer_size` member should be filled correctly according to pre-negotiated value.
4. Call `essl_init()` to do initialization of the SDIO part.
5. Call `essl_wait_for_ready()` to wait for the slave to be ready.

**ESP SPI Slave**

Note: If you are communicating with the ESP SDIO Slave device through SPI interface, you should use the SDIO interface instead.

Hasn’t been supported yet.

**APIs**

After the initialization process above is performed, you can call the APIs below to make use of the services provided by the slave:

**Tohost Interrupts (optional)**

1. Call `essl_get_intr_ena()` to know which events will trigger the interrupts to the master.
2. Call `essl_set_intr_ena()` to set the events that will trigger interrupts to the master.
3. Call `essl_wait_int()` to wait until interrupt from the slave, or timeout.
4. When interrupt is triggered, call `essl_get_intr()` to know which events are active, and call `essl_clear_intr()` to clear them.

**Frhost Interrupts**

1. Call `essl_send_slave_intr()` to trigger general purpose interrupt of the slave.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**TX FIFO**

1. Call `essl_get_tx_buffer_num()` to know how many buffers the slave has prepared to receive data from the master. This is optional. The master will poll `tx_buffer_num` when it tries to send packets to the slave, until the slave has enough buffer or timeout.

2. Call `essl_send_packet()` to send data to the slave.

**RX FIFO**

1. Call `essl_get_rx_data_size()` to know how many data the slave has prepared to send to the master. This is optional. When the master tries to receive data from the slave, it will update the `rx_data_size` for once, if the current `rx_data_size` is shorter than the buffer size the master prepared to receive. And it may poll the `rx_data_size` if the `rx_data_size` keeps 0, until timeout.

2. Call `essl_get_packet()` to receive data from the slave.

**Reset counters (Optional)**

Call `essl_reset_cnt()` to reset the internal counter if you find the slave has reset its counter.

**Application Example**

The example below shows how ESP32-C3 SDIO host and slave communicate with each other. The host use the ESSL SDIO.

Please refer to the specific example README.md for details.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- `components/esp_serial_slave_link/include/esp_serial_slave_link/essl.h`

**Functions**

- `esp_err_t essl_init(essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t wait_ms)`
  
  Initialize the slave.

  **Parameters**
  - `handle` - Handle of an ESSL device.
  - `wait_ms` - Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

  **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: If success
  - ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Current device does not support this function.
  - Other value returned from lower layer init.

- `esp_err_t essl_wait_for_ready(essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t wait_ms)`
  
  Wait for interrupt of an ESSL slave device.

  **Parameters**
  - `handle` - Handle of an ESSL device.
  - `wait_ms` - Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

  **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: If success
  - ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Current device does not support this function.
  - One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

`esp_err_t essl_get_tx_buffer_num(essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t*out_tx_num, uint32_t wait_ms)`

Get buffer num for the host to send data to the slave. The buffers are size of `buffer_size`.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of a ESSL device.
- **out_tx_num** – Output of buffer num that host can send data to ESSL slave.
- **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: This API is not supported in this mode
- One of the error codes from SDMMC/SPI host controller

`esp_err_t essl_get_rx_data_size(essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t*out_rx_size, uint32_t wait_ms)`

Get the size, in bytes, of the data that the ESSL slave is ready to send.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.
- **out_rx_size** – Output of data size to read from slave, in bytes
- **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: This API is not supported in this mode
- One of the error codes from SDMMC/SPI host controller

`esp_err_t essl_reset_cnt(essl_handle_t handle)`

Reset the counters of this component. Usually you don’t need to do this unless you know the slave is reset.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: This API is not supported in this mode
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument, handle is not init.

`esp_err_t essl_send_packet(essl_handle_t handle, const void *start, size_t length, uint32_t wait_ms)`

Send a packet to the ESSL Slave. The Slave receives the packet into buffers whose size is `buffer_size` (configured during initialization).

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.
- **start** – Start address of the packet to send
- **length** – Length of data to send, if the packet is over-size, the it will be divided into blocks and hold into different buffers automatically.
- **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument, handle is not init or other argument is not valid.
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: No buffer to use, or error from SDMMC host controller.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Slave is not ready for receiving.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: This API is not supported in this mode
- One of the error codes from SDMMC/SPI host controller.

`esp_err_t essl_get_packet(essl_handle_t handle, void*out_data, size_t size, size_t*out_length, uint32_t wait_ms)`

Get a packet from ESSL slave.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.
- **out_data** – [out] Data output address
- **size** – The size of the output buffer, if the buffer is smaller than the size of data to receive from slave, the driver returns ESP_ERR_NOT_FINISHED
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **out_length** [out] Output of length the data actually received from slave.
- **wait_ms** Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success: All the data has been read from the slave.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument, The handle is not initialized or the other arguments are invalid.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FINISHED: Read was successful, but there is still data remaining.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Slave is not ready to send data.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: This API is not supported in this mode
  - One of the error codes from SDMMC/SPI host controller.

```c
esp_err_t essl_write_reg(essl_handle_t handle, uint8_t addr, uint8_t value, uint8_t* value_o, uint32_t wait_ms)
```
Write general purpose R/W registers (8-bit) of ESSL slave.

**Note:** sdio 28-31 are reserved, the lower API helps to skip.

**Parameters**
- **handle** Handle of an ESSL device.
- **addr** Address of register to write. For SDIO, valid address: 0-59. For SPI, see `essl_spi.h`
- **value** Value to write to the register.
- **value_o** Output of the returned written value.
- **wait_ms** Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC/SPI host controller

```c
esp_err_t essl_read_reg(essl_handle_t handle, uint8_t addr, uint8_t* value_o, uint32_t wait_ms)
```
Read general purpose R/W registers (8-bit) of ESSL slave.

**Parameters**
- **handle** Handle of an ESSL device.
- **addr** Address of register to read. For SDIO, Valid address: 0-27, 32-63 (28-31 reserved, return interrupt bits on read). For SPI, see `essl_spi.h`
- **value_o** Output value read from the register.
- **wait_ms** Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC/SPI host controller

```c
esp_err_t essl_wait_int(essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t wait_ms)
```
wait for an interrupt of the slave

**Parameters**
- **handle** Handle of an ESSL device.
- **wait_ms** Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: If interrupt is triggered.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Current device does not support this function.
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: No interrupts before timeout.

```c
esp_err_t essl_clear_intr(essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t intr_mask, uint32_t wait_ms)
```
Clear interrupt bits of ESSL slave. All the bits set in the mask will be cleared, while other bits will stay the same.

**Parameters**
- **handle** Handle of an ESSL device.
- **intr_mask** Mask of interrupt bits to clear.
• **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Current device does not support this function.
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t essl_get_intr (essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t *intr_raw, uint32_t *intr_st, uint32_t wait_ms)
```

Get interrupt bits of ESSL slave.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.
- **intr_raw** – Output of the raw interrupt bits. Set to NULL if only masked bits are read.
- **intr_st** – Output of the masked interrupt bits. Set to NULL if only raw bits are read.
- **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_INVALID_ARG: If both **intr_raw** and **intr_st** are NULL.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Current device does not support this function.
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t essl_set_intr_ena (essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t ena_mask, uint32_t wait_ms)
```

Set interrupt enable bits of ESSL slave. The slave only sends interrupt on the line when there is a bit both the raw status and the enable are set.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.
- **ena_mask** – Mask of the interrupt bits to enable.
- **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Current device does not support this function.
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t essl_get_intr_ena (essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t *ena_mask_o, uint32_t wait_ms)
```

Get interrupt enable bits of ESSL slave.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.
- **ena_mask_o** – Output of interrupt bit enable mask.
- **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t essl_send_slave_intr (essl_handle_t handle, uint32_t intr_mask, uint32_t wait_ms)
```

Send interrupts to slave. Each bit of the interrupt will be triggered.

**Parameters**
- **handle** – Handle of an ESSL device.
- **intr_mask** – Mask of interrupt bits to send to slave.
- **wait_ms** – Millisecond to wait before timeout, will not wait at all if set to 0-9.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Current device does not support this function.
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

**Type Definitions**

typedef struct essl_dev_t *essl_handle_t

Handle of an ESSL device.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Header File
• components/esp_serial_slave_link/include/esp_serial_slave_link/essl_sdio.h

Functions

\texttt{esp\_err\_t essl\_sdio\_init\_dev(essl\_handle\_t *out\_handle, const essl\_sdio\_config\_t *config)}

Initialize the ESSL SDIO device and get its handle.

\textbf{Parameters}
• out\_handle - Output of the handle.
• config - Configuration for the ESSL SDIO device.

\textbf{Returns}
• ESP\_OK: on success
• ESP\_ERR\_NO\_MEM: memory exhausted.

\texttt{esp\_err\_t essl\_sdio\_deinit\_dev(essl\_handle\_t handle)}

Deinitialize and free the space used by the ESSL SDIO device.

\textbf{Parameters} handle – Handle of the ESSL SDIO device to deinit.

\textbf{Returns}
• ESP\_OK: on success
• ESP\_ERR\_INVALID\_ARG: wrong handle passed

Structures

\texttt{struct essl\_sdio\_config\_t}

Configuration for the ESSL SDIO device.

Public Members

\texttt{sdmmc\_card\_t *card}

The initialized sdmmc card pointer of the slave.

\texttt{int recv\_buffer\_size}

The pre-negotiated recv buffer size used by both the host and the slave.

Header File

• components/esp_serial_slave_link/include/esp_serial_slave_link/essl_spi.h

Functions

\texttt{esp\_err\_t essl\_spi\_init\_dev(essl\_handle\_t *out\_handle, const essl\_spi\_config\_t *init\_config)}

Initialize the ESSL SPI device function list and get its handle.

\textbf{Parameters}
• out\_handle - [out] Output of the handle
• init\_config - Configuration for the ESSL SPI device

\textbf{Returns}
• ESP\_OK: On success
• ESP\_ERR\_NO\_MEM: Memory exhausted
• ESP\_ERR\_INVALID\_STATE: SPI driver is not initialized
• ESP\_ERR\_INVALID\_ARG: Wrong register ID

\texttt{esp\_err\_t essl\_spi\_deinit\_dev(essl\_handle\_t handle)}

Deinitialize the ESSL SPI device and free the memory used by the device.

\textbf{Parameters} handle – Handle of the ESSL SPI device
## Returns

- **ESP_OK**: On success
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE**: ESSL SPI is not in use

### esp_err_t essl_spi_read_reg(void *arg, uint8_t addr, uint8_t *out_value, uint32_t wait_ms)

Read from the shared registers.

**Note**: The registers for Master/Slave synchronization are reserved. Do not use them. (see `rx_sync_reg` in `essl_spi_config_t`)

### Parameters

- **arg** – Context of the component. (Member `arg` from `essl_handle_t`)
- **addr** – Address of the shared registers. (Valid: 0 ~ SOC_SPI_MAXIMUM_BUFFER_SIZE, registers for M/S sync are reserved, see note1).
- **out_value** – [out] Read buffer for the shared registers.
- **wait_ms** – Time to wait before timeout (reserved for future use, user should set this to 0).

### Returns

- **ESP_OK**: success
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE**: ESSL SPI has not been initialized.
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG**: The address argument is not valid. See note1.
- **or other return value from**: `cpp:func:spi_device_transmit`

### esp_err_t essl_spi_get_packet(void *arg, void *out_data, size_t size, uint32_t wait_ms)

Get a packet from Slave.

**Parameters**

- **arg** – Context of the component. (Member `arg` from `essl_handle_t`)
- **out_data** – [out] Output data address
- **size** – The size of the output data.
- **wait_ms** – Time to wait before timeout (reserved for future use, user should set this to 0).

### Returns

- **ESP_OK**: On Success
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE**: ESSL SPI has not been initialized.
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG**: The output data address is neither DMA capable nor 4 byte-aligned
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE**: Master requires `size` bytes of data but Slave did not load enough bytes.

### esp_err_t essl_spi_write_reg(void *arg, uint8_t addr, uint8_t value, uint8_t *out_value, uint32_t wait_ms)

Write to the shared registers.

**Note**: The registers for Master/Slave synchronization are reserved. Do not use them. (see `tx_sync_reg` in `essl_spi_config_t`)

**Note**: Feature of checking the actual written value (`out_value`) is not supported.

### Parameters

- **arg** – Context of the component. (Member `arg` from `essl_handle_t`)

---

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**Address of the shared registers.** (Valid: 0 ~ SOC_SPI_MAXIMUM_BUFFER_SIZE, registers for M/S sync are reserved, see note1)

**Buffer for data to send, should be align to 4.**

**Not supported, should be set to NULL.**

**Time to wait before timeout (reserved for future use, user should set this to 0).**

**ESP_OK: success**

**ESSLSPI has not been initialized.**

**The address argument is not valid. See note 1.**

**Should set out_value to NULL. See note 2.**

**or other return value from:cpp:func:spi_device_transmit.**

### esp_err_t essl_spi_send_packet (void *arg, const void *data, size_t size, uint32_t wait_ms)

Send a packet to Slave.

**Parameters**

- **arg** – Context of the component. (Member arg from essl_handle_t)
- **data** – Address of the data to send
- **size** – Size of the data to send.
- **wait_ms** – Time to wait before timeout (reserved for future use, user should set this to 0).

**Returns**

- **ESP_OK:** On success
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE:** ESSL SPI has not been initialized.
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG:** The address argument is not valid. See note 1.
- **ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED:** Should set out_value to NULL. See note 2.
- **or other return value from:cpp:func:spi_device_transmit.**

### void essl_spi_reset_cnt (void *arg)

Reset the counter in Master context.

**Note:** Shall only be called if the slave has reset its counter. Else, Slave and Master would be desynchronized

### esp_err_t essl_spi_rdbuf (spi_device_handle_t spi, uint8_t *out_data, int addr, int len, uint32_t flags)

Read the shared buffer from the slave in ISR way.

**Note:** The slave’s HW doesn’t guarantee the data in one SPI transaction is consistent. It sends data in unit of byte. In other words, if the slave SW attempts to update the shared register when a rdbuf SPI transaction is in-flight, the data got by the master will be the combination of bytes of different writes of slave SW.

**Note:** out_data should be prepared in words and in the DRAM. The buffer may be written in words by the DMA. When a byte is written, the remaining bytes in the same word will also be overwritten, even the len is shorter than a word.

**Parameters**

- **spi** – SPI device handle representing the slave
- **out_data** [out] Buffer for read data, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM and aligned to 4
- **addr** – Address of the slave shared buffer
- **len** – Length to read
Chapter 2. API Reference

• flags – SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

Returns
• ESP_OK: on success
• or other return value from \cpp\func:spl_device_transmit.

\texttt{esp_err_t essl_spi_rdbuf_polling(} \texttt{spi_device_handle_t spi, uint8_t *out_data, int addr, int len, uint32_t flags)}

Read the shared buffer from the slave in polling way.

\textbf{Note:} \texttt{out_data} should be prepared in words and in the DRAM. The buffer may be written in words by the DMA. When a byte is written, the remaining bytes in the same word will also be overwritten, even the \texttt{len} is shorter than a word.

Parameters
• spi – SPI device handle representing the slave
• out_data – [out] Buffer for read data, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM and aligned to 4
• addr – Address of the slave shared buffer
• len – Length to read
• flags – SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

Returns
• ESP_OK: on success
• or other return value from \cpp\func:spl_device_transmit.

\texttt{esp_err_t essl_spi_wrbuf(} \texttt{spi_device_handle_t spi, const uint8_t* data, int addr, int len, uint32_t flags)}

Write the shared buffer of the slave in ISR way.

\textbf{Note:} \texttt{out_data} should be prepared in words and in the DRAM. The buffer may be written in words by the DMA. When a byte is written, the remaining bytes in the same word will also be overwritten, even the \texttt{len} is shorter than a word.

Parameters
• spi – SPI device handle representing the slave
• data – Buffer for data to send, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM
• addr – Address of the slave shared buffer,
• len – Length to write
• flags – SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

Returns
• ESP_OK: success
• or other return value from \cpp\func:spl_device_transmit.

\texttt{esp_err_t essl_spi_wrbuf_polling(} \texttt{spi_device_handle_t spi, const uint8_t* data, int addr, int len, uint32_t flags)}

Write the shared buffer of the slave in polling way.

\textbf{Note:} \texttt{out_data} should be prepared in words and in the DRAM. The buffer may be written in words by the DMA. When a byte is written, the remaining bytes in the same word will also be overwritten, even the \texttt{len} is shorter than a word.

Parameters
• spi – SPI device handle representing the slave
• data – Buffer for data to send, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM
• addr – Address of the slave shared buffer,
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **len** – Length to write
- **flags** – SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- or other return value from `cpp:func:spi_device_polling_transmit`

```c
esp_err_t essl_spi_rddma (spi_device_handle_t spi, uint8_t*out_data, int len, int seg_len, uint32_t flags)
```

Receive long buffer in segments from the slave through its DMA.

**Note:** This function combines several `cpp:func:essl_spi_rddma_seg` and one `cpp:func:essl_spi_rddma_done` at the end. Used when the slave is working in segment mode.

**Parameters**
- **spi** – SPI device handle representing the slave
- **out_data** – [out] Buffer to hold the received data, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM and aligned to 4
- **len** – Total length of data to receive.
- **seg_len** – Length of each segment, which is not larger than the maximum transaction length allowed for the spi device. Suggested to be multiples of 4. When set < 0, means send all data in one segment (the rddma_done will still be sent.)
- **flags** – SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- or other return value from `cpp:func:spi_device_transmit`

```c
esp_err_t essl_spi_rddma_seg (spi_device_handle_t spi, uint8_t*out_data, int seg_len, uint32_t flags)
```

Read one data segment from the slave through its DMA.

**Note:** To read long buffer, call `cpp:func:essl_spi_rddma` instead.

**Parameters**
- **spi** – SPI device handle representing the slave
- **out_data** – [out] Buffer to hold the received data, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM and aligned to 4
- **seg_len** – Length of this segment
- **flags** – SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- or other return value from `cpp:func:spi_device_transmit`

```c
esp_err_t essl_spi_rddma_done (spi_device_handle_t spi, uint32_t flags)
```

Send the rddma_done command to the slave. Upon receiving this command, the slave will stop sending the current buffer even there are data unsent, and maybe prepare the next buffer to send.

**Note:** This is required only when the slave is working in segment mode.

**Parameters**
- **spi** – SPI device handle representing the slave
- **flags** – SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- or other return value from `cpp:func:spi_device_transmit`
esp_err_t essl_spi_wrdma (spi_device_handle_t spi, const uint8_t *data, int len, int seg_len, uint32_t flags)

Send long buffer in segments to the slave through its DMA.

Note: This function combines several :cpp:func:essl_spi_wrdma_seg and one :cpp:func:essl_spi_wrdma_done at the end. Used when the slave is working in segment mode.

Parameters
- spi --SPI device handle representing the slave
- data --Buffer for data to send, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM
- len --Total length of data to send.
- seg_len --Length of each segment, which is not larger than the maximum transaction length allowed for the spi device. Suggested to be multiples of 4. When set < 0, means send all data in one segment (the wrdma_done will still be sent.)
- flags --SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- or other return value from :cpp:func:spi_device_transmit.

esp_err_t essl_spi_wrdma_seg (spi_device_handle_t spi, const uint8_t *data, int seg_len, uint32_t flags)

Send one data segment to the slave through its DMA.

Note: To send long buffer, call :cpp:func:essl_spi_wrdma instead.

Parameters
- spi --SPI device handle representing the slave
- data --Buffer for data to send, strongly suggested to be in the DRAM
- seg_len --Length of this segment
- flags --SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- or other return value from :cpp:func:spi_device_transmit.

esp_err_t essl_spi_wrdma_done (spi_device_handle_t spi, uint32_t flags)

Send the wrdma_done command to the slave. Upon receiving this command, the slave will stop receiving, process the received data, and maybe prepare the next buffer to receive.

Note: This is required only when the slave is working in segment mode.

Parameters
- spi --SPI device handle representing the slave
- flags --SPI_TRANS_* flags to control the transaction mode of the transaction to send.

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- or other return value from :cpp:func:spi_device_transmit.

Structures

struct essl_spi_config_t

Configuration of ESSL SPI device.
Public Members

`spi_device_handle_t *spi`

Pointer to SPI device handle.

`uint32_t tx_buf_size`

The pre-negotiated Master TX buffer size used by both the host and the slave.

`uint8_t tx_sync_reg`

The pre-negotiated register ID for Master-TX-SLAVE-RX synchronization. 1 word (4 Bytes) will be reserved for the synchronization.

`uint8_t rx_sync_reg`

The pre-negotiated register ID for Master-RX-Slave-TX synchronization. 1 word (4 Bytes) will be reserved for the synchronization.

### 2.2.8 ESP x509 Certificate Bundle

**Overview**

The ESP x509 Certificate Bundle API provides an easy way to include a bundle of custom x509 root certificates for TLS server verification.

**Note:** The bundle is currently not available when using WolfSSL.

The bundle comes with the complete list of root certificates from Mozilla’s NSS root certificate store. Using the `gen_crt_bundle.py` python utility the certificates’ subject name and public key are stored in a file and embedded in the ESP32-C3 binary.

When generating the bundle you may choose between:

- The full root certificate bundle from Mozilla, containing more than 130 certificates. The current bundle was updated Tue Jul 19 03:12:06 2022 GMT.
- A pre-selected filter list of the name of the most commonly used root certificates, reducing the amount of certificates to around 35 while still having around 90% coverage according to market share statistics.

In addition it is possible to specify a path to a certificate file or a directory containing certificates which then will be added to the generated bundle.

**Note:** Trusting all root certificates means the list will have to be updated if any of the certificates are retracted. This includes removing them from `cacrt_all.pem`.

**Configuration**

Most configuration is done through menuconfig. CMake will generate the bundle according to the configuration and embed it.

- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE`: automatically build and attach the bundle.
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DEFAULT_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE`: decide which certificates to include from the complete root list.
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CUSTOM_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE_PATH`: specify the path of any additional certificates to embed in the bundle.

To enable the bundle when using ESP-TLS simply pass the function pointer to the bundle attach function:
This is done to avoid embedding the certificate bundle unless activated by the user.

If using mbedTLS directly then the bundle may be activated by directly calling the attach function during the setup process:

```c
mbedtls_ssl_config conf;
mbedtls_ssl_config_init(&conf);
esp_crt_bundle_attach(&conf);
```

**Generating the List of Root Certificates**

The list of root certificates comes from Mozilla’s NSS root certificate store, which can be found [here](#). The list can be downloaded and created by running the script `mk-ca-bundle.pl` that is distributed as a part of curl. Another alternative would be to download the finished list directly from the curl website: CA certificates extracted from Mozilla

The common certificates bundle were made by selecting the authorities with a market share of more than 1% from w3Tech’s SSL Survey. These authorities were then used to pick the names of the certificates for the filter list, `cmn_crtAuthorities.csv`, from this list provided by Mozilla.

**Updating the Certificate Bundle**

The bundle is embedded into the app and can be updated along with the app by an OTA update. If you want to include a more up-to-date bundle than the bundle currently included in ESP-IDF, then the certificate list can be downloaded from Mozilla as described in *Generating the List of Root Certificates*. 

**Application Example**

Simple HTTPS example that uses ESP-TLS to establish a secure socket connection using the certificate bundle with two custom certificates added for verification: [protocols/https_x509_bundle](#).

HTTPS example that uses ESP-TLS and the default bundle: [protocols/https_request](#).

HTTPS example that uses mbedTLS and the default bundle: [protocols/https_mbedtls](#).

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/mbedtls/esp_crt_bundle/include/esp_crt_bundle.h

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t esp_crt_bundle_attach (void *conf)
```

Attach and enable use of a bundle for certificate verification.

Attach and enable use of a bundle for certificate verification through a verification callback. If no specific bundle has been set through `esp_crt_bundle_set()` it will default to the bundle defined in menuconfig and embedded in the binary.

**Parameters**

- `conf` - [in] The config struct for the SSL connection.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if adding certificates was successful.
- Other if an error occurred or an action must be taken by the calling process.
void esp_crt_bundle_detach (mbedtls_ssl_config *conf)
    Disable and dealloc the certification bundle.

    Removes the certificate verification callback and deallocates used resources

    Parameters
    conf [in] The config struct for the SSL connection.

esp_err_t esp_crt_bundle_set (const uint8_t *x509_bundle, size_t bundle_size)
    Set the default certificate bundle used for verification.

    Overrides the default certificate bundle only in case of successful initialization. In most use cases the bundle
    should be set through menuconfig. The bundle needs to be sorted by subject name since binary search is used
    to find certificates.

    Parameters
    • x509_bundle [in] A pointer to the certificate bundle.
    • bundle_size [in] Size of the certificate bundle in bytes.

    Returns
    • ESP_OK if adding certificates was successful.
    • Other if an error occurred or an action must be taken by the calling process.

### 2.2.9 HTTP Server

#### Overview

The HTTP Server component provides an ability for running a lightweight web server on ESP32-C3. Following are
detailed steps to use the API exposed by HTTP Server:

- **httpd_start():** Creates an instance of HTTP server, allocate memory/resources for it depending upon
the specified configuration and outputs a handle to the server instance. The server has both, a listening socket
(TCP) for HTTP traffic, and a control socket (UDP) for control signals, which are selected in a round robin
fashion in the server task loop. The task priority and stack size are configurable during server instance creation
by passing httpd_config_t structure to httpd_start(). TCP traffic is parsed as HTTP requests and, depending
on the requested URI, user registered handlers are invoked which are supposed to send back HTTP response
packets.

- **httpd_stop():** This stops the server with the provided handle and frees up any associated mem-
ory/resources. This is a blocking function that first signals a halt to the server task and then waits for the
task to terminate. While stopping, the task will close all open connections, remove registered URI handlers
and reset all session context data to empty.

- **httpd_register_uri_handler():** A URI handler is registered by passing object of type
httpd_uri_t structure which has members including uri name, method type (eg. HTTPD_GET/
HTTPD_POST/HTTPD_PUT etc.), function pointer of type esp_err_t *handler (httpd_req_t
*req) and user_ctx pointer to user context data.

#### Application Example

```c
/* Our URI handler function to be called during GET /uri request */
esp_err_t get_handler (httpd_req_t *req)
{
    /* Send a simple response */
    const char resp[] = "URI GET Response";
    httpd_resp_send(req, resp, HTTPD_RESP_USE_STRLEN);
    return ESP_OK;
}
/* Our URI handler function to be called during POST /uri request */
```
(continues on next page)
esp_err_t post_handler(httpd_req_t *req)
{
    /* Destination buffer for content of HTTP POST request. */
    /* httpd_req_recv() accepts char* only, but content could */
    /* as well be any binary data (needs type casting). */
    /* In case of string data, null termination will be absent, and */
    /* content length would give length of string */
    char content[100];

    /* Truncate if content length larger than the buffer */
    size_t recv_size = MIN(req->content_len, sizeof(content));

    int ret = httpd_req_recv(req, content, recv_size);
    if (ret <= 0) /* 0 return value indicates connection closed */
    /* Check if timeout occurred */
    if (ret == HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT) {
        /* In case of timeout one can choose to retry calling */
        /* httpd_req_recv(), but to keep it simple, here we */
        /* respond with an HTTP 408 (Request Timeout) error */
        httpd_resp_send_408(req);
    }
    /* In case of error, returning ESP_FAIL will */
    /* ensure that the underlying socket is closed */
    return ESP_FAIL;
}

/* Send a simple response */
const char resp[] = "URI POST Response";
httpd_resp_send(req, resp, HTTPD_RESP_USE_STRLEN);
return ESP_OK;

/* URI handler structure for GET /uri */
httpd_uri_t uri_get = {
    .uri = "/uri",
    .method = HTTP_GET,
    .handler = get_handler,
    .user_ctx = NULL
};

/* URI handler structure for POST /uri */
httpd_uri_t uri_post = {
    .uri = "/uri",
    .method = HTTP_POST,
    .handler = post_handler,
    .user_ctx = NULL
};

/* Function for starting the webserver */
httpd_handle_t start_webserver(void)
{
    /* Generate default configuration */
    httpd_config_t config = HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG();

    /* Empty handle to esp_http_server */
    httpd_handle_t server = NULL;

    /* Start the httpd server */
    if (httpd_start(&server, &config) == ESP_OK) {
        /* Register URI handlers */
        httpd_register_uri_handler(server, &uri_get);
    }

    return ESP_OK;
}
httpd_register_uri_handler(server, &uri_post);
} /* If server failed to start, handle will be NULL */
return server;

void stop_webserver(httpd_handle_t server)
{
    if (server) {
        /* Stop the httpd server */
        httpd_stop(server);
    }
}

Simple HTTP Server Example Check HTTP server example under protocols/http_server/simple where handling of arbitrary content lengths, reading request headers and URL query parameters, and setting response headers is demonstrated.

Persistent Connections

HTTP server features persistent connections, allowing for the re-use of the same connection (session) for several transfers, all while maintaining context specific data for the session. Context data may be allocated dynamically by the handler in which case a custom function may need to be specified for freeing this data when the connection/session is closed.

Persistent Connections Example

/* Custom function to free context */
void free_ctx_func(void *ctx)
{
    /* Could be something other than free */
    free(ctx);
}

esp_err_t adder_post_handler(httpd_req_t *req)
{
    /* Create session's context if not already available */
    if (! req->sess_ctx) {
        req->sess_ctx = malloc(sizeof(ANY_DATA_TYPE)); /* Pointer to context data */
        req->free_ctx = free_ctx_func; /* Function to free context data */
    }

    /* Access context data */
    ANY_DATA_TYPE *ctx_data = (ANY_DATA_TYPE *)req->sess_ctx;
    /* Respond */
    ................
    ................
    return ESP_OK;
}

Check the example under protocols/http_server/persistent_sockets.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Websocket Server

The HTTP server component provides websocket support. The websocket feature can be enabled in menuconfig using the CONFIG_HTTPD_WS_SUPPORT option. Please refer to the protocols/http_server/ws_echo_server example which demonstrates usage of the websocket feature.

API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_http_server/include/esp_http_server.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t httpd_register_uri_handler(httpd_handle_t handle, const httpd_uri_t *uri_handler)
```

Registers a URI handler.

Example usage:

```c
esp_err_t my_uri_handler(httpd_req_t* req)
{
    // Recv, Process and Send
    ....
    ....
    ....
    // Fail condition
    if (....) {
        // Return fail to close session
        return ESP_FAIL;
    }
    // On success
    return ESP_OK;
}

// URI handler structure
httpd_uri_t my_uri {
    .uri = "my_uri/path/xyz",
    .method = HTTPD_GET,
    .handler = my_uri_handler,
    .user_ctx = NULL
};

// Register handler
if (httpd_register_uri_handler(server_handle, &my_uri) != ESP_OK) {
    // If failed to register handler
    ....
}
```

Note: URI handlers can be registered in real time as long as the server handle is valid.

Parameters

- **handle** [in] handle to HTTPD server instance
- **uri_handler** [in] pointer to handler that needs to be registered

Returns

- ESP_OK: On successfully registering the handler
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
• ESP_ERR_HTTPD_HANDLERS_FULL: If no slots left for new handler
• ESP_ERR_HTTPD_HANDLER_EXISTS: If handler with same URI and method is already registered

`esp_err_t httpd_unregister_uri_handler(httpd_handle_t handle, const char* uri, httpd_method_t method)`

Unregister a URI handler.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - [in] handle to HTTPD server instance
- `uri` - [in] URI string
- `method` - [in] HTTP method

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: On successfully deregistering the handler
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Handler with specified URI and method not found

`esp_err_t httpd_unregister_uri(httpd_handle_t handle, const char* uri)`

Unregister all URI handlers with the specified uri string.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - [in] handle to HTTPD server instance
- `uri` - [in] uri string specifying all handlers that need to be deregistered

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: On successfully deregistering all such handlers
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: No handler registered with specified uri string

`esp_err_t httpd_sess_set_recv_override(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd, httpd_recv_func_t recv_func)`

Overwrite web server’s receive function (by session FD)

This function overrides the web server’s receive function. This same function is used to read HTTP request packets.

**Note:** This API is supposed to be called either from the context of
- an http session APIs where sockfd is a valid parameter
- a URI handler where sockfd is obtained using httpd_req_to_sockfd()

**Parameters**
- `hd` - [in] HTTPD instance handle
- `sockfd` - [in] Session socket FD
- `recv_func` - [in] The receive function to be set for this session

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: On successfully registering override
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments

`esp_err_t httpd_sess_set_send_override(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd, httpd_send_func_t send_func)`

Overwrite web server’s send function (by session FD)

This function overrides the web server’s send function. This same function is used to send out any response to any HTTP request.

**Note:** This API is supposed to be called either from the context of
- an http session APIs where sockfd is a valid parameter
- a URI handler where sockfd is obtained using httpd_req_to_sockfd()
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **hd** - [in] HTTPD instance handle
- **sockfd** - [in] Session socket FD
- **send_func** - [in] The send function to be set for this session

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : On successfully registering override
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments

```c
esp_err_t httpd_sess_set_pending_override(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd, httpd_pending_func_t pending_func)
```

Override web server’s pending function (by session FD)

This function overrides the web server’s pending function. This function is used to test for pending bytes in a socket.

**Note:** This API is supposed to be called either from the context of
- an http session APIs where sockfd is a valid parameter
- a URI handler where sockfd is obtained using httpd_req_to_sockfd()

**Parameters**
- hd - [in] HTTPD instance handle
- sockfd - [in] Session socket FD
- pending_func - [in] The receive function to be set for this session

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : On successfully registering override
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments

```c
int httpd_req_to_sockfd(httpd_req_t *r)
```

Get the Socket Descriptor from the HTTP request.

This API will return the socket descriptor of the session for which URI handler was executed on reception of HTTP request. This is useful when user wants to call functions that require session socket fd, from within a URI handler, i.e.: httpd_sess_get_ctx(), httpd_sess_trigger_close(), httpd_sess_update_lru_counter().

**Note:** This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.

**Parameters**  
- r - [in] The request whose socket descriptor should be found

**Returns**
- Socket descriptor : The socket descriptor for this request
- -1 : Invalid/NULL request pointer

```c
int httpd_req_recv(httpd_req_t *r, char *buf, size_t buf_len)
```

API to read content data from the HTTP request.

This API will read HTTP content data from the HTTP request into provided buffer. Use content_len provided in httpd_req_t structure to know the length of data to be fetched. If content_len is too large for the buffer then user may have to make multiple calls to this function, each time fetching ‘buf_len’ number of bytes, while the pointer to content data is incremented internally by the same number.

**Note:**
- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- If an error is returned, the URI handler must further return an error. This will ensure that the erroneous socket is closed and cleaned up by the web server.
• Presently Chunked Encoding is not supported

### Parameters
- `r` [in] The request being responded to
- `buf` [in] Pointer to a buffer that the data will be read into
- `buf_len` [in] Length of the buffer

### Returns
- Bytes: Number of bytes read into the buffer successfully
- 0: Buffer length parameter is zero / connection closed by peer
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID: Invalid arguments
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT: Timeout/interrupted while calling socket recv()
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL: Unrecoverable error while calling socket recv()

```c
size_t httpd_req_get_hdr_value_len(httpd_req_t *r, const char *field)
```

Search for a field in request headers and return the string length of its value.

**Note:**
- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- Once httpd_resp_send() API is called all request headers are purged, so request headers need be copied into separate buffers if they are required later.

### Parameters
- `r` [in] The request being responded to
- `field` [in] The header field to be searched in the request

### Returns
- Length: If field is found in the request URL
- Zero: Field not found / Invalid request / Null arguments

```c
esp_err_t httpd_req_get_hdr_value_str(httpd_req_t *r, const char *field, char *val, size_t val_size)
```

Get the value string of a field from the request headers.

**Note:**
- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- Once httpd_resp_send() API is called all request headers are purged, so request headers need be copied into separate buffers if they are required later.
- If output size is greater than input, then the value is truncated, accompanied by truncation error as return value.
- Use httpd_req_get_hdr_value_len() to know the right buffer length

### Parameters
- `r` [in] The request being responded to
- `field` [in] The field to be searched in the header
- `val` [out] Pointer to the buffer into which the value will be copied if the field is found
- `val_size` [in] Size of the user buffer “val”

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Field found in the request header and value string copied
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Key not found
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ: Invalid HTTP request pointer
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESULT_TRUNC: Value string truncated
### `size_t httpd_req_get_url_query_len (httpd_req_t *r)`

Get Query string length from the request URL.

**Note:** This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where `httpd_req_t*` request pointer is valid.

**Parameters**
- `r` - [in] The request being responded to

**Returns**
- Length: Query is found in the request URL
- Zero: Query not found / Null arguments / Invalid request

### `esp_err_t httpd_req_get_url_query_str (httpd_req_t *r, char*buf, size_t buf_len)`

Get Query string from the request URL.

**Note:**
- Presently, the user can fetch the full URL query string, but decoding will have to be performed by the user. Request headers can be read using `httpd_req_get_hdr_value_str()` to know the ‘Content-Type’ (eg. Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded) and then the appropriate decoding algorithm needs to be applied.
- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where `httpd_req_t*` request pointer is valid.
- If output size is greater than input, then the value is truncated, accompanied by truncation error as return value.
- Prior to calling this function, one can use `httpd_req_get_url_query_len()` to know the query string length beforehand and hence allocate the buffer of right size (usually query string length + 1 for null termination) for storing the query string.

**Parameters**
- `r` - [in] The request being responded to
- `buf` - [out] Pointer to the buffer into which the query string will be copied (if found)
- `buf_len` - [in] Length of output buffer

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Query is found in the request URL and copied to buffer
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Query not found
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ: Invalid HTTP request pointer
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESULT_TRUNC: Query string truncated

### `esp_err_t httpd_query_key_value (const char*qry, const char*key, char*val, size_t val_size)`

Helper function to get a URL query tag from a query string of the type param1=val1&param2=val2.

**Note:**
- The components of URL query tag (keys and values) are not URL decoded. The user must check for ‘Content-Type’ field in the request headers and then depending upon the specified encoding (URL encoded or otherwise) apply the appropriate decoding algorithm.
- If actual value size is greater than `val_size`, then the value is truncated, accompanied by truncation error as return value.

**Parameters**
- `qry` - [in] Pointer to query string
- `key` - [in] The key to be searched in the query string
- `val` - [out] Pointer to the buffer into which the value will be copied if the key is found
• val_size [in] Size of the user buffer “val”

Returns
• ESP_OK : Key is found in the URL query string and copied to buffer
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND : Key not found
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments
• ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESULT_TRUNC : Value string truncated

esp_err_t httpd_req_get_cookie_val (httpd_req_t *req, const char *cookie_name, char *val, size_t *val_size)

Get the value string of a cookie value from the “Cookie” request headers by cookie name.

Parameters
• req [in] Pointer to the HTTP request
• cookie_name [in] The cookie name to be searched in the request
• val [out] Pointer to the buffer into which the value of cookie will be copied if the cookie is found
• val_size [inout] Pointer to size of the user buffer “val”. This variable will contain cookie length if ESP_OK is returned and required buffer length incase ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESULT_TRUNC is returned.

Returns
• ESP_OK : Key is found in the cookie string and copied to buffer
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND : Key not found
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments
• ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESULT_TRUNC : Value string truncated

bool httpd_uri_match_wildcard (const char *uri_template, const char *uri_to_match, size_t match_upto)

Test if a URI matches the given wildcard template.

Template may end with “?” to make the previous character optional (typically a slash), “*” for a wildcard match, and “?*” to make the previous character optional, and if present, allow anything to follow.

Example:
• * matches everything
• /foo/? matches /foo and /foo/
• /foo/* (sans the backslash) matches /foo/ and /foo/bar, but not /foo or /foo
• /foo/*? or /foo/*? (sans the backslash) matches /foo/, /foo/bar, and also /foo, but not /foox or /fo

The special characters “?” and “*” anywhere else in the template will be taken literally.

Parameters
• uri_template [in] URI template (pattern)
• uri_to_match [in] URI to be matched
• match_upto [in] how many characters of the URI buffer to test (there may be trailing query string etc.)

Returns true if a match was found

esp_err_t httpd_resp_send (httpd_req_t *r, const char *buf, ssize_t buf_len)

API to send a complete HTTP response.

This API will send the data as an HTTP response to the request. This assumes that you have the entire response ready in a single buffer. If you wish to send response in incremental chunks use httpd_resp_send_chunk() instead.

If no status code and content-type were set, by default this will send 200 OK status code and content type as text/html. You may call the following functions before this API to configure the response headers: httpd_resp_set_status() - for setting the HTTP status string, httpd_resp_set_type() - for setting the Content Type, httpd_resp_set_hdr() - for appending any additional field value entries in the response header

Note:
• This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
• Once this API is called, the request has been responded to.
• No additional data can then be sent for the request.
• Once this API is called, all request headers are purged, so request headers need be copied into separate buffers if they are required later.

Parameters
• r [in] The request being responded to
• buf [in] Buffer from where the content is to be fetched
• buf_len [in] Length of the buffer, HTTPD_RESP_USE_STRLEN to use strlen()

Returns
• ESP_OK : On successfully sending the response packet
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null request pointer
• ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_HDR : Essential headers are too large for internal buffer
• ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND : Error in raw send
• ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ : Invalid request

static inline esp_err_t httpd_resp_sendstr (httpd_req_t *r, const char *str)

API to send a complete string as HTTP response.

This API simply calls http_resp_send with buffer length set to string length assuming the buffer contains a null terminated string

Parameters
• r [in] The request being responded to
• str [in] String to be sent as response body
Returns

- ESP_OK: On successfully sending the response packet
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null request pointer
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_HDR: Essential headers are too large for internal buffer
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND: Error in raw send
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ: Invalid request

static inline esp_err_t httpd_resp_sendstr_chunk (httpd_req_t *r, const char *str)

API to send a string as an HTTP response chunk.

This API simply calls http_resp_send_chunk with buffer length set to string length assuming the buffer contains a null terminated string.

Parameters

- **r** -[in] The request being responded to
- **str** -[in] String to be sent as response body (NULL to finish response packet)

Returns

- ESP_OK: On successfully sending the response packet
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null request pointer
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_HDR: Essential headers are too large for internal buffer
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND: Error in raw send
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ: Invalid request

esp_err_t httpd_resp_set_status (httpd_req_t *r, const char *status)

API to set the HTTP status code.

This API sets the status of the HTTP response to the value specified. By default, the ‘200 OK’ response is sent as the response.

Note:

- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- This API only sets the status to this value. The status isn’t sent out until any of the send APIs is executed.
- Make sure that the lifetime of the status string is valid till send function is called.

Parameters

- **r** -[in] The request being responded to
- **status** -[in] The HTTP status code of this response

Returns

- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ: Invalid request pointer

esp_err_t httpd_resp_set_type (httpd_req_t *r, const char *type)

API to set the HTTP content type.

This API sets the ‘Content Type’ field of the response. The default content type is ‘text/html’.

Note:

- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- This API only sets the content type to this value. The type isn’t sent out until any of the send APIs is executed.
- Make sure that the lifetime of the type string is valid till send function is called.

Parameters
**API Reference**

- **r [in]** The request being responded to
- **type [in]** The Content Type of the response

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ : Invalid request pointer

```c
esp_err_t httpd_resp_set_hdr(httpd_req_t *r, const char *field, const char *value)
```

API to append any additional headers.

This API sets any additional header fields that need to be sent in the response.

**Note:**
- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- The header isn’t sent out until any of the send APIs is executed.
- The maximum allowed number of additional headers is limited to value of max_resp_headers in config structure.
- Make sure that the lifetime of the field value strings are valid till send function is called.

**Parameters**
- **r [in]** The request being responded to
- **field [in]** The field name of the HTTP header
- **value [in]** The value of this HTTP header

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : On successfully appending new header
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_HDR : Total additional headers exceed max allowed
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ : Invalid request pointer

```c
esp_err_t httpd_resp_send_err(httpd_req_t *req, httpd_err_code_t error, const char *msg)
```

For sending out error code in response to HTTP request.

**Note:**
- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- Once this API is called, all request headers are purged, so request headers need be copied into separate buffers if they are required later.
- If you wish to send additional data in the body of the response, please use the lower-level functions directly.

**Parameters**
- **req [in]** Pointer to the HTTP request for which the response needs to be sent
- **error [in]** Error type to send
- **msg [in]** Error message string (pass NULL for default message)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : On successfully sending the response packet
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND : Error in raw send
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ : Invalid request pointer

```c
static inline esp_err_t httpd_resp_send_404(httpd_req_t *r)
```

Helper function for HTTP 404.
Send HTTP 404 message. If you wish to send additional data in the body of the response, please use the lower-level functions directly.

Note:

- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- Once this API is called, all request headers are purged, so request headers need be copied into separate buffers if they are required later.

Parameters  

\( r \) - [in] The request being responded to

Returns

- ESP_OK: On successfully sending the response packet
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND: Error in raw send
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ: Invalid request pointer

static inline \( \text{esp_err_t} \) httpd_resp_send_408 (httpd_req_t *\( r \))

Helper function for HTTP 408.

Send HTTP 408 message. If you wish to send additional data in the body of the response, please use the lower-level functions directly.

Note:

- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- Once this API is called, all request headers are purged, so request headers need be copied into separate buffers if they are required later.

Parameters  

\( r \) - [in] The request being responded to

Returns

- ESP_OK: On successfully sending the response packet
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND: Error in raw send
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ: Invalid request pointer

static inline \( \text{esp_err_t} \) httpd_resp_send_500 (httpd_req_t *\( r \))

Helper function for HTTP 500.

Send HTTP 500 message. If you wish to send additional data in the body of the response, please use the lower-level functions directly.

Note:

- This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
- Once this API is called, all request headers are purged, so request headers need be copied into separate buffers if they are required later.
int httpd_send (httpd_req_t *r, const char *buf, size_t buf_len)

Raw HTTP send.

Call this API if you wish to construct your custom response packet. When using this, all essential header, eg. HTTP version, Status Code, Content Type and Length, Encoding, etc. will have to be constructed manually, and HTTP delimeters (CRLF) will need to be placed correctly for separating sub-sections of the HTTP response packet.

If the send override function is set, this API will end up calling that function eventually to send data out.

Note:

• This API is supposed to be called only from the context of a URI handler where httpd_req_t* request pointer is valid.
• Unless the response has the correct HTTP structure (which the user must now ensure) it is not guaranteed that it will be recognized by the client. For most cases, you wouldn’t have to call this API, but you would rather use either of : httpd_resp_send(), httpd_resp_send_chunk()

Parameters
• r –[in] The request being responded to
• buf –[in] Buffer from where the fully constructed packet is to be read
• buf_len –[in] Length of the buffer

Returns
• Bytes : Number of bytes that were sent successfully
• HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID : Invalid arguments
• HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT : Timeout/interrupted while calling socket send()
• HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL : Unrecoverable error while calling socket send()

int httpd_socket_send (httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd, const char *buf, size_t buf_len, int flags)

A low level API to send data on a given socket

This internally calls the default send function, or the function registered by httpd_sess_set_send_override().

Note: This API is not recommended to be used in any request handler. Use this only for advanced use cases, wherein some asynchronous data is to be sent over a socket.

Parameters
• hd –[in] server instance
• sockfd –[in] session socket file descriptor
• buf –[in] buffer with bytes to send
• buf_len –[in] data size
• flags –[in] flags for the send() function

Returns
• Bytes : The number of bytes sent successfully
• HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID : Invalid arguments
• HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT : Timeout/interrupted while calling socket send()
• HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL : Unrecoverable error while calling socket send()

int httpd_socket_recv (httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd, char *buf, size_t buf_len, int flags)

A low level API to receive data from a given socket

This internally calls the default recv function, or the function registered by httpd_sess_set_recv_override().
Note: This API is not recommended to be used in any request handler. Use this only for advanced use cases, wherein some asynchronous communication is required.

Parameters

- **hd** - [in] server instance
- **sockfd** - [in] session socket file descriptor
- **buf** - [in] buffer with bytes to send
- **buf_len** - [in] data size
- **flags** - [in] flags for the send() function

Returns

- Bytes: The number of bytes received successfully
- 0: Buffer length parameter is zero / connection closed by peer
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID: Invalid arguments
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT: Timeout/interrupted while calling socket recv()
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL: Unrecoverable error while calling socket recv()

```c
esp_err_t httpd_register_err_handler(httpd_handle_t handle, httpd_err_code_t error, httpd_err_handler_func_t handler_fn)
```

Function for registering HTTP error handlers.

This function maps a handler function to any supported error code given by httpd_err_code_t. See prototype httpd_err_handler_func_t above for details.

Parameters

- **handle** - [in] HTTP server handle
- **error** - [in] Error type
- **handler_fn** - [in] User implemented handler function (Pass NULL to unset any previously set handler)

Returns

- ESP_OK: handler registered successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid error code or server handle

```c
esp_err_t httpd_start(httpd_handle_t *handle, const httpd_config_t *config)
```

Starts the web server.

Create an instance of HTTP server and allocate memory/resources for it depending upon the specified configuration.

Example usage:

```c
// Function for starting the web server
httpd_handle_t start_webserver(void)
{
    // Generate default configuration
    httpd_config_t config = HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG();

    // Empty handle to http_server
    httpd_handle_t server = NULL;

    // Start the httpd server
    if (httpd_start(&server, &config) == ESP_OK) {
        // Register URI handlers
        httpd_register_uri_handler(server, &uri_get);
        httpd_register_uri_handler(server, &uri_post);
    }
    // If server failed to start, handle will be NULL
    return server;
}
```
**Parameters**

- `config`  
  Configuration for new instance of the server

- `handle`  
  Handle to newly created instance of the server. NULL on error

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Instance created successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null argument(s)
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_ALLOC_MEM : Failed to allocate memory for instance
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_TASK : Failed to launch server task

```c
esp_err_t httpd_stop(httpd_handle_t handle)
```

Stops the web server.

Deallocates memory/resources used by an HTTP server instance and deletes it. Once deleted the handle can no longer be used for accessing the instance.

Example usage:

```c
// Function for stopping the webserver
void stop_webserver(httpd_handle_t server)
{
    // Ensure handle is non NULL
    if (server != NULL) {
        // Stop the httpd server
        httpd_stop(server);
    }
}
```

**Parameters**

- `handle`  
  Handle to server returned by `httpd_start`

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Server stopped successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Handle argument is Null

```c
esp_err_t httpd_queue_work(httpd_handle_t handle, httpd_work_fn_t work, void*arg)
```

Queue execution of a function in HTTPD’s context.

This API queues a work function for asynchronous execution

**Note:** Some protocols require that the web server generate some asynchronous data and send it to the persistently opened connection. This facility is for use by such protocols.

**Parameters**

- `handle`  
  Handle to server returned by `httpd_start`

```c
void* httpd_sess_get_ctx(httpd_handle_t handle, int sockfd)
```

Get session context from socket descriptor.

Typically if a session context is created, it is available to URI handlers through the `httpd_req_t` structure. But, there are cases where the web server’s send/receive functions may require the context (for example, for accessing keying information etc). Since the send/receive function only have the socket descriptor at their disposal, this API provides them with a way to retrieve the session context.

**Parameters**

- `handle`  
  Handle to server returned by `httpd_start`
- `sockfd` [in] The socket descriptor for which the context should be extracted.

**Returns**
- `void*` : Pointer to the context associated with this session
- `NULL` : Empty context / Invalid handle / Invalid socket fd

```c
void httpd_sess_set_ctx (httpd_handle_t handle, int sockfd, void *ctx, httpd_free_ctx_fn_t free_fn)
```

Set session context by socket descriptor.

**Parameters**
- `handle` [in] Handle to server returned by httpd_start
- `sockfd` [in] The socket descriptor for which the context should be extracted.
- `ctx` [in] Context object to assign to the session
- `free_fn` [in] Function that should be called to free the context

```c
void *httpd_sess_get_transport_ctx (httpd_handle_t handle, int sockfd)
```

Get session ‘transport’ context by socket descriptor.

This context is used by the send/receive functions, for example to manage SSL context.

**See also:**
- `httpd_sess_get_ctx()`

```c
void httpd_sess_set_transport_ctx (httpd_handle_t handle, int sockfd, void *ctx, httpd_free_ctx_fn_t free_fn)
```

Set session ‘transport’ context by socket descriptor.

**See also:**
- `httpd.sess_set_ctx()`

```c
void *httpd_get_global_user_ctx (httpd_handle_t handle)
```

Get HTTPD global user context (it was set in the server config struct)

**Parameters**
- `handle` [in] Handle to server returned by httpd_start

**Returns**
- `global user context`

```c
void *httpd_get_global_transport_ctx (httpd_handle_t handle)
```

Get HTTPD global transport context (it was set in the server config struct)

**Parameters**
- `handle` [in] Handle to server returned by httpd_start

**Returns**
- `global transport context`
**esp_err_t** `httpd_sess_trigger_close` *(httpd_handle_t handle, int sockfd)*

Trigger an httpd session close externally.

**Note:** Calling this API is only required in special circumstances wherein some application requires to close an httpd client session asynchronously.

**Parameters**
- **handle** [in] Handle to server returned by httpd_start
- **sockfd** [in] The socket descriptor of the session to be closed

**Returns**
- **ESP_OK** : On successfully initiating closure
- **ESP_FAIL** : Failure to queue work
- **ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND** : Socket fd not found
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** : Null arguments

**esp_err_t** `httpd_sess_update_lru_counter` *(httpd_handle_t handle, int sockfd)*

Update LRU counter for a given socket.

LRU Counters are internally associated with each session to monitor how recently a session exchanged traffic. When LRU purge is enabled, if a client is requesting for connection but maximum number of sockets/sessions is reached, then the session having the earliest LRU counter is closed automatically.

Updating the LRU counter manually prevents the socket from being purged due to the Least Recently Used (LRU) logic, even though it might not have received traffic for some time. This is useful when all open sockets/session are frequently exchanging traffic but the user specifically wants one of the sessions to be kept open, irrespective of when it last exchanged a packet.

**Note:** Calling this API is only necessary if the LRU Purge Enable option is enabled.

**Parameters**
- **handle** [in] Handle to server returned by httpd_start
- **sockfd** [in] The socket descriptor of the session for which LRU counter is to be updated

**Returns**
- **ESP_OK** : Socket found and LRU counter updated
- **ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND** : Socket not found
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** : Null arguments

**esp_err_t** `httpd_get_client_list` *(httpd_handle_t handle, size_t* fds, int* client_fds)*

Returns list of current socket descriptors of active sessions.

**Note:** Size of provided array has to be equal or greater than maximum number of opened sockets, configured upon initialization with max_open_sockets field in httpd_config_t structure.

**Parameters**
- **handle** [in] Handle to server returned by httpd_start
- **fds** [inout] In: Size of provided client_fds array Out: Number of valid client fds returned in client_fds.
- **client_fds** [out] Array of client fds

**Returns**
- **ESP_OK** : Successfully retrieved session list
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** : Wrong arguments or list is longer than provided array
Chapter 2. API Reference

Structures

struct httpd_config

HTTP Server Configuration Structure.

Note: Use HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG() to initialize the configuration to a default value and then modify only those fields that are specifically determined by the use case.

Public Members

unsigned task_priority

Priority of FreeRTOS task which runs the server

size_t stack_size

The maximum stack size allowed for the server task

BaseType_t core_id

The core the HTTP server task will run on

uint16_t server_port

TCP Port number for receiving and transmitting HTTP traffic

uint16_t ctrl_port

UDP Port number for asynchronously exchanging control signals between various components of the server

uint16_t max_open_sockets

Max number of sockets/clients connected at any time

uint16_t max_uri_handlers

Maximum allowed uri handlers

uint16_t max_resp_headers

Maximum allowed additional headers in HTTP response

uint16_t backlog_conn

Number of backlog connections

bool lru_purge_enable

Purge “Least Recently Used” connection

uint16_t recv_wait_timeout

Timeout for recv function (in seconds)

uint16_t send_wait_timeout

Timeout for send function (in seconds)
void *global_user_ctx

Global user context.

This field can be used to store arbitrary user data within the server context. The value can be retrieved using the server handle, available e.g. in the httpd_req_t struct.

When shutting down, the server frees up the user context by calling free() on the global_user_ctx field. If you wish to use a custom function for freeing the global user context, please specify that here.

httpd_free_ctx_fn_t global_user_ctx_free_fn

Free function for global user context

void *global_transport_ctx

Global transport context.

Similar to global_user_ctx, but used for session encoding or encryption (e.g. to hold the SSL context). It will be freed using free(), unless global_transport_ctx_free_fn is specified.

httpd_free_ctx_fn_t global_transport_ctx_free_fn

Free function for global transport context

httpd_open_func_t open_fn

Custom session opening callback.

Called on a new session socket just after accept(), but before reading any data.

This is an opportunity to set up e.g. SSL encryption using global_transport_ctx and the send/recv/pending session overrides.

If a context needs to be maintained between these functions, store it in the session using httpd_sess_set_transport_ctx() and retrieve it later with httpd_sess_get_transport_ctx()

Returning a value other than ESP_OK will immediately close the new socket.

httpd_close_func_t close_fn

Custom session closing callback.

Called when a session is deleted, before freeing user and transport contexts and before closing the socket. This is a place for custom de-init code common to all sockets.

The server will only close the socket if no custom session closing callback is set. If a custom callback is used, close(sockfd) should be called in here for most cases.

Set the user or transport context to NULL if it was freed here, so the server does not try to free it again.

This function is run for all terminated sessions, including sessions where the socket was closed by the network stack - that is, the file descriptor may not be valid anymore.

httpd_uri_match_func_t uri_match_fn

URI matcher function.

Called when searching for a matching URI: 1) whose request handler is to be executed right after an HTTP request is successfully parsed 2) in order to prevent duplication while registering a new URI handler using httpd_register_uri_handler()

Available options are: 1) NULL : Internally do basic matching using strncmp() 2) httpd_uri_match_wildcard() : URI wildcard matcher

Users can implement their own matching functions (See description of the httpd_uri_match_func_t function prototype)
struct httpd_req
    HTTP Request Data Structure.

**Public Members**

`httpd_handle_t` **handle**
    Handle to server instance

`int` **method**
    The type of HTTP request, -1 if unsupported method

`const char uri[HTTPD_MAX_URI_LEN + 1]`
    The URI of this request (1 byte extra for null termination)

`size_t` **content_len**
    Length of the request body

`void *` **aux**
    Internally used members

`void *` **user_ctx**
    User context pointer passed during URI registration.

`void *` **sess_ctx**
    Session Context Pointer
    A session context. Contexts are maintained across ‘sessions’ for a given open TCP connection. One session could have multiple request responses. The web server will ensure that the context persists across all these request and responses.
    By default, this is NULL. URI Handlers can set this to any meaningful value.
    If the underlying socket gets closed, and this pointer is non-NULL, the web server will free up the context by calling free(), unless free_ctx function is set.

`httpd_free_ctx_fn_t` **free_ctx**
    Pointer to free context hook
    Function to free session context
    If the web server’s socket closes, it frees up the session context by calling free() on the sess_ctx member.
    If you wish to use a custom function for freeing the session context, please specify that here.

`bool` **ignore_sess_ctx_changes**
    Flag indicating if Session Context changes should be ignored
    By default, if you change the sess_ctx in some URI handler, the http server will internally free the earlier context (if non NULL), after the URI handler returns. If you want to manage the allocation/reallocation/freeing of sess_ctx yourself, set this flag to true, so that the server will not perform any checks on it. The context will be cleared by the server (by calling free_ctx or free()) only if the socket gets closed.

struct httpd_uri
    Structure for URI handler.
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**Public Members**

- `const char *uri`
  The URI to handle

- `httpd_method_t method`
  Method supported by the URI

- `esp_err_t (*handler)(httpd_req_t *)`
  Handler to call for supported request method. This must return ESP_OK, or else the underlying socket will be closed.

- `void *user_ctx`
  Pointer to user context data which will be available to handler

**Macros**

- `HTTPD_MAX_REQ_HDR_LEN`

- `HTTPD_MAX_URI_LEN`

- `HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL`

- `HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID`

- `HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT`

- `HTTPD_200`
  HTTP Response 200

- `HTTPD_204`
  HTTP Response 204

- `HTTPD_207`
  HTTP Response 207

- `HTTPD_400`
  HTTP Response 400

- `HTTPD_404`
  HTTP Response 404

- `HTTPD_408`
  HTTP Response 408

- `HTTPD_500`
  HTTP Response 500
HTTPD_TYPE_JSON
HTTP Content type JSON

HTTPD_TYPE_TEXT
HTTP Content type text/HTML

HTTPD_TYPE_OCTET
HTTP Content type octet-stream

HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG()

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_BASE
Starting number of HTTPD error codes

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_HANDLERS_FULL
All slots for registering URI handlers have been consumed

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_HANDLER_EXISTS
URI handler with same method and target URI already registered

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ
Invalid request pointer

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESULT_TRUNC
Result string truncated

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_HDR
Response header field larger than supported

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND
Error occurred while sending response packet

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_ALLOC_MEM
Failed to dynamically allocate memory for resource

ESP_ERR_HTTPD_TASK
Failed to launch server task/thread

HTTPD_RESP_USE_STRLEN

Type Definitions

typedef struct httpd_req httpd_req_t
HTTP Request Data Structure.

typedef struct httpd_uri httpd_uri_t
Structure for URI handler.
typedef int (*httpd_send_func_t)(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd, const char *buf, size_t buf_len, int flags)
Prototype for HTTPDs low-level send function.

**Note:** User specified send function must handle errors internally, depending upon the set value of errno, and return specific HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_ codes, which will eventually be conveyed as return value of httpd_send() function

- **Param** hd [in] server instance
- **Param** sockfd [in] session socket file descriptor
- **Param** buf [in] buffer with bytes to send
- **Param** buf_len [in] data size
- **Param** flags [in] flags for the send() function

**Return**
- Bytes : The number of bytes sent successfully
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID : Invalid arguments
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT : Timeout/interrupted while calling socket send()
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL : Unrecoverable error while calling socket send()

typedef int (*httpd_recv_func_t)(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd, char *buf, size_t buf_len, int flags)
Prototype for HTTPDs low-level recv function.

**Note:** User specified recv function must handle errors internally, depending upon the set value of errno, and return specific HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_ codes, which will eventually be conveyed as return value of httpd_req_recv() function

- **Param** hd [in] server instance
- **Param** sockfd [in] session socket file descriptor
- **Param** buf [in] buffer with bytes to send
- **Param** buf_len [in] data size
- **Param** flags [in] flags for the send() function

**Return**
- Bytes : The number of bytes received successfully
- 0 : Buffer length parameter is zero / connection closed by peer
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID : Invalid arguments
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT : Timeout/interrupted while calling socket recv()
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL : Unrecoverable error while calling socket recv()

typedef int (*httpd_pending_func_t)(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd)
Prototype for HTTPDs low-level “get pending bytes” function.

**Note:** User specified pending function must handle errors internally, depending upon the set value of errno, and return specific HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_ codes, which will be handled accordingly in the server task.

- **Param** hd [in] server instance
- **Param** sockfd [in] session socket file descriptor

**Return**
- Bytes : The number of bytes waiting to be received
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_INVALID : Invalid arguments
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_TIMEOUT : Timeout/interrupted while calling socket pending()
- HTTPD_SOCK_ERR_FAIL : Unrecoverable error while calling socket pending()
typedef esp_err_t (*httpd_err_handler_func_t)(httpd_req_t *req, httpd_err_code_t error)

Function prototype for HTTP error handling.

This function is executed upon HTTP errors generated during internal processing of an HTTP request. This is used to override the default behavior on error, which is to send HTTP error response and close the underlying socket.

**Note:**

- If implemented, the server will not automatically send out HTTP error response codes, therefore, httpd.resp.send.err() must be invoked inside this function if user wishes to generate HTTP error responses.
- When invoked, the validity of uri, method, content.len and user_ctx fields of the httpd_req_t parameter is not guaranteed as the HTTP request may be partially received/parsed.
- The function must return ESP_OK if underlying socket needs to be kept open. Any other value will ensure that the socket is closed. The return value is ignored when error is of type HTTPD_500_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR and the socket closed anyway.

**Param req [in]** HTTP request for which the error needs to be handled
**Param error [in]** Error type

**Return**

- ESP_OK : error handled successful
- ESP_FAIL : failure indicates that the underlying socket needs to be closed

typedef void *httpd_handle_t

HTTP Server Instance Handle.

Every instance of the server will have a unique handle.

typedef enum http_method httpd_method_t

HTTP Method Type wrapper over “enum http_method” available in “http_parser” library.

typedef void (*httpd_free_ctx_fn_t)(void *ctx)

Prototype for freeing context data (if any)

**Param ctx [in]** object to free

typedef esp_err_t (*httpd_open_func_t)(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd)

Function prototype for opening a session.

Called immediately after the socket was opened to set up the send/recv functions and other parameters of the socket.

**Param hd [in]** server instance
**Param sockfd [in]** session socket file descriptor

**Return**

- ESP_OK : On success
- Any value other than ESP_OK will signal the server to close the socket immediately

typedef void (*httpd_close_func_t)(httpd_handle_t hd, int sockfd)

Function prototype for closing a session.

**Note:** It’s possible that the socket descriptor is invalid at this point, the function is called for all terminated sessions. Ensure proper handling of return codes.
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**Param hd** [in] server instance

**Param sockfd** [in] session socket file descriptor

typedef bool (*httpd_uri_match_func_t)(const char *reference_uri, const char *uri_to_match, size_t match_upto)

Function prototype for URI matching.

**Param reference_uri** [in] URI/template with respect to which the other URI is matched

**Param uri_to_match** [in] URI/template being matched to the reference URI/template

**Param match_upto** [in] For specifying the actual length of uri_to_match up to which the matching algorithm is to be applied (The maximum value is strlen(uri_to_match), independent of the length of reference_uri)

**Return** true on match

typedef struct httpd_config httpd_config_t

HTTP Server Configuration Structure.

**Note:** Use HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG() to initialize the configuration to a default value and then modify only those fields that are specifically determined by the use case.

typedef void (*httpd_work_fn_t)(void *arg)

Prototype of the HTTPD work function Please refer to httpd_queue_work() for more details.

**Param arg** [in] The arguments for this work function

**Enumerations**

enum httpd_err_code_t

Error codes sent as HTTP response in case of errors encountered during processing of an HTTP request.

**Values:**

enumerator HTTPD_500_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR

enumerator HTTPD_501_METHOD_NOT_IMPLEMENTED

enumerator HTTPD_505_VERSION_NOT_SUPPORTED

enumerator HTTPD_400_BAD_REQUEST

enumerator HTTPD_401_UNAUTHORIZED

enumerator HTTPD_403_FORBIDDEN

enumerator HTTPD_404_NOT_FOUND

enumerator HTTPD_405_METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED

enumerator HTTPD_408_REQ_TIMEOUT
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator HTTPD_411_LENGTH_REQUIRED

enumerator HTTPD_414_URI_TOO_LONG

enumerator HTTPD_431_REQ_HDR_FIELDS_TOO_LARGE

enumerator HTTPD_ERR_CODE_MAX

2.2.10 HTTPS Server

Overview

This component is built on top of HTTP Server. The HTTPS server takes advantage of hook registration functions in the regular HTTP server to provide callback function for SSL session.

All documentation for HTTP Server applies also to a server you create this way.

Used APIs

The following APIs of HTTP Server should not be used with HTTPS Server, as they are used internally to handle secure sessions and to maintain internal state:

- “send”, “receive” and “pending” callback registration functions - secure socket handling
  - httpd_sess_set_send_override()
  - httpd_sess_set_recv_override()
  - httpd_sess_set_pending_override()

- “transport context” - both global and session
  - httpd_sess_get_transport_ctx() - returns SSL used for the session
  - httpd_sess_set_transport_ctx()
  - httpd_get_global_transport_ctx() - returns the shared SSL context
  - httpd_config::global_transport_ctx
  - httpd_config::global_transport_ctx_free_fn
  - httpd_config::open_fn - used to set up secure sockets

Everything else can be used without limitations.

Usage

Please see the example protocols/https_server to learn how to set up a secure server.

Basically, all you need is to generate a certificate, embed it into the firmware, and pass the init struct into the start function after the certificate address and lengths are correctly configured in the init struct.

The server can be started with or without SSL by changing a flag in the init struct - httpd_ssl_config::transport_mode. This could be used, e.g., for testing or in trusted environments where you prefer speed over security.

Performance

The initial session setup can take about two seconds, or more with slower clock speed or more verbose logging. Subsequent requests through the open secure socket are much faster (down to under 100 ms).
API Reference

Header File

• components/esp_https_server/include/esp_https_server.h

Functions

\texttt{esp\_err\_t httpd\_ssl\_start (httpd\_handle\_t \*handle, httpd\_ssl\_config\_t \*config)}

Create a SSL capable HTTP server (secure mode may be disabled in config)

Parameters

• \texttt{config} - [inout] - server config, must not be const. Does not have to stay valid after calling this function.

• \texttt{handle} - [out] - storage for the server handle, must be a valid pointer

Returns

success

\texttt{esp\_err\_t httpd\_ssl\_stop (httpd\_handle\_t handle)}

Stop the server. Blocks until the server is shut down.

Parameters \texttt{handle} - [in]

Returns

• ESP_OK: Server stopped successfully

• ESP.ERR.INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument

• ESP.FAIL: Failure to shut down server

Structures

\texttt{struct esp\_https\_server\_user\_cb\_arg}

Callback data struct, contains the ESP-TLS connection handle and the connection state at which the callback is executed.

Public Members

\texttt{httpd\_ssl\_user\_cb\_state} \texttt{user\_cb\_state}

State of user callback

\texttt{esp\_tls\_t} \texttt{tls}

ESP-TLS connection handle

\texttt{struct httpd\_ssl\_config}

HTTPS server config struct

Please use HTTPD_SSL_CONFIG_DEFAULT() to initialize it.

Public Members

\texttt{httpd\_config\_t} \texttt{httpd}

Underlying HTTPD server config

Parameters like task stack size and priority can be adjusted here.

\texttt{const uint8\_t} \texttt{\*server\_cert}

Server certificate
size_t servercert_len
   Server certificate byte length

const uint8_t *cacert_pem
   CA certificate ((CA used to sign clients, or client cert itself)

size_t cacert_len
   CA certificate byte length

const uint8_t *prvtkey_pem
   Private key

size_t prvtkey_len
   Private key byte length

httpd_ssl_transport_mode_t transport_mode
   Transport Mode (default secure)

uint16_t port_secure
   Port used when transport mode is secure (default 443)

uint16_t port_insecure
   Port used when transport mode is insecure (default 80)

bool session_tickets
   Enable tls session tickets

bool use_secure_element
   Enable secure element for server session

esp_https_server_user_cb *user_cb
   User callback for esp_https_server

**Macros**

HTTPD_SSL_CONFIG_DEFAULT ()
   Default config struct init

   (http_server default config had to be copied for customization)

   Notes:
   
   • port is set when starting the server, according to ‘transport_mode’
   • one socket uses ~ 40kB RAM with SSL, we reduce the default socket count to 4
   • SSL sockets are usually long-lived, closing LRU prevents pool exhaustion DOS
   • Stack size may need adjustments depending on the user application

**Type Definitions**

typedef struct esp_https_server_user_cb_arg esp_https_server_user_cb_arg_t
   Callback data struct, contains the ESP-TLS connection handle and the connection state at which the callback is executed.
typedef void esp_https_server_user_cb (esp_https_server_user_cb_arg_t *user_cb)
    Callback function prototype Can be used to get connection or client information (SSL context) E.g. Client certificate, Socket FD, Connection state, etc.

    **Param user_cb** Callback data struct

typedef struct httpd_ssl_config httpd_ssl_config_t

**Enumerations**

enum httpd_ssl_transport_mode_t
    Values:
    - enumerator HTTPD_SSL_TRANSPORT_SECURE
    - enumerator HTTPD_SSL_TRANSPORT_INSECURE

enum httpd_ssl_user_cb_state_t
    Indicates the state at which the user callback is executed, i.e at session creation or session close.
    Values:
    - enumerator HTTPD_SSL_USER_CB_SESS_CREATE
    - enumerator HTTPD_SSL_USER_CB_SESS_CLOSE

### 2.2.11 ICMP Echo

**Overview**

ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is used for diagnostic or control purposes or generated in response to errors in IP operations. The common network util ping is implemented based on the ICMP packets with the type field value of 0, also called Echo Reply.

During a ping session, the source host firstly sends out an ICMP echo request packet and wait for an ICMP echo reply with specific times. In this way, it also measures the round-trip time for the messages. After receiving a valid ICMP echo reply, the source host will generate statistics about the IP link layer (e.g. packet loss, elapsed time, etc).

It is common that IoT device needs to check whether a remote server is alive or not. The device should show the warnings to users when it got offline. It can be achieved by creating a ping session and sending/parsing ICMP echo packets periodically.

To make this internal procedure much easier for users, ESP-IDF provides some out-of-box APIs.

**Create a new ping session** To create a ping session, you need to fill in the esp_ping_config_t configuration structure firstly, specifying target IP address, interval times, and etc. Optionally, you can also register some callback functions with the esp_ping_callbacks_t structure.

Example method to create a new ping session and register callbacks:

```c
static void test_onPing_success(esp_ping_handle_t hdl, void *args)
{
    // optionally, get callback arguments
    // const char* str = (const char*) args;
    // printf("%s\r\n", str); // "foo"
    uint8_t ttl;
}
```
(continues on next page)
```c
uint16_t seqno;
uint32_t elapsed_time, recv_len;
ip_addr_t target_addr;

esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_SEQNO, &seqno, sizeof(seqno));
esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_TTL, &ttl, sizeof(ttl));
esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_IPADDR, &target_addr, sizeof(target_addr));
esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_SIZE, &recv_len, sizeof(recv_len));
esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_TIMEGAP, &elapsed_time, sizeof(elapsed_time));
printf("%d bytes from %s icmp_seq=%d ttl=%d time=%d ms
", recv_len, inet_ntoa(target_addr.u_addr.ip4), seqno, ttl, elapsed_time);
}
```

```c
static void test_on_ping_timeout(esp_ping_handle_t hdl, void *args)
{
  uint16_t seqno;
ip_addr_t target_addr;
  esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_SEQNO, &seqno, sizeof(seqno));
  esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_IPADDR, &target_addr, sizeof(target_addr));
  printf("From %s icmp_seq=%d timeout
", inet_ntoa(target_addr.u_addr.ip4), seqno);
}
```

```c
static void test_on_ping_end(esp_ping_handle_t hdl, void *args)
{
  uint32_t transmitted;
  uint32_t received;
  uint32_t total_time_ms;
  esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_REQUEST, &transmitted, sizeof(transmitted));
  esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_REPLY, &received, sizeof(received));
  esp_ping_get_profile(hdl, ESP_PING_PROF_DURATION, &total_time_ms, sizeof(total_time_ms));
  printf("%d packets transmitted, %d received, time %dms\n", transmitted, received, total_time_ms);
}
```

```c
void initialize_ping()
{
  /* convert URL to IP address */
ip_addr_t target_addr;
  struct addrinfo hint;
  struct addrinfo *res = NULL;
  memset(&hint, 0, sizeof(hint));
  memset(&target_addr, 0, sizeof(target_addr));
  getaddrinfo("www.espressif.com", NULL, &hint, &res);
  struct in_addr addr4 = ((struct sockaddr_in *) (res->ai_addr))->sin_addr;
  inet_addr_to_ip4addr(&target_addr, &addr4);
  freeaddrinfo(res);

  esp_ping_config_t ping_config = ESP_PING_DEFAULT_CONFIG();
  ping_config.target_addr = target_addr; // target IP address
  ping_config.count = ESP_PING_COUNT_INFINITE; // ping in infinite mode, esp_ping_stop can stop it

  /* set callback functions */
  esp_ping_callbacks_t cbs;
  cbs.on_ping_success = test_on_ping_success;
```

(continues on next page)
cbs.on_ping_timeout = test_on_ping_timeout;
cbs.on_ping_end = test_on_ping_end;
cbs.cb_args = "foo"; // arguments that will feed to all callback functions,
// can be NULL
  cbs.cb_args = eth_event_group;
  esp_ping_handle_t ping;
  esp_ping_new_session(&ping_config, &cbs, &ping);
}

Start and Stop ping session You can start and stop ping session with the handle returned by esp_ping_new_session. Note that, the ping session won't start automatically after creation. If the ping session is stopped, and restart again, the sequence number in ICMP packets will recount from zero again.

Delete a ping session If a ping session won't be used any more, you can delete it with esp_ping_delete_session. Please make sure the ping session is in stop state (i.e. you have called esp_ping_stop before or the ping session has finished all the procedures) when you call this function.

Get runtime statistics As the example code above, you can call esp_ping_get_profile to get different runtime statistics of ping session in the callback function.

Application Example

ICMP echo example: protocols/icmp_echo

API Reference

Header File

- components/lwip/include/apps/ping/ping_sock.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_ping_new_session(const esp_ping_config_t *config, const esp_ping_callbacks_t *cbs, esp_ping_handle_t *hdl_out)

Create a ping session.

Parameters

- config – ping configuration
- cbs – a bunch of callback functions invoked by internal ping task
- hdl_out – handle of ping session

Returns

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid parameters (e.g. configuration is null, etc)
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: out of memory
- ESP_FAIL: other internal error (e.g. socket error)
- ESP_OK: create ping session successfully, user can take the ping handle to do follow-on jobs

esp_err_t esp_ping_delete_session(esp_ping_handle_t hdl)

Delete a ping session.

Parameters hdl – handle of ping session

Returns

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid parameters (e.g. ping handle is null, etc)
- ESP_OK: delete ping session successfully


```c
esp_err_t esp_ping_start(esp_ping_handle_t hdl)
    Start the ping session.
    Parameters hdl – handle of ping session
    Returns
        • ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid parameters (e.g. ping handle is null, etc)
        • ESP_OK: start ping session successfully
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_ping_stop(esp_ping_handle_t hdl)
    Stop the ping session.
    Parameters hdl – handle of ping session
    Returns
        • ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid parameters (e.g. ping handle is null, etc)
        • ESP_OK: stop ping session successfully
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_ping_get_profile(esp_ping_handle_t hdl, esp_ping_profile_t profile, void* data, uint32_t size)
    Get runtime profile of ping session.
    Parameters
        • hdl – handle of ping session
        • profile – type of profile
        • data – profile data
        • size – profile data size
    Returns
        • ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid parameters (e.g. ping handle is null, etc)
        • ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE: the actual profile data size doesn’t match the “size” parameter
        • ESP_OK: get profile successfully
```

**Structures**

struct esp_ping_callbacks_t
    Type of “ping” callback functions.

    **Public Members**

    void *cb_args
        arguments for callback functions

    void (*on_ping_success)(esp_ping_handle_t hdl, void *args)
        Invoked by internal ping thread when received ICMP echo reply packet.

    void (*on_ping_timeout)(esp_ping_handle_t hdl, void *args)
        Invoked by internal ping thread when receive ICMP echo reply packet timeout.

    void (*on_ping_end)(esp_ping_handle_t hdl, void *args)
        Invoked by internal ping thread when a ping session is finished.

struct esp_ping_config_t
    Type of “ping” configuration.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint32_t count
   A “ping” session contains count procedures

uint32_t interval_ms
   Milliseconds between each ping procedure

uint32_t timeout_ms
   Timeout value (in milliseconds) of each ping procedure

uint32_t data_size
   Size of the data next to ICMP packet header

int tos
   Type of Service, a field specified in the IP header

int ttl
   Time to Live, a field specified in the IP header

ip_addr_t target_addr
   Target IP address, either IPv4 or IPv6

uint32_t task_stack_size
   Stack size of internal ping task

uint32_t task_prio
   Priority of internal ping task

uint32_t interface
   Netif index, interface=0 means NETIF_NO_INDEX

Macros

ESP_PING_DEFAULT_CONFIG()
   Default ping configuration.

ESP_PING_COUNT_INFINITE
   Set ping count to zero will ping target infinitely

Type Definitions

typedef void *esp_ping_handle_t
   Type of “ping” session handle.

Enumerations

gen esp_ping_profile_t
   Profile of ping session.
   Values:
enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_SEQNO**
   Sequence number of a ping procedure

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_TOS**
   Type of service of a ping procedure

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_TTL**
   Time to live of a ping procedure

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_REQUEST**
   Number of request packets sent out

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_REPLY**
   Number of reply packets received

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_IPADDR**
   IP address of replied target

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_SIZE**
   Size of received packet

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_TIMEGAP**
   Elapsed time between request and reply packet

enumerator **ESP_PING_PROF_DURATION**
   Elapsed time of the whole ping session

### 2.2.12 mDNS Service

mDNS is a multicast UDP service that is used to provide local network service and host discovery.
The ESP-IDF component **mDNS** has been moved from ESP-IDF since version v5.0 to a separate repository:
- mDNS component on GitHub

**Hosted Documentation**

The documentation can be found on the link below:
- mDNS documentation

### 2.2.13 Mbed TLS

**Mbed TLS** is a C library that implements cryptographic primitives, X.509 certificate manipulation and the SSL/TLS and DTLS protocols. Its small code footprint makes it suitable for embedded systems.

**Note:** ESP-IDF uses a fork of Mbed TLS which includes a few patches (related to hardware routines of certain modules like bignum (MPI) and ECC) over vanilla Mbed TLS.

Mbed TLS supports SSL 3.0 up to TLS 1.3 and DTLS 1.0 to 1.2 communication by providing the following:
Chapter 2. API Reference

- TCP/IP communication functions: listen, connect, accept, read/write.
- SSL/TLS communication functions: init, handshake, read/write.
- X.509 functions: CRT, CRL and key handling
- Random number generation
- Hashing
- Encryption/decryption

**Note:** Mbed TLS is in the process of migrating all the documentation to a single place. In the meantime, users can find the documentation at the old Mbed TLS site.

Mbed TLS Support in ESP-IDF

Please find the information about the Mbed TLS versions present in different branches of ESP-IDF here.

**Note:** Please refer the ESP-IDF Migration Guide to migrate from Mbed TLS version 2.x to version 3.0 or greater.

Application Examples

Examples in ESP-IDF use ESP-TLS which provides a simplified API interface for accessing the commonly used TLS functionality.

Refer to the examples protocols/https_server/simple (Simple HTTPS server) and protocols/https_request (Make HTTPS requests) for more information.

If the Mbed TLS API is to be used directly, refer to the example protocols/https_mbedtls.

Alternatives

ESP-TLS acts as an abstraction layer over the underlying SSL/TLS library and thus has an option to use Mbed TLS or wolfSSL as the underlying library. By default, only Mbed TLS is available and used in ESP-IDF whereas wolfSSL is available publicly at https://github.com/espressif/esp-wolfSSL with the upstream submodule pointer.

Please refer to ESP-TLS: Underlying SSL/TLS Library Options docs for more information on this and comparison of Mbed TLS and wolfSSL.

Important Config Options

Following is a brief list of important config options accessible at Component Config -> mbedTLS. The full list of config options can be found here.

- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_2`: Support for TLS 1.2
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_3`: Support for TLS 1.3
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE`: Support for trusted root certificate bundle (more about this: ESP x509 Certificate Bundle)
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CLIENT_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS`: Support for TLS Session Resumption: Client session tickets
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SERVER_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS`: Support for TLS Session Resumption: Server session tickets
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_SHA`: Support for hardware SHA acceleration
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_AES`: Support for hardware AES acceleration
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_MPI`: Support for hardware MPI (bignum) acceleration
Note: Mbed TLS v3.0.0 and later support only TLS 1.2 and TLS 1.3 (SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1 and DTLS 1.0 are not supported). The support for TLS 1.3 is experimental and only supports the client-side. More information about this can be found out here.

Performance and Memory Tweaks

Reducing Heap Usage  The following table shows typical memory usage with different configs when the protocols/https_request example (with Server Validation enabled) was run with Mbed TLS as the SSL/TLS library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mbed Test</th>
<th>TLS Related Configs</th>
<th>Heap Usage (approx.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>42196 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable SSL Variable Length</td>
<td>CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_VARIABLE_BUFFER_LENGTH</td>
<td>42120 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable Keep Peer Certificate</td>
<td>CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_KEEP_PEER_CERTIFICATE</td>
<td>38533 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Dynamic TX/RX Buffer</td>
<td>CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_BUFFER CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_FREE_CONFIG_DATA CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_FREE_CA_CERT</td>
<td>22013 B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These values are subject to change with change in configuration options and versions of Mbed TLS.

Reducing Binary Size  Under Component Config -> mbedTLS, there are multiple Mbed TLS features which are enabled by default but can be disabled if not needed to save code size. More information can about this can be found in Minimizing Binary Size docs.

Code examples for this API section are provided in the protocols directory of ESP-IDF examples.

2.2.14 IP Network Layer

Documentation for IP Network Layer protocols (below the Application Protocol layer) are provided in Networking APIs.

2.3 Bluetooth API

2.3.1 BT COMMON

BT GENERIC DEFINES

API Reference

Header File

- components/bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_btdefs.h
Structures

struct esp_bt_uuid_t
UUID type.

Public Members

uint16_t len
UUID length, 16bit, 32bit or 128bit

uint16_t uuid16
16bit UUID

uint32_t uuid32
32bit UUID

uint8_t uuid128[ESP_UUID_LEN_128]
128bit UUID

union esp_bt_uuid_t::[anonymous] uuid
UUID

Macros

ESP_BLUEDROID_STATUS_CHECK (status)

ESP_BT_OCTET16_LEN

ESP_BT_OCTET8_LEN

ESP_DEFAULT_GATT_IF
Default GATT interface id.

ESP_BLE_PRIM_ADV_INT_MIN
Minimum advertising interval for undirected and low duty cycle directed advertising

ESP_BLE_PRIM_ADV_INT_MAX
Maximum advertising interval for undirected and low duty cycle directed advertising

ESP_BLE_CONN_INT_MIN
relate to BTM_BLE_CONN_INT_MIN in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_CONN_INT_MAX
relate to BTM_BLE_CONN_INT_MAX in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_CONN_LATENCY_MAX
relate to ESP_BLE_CONN_LATENCY_MAX in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_CONN_SUP_TOUT_MIN
relate to BTM_BLE_CONN_SUP_TOUT_MIN in stack/btm_ble_api.h
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_CONN_SUP_TOUT_MAX
relate to ESP_BLE_CONN_SUP_TOUT_MAX in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_CONN_PARAM_UNDEF

ESP_BLE_SCAN_PARAM_UNDEF

ESP_BLE_IS_VALID_PARAM (x, min, max)
Check the param is valid or not.

ESP_UUID_LEN_16

ESP_UUID_LEN_32

ESP_UUID_LEN_128

ESP_BD_ADDR_LEN
Bluetooth address length.

ESP_BLE_ENC_KEY_MASK
Used to exchange the encryption key in the init key & response key.

ESP_BLE_ID_KEY_MASK
Used to exchange the IRK key in the init key & response key.

ESP_BLE_CSR_KEY_MASK
Used to exchange the CSRK key in the init key & response key.

ESP_BLE_LINK_KEY_MASK
Used to exchange the link key(this key just used in the BLE & BR/EDR coexist mode) in the init key & response key.

ESP_APP_ID_MIN
Minimum of the application id.

ESP_APP_ID_MAX
Maximum of the application id.

ESP_BD_ADDR_STR

ESP_BD_ADDR_HEX (addr)

Type Definitions
typedef uint8_t esp_bt_octet16_t[ESP_BT_OCTET16_LEN]
typedef uint8_t esp_bt_octet8_t[ESP_BT_OCTET8_LEN]
typedef uint8_t esp_link_key[ESP_BT_OCTET16_LEN]
typedef uint8_t esp_bd_addr_t[ESP_BD_ADDR_LEN]
  Bluetooth device address.

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_key_mask_t

**Enumerations**

enum esp_bt_status_t
  Status Return Value.
  *Values:*

  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_SUCCESS
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_FAIL
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_NOT_READY
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_NOMEM
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_BUSY
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_DONE
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_UNSUPPORTED
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_PARM_INVALID
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_UNHANDLED
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_AUTH_FAILURE
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_RMT_DEV_DOWN
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_AUTH_REJECTED
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_INVALID_STATIC_RAND_ADDR
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_PENDING
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_UNACCEPT_CONN_INTERVAL
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_PARAM_OUT_OF_RANGE
  - enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_TIMEOUT
enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_PEER_LE_DATA_LEN_UNSUPPORTED
enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_CONTROL_LE_DATA_LEN_UNSUPPORTED
enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_ERR_ILLEGAL_PARAMETER_FMT
enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_MEMORY_FULL
enumerator ESP_BT_STATUS_EIR_TOO_LARGE

enum esp_bt_dev_type_t
    Bluetooth device type.
    Values:
    enumerator ESP_BT_DEVICE_TYPE_BREDR
    enumerator ESP_BT_DEVICE_TYPE_BLE
    enumerator ESP_BT_DEVICE_TYPE_DUMO

enum esp_ble_addr_type_t
    BLE device address type.
    Values:
    enumerator BLE_ADDR_TYPE_PUBLIC
    enumerator BLE_ADDR_TYPE_RANDOM
    enumerator BLE_ADDR_TYPE_RPA_PUBLIC
    enumerator BLE_ADDR_TYPE_RPA_RANDOM

enum esp_ble_wl_addr_type_t
    white list address type
    Values:
    enumerator BLE_WL_ADDR_TYPE_PUBLIC
    enumerator BLE_WL_ADDR_TYPE_RANDOM

BT MAIN API

API Reference

Header File
    • components/bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_bt_main.h
Functions

`esp_bluedroid_status_t esp_bluedroid_get_status(void)`

Get bluetooth stack status.

Returns

- Bluetooth stack status

`esp_err_t esp_bluedroid_enable(void)`

Enable bluetooth, must after esp_bluedroid_init().

Returns

- ESP_OK: Succeed
- Other: Failed

`esp_err_t esp_bluedroid_disable(void)`

Disable bluetooth, must prior to esp_bluedroid_deinit().

Returns

- ESP_OK: Succeed
- Other: Failed

`esp_err_t esp_bluedroid_init(void)`

Init and alloc the resource for bluetooth, must be prior to every bluetooth stuff.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Succeed
- Other: Failed

`esp_err_t esp_bluedroid_deinit(void)`

Deinit and free the resource for bluetooth, must be after every bluetooth stuff.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Succeed
- Other: Failed

Enumerations

```
enum esp_bluedroid_status_t
{
    ESP_BLUE_DROID_STATUS_UNINITIALIZED, // Bluetooth not initialized
    ESP_BLUE_DROID_STATUS_INITIALIZED,    // Bluetooth initialized but not enabled
    ESP_BLUE_DROID_STATUS_ENABLED        // Bluetooth initialized and enabled
};
```

BT DEVICE APIs

Overview

Bluetooth device reference APIs.

API Reference

Header File

- components/bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_bt_device.h
Chapter 2. API Reference

Functions

const uint8_t *esp_bt_dev_get_address (void)
Get bluetooth device address. Must use after “esp_bluedroid_enable”.

Returns bluetooth device address (six bytes), or NULL if bluetooth stack is not enabled

esp_err_t esp_bt_dev_set_device_name (const char *name)
Set bluetooth device name. This function should be called after esp_bluedroid_enable() completes successfully.
A BR/EDR/LE device type shall have a single Bluetooth device name which shall be identical irrespective of the physical channel used to perform the name discovery procedure.

Parameters name –[in] : device name to be set

Returns

• ESP_OK : Succeed
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: if name is NULL pointer or empty, or string length out of limit
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: if bluetooth stack is not yet enabled
• ESP_FAIL : others

2.3.2 BT LE

GAP API

Application Example Check bluetooth/bluedroid/ble folder in ESP-IDF examples, which contains the following demos and their tutorials:

• This is a SMP security client demo and its tutorial. This demo initiates its security parameters and acts as a GATT client, which can send a security request to the peer device and then complete the encryption procedure.
  – bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/gatt_security_client
  – GATT Security Client Example Walkthrough
• This is a SMP security server demo and its tutorial. This demo initiates its security parameters and acts as a GATT server, which can send a pair request to the peer device and then complete the encryption procedure.
  – bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/gatt_security_server
  – GATT Security Server Example Walkthrough

API Reference

Header File

• components/bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_gap_ble_api.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_register_callback (esp_gap_ble_cb_t callback)
This function is called to occur gap event, such as scan result.

Parameters callback –[in] callback function

Returns

• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_config_adv_data (esp_ble_adv_data_t *adv_data)
This function is called to override the BTA default ADV parameters.

Parameters adv_data –[in] Pointer to User defined ADV data structure. This memory space can not be freed until callback of config_adv_data is received.

Returns

• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed
**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_scan_params (esp_ble_scan_params_t *scan_params)**

This function is called to set scan parameters.

**Parameters** scan_params - [in] Pointer to User defined scan_params data structure. This memory space cannot be freed until callback of set_scan_params

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_start_scanning (uint32_t duration)**

This procedure keep the device scanning the peer device which advertising on the air.

**Parameters** duration - [in] Keeping the scanning time, the unit is second.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_stop_scanning (void)**

This function call to stop the device scanning the peer device which advertising on the air.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_start_advertising (esp_ble_adv_params_t *adv_params)**

This function is called to start advertising.

**Parameters** adv_params - [in] pointer to User defined adv_params data structure.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_stop_advertising (void)**

This function is called to stop advertising.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_update_conn_params (esp_ble_conn_update_params_t *params)**

Update connection parameters, can only be used when connection is up.

**Parameters** params - [in] - connection update parameters

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_pkt_data_len (esp_bd_addr_t remote_device, uint16_t tx_data_length)**

This function is to set maximum LE data packet size.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_rand_addr (esp_bd_addr_t rand_addr)**

This function sets the static Random Address and Non-Resolvable Private Address for the application.

**Parameters** rand_addr - [in] the random address which should be setting

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed
**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_clear_rand_addr**(void)

This function clears the random address for the application.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_config_local_privacy**(bool privacy_enable)

Enable/disable privacy on the local device.

**Parameters**

privacy_enable - [in] - enable/disable privacy on remote device.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_config_local_icon**(uint16_t icon)

set local gap appearance icon

**Parameters**

icon - [in] - External appearance value, these values are defined by the Bluetooth SIG, please refer to https://specificationrefs.bluetooth.com/assigned-values/Appearance%20Values.pdf

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_update_whitelist**(bool add_remove, esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda, esp_ble_wl_addr_type_t wl_addr_type)

Add or remove device from white list.

**Parameters**

- add_remove - [in] the value is true if added the ble device to the white list, and false remove to the white list.
- remote_bda - [in] the remote device address add/remove from the white list.
- wl_addr_type - [in] whitelist address type

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_clear_whitelist**(void)

Clear all white list.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_get_whitelist_size**(uint16_t *length)

Get the whitelist size in the controller.

**Parameters**

length - [out] the white list length.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_prefer_conn_params**(esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, uint16_t min_conn_int, uint16_t max_conn_int, uint16_t slave_latency, uint16_t supervision_tout)

This function is called to set the preferred connection parameters when default connection parameter is not desired before connecting. This API can only be used in the master role.

**Parameters**

- bd_addr - [in] BD address of the peripheral
- min_conn_int - [in] minimum preferred connection interval
- max_conn_int - [in] maximum preferred connection interval
• slave_latency - [in] preferred slave latency
• supervision_tout - [in] preferred supervision timeout

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

*esp_err_t* esp_ble_gap_set_device_name (const char *name)

Set device name to the local device.

Parameters name - [in] - device name.

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

*esp_err_t* esp_ble_gap_get_local_used_addr (esp_bd_addr_t local_used_addr, uint8_t *addr_type)

This function is called to get local used address and address type. uint8_t *esp_bt_dev_get_address(void) get the public address.

Parameters
• local_used_addr - [in] - current local used ble address (six bytes)
• addr_type - [in] - ble address type

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

uint8_t *esp_ble_resolve_adv_data (uint8_t *adv_data, uint8_t type, uint8_t *length)

This function is called to get ADV data for a specific type.

Parameters
• adv_data - [in] - pointer of ADV data which to be resolved
• type - [in] - finding ADV data type
• length - [out] - return the length of ADV data not including type

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

*esp_err_t* esp_ble_gap_config_adv_data_raw (uint8_t *raw_data, uint32_t raw_data_len)

This function is called to set raw advertising data. User need to fill ADV data by self.

Parameters
• raw_data - [in] : raw advertising data
• raw_data_len - [in] : raw advertising data length, less than 31 bytes

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

*esp_err_t* esp_ble_gap_config_scan_rsp_data_raw (uint8_t *raw_data, uint32_t raw_data_len)

This function is called to set raw scan response data. User need to fill scan response data by self.

Parameters
• raw_data - [in] : raw scan response data
• raw_data_len - [in] : raw scan response data length, less than 31 bytes

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

*esp_err_t* esp_ble_gap_read_rssi (esp_bd_addr_t remote_addr)

This function is called to read the RSSI of remote device. The address of link policy results are returned in the gap callback function with ESP_GAP_BLE_READ_RSSI_COMPLETE_EVT event.

Parameters remote_addr - [in] - The remote connection device address.

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed
**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_add_duplicate_scan_exceptional_device** *(esp_ble_duplicate_exceptional_info_type_t type, esp_duplicate_info_t device_info)*

This function is called to add a device info into the duplicate scan exceptional list.

**Parameters**
- **type** - [in] device info type, it is defined in esp_ble_duplicate_exceptional_info_type_t. When type is MESH_BEACON_TYPE, MESH_PROV_SRV_ADV or MESH_PROXY_SRV_ADV, device_info is invalid.
- **device_info** - [in] the device information.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_remove_duplicate_scan_exceptional_device** *(esp_ble_duplicate_exceptional_info_type_t type, esp_duplicate_info_t device_info)*

This function is called to remove a device info from the duplicate scan exceptional list.

**Parameters**
- **type** - [in] device info type, it is defined in esp_ble_duplicate_exceptional_info_type_t. When type is MESH_BEACON_TYPE, MESH_PROV_SRV_ADV or MESH_PROXY_SRV_ADV, device_info is invalid.
- **device_info** - [in] the device information.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_clean_duplicate_scan_exceptional_list** *(esp_duplicate_scan_exceptional_list_type_t list_type)*

This function is called to clean the duplicate scan exceptional list. This API will delete all device information in the duplicate scan exceptional list.

**Parameters**
- **list_type** - [in] duplicate scan exceptional list type, the value can be one or more of esp_duplicate_scan_exceptional_list_type_t.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_security_param** *(esp_ble_sm_param_t param_type, void *value, uint8_t len)*

Set a GAP security parameter value. Overrides the default value.

Secure connection is highly recommended to avoid some major vulnerabilities like 'Impersonation in the Pin Pairing Protocol' (CVE-2020-26555) and 'Authentication of the LE Legacy Pairing Protocol'.

To accept only 'secure connection mode', it is necessary do as:

---

1. Set bit 'ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_SC_ONLY' ('param_type' is 'ESP_BLE_SM_AUTHEN_REQ_MODE'), bit 'ESP_LE_AUTH_BOND' and bit 'ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_MITM' is optional as required.

---

2. Set to 'ESP_BLE_ONLY_ACCEPT_SPECIFIED_AUTH_ENABLE' ('param_type' is 'ESP_BLE_SM_ONLY_ACCEPT_SPECIFIED_SEC_AUTH').
Parameters
- `param_type` [in]: the type of the param which to be set
- `value` [in]: the param value
- `len` [in]: the length of the param value

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_security_rsp(esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, bool accept)**
Grant security request access.

Parameters
- `bd_addr` [in]: BD address of the peer
- `accept` [in]: accept the security request or not

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_set_encryption(esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, esp_ble_sec_act_t sec_act)**
Set a gap parameter value. Use this function to change the default GAP parameter values.

Parameters
- `bd_addr` [in]: the address of the peer device need to encryption
- `sec_act` [in]: This is the security action to indicate what kind of BLE security level is required for the BLE link if the BLE is supported

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_passkey_reply(esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, bool accept, uint32_t passkey)**
Reply the key value to the peer device in the legacy connection stage.

Parameters
- `bd_addr` [in]: BD address of the peer
- `accept` [in]: passkey entry successful or declined.
- `passkey` [in]: passkey value, must be a 6 digit number, can be lead by 0.

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_confirm_reply(esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, bool accept)**
Reply the confirm value to the peer device in the secure connection stage.

Parameters
- `bd_addr` [in]: BD address of the peer device
- `accept` [in]: numberstocomparearesameordifferent.

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_remove_bond_device(esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr)**
Removes a device from the security database list of peer device. It manages unpairing event while connected.

Parameters
- `bd_addr` [in]: BD address of the peer device

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**int esp_ble_get_bond_device_num(void)**
Get the device number from the security database list of peer device. It will return the device bonded number immediately.

Returns
- >= 0: bonded devices number.
- ESP_FAIL: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_get_bond_device_list(int *dev_num, esp_ble_bond_dev_t *dev_list)**
Get the device from the security database list of peer device. It will return the device bonded information immediately.


**Parameters**

- `dev_num` - [inout] Indicate the `dev_list` array(buffer) size as input. If `dev_num` is large enough, it means the actual number as output. Suggest that `dev_num` value equal to `esp_ble_get_bond_device_num()`.
- `dev_list` - [out] an array(buffer) of `esp_ble_bond_dev_t` type. Use for storing the bonded devices address. The `dev_list` should be allocated by who call this API.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_oob_req_reply (esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, uint8_t* TK, uint8_t len)`

This function is called to provide the OOB data for SMP in response to ESP_GAP_BLE_OOB_REQ_EVT.

**Parameters**

- `bd_addr` - [in] BD address of the peer device.
- `TK` - [in] TK value, the TK value shall be a 128-bit random number
- `len` - [in] length of tk, should always be 128-bit

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_disconnect (esp_bd_addr_t remote_device)`

This function is to disconnect the physical connection of the peer device gattc may have multiple virtual GATT server connections when multiple app_id registered. `esp_ble_gattc_close (esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id)` only close one virtual GATT server connection. if there exist other virtual GATT server connections, it does not disconnect the physical connection. `esp_ble_gap_disconnect(esp_bd_addr_t remote_device)` disconnect the physical connection directly.

**Parameters**

- `remote_device` - [in] : BD address of the peer device

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_get_current_conn_params (esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, esp_gap_conn_params_t *conn_params)`

This function is called to read the connection parameters information of the device.

**Parameters**

- `bd_addr` - [in] BD address of the peer device.
- `conn_params` - [out] the connection parameters information

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

`esp_err_t esp_gap_ble_set_channels (esp_gap_ble_channels channels)`

BLE set channels.

**Parameters**

- `channels` - [in] The n th such field (in the range 0 to 36) contains the value for the link layer channel index n. 0 means channel n is bad. 1 means channel n is unknown. The most significant bits are reserved and shall be set to 0. At least one channel shall be marked as unknown.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: if bluetooth stack is not yet enabled
- other : failed

`esp_err_t esp_gap_ble_set_authorization (esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr, bool authorize)`

This function is called to authorized a link after Authentication(MITM protection)

**Parameters**

- `bd_addr` - [in] BD address of the peer device.
- `authorize` - [out] Authorized the link or not.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_read_phy (esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr)`
This function is used to read the current transmitter PHY and receiver PHY on the connection identified by remote address.

**Parameters**

- `bd_addr` [in]: BD address of the peer device

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: success
- `other`: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_preferred_default_phy(esp_ble_gap_phy_mask_t tx_phy_mask,
                                             esp_ble_gap_phy_mask_t rx_phy_mask)
```

This function is used to allows the Host to specify its preferred values for the transmitter PHY and receiver PHY to be used for all subsequent connections over the LE transport.

**Parameters**

- `tx_phy_mask` [in]: indicates the transmitter PHYs that the Host prefers the Controller to use
- `rx_phy_mask` [in]: indicates the receiver PHYs that the Host prefers the Controller to use

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: success
- `other`: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_preferred_phy(esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr,
                                        esp_ble_gap_all_phys_t all_phys_mask,
                                        esp_ble_gap_phy_mask_t tx_phy_mask,
                                        esp_ble_gap_phy_mask_t rx_phy_mask,
                                        esp_ble_gap_prefer_phy_options_t phy_options)
```

This function is used to set the PHY preferences for the connection identified by the remote address. The Controller might not be able to make the change (e.g., because the peer does not support the requested PHY) or may decide that the current PHY is preferable.

**Parameters**

- `bd_addr` [in]: remote address
- `all_phys_mask` [in]: a bit field that allows the Host to specify
- `tx_phy_mask` [in]: a bit field that indicates the transmitter PHYs that the Host prefers the Controller to use
- `rx_phy_mask` [in]: a bit field that indicates the receiver PHYs that the Host prefers the Controller to use
- `phy_options` [in]: a bit field that allows the Host to specify options for PHYs

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: success
- `other`: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_set_rand_addr(uint8_t instance, esp_bd_addr_t rand_addr)
```

This function is used by the Host to set the random device address specified by the Random_Address parameter.

**Parameters**

- `instance` [in]: Used to identify an advertising set
- `rand_addr` [in]: Random Device Address

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: success
- `other`: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_set_params(uint8_t instance, const esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_params_t *params)
```

This function is used by the Host to set the advertising parameters.

**Parameters**

- `instance` [in]: identifies the advertising set whose parameters are being configured.
- `params` [in]: advertising parameters

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: success
- `other`: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_config_ext_adv_data_raw(uint8_t instance, uint16_t length, const uint8_t *data)
```

This function is used to set the data used in advertising PDUs that have a data field.
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Parameters
• instance [in]: identifies the advertising set whose data are being configured
• length [in]: data length
• data [in]: data information

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
• other: failed

dntf err_t esp_ble_gap_config_ext_scan_rsp_data_raw(uint8_t instance, uint16_t length, const uint8_t *scan_rsp_data)

This function is used to provide scan response data used in scanning response PDUs.

Parameters
• instance [in]: identifies the advertising set whose response data are being configured.
• length [in]: response data length
• scan_rsp_data [in]: response data information

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
• other: failed

dntf err_t esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_start(uint8_t num_adv, const esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_t *ext_adv)

This function is used to request the Controller to enable one or more advertising sets using the advertising sets identified by the instance parameter.

Parameters
• num_adv [in]: Number of advertising sets to enable or disable
• ext_adv [in]: adv parameters

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
• other: failed

dntf err_t esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_stop(uint8_t num_adv, const uint8_t *ext_adv_inst)

This function is used to request the Controller to disable one or more advertising sets using the advertising sets identified by the instance parameter.

Parameters
• num_adv [in]: Number of advertising sets to enable or disable
• ext_adv_inst [in]: ext adv instance

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
• other: failed

dntf err_t esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_set_remove(uint8_t instance)

This function is used to remove an advertising set from the Controller.

Parameters instance [in]: Used to identify an advertising set

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
• other: failed

dntf err_t esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_set_clear(void)

This function is used to remove all existing advertising sets from the Controller.

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
• other: failed

dntf err_t esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_set_params(uint8_t instance, const esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_params_t *params)

This function is used by the Host to set the parameters for periodic advertising.

Parameters
• instance [in]: identifies the advertising set whose periodic advertising parameters are being configured.
• params [in]: periodic adv parameters

Returns
- ESP_OK: success
• other: failed
**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_config_periodic_adv_data_raw** (uint8_t instance, uint16_t length, const uint8_t *data)

This function is used to set the data used in periodic advertising PDUs.

**Parameters**
- **instance** [in]: identifies the advertising set whose periodic advertising parameters are being configured.
- **length** [in]: the length of periodic data
- **data** [in]: periodic data information

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_start** (uint8_t instance)

This function is used to request the Controller to enable the periodic advertising for the advertising set specified.

**Parameters**
- **instance** [in]: Used to identify an advertising set

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_stop** (uint8_t instance)

This function is used to request the Controller to disable the periodic advertising for the advertising set specified.

**Parameters**
- **instance** [in]: Used to identify an advertising set

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_set_ext_scan_params** (const esp_ble_ext_scan_params_t *params)

This function is used to set the extended scan parameters to be used on the advertising channels.

**Parameters**
- **params** [in]: scan parameters

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_start_ext_scan** (uint32_t duration, uint16_t period)

This function is used to enable scanning.

**Parameters**
- **duration** [in]: Scan duration
- **period** [in]: Time interval from when the Controller started its last Scan Duration until it begins the subsequent Scan Duration.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_stop_ext_scan** (void)

This function is used to disable scanning.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_create_sync** (const esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_sync_params_t *params)

This function is used to synchronize with periodic advertising from an advertiser and begin receiving periodic advertising packets.

**Parameters**
- **params** [in]: sync parameters

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_sync_cancel** (void)

This function is used to cancel the LE_Periodic_Advertising_Create_Sync command while it is pending.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed
**esp_err_t** `esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_sync_terminate` *(uint16_t sync_handle)*

This function is used to stop reception of the periodic advertising identified by the Sync Handle parameter.

**Parameters**
- `sync_handle` - [in]: identify the periodic advertiser

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t** `esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_add_dev_to_list` *(esp_ble_addr_type_t addr_type, esp_bd_addr_t addr, uint8_t sid)*

This function is used to add a single device to the Periodic Advertiser list stored in the Controller.

**Parameters**
- `addr_type` - [in]: address type
- `addr` - [in]: Device Address
- `sid` - [in]: Advertising SID subfield in the ADI field used to identify the Periodic Advertising

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t** `esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_remove_dev_from_list` *(esp_ble_addr_type_t addr_type, esp_bd_addr_t addr, uint8_t sid)*

This function is used to remove one device from the list of Periodic Advertisers stored in the Controller. Removals from the Periodic Advertisers List take effect immediately.

**Parameters**
- `addr_type` - [in]: address type
- `addr` - [in]: Device Address
- `sid` - [in]: Advertising SID subfield in the ADI field used to identify the Periodic Advertising

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t** `esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_clear_dev` *(void)*

This function is used to remove all devices from the list of Periodic Advertisers in the Controller.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t** `esp_ble_gap_prefer_ext_connect_params_set` *(esp_bd_addr_t addr, esp_ble_gap_phy_mask_t phy_mask, const esp_ble_gap_conn_params_t *phy_1m_conn_params, const esp_ble_gap_conn_params_t *phy_2m_conn_params, const esp_ble_gap_conn_params_t *phy_coded_conn_params)*

This function is used to set aux connection parameters.

**Parameters**
- `addr` - [in]: device address
- `phy_mask` - [in]: indicates the PHY(s) on which the advertising packets should be received on the primary advertising channel and the PHYs for which connection parameters have been specified.
- `phy_1m_conn_params` - [in]: Scan connectable advertisements on the LE 1M PHY. Connection parameters for the LE 1M PHY are provided.
- `phy_2m_conn_params` - [in]: Connection parameters for the LE 2M PHY are provided.
- `phy_coded_conn_params` - [in]: Scan connectable advertisements on the LE Coded PHY. Connection parameters for the LE Coded PHY are provided.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed
Unions

union esp_ble_key_value_t
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> union type of the security key value

Public Members

esp_ble_penc_keys_t penc_key
received peer encryption key

esp_ble_pcsrk_keys_t pcsrk_key
received peer device SRK

esp_ble_pid_keys_t pid_key
peer device ID key

esp_ble_lenc_keys_t lenc_key
local encryption reproduction keys LTK = d1(ER,DIV,0)

esp_ble_lcsrk_keys lcsrk_key
local device CSRK = d1(ER,DIV,1)

union esp_ble_sec_t
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> union associated with ble security

Public Members

esp_ble_sec_key_notif_t key_notif
passkey notification

esp_ble_sec_req_t ble_req
BLE SMP related request

esp_ble_key_t ble_key
BLE SMP keys used when pairing

esp_ble_local_id_keys_t ble_id_keys
BLE IR event

esp_ble_auth_cmpl_t auth_cmpl
Authentication complete indication.

union esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> Gap callback parameters union.

Public Members
struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_adv_data_cmpl_evt_param adv_data_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_scan_rsp_data_cmpl_evt_param scan_rsp_data_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_scan_param_cmpl_evt_param scan_param_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_PARAM_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_scan_result_evt_param scan_rst
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RESULT_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_adv_data_raw_cmpl_evt_param adv_data_raw_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_DATA_RAW_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_scan_rsp_data_raw_cmpl_evt_param scan_rsp_data_raw_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_RAW_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_adv_start_cmpl_evt_param adv_start_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_scan_start_cmpl_evt_param scan_start_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_START_COMPLETE_EVT

esp_ble_security
    ble gap security union type

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_scan_stop_cmpl_evt_param scan_stop_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_adv_stop_cmpl_evt_param adv_stop_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_set_rand_cmpl_evt_param set_rand_addr_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_STATIC_RAND_ADDR_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_update_conn_params_evt_param update_conn_params
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_UPDATE_CONN_PARAMS_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_pkt_data_length_cmpl_evt_param pkt_data_length_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_PKT_LENGTH_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_local_privacy_cmpl_evt_param local_privacy_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_LOCAL_PRIVACY_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_remove_bond_dev_cmpl_evt_param remove_bond_dev_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_REMOVE_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT
struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_clear_bond_dev_cmpl_evt_param clear_bond_dev_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_CLEAR_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_get_bond_dev_cmpl_evt_param get_bond_dev_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_GET_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_read_rssi_cmpl_evt_param read_rssi_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_READ_RSSI_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_update_whitelist_cmpl_evt_param update_whitelist_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_UPDATE_WHITELIST_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_update_duplicate_exceptional_list_cmpl_evt_param update_duplicate_exceptional_list_cmpl
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_UPDATE_DUPLICATE_EXCEPTIONAL_LIST_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_set_channels_evt_param ble_set_channels
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_CHANNELS_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_read_phy_cmpl_evt_param read_phy
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_READ_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_set_perf_def_phy_cmpl_evt_param set_perf_def_phy
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SET.PREFERRED_DEFAULT_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_set_perf_phy_cmpl_evt_param set_perf_phy
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SET.PREFERRED_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_set_rand_addr_cmpl_evt_param ext_adv_set_rand_addr
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_RAND_ADDR_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_set_params_cmpl_evt_param ext_adv_set_params
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_data_set_cmpl_evt_param ext_adv_data_set
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_scan_rsp_set_cmpl_evt_param scan_rsp_set
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_RSP_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_start_cmpl_evt_param ext_adv_start
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_stop_cmpl_evt_param ext_adv_stop
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_set_remove_cmpl_evt_param ext_adv_remove
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_REMOVE_COMPLETE_EVT
struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_adv_set_clear_cmpl_evt_param ext_adv_clear
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_CLEAR_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_set_params_cmpl_param period_adv_set_params
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SET_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_data_set_cmpl_param period_adv_data_set
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_start_cmpl_param period_adv_start
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_stop_cmpl_param period_adv_stop
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_create_sync_cmpl_param period_adv_create_sync
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_CREATE_SYNC_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_sync_cancel_cmpl_param period_adv_sync_cancel
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_CANCEL_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_sync_terminate_cmpl_param period_adv_sync_term
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_TERMINATE_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_add_dev_cmpl_param period_adv_add_dev
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_ADD_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_remove_dev_cmpl_param period_adv_remove_dev
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_REMOVE_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_clear_dev_cmpl_param period_adv_clear_dev
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_CLEAR_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_set_ext_scan_params_cmpl_param set_ext_scan_params
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_EXT_SCAN_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_scan_start_cmpl_param ext_scan_start
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_START_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_scan_stop_cmpl_param ext_scan_stop
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_conn_params_set_cmpl_param ext_conn_params_set
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PREFER_EXT_CONN_PARAMS_SET_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_adv_terminate_param adv_terminate
  Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_TERMINATED_EVT
struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_scan_req_received_param scan_req_received
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_REQ_RECEIVED_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_channel_sel_alg_param channel_sel_alg
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_CHANNEL_SELECT_ALGORITHM_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_sync_lost_param periodic_adv_sync_lost
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_LOST_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_sync_estab_param periodic_adv_sync_estab
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_ESTAB_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_phy_update_cmpl_param phy_update
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PHY_UPDATE_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_ext_adv_report_param ext_adv_report
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_REPORT_EVT

struct esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t::ble_periodic_adv_report_param period_adv_report
    Event parameter of ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_REPORT_EVT

struct ble_adv_data_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_bt_status_t status
    Indicate the set advertising data operation success status

struct ble_adv_data_raw_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_DATA_RAW_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_bt_status_t status
    Indicate the set raw advertising data operation success status

struct ble_adv_start_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_bt_status_t status
    Indicate advertising start operation success status

struct ble_adv_stop_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT.
Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`
Indicate adv stop operation success status

struct `ble_adv_terminate_param`
#include `<esp_gap_ble_api.h>` ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_TERMINATED_EVT.

Public Members

uint8_t `status`
Indicate adv terminate status

uint8_t `adv_instance`
extend advertising handle

uint16_t `conn_idx`
connection index

uint8_t `completed_event`
the number of completed extend advertising events

struct `ble_channel_sel_alg_param`
#include `<esp_gap_ble_api.h>` ESP_GAP_BLE_CHANNEL_SELECT_ALGORITHM_EVT.

Public Members

uint16_t `conn_handle`
connection handle

uint8_t `channel_sel_alg`
channel selection algorithm

struct `ble_clear_bond_dev_cmpl_evt_param`
#include `<esp_gap_ble_api.h>` ESP_GAP_BLE_CLEAR_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`
Indicate the clear bond device operation success status

struct `ble_ext_adv_data_set_cmpl_evt_param`
#include `<esp_gap_ble_api.h>` ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.
Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`
Indicate extend advertising data set status

`struct ble_ext_adv_report_param`
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_REPORT_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_report_t params`
extend advertising report parameters

`struct ble_ext_adv_scan_rsp_set_cmpl_evt_param`
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_RSP_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`
Indicate extend advertising scan response data set status

`struct ble_ext_adv_set_clear_cmpl_evt_param`
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_CLEAR_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`
Indicate advertising stop operation success status

`struct ble_ext_adv_set_params_cmpl_evt_param`
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`
Indicate extend advertising parameters set status

`struct ble_ext_adv_set_rand_addr_cmpl_evt_param`
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_RAND_ADDR_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`
Indicate extend advertising random address set status
struct **ble_ext_adv_set_remove_cmpl_evt_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_REMOVE_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate advertising stop operation success status

---

struct **ble_ext_adv_start_cmpl_evt_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate advertising start operation success status

---

struct **ble_ext_adv_stop_cmpl_evt_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate advertising stop operation success status

---

struct **ble_ext_conn_params_set_cmpl_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_PREFER_EXT_CONN_PARAMS_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate extend connection parameters set status

---

struct **ble_ext_scan_start_cmpl_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_START_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate extend advertising start status

---

struct **ble_ext_scan_stop_cmpl_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT.
```
Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate extend advertising stop status

```c
struct ble_get_bond_dev_cmpl_evt_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_GET_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate the get bond device operation success status

```c
uint8_t dev_num
```
Indicate the get number device in the bond list

```c
*esp_ble_bond_dev_t *bond_dev
```
the pointer to the bond device Structure

```c
struct ble_local_privacy_cmpl_evt_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_LOCAL_PRIVACY_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate the set local privacy operation success status

```c
struct ble_period_adv_add_dev_cmpl_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_ADD_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate periodic advertising device list add status

```c
struct ble_period_adv_clear_dev_cmpl_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_CLEAR_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate periodic advertising device list clean status

```c
struct ble_period_adv_create_sync_cmpl_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_CREATE_SYNC_COMPLETE_EVT.
```
Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate periodic advertising create sync status

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>  
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_REMOVE_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate periodic advertising device list remove status

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>  
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_CANCEL_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate periodic advertising sync cancel status

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>  
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_TERMINATE_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate periodic advertising sync terminate status

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>  
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate periodic advertising data set status

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>  
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_REPORT_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_report_t params`  
periodic advertising report parameters
struct **ble_periodic_adv_set_params_cmpl_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SET_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```

Indicate periodic advertising parameters set status

---

struct **ble_periodic_adv_start_cmpl_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```

Indicate periodic advertising start status

---

struct **ble_periodic_adv_stop_cmpl_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```

Indicate periodic advertising stop status

---

struct **ble_periodic_adv_sync_estab_param**

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_ESTAB_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t status
```

periodic advertising sync status

```c
uint16_t sync_handle
```

periodic advertising sync handle

```c
uint8_t sid
```

periodic advertising sid

```c
esp_ble_addr_type_t adv_addr_type
```

periodic advertising address type

```c
esp_bd_addr_t adv_addr
```

periodic advertising address

```c
esp_ble_gap_phy_t adv_phy
```

periodic advertising phy type
```
uint16_t period_adv_interval
    periodic advertising interval

uint8_t adv_clk_accuracy
    periodic advertising clock accuracy

struct ble_periodic_adv_sync_lost_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_LOST_EVT.

Public Members

uint16_t sync_float
    sync handle

struct ble_phy_update_cmpl_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_PHY_UPDATE_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

esp_bt_status_t status
    phy update status

esp_bd_addr_t bda
    address

esp_ble_gap_phy_t tx_phy
    tx phy type

esp_ble_gap_phy_t rx_phy
    rx phy type

struct ble_pkt_data_length_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_PKT_LENGTH_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

esp_bt_status_t status
    Indicate the set pkt data length operation success status

esp_ble_pkt_data_length_params_t params
    pkt data length value

struct ble_read_phy_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_READ_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT.
```
Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
read phy complete status

`esp_bd_addr_t bda`  
read phy address

`esp_ble_gap_phy_t tx_phy`  
rx phy type

`esp_ble_gap_phy_t rx_phy`  
rx phy type

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
ESP_GAP_BLE_READ_RSSI_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate the read adv tx power operation success status

`int8_t rssi`  
The ble remote device rssi value, the range is from -127 to 20, the unit is dbm, if the RSSI cannot be read, the RSSI metric shall be set to 127.

`esp_bd_addr_t remote_addr`  
The remote device address

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
ESP_GAP_BLE_REMOVE_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate the remove bond device operation success status

`esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr`  
The device address which has been remove from the bond list

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_PARAM_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

`esp_bt_status_t status`  
Indicate the set scan param operation success status
struct ble_scan_req_received_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_REQ_RECEIVED_EVT.

Public Members

uint8_t adv_instance
    extend advertising handle

esp_ble_addr_type_t scan_addr_type
    scanner address type

esp_bd_addr_t scan_addr
    scanner address

struct ble_scan_result_evt_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RESULT_EVT.

Public Members

esp_gap_search_evt_t search_evt
    Search event type

esp_bd_addr_t bda
    Bluetooth device address which has been searched

esp_bt_dev_type_t dev_type
    Device type

esp_ble_addr_type_t ble_addr_type
    Ble device address type

esp_ble_evt_type_t ble_evt_type
    Ble scan result event type

int rssi
    Searched device’s RSSI

uint8_t ble_adv[ESP_BLE_ADV_DATA_LEN_MAX + ESP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_LEN_MAX]
    Received EIR

int flag
    Advertising data flag bit

int num_resps
    Scan result number
uint8_t adv_data_len
    Adv data length

uint8_t scan_rsp_len
    Scan response length

uint32_t num_disc
    The number of discard packets

struct ble_scan_rsp_data_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_bt_status_t status
        Indicate the set scan response data operation success status

struct ble_scan_rsp_data_raw_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_RAW_SET_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_bt_status_t status
        Indicate the set raw advertising data operation success status

struct ble_scan_start_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_START_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_bt_status_t status
        Indicate scan start operation success status

struct ble_scan_stop_cmpl_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_bt_status_t status
        Indicate scan stop operation success status

struct ble_set_channels_evt_param
    #include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_CHANNELS_EVT.
Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t stat
```
BLE set channel status

```c
struct ble_set_ext_scan_params_cmpl_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_EXT_SCAN_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate extend advertising parameters set status

```c
struct ble_set_perf_def_phy_cmpl_evt_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SET.PREFERRED_DEFAULT_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate perf default phy set status

```c
struct ble_set_perf_phy_cmpl_evt_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SET.PREFERRED_PHY_COMPLETE.EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate perf phy set status

```c
struct ble_set_rand_cmpl_evt_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_STATIC.RAND_ADDR.EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate set static rand address operation success status

```c
struct ble_update_conn_params_evt_param
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h> ESP_GAP_BLE_UPDATE_CONN_PARAMS.EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_status_t status
```
Indicate update connection parameters success status
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

---

```c
#pragma once

typedef struct {
    esp_bd_addr_t bda;
    uint16_t min_int;
    uint16_t max_int;
    uint16_t latency;
    uint16_t conn_int;
    uint16_t timeout;
} ble_update_duplicate_exceptional_list_cmpl_evt_param_t;
```

**Public Members**

- `esp_bd_addr_t bda`
  - Bluetooth device address

- `uint16_t min_int`
  - Min connection interval

- `uint16_t max_int`
  - Max connection interval

- `uint16_t latency`
  - Slave latency for the connection in number of connection events. Range: 0x0000 to 0x01F3

- `uint16_t conn_int`
  - Current connection interval

- `uint16_t timeout`
  - Supervision timeout for the LE Link. Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80. Mandatory Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80 Time = N * 10 msec

---

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
```

---

```c
typedef struct {
    esp_bt_status_t status;
    uint8_t subcode;
    uint16_t length;
    esp_duplicate_info_t device_info;
} ble_update_duplicate_exceptional_list_cmpl_evt_param_t;
```

**Public Members**

- `esp_bt_status_t status`
  - Indicate update duplicate scan exceptional list operation success status

- `uint8_t subcode`
  - Define in esp_bt_duplicate_exceptional_subcode_type_t

- `uint16_t length`
  - The length of device_info

- `esp_duplicate_info_t device_info`
  - Device information, when subcode is ESP_BLE_DUPLICATE_EXCEPTIONAL_LIST_CLEAN, the value is invalid

---

```c
#include <esp_gap_ble_api.h>
```

---

```c
typedef struct {
    esp_bt_status_t status;
    esp_ble_wl_operation_t wl_operation;
} ble_update_whitelist_cmpl_evt_param_t;
```

**Public Members**

- `esp_bt_status_t status`
  - Indicate the add or remove whitelist operation success status

- `esp_ble_wl_operation_t wl_operation`
  - The value is ESP_BLE_WHITELIST_ADD if add address to whitelist operation success, ESP_BLE_WHITELIST_REMOVE if remove address from the whitelist operation success

---
Chapter 2. API Reference

Structures

struct esp_ble_adv_params_t
Advertising parameters.

Public Members

uint16_t adv_int_min
Minimum advertising interval for undirected and low duty cycle directed advertising. Range: 0x0020 to 0x4000 Default: N = 0x0800 (1.28 second) Time = N * 0.625 msec Time Range: 20 ms to 10.24 sec

uint16_t adv_int_max
Maximum advertising interval for undirected and low duty cycle directed advertising. Range: 0x0020 to 0x4000 Default: N = 0x0800 (1.28 second) Time = N * 0.625 msec Time Range: 20 ms to 10.24 sec

esp_ble_adv_type_t adv_type
Advertising type

esp_ble_addr_type_t own_addr_type
Owner bluetooth device address type

esp_bd_addr_t peer_addr
Peer device bluetooth device address

esp_ble_addr_type_t peer_addr_type
Peer device bluetooth device address type, only support public address type and random address type

esp_ble_adv_channel_t channel_map
Advertising channel map

esp_ble_adv_filter_t adv_filter_policy
Advertising filter policy

struct esp_ble_adv_data_t
Advertising data content, according to “Supplement to the Bluetooth Core Specification”.

Public Members

bool set_scan_rsp
Set this advertising data as scan response or not

bool include_name
Advertising data include device name or not

bool include_txpower
Advertising data include TX power
int **min_interval**
Advertising data show slave preferred connection min interval. The connection interval in the following manner: `connIntervalMin = Conn_Interval_Min * 1.25 ms` Conn_Interval_Min range: 0x0006 to 0x0C80 Value of 0xFFFF indicates no specific minimum. Values not defined above are reserved for future use.

int **max_interval**
Advertising data show slave preferred connection max interval. The connection interval in the following manner: `connIntervalMax = Conn_Interval_Max * 1.25 ms` Conn_Interval_Max range: 0x0006 to 0x0C80 Conn_Interval_Max shall be equal to or greater than the Conn_Interval_Min. Value of 0xFFFF indicates no specific maximum. Values not defined above are reserved for future use.

int **appearance**
External appearance of device

uint16_t **manufacturer_len**
Manufacturer data length

uint8_t **p_manufacturer_data**
Manufacturer data point

uint16_t **service_data_len**
Service data length

uint8_t **p_service_data**
Service data point

uint16_t **service_uuid_len**
Service uuid length

uint8_t **p_service_uuid**
Service uuid array point

uint8_t **flag**
Advertising flag of discovery mode, see BLE_ADV_DATA_FLAG detail

struct esp_ble_scan_params_t
Ble scan parameters.

**Public Members**

*esp_ble_scan_type_t** scan_type
Scan type

*esp_ble_addr_type_t** own_addr_type
Owner address type

*esp_ble_scan_filter_t** scan_filter_policy
Scan filter policy
**uint16_t** `scan_interval`

Scan interval. This is defined as the time interval from when the Controller started its last LE scan until it begins the subsequent LE scan. Range: 0x0004 to 0x4000 Default: 0x0010 (10 ms) Time = N * 0.625 msec Time Range: 2.5 msec to 10.24 seconds

**uint16_t** `scan_window`

Scan window. The duration of the LE scan. LE_Scan_Window shall be less than or equal to LE_Scan_Interval Range: 0x0004 to 0x4000 Default: 0x0010 (10 ms) Time = N * 0.625 msec Time Range: 2.5 msec to 10240 msec

`esp_ble_scan_duplicate_t` `scan_duplicate`

The Scan_Duplicates parameter controls whether the Link Layer should filter out duplicate advertising reports (BLE_SCAN_DUPLICATE_ENABLE) to the Host, or if the Link Layer should generate advertising reports for each packet received

**struct esp_gap_conn_params_t**

connection parameters information

**Public Members**

**uint16_t** `interval`

connection interval

**uint16_t** `latency`

Slave latency for the connection in number of connection events. Range: 0x0000 to 0x01F3

**uint16_t** `timeout`

Supervision timeout for the LE Link. Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80. Mandatory Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80 Time = N * 10 msec Time Range: 100 msec to 32 seconds

**struct esp_ble_conn_update_params_t**

Connection update parameters.

**Public Members**

`esp_bd_addr_t` `bda`

Bluetooth device address

**uint16_t** `min_int`

Min connection interval

**uint16_t** `max_int`

Max connection interval

**uint16_t** `latency`

Slave latency for the connection in number of connection events. Range: 0x0000 to 0x01F3
uint16_t timeout
  Supervision timeout for the LE Link. Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80. Mandatory Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80
  Time = N * 10 msec Time Range: 100 msec to 32 seconds

struct esp_ble_pkt_data_length_params_t
  BLE pkt date length keys.

  Public Members

  uint16_t rx_len
    pkt rx data length value

  uint16_t tx_len
    pkt tx data length value

struct esp_ble_penc_keys_t
  BLE encryption keys.

  Public Members

  esp_bt_octet16_t ltk
    The long term key

  esp_bt_octet8_t rand
    The random number

  uint16_t ediv
    The ediv value

  uint8_t sec_level
    The security level of the security link

  uint8_t key_size
    The key size(7~16) of the security link

struct esp_ble_pcsrk_keys_t
  BLE CSRK keys.

  Public Members

  uint32_t counter
    The counter

  esp_bt_octet16_t csrk
    The csrk key
uint8_t sec_level
    The security level

struct esp_ble_pid_keys_t
    BLE pid keys.

Public Members

  esp_bt_octet16_t irk
    The irk value

  esp_ble_addr_type_t addr_type
    The address type

  esp_bd_addr_t static_addr
    The static address

struct esp_ble_lenc_keys_t
    BLE Encryption reproduction keys.

Public Members

  esp_bt_octet16_t ltk
    The long term key

uint16_t div
    The div value

uint8_t key_size
    The key size of the security link

uint8_t sec_level
    The security level of the security link

struct esp_ble_lcsrk_keys
    BLE SRK keys.

Public Members

  uint32_t counter
    The counter value

uint16_t div
    The div value
uint8_t sec_level
   The security level of the security link

esp_bt_octet16_t csrk
   The csrk key value

struct esp_ble_sec_key_notif_t
   Structure associated with ESP_KEY_NOTIF_EVT.

   **Public Members**

   esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr
      peer address

   uint32_t passkey
      the numeric value for comparison. If just_works, do not show this number to UI

struct esp_ble_sec_req_t
   Structure of the security request.

   **Public Members**

   esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr
      peer address

struct esp_ble_bond_key_info_t
   struct type of the bond key information value

   **Public Members**

   esp_ble_key_mask_t key_mask
      the key mask to indicate which key is present

   esp_ble_penc_keys_t penc_key
      received peer encryption key

   esp_ble_pcsrk_keys_t pcsrk_key
      received peer device SRK

   esp_ble_pid_keys_t pid_key
      peer device ID key

struct esp_ble_bond_dev_t
   struct type of the bond device value
Public Members

```c
esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr
   peer address
```

```c
esp_ble_bond_key_info_t bond_key
   the bond key information
```

```c
struct esp_ble_key_t
   union type of the security key value
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr
   peer address
```

```c
esp_ble_key_type_t key_type
   key type of the security link
```

```c
esp_ble_key_value_t p_key_value
   the pointer to the key value
```

```c
struct esp_ble_local_id_keys_t
   structure type of the ble local id keys value
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bt_octet16_t ir
   the 16 bits of the ir value
```

```c
esp_bt_octet16_t irk
   the 16 bits of the ir key value
```

```c
esp_bt_octet16_t dhk
   the 16 bits of the dh key value
```

```c
struct esp_ble_auth_cmpl_t
   Structure associated with ESP_AUTH_CMPL_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_bd_addr_t bd_addr
   BD address peer device.
```

```c
bool key_present
   Valid link key value in key element
```
esp_link_key key
  Link key associated with peer device.

uint8_t key_type
  The type of Link Key

bool success
  TRUE of authentication succeeded, FALSE if failed.

uint8_t fail_reason
  The HCI reason/error code for when success=FALSE

esp_ble_addr_type_t addr_type
  Peer device address type

esp_bt_dev_type_t dev_type
  Device type

esp_ble_auth_req_t auth_mode
  authentication mode

struct esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_params_t
  ext adv parameters

Public Members

esp_ble_ext_adv_type_mask_t type
  ext adv type

uint32_t interval_min
  ext adv minimum interval

uint32_t interval_max
  ext adv maximum interval

esp_ble_adv_channel_t channel_map
  ext adv channel map

esp_ble_addr_type_t own_addr_type
  ext adv own address type

esp_ble_addr_type_t peer_addr_type
  ext adv peer address type

esp_bd_addr_t peer_addr
  ext adv peer address
```c
esp_ble_adv_filter_t filter_policy
  ext adv filter policy

int8_t tx_power
  ext adv tx power

esp_ble_gap_pri_phy_t primary_phy
  ext adv primary phy

uint8_t max_skip
  ext adv maximum skip

esp_ble_gap_phy_t secondary_phy
  ext adv secondary phy

uint8_t sid
  ext adv sid

bool scan_req_notif
  ext adv scan request event notify

struct esp_ble_ext_scan_cfg_t
  ext scan config

Public Members

esp_ble_scan_type_t scan_type
  ext scan type

uint16_t scan_interval
  ext scan interval

uint16_t scan_window
  ext scan window

struct esp_ble_ext_scan_params_t
  ext scan parameters

Public Members

esp_ble_addr_type_t own_addr_type
  ext scan own address type

esp_ble_scan_filter_t filter_policy
  ext scan filter policy
```
\texttt{esp\_ble\_scan\_duplicate\_t \textbf{scan\_duplicate}}

ext scan duplicate scan

\texttt{esp\_ble\_ext\_scan\_cfg\_mask\_t \textbf{cfg\_mask}}

ext scan config mask

\texttt{esp\_ble\_ext\_scan\_cfg\_t \textbf{uncoded\_cfg}}

ext scan uncoded config parameters

\texttt{esp\_ble\_ext\_scan\_cfg\_t \textbf{coded\_cfg}}

ext scan coded config parameters

\texttt{struct esp\_ble\_gap\_conn\_params\_t}

create extend connection parameters

\textbf{Public Members}

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{scan\_interval}}

init scan interval

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{scan\_window}}

init scan window

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{interval\_min}}

minimum interval

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{interval\_max}}

maximum interval

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{latency}}

ext scan type

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{supervision\_timeout}}

connection supervision timeout

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{min\_ce\_len}}

minimum ce length

\texttt{uint16\_t \textbf{max\_ce\_len}}

maximum ce length

\texttt{struct esp\_ble\_gap\_ext\_adv\_t}

extend adv enable parameters

\textbf{Public Members}
`uint8_t instance`  
advertising handle

`int duration`  
advertising duration

`int max_events`  
maximum number of extended advertising events

struct `esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_params_t`  
periodic adv parameters

**Public Members**

`uint16_t interval_min`  
periodic advertising minimum interval

`uint16_t interval_max`  
periodic advertising maximum interval

`uint8_t properties`  
periodic advertising properties

struct `esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_sync_params_t`  
periodic adv sync parameters

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_gap_sync_t filter_policy`  
periodic advertising sync filter policy

`uint8_t sid`  
periodic advertising sid

`esp_ble_addr_type_t addr_type`  
periodic advertising address type

`esp_bd_addr_t addr`  
periodic advertising address

`uint16_t skip`  
the maximum number of periodic advertising events that can be skipped

`uint16_t sync_timeout`  
synchronization timeout

struct `esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_reprot_t`  
extend adv report parameters
Public Members

`esp_ble_gap_adv_type_t event_type`
extend advertising type

`uint8_t addr_type`
extend advertising address type

`esp_bd_addr_t addr`
extend advertising address

`esp_ble_gap_pri_phy_t primary_phy`
extend advertising primary phy

`esp_ble_gap_phy_t secondly_phy`
extend advertising secondary phy

`uint8_t sid`
extend advertising sid

`uint8_t tx_power`
extend advertising tx power

`int8_t rssi`
extend advertising rssi

`uint16_t per_adv_interval`
periodic advertising interval

`uint8_t dir_addr_type`
direct address type

`esp_bd_addr_t dir_addr`
direct address

`esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_data_status_t data_status`
data type

`uint8_t adv_data_len`
extend advertising data length

`uint8_t adv_data[251]`
extend advertising data

`struct esp_ble_gap_periodic_adv_report_t`
periodic adv report parameters
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Public Members**

uint16_t `sync_handle`
periodic advertising train handle

uint8_t `tx_power`
periodic advertising tx power

int8_t `rssi`
periodic advertising rssi

*esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_data_status_t* `data_status`
periodic advertising data type

uint8_t `data_length`
periodic advertising data length

uint8_t `data[251]`
periodic advertising data

**Public Members**

uint8_t `status`
periodic advertising sync status

uint16_t `sync_handle`
periodic advertising train handle

uint8_t `sid`
periodic advertising sid

*esp_ble_addr_type_t* `addr_type`
periodic advertising address type

*esp_bd_addr_t* `adv_addr`
periodic advertising address

*esp_ble_gap_phy_t* `adv_phy`
periodic advertising adv phy type

uint16_t `period_adv_interval`
periodic advertising interval

uint8_t `adv_clk_accuracy`
periodic advertising clock accuracy
Chapter 2. API Reference

### Macros

**ESP_BLE_ADV_FLAG_LIMIT_DISC**
BLE_ADV_DATA_FLAG data flag bit definition used for advertising data flag.

**ESP_BLE_ADV_FLAG_GEN_DISC**

**ESP_BLE_ADV_FLAG_BREDR_NOT_SPT**

**ESP_BLE_ADV_FLAG_DMT_CONTROLLER_SPT**

**ESP_BLE_ADV_FLAG_DMT_HOST_SPT**

**ESP_BLE_ADV_FLAG_NON_LIMIT_DISC**

**ESP_LE_KEY_NONE**
relate to BTM_LE_KEY_xxx in stack/btm_api.h
No encryption key

**ESP_LE_KEY_PENC**
encryption key, encryption information of peer device

**ESP_LE_KEY_PID**
identity key of the peer device

**ESP_LE_KEY_PCSRK**
peer SRK

**ESP_LE_KEY_PLK**
Link key

**ESP_LE_KEY_LLK**
peer link key

**ESP_LE_KEY_LENC**
master role security information: div

**ESP_LE_KEY_LID**
master device ID key

**ESP_LE_KEY_LCSRK**
local CSRK has been deliver to peer

**ESP_LE_AUTH_NO_BOND**
relate to BTM_LE_AUTH_xxx in stack/btm_api.h
0 no bondingv

**ESP_LE_AUTH_BOND**
1 << 0 device in the bonding with peer
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_MITM
1 << 2 man in the middle attack

ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_BOND_MITM
0101 banding with man in the middle attack

ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_SC_ONLY
1 << 3 secure connection

ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_SC_BOND
1001 secure connection with band

ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_SC_MITM
1100 secure conn with MITM

ESP_LE_AUTH_REQ_SC_MITM_BOND
1101 SC with MITM and Bonding

ESP_BLE_ONLY_ACCEPT_SPECIFIED_AUTH_DISABLE
authentication disable

ESP_BLE_ONLY_ACCEPT_SPECIFIED_AUTH_ENABLE
authentication enable

ESP_BLE_OOB_DISABLE
disable the out of bond

ESP_BLE_OOB_ENABLE
enable the out of bond

ESP_IO_CAP_OUT
relate to BTM_IO_CAP_xxx in stack/btm_api.h
DisplayOnly

ESP_IO_CAP_IO
DisplayYesNo

ESP_IO_CAP_IN
KeyboardOnly

ESP_IO_CAP_NONE
NoInputNoOutput

ESP_IO_CAP_KBDISP
Keyboard display

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_UNKNOWN
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_UNKNOWN in stack/btm_ble_api.h
ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_PHONE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_PHONE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_COMPUTER
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_COMPUTER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_WATCH
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_WATCH in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_SPORTS_WATCH
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_SPORTS_WATCH in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_CLOCK
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_CLOCK in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_DISPLAY
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_DISPLAY in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_REMOTE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_REMOTE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_EYEGLASSES
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_EYEGLASSES in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_TAG
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_TAG in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_KEYRING
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_KEYRING in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_MEDIA_PLAYER
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_MEDIA_PLAYER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_BARCODE_SCANNER
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_BARCODE_SCANNER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_THERMOMETER
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_THERMOMETER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_THERMOMETER_EAR
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_THERMOMETER_EAR in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_HEART_RATE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_HEART_RATE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HEART_RATE_BELT
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HEART_RATE_BELT in stack/btm_ble_api.h
ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_BLOOD_PRESSURE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_BLOOD_PRESSURE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_BLOOD_PRESSURE_ARM
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_BLOOD_PRESSURE_ARM in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_BLOOD_PRESSURE_WRIST
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_BLOOD_PRESSURE_WRIST in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_HID
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_HID in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_KEYBOARD
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_KEYBOARD in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_MOUSE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_MOUSE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_JOYSTICK
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_JOYSTICK in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_GAMEPAD
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_GAMEPAD in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_DIGITIZER_TABLET
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_DIGITIZER_TABLET in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_CARD_READER
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_CARD_READER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_DIGITAL_PEN
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_DIGITAL_PEN in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_BARCODE_SCANNER
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_HID_BARCODE_SCANNER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_GLUCOSE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_GLUCOSE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_WALKING
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_WALKING in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_WALKING_IN_SHOE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_WALKING_IN_SHOE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_WALKING_ON_SHOE
    relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_WALKING_ON_SHOE in stack/btm_ble_api.h
ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_WALKING_ON_HIP
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_WALKING_ON_HIP in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_CYCLING
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_CYCLING in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_COMPUTER
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_COMPUTER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_SPEED
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_SPEED in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_CADENCE
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_CADENCE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_POWER
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_POWER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_SPEED_CADENCE
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_CYCLING_SPEED_CADENCE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_PULSE_OXIMETER
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_PULSE_OXIMETER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_PULSE_OXIMETER_FINGERTIP
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_PULSE_OXIMETER_FINGERTIP in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_PULSE_OXIMETER_WRIST
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_PULSE_OXIMETER_WRIST in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_WEIGHT
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_WEIGHT in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_PERSONAL_MOBILITY_DEVICE
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_PERSONAL_MOBILITY_DEVICE in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_POWERED_WHEELCHAIR
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_POWERED_WHEELCHAIR in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_MOBILITY_SCOOTER
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_MOBILITY_SCOOTER in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_CONTINUOUS_GLUCOSE_MONITOR
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE GENERIC_CONTINUOUS_GLUCOSE_MONITOR in stack/btm_ble_api.h

ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_INSULIN_PUMP
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE GENERIC INSULIN_PUMP in stack/btm_ble_api.h
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**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_INSULIN_PUMP_DURABLE_PUMP**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_INSULIN_PUMP_DURABLE_PUMP in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_INSULIN_PUMP_PATCH_PUMP**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_INSULIN_PUMP_PATCH_PUMP in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_INSULIN_PEN**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE_INSULIN_PEN in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_MEDICATION_DELIVERY**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE GENERIC MEDICATION DELIVERY in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_GENERIC_OUTDOOR_SPORTS**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE GENERIC OUTDOOR SPORTS in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_OUTDOOR_SPORTS_LOCATION**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE OUTDOOR SPORTS LOCATION in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_OUTDOOR_SPORTS_LOCATION_AND_NAV**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE OUTDOOR SPORTS LOCATION AND NAV in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_OUTDOOR_SPORTS_LOCATION_POD**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE OUTDOOR SPORTS LOCATION POD in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_BLE_APPEARANCE_OUTDOOR_SPORTS_LOCATION_POD_AND_NAV**
relate to BTM_BLE_APPEARANCE OUTDOOR SPORTS LOCATION POD AND NAV in stack/btm_ble_api.h

**ESP_GAP_BLE_CHANNELS_LEN**
channel length

**ESP_GAP_BLE_ADD_WHITELIST_COMPLETE_EVT**
This is the old name, just for backwards compatibility.

**ESP_BLE_ADV_DATA_LEN_MAX**
Advertising data maximum length.

**ESP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_LEN_MAX**
Scan response data maximum length.

**BLE_BIT (n)**

**ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_NONCONN_NONSCANNABLE_UNDIRECTED**
Non-Connectable and Non-Scannable Undirected advertising

**ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_CONNECTABLE**
Connectable advertising
ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_SCANNABLE
Scannable advertising

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_DIRECTED
Directed advertising

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_HD_DIRECTED
High Duty Cycle Directed Connectable advertising (<= 3.75 ms Advertising Interval)

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_LEGACY
Use legacy advertising PDUs

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_ANON_ADV
Omit advertiser’s address from all PDUs (“anonymous advertising”)

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_INCLUDE_TX_PWR
Include TxPower in the extended header of the advertising PDU

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_MASK
Reserved for future use If extended advertising PDU types are being used (bit 4 = 0) then: The advertisement shall not be both connectable and scannable. High duty cycle directed connectable advertising (<= 3.75 ms advertising interval) shall not be used (bit 3 = 0) ADV_IND

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_LEGACY_IND
ADV_DIRECT_IND (low duty cycle)

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_LEGACY_LD_DIR
ADV_DIRECT_IND (high duty cycle)

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_LEGACY_HD_DIR
ADV_SCAN_IND

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_LEGACY_SCAN
ADV_NONCONN_IND

ESP_BLE_GAP_SET_EXT_ADV_PROP_LEGACY_NONCONN

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_1M
Secondery Advertisement PHY is LE1M

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_2M
Secondery Advertisement PHY is LE2M

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_CODED
Secondery Advertisement PHY is LE Coded

ESP_BLE_GAP_NO_PREFER_TRANSMIT_PHY
No Prefer TX PHY supported by controller
ESP_BLE_GAP_NO_PREFER_RECEIVE_PHY
No Prefer RX PHY supported by controller

ESP_BLE_GAP_PRI_PHY_1M
Primary phy only support 1M and LE coded phy.
Primary Phy is LE1M

ESP_BLE_GAP_PRI_PHY_CODED
Primary Phy is LE CODED

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_1M_PREF_MASK
The Host prefers use the LE1M transmitter or reciever PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_2M_PREF_MASK
The Host prefers use the LE2M transmitter or reciever PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_CODED_PREF_MASK
The Host prefers use the LE CODED transmitter or reciever PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_OPTIONS_NO_PREF
The Host has no preferred coding when transmitting on the LE Coded PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_OPTIONS_PREF_S2_CODING
The Host prefers that S=2 coding be used when transmitting on the LE Coded PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_PHY_OPTIONS_PREF_S8_CODING
The Host prefers that S=8 coding be used when transmitting on the LE Coded PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_EXT_SCAN_CFG_UNCODE_MASK
Scan Advertisements on the LE1M PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_EXT_SCAN_CFG_CODE_MASK
Scan advertisements on the LE coded PHY

ESP_BLE_GAP_EXT_ADV_DATA_COMPLETE
Advertising data.
extended advertising data compete

ESP_BLE_GAP_EXT_ADV_DATA_INCOMPLETE
extended advertising data incomplete

ESP_BLE_GAP_EXT_ADV_DATA_TRUNCATED
extended advertising data truncated mode

ESP_BLE_GAP_SYNC_POLICY__BY_ADV_INFO
Advertising SYNC policy.
sync policy by advertising info
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_BLE_GAP_SYNC_POLICY_BY_PERIODIC_LIST**
periodic advertising sync policy

**ESP_BLE_ADV_REPORT_EXT_ADV_IND**
Advertising report.
advertising report with extended advertising indication type

**ESP_BLE_ADV_REPORT_EXT_SCAN_IND**
advertising report with extended scan indication type

**ESP_BLE_ADV_REPORT_EXT_DIRECT_ADV**
advertising report with extended direct advertising indication type

**ESP_BLE_ADV_REPORT_EXT_SCAN_RSP**
advertising report with extended scan response indication type Bluetooth 5.0, Vol 2, Part E, 7.7.65.13

**ESP_BLE_LEGACY_ADV_TYPE_IND**
advertising report with legacy advertising indication type

**ESP_BLE_LEGACY_ADV_TYPE_DIRECT_IND**
advertising report with legacy direct indication type

**ESP_BLE_LEGACY_ADV_TYPE_SCAN_IND**
advertising report with legacy scan indication type

**ESP_BLE_LEGACY_ADV_TYPE_NONCON_IND**
advertising report with legacy non connectable indication type

**ESP_BLE_LEGACY_ADV_TYPE_SCAN_RSP_TO_ADV_IND**
advertising report with legacy scan response indication type

**ESP_BLE_LEGACY_ADV_TYPE_SCAN_RSP_TO_ADV_SCAN_IND**
advertising report with legacy advertising with scan response indication type

**Type Definitions**

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_key_type_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_auth_req_t
combination of the above bit pattern

.typedef uint8_t esp_ble_io_cap_t
combination of the io capability

typedef uint8_t esp_gap_ble_channels[ESP_GAP_BLE_CHANNELS_LEN]

typedef uint8_t esp_duplicate_info_t[ESP_BD_ADDR_LEN]
typedef uint16_t esp_ble_ext_adv_type_mask_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_gap_phy_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_gap_all_phys_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_gap_pri_phy_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_gap_phy_mask_t

typedef uint16_t esp_ble_gap_prefer_phy_options_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_ext_scan_cfg_mask_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_gap_ext_adv_data_status_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_gap_sync_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_gap_adv_type_t

typedef void (*esp_gap_ble_cb_t)(esp_gap_ble_cb_event_t event, esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t *param)

GAP callback function type.

Param event : Event type
Param param : Point to callback parameter, currently is union type

Enumerations

enum esp_gap_ble_cb_event_t
GAP BLE callback event type.
Values:

enumerator ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT
When advertising data set complete, the event comes

enumerator ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT
When scan response data set complete, the event comes

enumerator ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_PARAM_SET_COMPLETE_EVT
When scan parameters set complete, the event comes

enumerator ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RESULT_EVT
When one scan result ready, the event comes each time

enumerator ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_DATA_RAW_SET_COMPLETE_EVT
When raw advertising data set complete, the event comes
enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RSP_DATA_RAW_SET_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When raw advertising data set complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When start advertising complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_START_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When start scan complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_AUTH_CMPL_EVT**
   Authentication complete indication.

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_KEY_EVT**
   BLE key event for peer device keys

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SEC_REQ_EVT**
   BLE security request

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_PASSKEY_NOTIF_EVT**
   passkey notification event

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_PASSKEY_REQ_EVT**
   passkey request event

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_OOB_REQ_EVT**
   OOB request event

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_LOCAL_IR_EVT**
   BLE local IR event

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_LOCAL_ER_EVT**
   BLE local ER event

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_NC_REQ_EVT**
   Numeric Comparison request event

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When stop adv complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When stop scan complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_STATIC_RAND_ADDR_EVT**
   When set the static rand address complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_UPDATE_CONN_PARAMS_EVT**
   When update connection parameters complete, the event comes
enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_PKT_LENGTH_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When set packet length complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_LOCAL_PRIVACY_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When enable/disable privacy on the local device complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_REMOVE_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When remove the bond device complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_CLEAR_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When clear the bond device clear complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_GET_BOND_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When get the bond device list complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_READ_RSSI_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When read the rssi complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_UPDATE_WHITELIST_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When add or remove whitelist complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_UPDATE_DUPLICATE_EXCEPTIONAL_LIST_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When update duplicate exceptional list complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_CHANNELS_EVT**
   When setting BLE channels complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_READ_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When reading phy complete, this event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_PREFERRED_DEFAULT_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When preferred default phy complete, this event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_SET_PREFERRED_PHY_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When preferred phy complete, this event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_RAND_ADDR_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When extended set random address complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When extended advertising parameter complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When extended advertising data complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_RSP_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT**
   When extended scan response data complete, the event comes
enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising start complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising stop complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_REMOVE_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising set remove complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_SET_CLEAR_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising set clear complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_PERIODIC_ADV_SET_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT`
when periodic advertising parameter complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_DATA_SET_COMPLETE_EVT`
when periodic advertising data complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_START_COMPLETE_EVT`
when periodic advertising start complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT`
when periodic advertising stop complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_CREATE_SYNC_COMPLETE_EVT`
when periodic advertising create sync complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_CANCEL_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising sync cancel complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_TERMINATE_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising sync terminate complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_ADD_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising add device complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_REMOVE_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising remove device complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_CLEAR_DEV_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended advertising clear device, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SET_EXT_SCAN_PARAMS_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended scan parameter complete, the event comes

enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_START_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended scan start complete, the event comes
enumerator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_SCAN_STOP_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended scan stop complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PREFER_EXT_CONN_PARAMS_SET_COMPLETE_EVT`
when extended prefer connection parameter set complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PHY_UPDATE_COMPLETE_EVT`
when ble phy update complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EXT_ADV_REPORT_EVT`
when extended advertising report complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_TIMEOUT_EVT`
when scan timeout complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_ADV_TERMINATED_EVT`
when advertising terminate data complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_REQ_RECEIVED_EVT`
when scan req received complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_CHANNEL_SELECT_ALGORITHM_EVT`
when channel select algorithm complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_REPORT_EVT`
when periodic report advertising complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_LOST_EVT`
when periodic advertising sync lost complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_ESTAB_EVT`
when periodic advertising sync establish complete, the event comes

denominator `ESP_GAP_BLE_EVT_MAX`
when maximum advertising event complete, the event comes

denumber `esp_ble_adv_data_type`
The type of advertising data(not adv_type)

Values:

denominator `ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_FLAG`

denominator `ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_16SRV_PART`

denominator `ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_16SRV_CMPL`

denominator `ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_32SRV_PART`
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_32SRV_CMPL
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_128SRV_PART
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_128SRV_CMPL
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_NAME_SHORT
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_NAME_CMPL
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_TX_PWR
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_DEV_CLASS
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_SM_TK
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_SM_OOB_FLAG
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_INT_RANGE
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_SOL_SRV_UUID
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_128SOL_SRV_UUID
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_SERVICE_DATA
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_PUBLIC_TARGET
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_RANDOM_TARGET
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_APPEARANCE
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_ADV_INT
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_LE_DEV_ADDR
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_LE_ROLE
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_SPAIR_C256
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_SPAIR_R256
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_32SOL_SRV_UUID
enumerator ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_32SERVICE_DATA
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enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_128SERVICE_DATA**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_LE_SECURE_CONFIRM**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_LE_SECURE_RANDOM**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_URI**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_INDOOR_POSITION**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_TRANS_DISC_DATA**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_LE_SUPPORT_FEATURE**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_CHAN_MAP_UPDATE**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_AD_TYPE_MANUFACTURER_SPECIFIC_TYPE**

enum **esp_ble_adv_type_t**

Advertising mode.

*Values:*

enumerator **ADV_TYPE_IND**

enumerator **ADV_TYPE_DIRECT_IND_HIGH**

enumerator **ADV_TYPE_SCAN_IND**

enumerator **ADV_TYPE_NONCONN_IND**

enumerator **ADV_TYPE DIRECT IND LOW**

enum **esp_ble_adv_channel_t**

Advertising channel mask.

*Values:*

enumerator **ADV_CHNL_37**

enumerator **ADV_CHNL_38**

enumerator **ADV_CHNL_39**

enumerator **ADV_CHNL_ALL**

enum **esp_ble_adv_filter_t**

*Values:*


enumerator ADV_FILTER_ALLOW_SCAN_ANY_CON_ANY
    Allow both scan and connection requests from anyone.

enumerator ADV_FILTER_ALLOW_SCAN_WLST_CON_ANY
    Allow both scan req from White List devices only and connection req from anyone.

enumerator ADV_FILTER_ALLOW_SCAN_ANY_CON_WLST
    Allow both scan req from anyone and connection req from White List devices only.

enumerator ADV_FILTER_ALLOW_SCAN_WLST_CON_WLST
    Allow scan and connection requests from White List devices only.

enum esp_ble_sec_act_t
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_BLE_SEC_ENCRYPT
        relate to BTA_DM_BLE_SEC_ENCRYPT in bta/bta_api.h. If the device has already bonded, the stack will used LTK to encrypt with the remote device directly. Else if the device hasn’t bonded, the stack will used the default authentication request used the esp_ble_gap_set_security_param function set by the user.

    enumerator ESP_BLE_SEC_ENCRYPT_NO_MITM
        relate to BTA_DM_BLE_SEC_ENCRYPT_NO_MITM in bta/bta_api.h. If the device has already bonded, the stack will check the LTK Whether the authentication request has been met, if met, used the LTK to encrypt with the remote device directly, else Re-pair with the remote device. Else if the device hasn’t bonded, the stack will used NO MITM authentication request in the current link instead of used the authreq in the esp_ble_gap_set_security_param function set by the user.

    enumerator ESP_BLE_SEC_ENCRYPT_MITM
        relate to BTA_DM_BLE_SEC_ENCRYPT_MITM in bta/bta_api.h. If the device has already bonded, the stack will check the LTK Whether the authentication request has been met, if met, used the LTK to encrypt with the remote device directly, else Re-pair with the remote device. Else if the device hasn’t bonded, the stack will used MITM authentication request in the current link instead of used the authreq in the esp_ble_gap_set_security_param function set by the user.

enum esp_ble_sm_param_t
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_BLE_SM_PASSKEY
        Authentication requirements of local device

    enumerator ESP_BLE_SM_AUTHEN_REQ_MODE
        The IO capability of local device

    enumerator ESP_BLE_SM_IOCAP_MODE
        Initiator Key Distribution/Generation

    enumerator ESP_BLE_SM_SET_INIT_KEY
        Responder Key Distribution/Generation
enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_SET_RSP_KEY**
    Maximum Encryption key size to support

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_MAX_KEY_SIZE**
    Minimum Encryption key size requirement from Peer

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_MIN_KEY_SIZE**
    Set static Passkey

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_SET_STATIC_PASSKEY**
    Reset static Passkey

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_CLEAR_STATIC_PASSKEY**
    Accept only specified SMP Authentication requirement

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_ONLY_ACCEPT_SPECIFIED_SEC_AUTH**
    Enable/Disable OOB support

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_OOB_SUPPORT**
    Appl encryption key size

enumerator **ESP_BLE_APP_ENC_KEY_SIZE**
    authentication max param

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SM_MAX_PARAM**

enum **esp_ble_scan_type_t**
    Ble scan type.
    
    Values:
    
    enumerator **BLE_SCAN_TYPE_PASSIVE**
        Passive scan
    
    enumerator **BLE_SCAN_TYPE_ACTIVE**
        Active scan

enum **esp_ble_scan_filter_t**
    Ble scan filter type.
    
    Values:
    
    enumerator **BLE_SCAN_FILTER_ALLOW_ALL**
        Accept all:
        
        i. advertisement packets except directed advertising packets not addressed to this device (default).

    enumerator **BLE_SCAN_FILTER_ALLOW_ONLY_WLST**
        Accept only:
        
        i. advertisement packets from devices where the advertiser’s address is in the White list.
        ii. Directed advertising packets which are not addressed for this device shall be ignored.
enumerantor `BLE_SCAN_FILTER_ALLOW_UND_RPA_DIR`

Accept all:

i. undirected advertisement packets, and
ii. directed advertising packets where the initiator address is a resolvable private address, and
iii. directed advertising packets addressed to this device.

enumerantor `BLE_SCAN_FILTER_ALLOW_WLIST_RPA_DIR`

Accept all:

i. advertisement packets from devices where the advertiser’s address is in the White list, and
ii. directed advertising packets where the initiator address is a resolvable private address, and
iii. directed advertising packets addressed to this device.

eum `esp_ble_scan_duplicate_t`

Ble scan duplicate type.

Values:

enumerantor `BLE_SCAN_DUPLICATE_DISABLE`

the Link Layer should generate advertising reports to the host for each packet received

enumerantor `BLE_SCAN_DUPLICATE_ENABLE`

the Link Layer should filter out duplicate advertising reports to the Host

enumerantor `BLE_SCAN_DUPLICATE_MAX`

0x02 –0xFF, Reserved for future use

eum `esp_gap_search_evt_t`

Sub Event of ESP_GAP_BLE_SCAN_RESULT_EVT.

Values:

enumerantor `ESP_GAP_SEARCH_INQ_RES_EVT`

Inquiry result for a peer device.

enumerantor `ESP_GAP_SEARCH_INQ_CMPL_EVT`

Inquiry complete.

enumerantor `ESP_GAP_SEARCH_DISC_RES_EVT`

Discovery result for a peer device.

enumerantor `ESP_GAP_SEARCH_DISC_BLE_RES_EVT`

Discovery result for BLE GATT based service on a peer device.

enumerantor `ESP_GAP_SEARCH_DISC_CMPL_EVT`

Discovery complete.

enumerantor `ESP_GAP_SEARCH_DI_DISC_CMPL_EVT`

Discovery complete.
enumerator ESP_GAP_SEARCH_SEARCH_CANCEL_CMPL_EVT
   Search cancelled

enumerator ESP_GAP_SEARCH_INQ_DISCARD_NUM_EVT
   The number of pkt discarded by flow control

enum esp_ble_evt_type_t
   Ble scan result event type, to indicate the result is scan response or advertising data or other.
   Values:

   enumerator ESP_BLE_EVT_CONN_ADV
      Connectable undirected advertising (ADV_IND)

   enumerator ESP_BLE_EVT_CONN_DIR_ADV
      Connectable directed advertising (ADV_DIRECT_IND)

   enumerator ESP_BLE_EVT_DISC_ADV
      Scannable undirected advertising (ADV_SCAN_IND)

   enumerator ESP_BLE_EVT_NON_CONN_ADV
      Non connectable undirected advertising (ADV_NONCONN_IND)

   enumerator ESP_BLE_EVT_SCAN_RSP
      Scan Response (SCAN_RSP)

enum esp_ble wl_operation_t
   Values:

   enumerator ESP_BLE_WHITELIST_REMOVE
      remove mac from whitelist

   enumerator ESP_BLE_WHITELIST_ADD
      add address to whitelist

enum esp bt_duplicate_exceptional_subcode_type_t
   Values:

   enumerator ESP_BLE_DUPLICATE_EXCEPTIONAL_LIST_ADD
      Add device info into duplicate scan exceptional list

   enumerator ESP_BLE_DUPLICATE_EXCEPTIONAL_LIST_REMOVE
      Remove device info from duplicate scan exceptional list

   enumerator ESP_BLE_DUPLICATE_EXCEPTIONAL_LIST_CLEAN
      Clean duplicate scan exceptional list

enum esp_ble_duplicate_exceptional_info_type_t
   Values:
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Scope and Description**

**GATT DEFINES**

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_gatt_defs.h

**Unions**

union **esp_gatt_rsp_t**

```
#include <esp_gatt_defs.h> GATT remote read request response type.
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Public Members**

`esp_gatt_value_t attr_value`
- Gatt attribute structure

`uint16_t handle`
- Gatt attribute handle

**Structures**

```
struct esp_gatt_id_t
    Gatt id, include uuid and instance id.
```

**Public Members**

`esp_bt_uuid_t uuid`
- UUID

`uint8_t inst_id`
- Instance id

```
struct esp_gatt_svc_id_t
    Gatt service id, include id (uuid and instance id) and primary flag.
```

**Public Members**

`esp_gatt_id_t id`
- Gatt id, include uuid and instance id

```
bool is_primary
    This service is primary or not
```

```
struct esp_attr_desc_t
    Attribute description (used to create database)
```

**Public Members**

`uint16_t uuid_length`
- UUID length

```
uint8_t *uuid_p
    UUID value
```

`uint16_t perm`
- Attribute permission
uint16_t \texttt{max\_length} \quad \text{Maximum length of the element}

uint16_t \texttt{length} \quad \text{Current length of the element}

uint8_t* \texttt{value} \quad \text{Element value array}

\begin{verbatim}
struct esp_attr_control_t
attribute auto response flag
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Public Members}

uint8_t \texttt{auto\_rsp} \quad \text{if auto_rsp set to ESP\_GATT\_RSP\_BY\_APP, means the response of Write/Read operation will by replied by application. if auto_rsp set to ESP\_GATT\_AUTO\_RSP, means the response of Write/Read operation will be replied by GATT stack automatically.}

\begin{verbatim}
struct esp_gatts_attr_db_t
attribute type added to the gatt server database
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Public Members}

\begin{verbatim}
 esp_attr_control_t \texttt{attr\_control}
The attribute control type
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
 esp_attr_desc_t \texttt{att\_desc}
The attribute type
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
struct esp_attr_value_t
set the attribute value type
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Public Members}

uint16_t \texttt{attr\_max\_len} \quad \text{attribute max value length}

uint16_t \texttt{attr\_len} \quad \text{attribute current value length}

uint8_t* \texttt{attr\_value} \quad \text{the pointer to attribute value}

\begin{verbatim}
struct esp_gatts_incl_svc_desc_t
Gatt include service entry element.
\end{verbatim}
Public Members

uint16_t \textbf{start_hdl}
\begin{center}
Gatt start handle value of included service
\end{center}

uint16_t \textbf{end_hdl}
\begin{center}
Gatt end handle value of included service
\end{center}

uint16_t \textbf{uuid}
\begin{center}
Gatt attribute value UUID of included service
\end{center}

\textbf{struct esp_gatts_incl128_svc_desc_t}
\begin{center}
Gatt include 128 bit service entry element.
\end{center}

Public Members

uint16_t \textbf{start_hdl}
\begin{center}
Gatt start handle value of included 128 bit service
\end{center}

uint16_t \textbf{end_hdl}
\begin{center}
Gatt end handle value of included 128 bit service
\end{center}

\textbf{struct esp_gatt_value_t}
\begin{center}
Gatt attribute value.
\end{center}

Public Members

uint8_t \textbf{value}[ESP_GATT_MAX_ATTR_LEN]
\begin{center}
Gatt attribute value
\end{center}

uint16_t \textbf{handle}
\begin{center}
Gatt attribute handle
\end{center}

uint16_t \textbf{offset}
\begin{center}
Gatt attribute value offset
\end{center}

uint16_t \textbf{len}
\begin{center}
Gatt attribute value length
\end{center}

uint8_t \textbf{auth_req}
\begin{center}
Gatt authentication request
\end{center}

\textbf{struct esp_gatt_conn_params_t}
\begin{center}
Connection parameters information.
\end{center}
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint16_t interval
connection interval

uint16_t latency
Slave latency for the connection in number of connection events. Range: 0x0000 to 0x01F3

uint16_t timeout
Supervision timeout for the LE Link. Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80. Mandatory Range: 0x000A to 0x0C80
Time = N * 10 msec Time Range: 100 msec to 32 seconds

struct esp_gattc_multi_t
read multiple attribute

Public Members

uint8_t num_attr
The number of the attribute

uint16_t handles[ESP_GATT_MAX_READ_MULTI_HANDLES]
The handles list

struct esp_gattc_db_elem_t
data base attribute element

Public Members

esp_gatt_db_attr_type_t type
The attribute type

uint16_t attribute_handle
The attribute handle, it’s valid for all of the type

uint16_t start_handle
The service start handle, it’s valid only when the type = ESP_GATT_DB_PRIMARY_SERVICE or ESP_GATT_DB_SECONDARY_SERVICE

uint16_t end_handle
The service end handle, it’s valid only when the type = ESP_GATT_DB_PRIMARY_SERVICE or ESP_GATT_DB_SECONDARY_SERVICE

esp_gatt_char_prop_t properties
The characteristic properties, it’s valid only when the type = ESP_GATT_DB_CHARACTERISTIC

esp_bt_uuid_t uuid
The attribute uuid, it’s valid for all of the type
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
struct esp_gattc_service_elem_t
  service element

Public Members

bool is_primary
  The service flag, true if the service is primary service, else is secondary service

uint16_t start_handle
  The start handle of the service

uint16_t end_handle
  The end handle of the service

esp.btuuid_t uuid
  The uuid of the service

struct esp_gattc_char_elem_t
  characteristic element

Public Members

uint16_t char_handle
  The characteristic handle

esp.gatt.char.prop_t properties
  The characteristic properties

esp.btuuid_t uuid
  The characteristic uuid

struct esp_gattc_descr_elem_t
  descriptor element

Public Members

uint16_t handle
  The characteristic descriptor handle

esp.btuuid_t uuid
  The characteristic descriptor uuid

struct esp_gattc_incl_svc_elem_t
  include service element
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint16_t handle
The include service current attribute handle

uint16_t incl_srvc_s_handle
The start handle of the service which has been included

uint16_t incl_srvc_e_handle
The end handle of the service which has been included

esp_bt_uuid_t uuid
The include service uuid

Macros

ESP_GATT_UUID_IMMEDIATE_ALERT_SVC
All “ESP_GATT_UUID_xxx” is attribute types

ESP_GATT_UUID_LINK_LOSS_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_TX_POWER_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_CURRENT_TIME_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_REF_TIME_UPDATE_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_NEXT_DST_CHANGE_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_GLUCOSE_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_HEALTH_THERMOM_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_DEVICE_INFO_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_HEART_RATE_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_PHONE_ALERT_STATUS_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_BATTERY_SERVICE_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_BLOOD_PRESSURE_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_ALERT_NTF_SVC

ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_SVC
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_GATT_UUID_SCAN_PARAMETERS_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_RUNNING_SPEED_CADENCE_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_Automation_IO_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_CYCLING_SPEED_CADENCE_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_CYCLING_POWER_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_LOCATION_AND_NAVIGATION_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_ENVIRONMENTAL_SENSING_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_BODY_COMPOSITION
ESP_GATT_UUID_USER_DATA_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_WEIGHT_SCALE_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_BOND_MANAGEMENT_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_CONT_GLUCOSE_MONITOR_SVC
ESP_GATT_UUID_PRI_SERVICE
ESP_GATT_UUID_SEC_SERVICE
ESP_GATT_UUID_INCLUDE_SERVICE
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_DECLARE
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_EXT_PROP
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_DESCRIPTION
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_CLIENT_CONFIG
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_SRVR_CONFIG
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_PRESENT_FORMAT
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_AGG_FORMAT
ESP_GATT_UUID_CHAR_VALID_RANGE
ESP_GATT_UUID_EXT_RPT_REF_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_RPT_REF_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_NUM_DIGITALS_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_VALUE_TRIGGER_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_ENV_SENSING_CONFIG_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_ENV_SENSING_MEASUREMENT_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_ENV_SENSING_TRIGGER_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_TIME_TRIGGER_DESCR
ESP_GATT_UUID_GAP_DEVICE_NAME
ESP_GATT_UUID_GAP_ICON
ESP_GATT_UUID_GAP_PREF_CONN_PARAM
ESP_GATT_UUID_GAP_CENTRAL_ADDR_RESOL
ESP_GATT_UUID_GATT_SRV_CHGD
ESP_GATT_UUID_ALERT_LEVEL
ESP_GATT_UUID_TX_POWER_LEVEL
ESP_GATT_UUID_CURRENT_TIME
ESP_GATT_UUID_LOCAL_TIME_INFO
ESP_GATT_UUID_REF_TIME_INFO
ESP_GATT_UUID_NW_STATUS
ESP_GATT_UUID_NW_TRIGGER
ESP_GATT_UUID_ALERT_STATUS
ESP_GATT_UUID_RINGER_CP
ESP_GATT_UUID_RINGER_SETTING
ESP_GATT_UUID_GM_MEASUREMENT
ESP_GATT_UUID_GM_CONTEXT
ESP_GATT_UUID_GM_CONTROL_POINT
ESP_GATT_UUID_GM_FEATURE
ESP_GATT_UUID_SYSTEM_ID
ESP_GATT_UUID_MODEL_NUMBER_STR
ESP_GATT_UUID_SERIAL_NUMBER_STR
ESP_GATT_UUID_FW_VERSION_STR
ESP_GATT_UUID_HW_VERSION_STR
ESP_GATT_UUID_SW_VERSION_STR
ESP_GATT_UUID_MANU_NAME
ESP_GATT_UUID_IEEE_DATA
ESP_GATT_UUID_PNP_ID
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_INFORMATION
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_REPORT_MAP
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_CONTROL_POINT
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_REPORT
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_PROTO_MODE
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_BT_KB_INPUT
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_BT_KB_OUTPUT
ESP_GATT_UUID_HID_BT_MOUSE_INPUT
ESP_GATT_HEART_RATE_MEAS
  Heart Rate Measurement.
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_GATT_BODY_SENSOR_LOCATION

Body Sensor Location.

ESP_GATT_HEART_RATE_CNTL_POINT

Heart Rate Control Point.

ESP_GATT_UUID_BATTERY_LEVEL

ESP_GATT_UUID_SC_CONTROL_POINT

ESP_GATT_UUID_SENSOR_LOCATION

ESP_GATT_UUID_RSC_MEASUREMENT

ESP_GATT_UUID_RSC_FEATURE

ESP_GATT_UUID_CSC_MEASUREMENT

ESP_GATT_UUID_CSC_FEATURE

ESP_GATT_UUID_SCAN_INT_WINDOW

ESP_GATT_UUID_SCAN.Refresh

ESP_GATT_ILLEGAL_UUID

GATT INVALID UUID.

ESP_GATT_ILLEGAL_HANDLE

GATT INVALID HANDLE.

ESP_GATT_ATTR_HANDLE_MAX

GATT attribute max handle.

ESP_GATT_MAX_READ_MULTI_HANDLES

ESP_GATT_PERM_READ

Attribute permissions.

ESP_GATT_PERM_READ_ENCRYPTED

ESP_GATT_PERM_READ_ENC_MITM

ESP_GATT_PERM_WRITE

ESP_GATT_PERM_WRITE_ENCRYPTED
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_GATT_PERM_WRITE_ENC_MITM
ESP_GATT_PERM_WRITE_SIGNED
ESP_GATT_PERM_WRITE_SIGNED_MITM
ESP_GATT_PERM_READ_AUTHORIZATION
ESP_GATT_PERM_WRITE_AUTHORIZATION
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_BROADCAST
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_READ
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_WRITE_NR
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_WRITE
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_NOTIFY
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_INDICATE
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_AUTH
ESP_GATT_CHAR_PROP_BIT_EXT_PROP
ESP_GATT_MAX_ATTR_LEN
    GATT maximum attribute length.
ESP_GATT_RSP_BY_APP
ESP_GATT_AUTO_RSP
ESP_GATT_IF_NONE
    If callback report gattc_if/gatts_if as this macro, means this event is not correspond to any app

Type Definitions
typedef uint16_t esp_gatt_perm_t

typedef uint8_t esp_gatt_char_prop_t

typedef uint8_t esp_gatt_if_t
    Gatt interface type, different application on GATT client use different gatt_if
Enumerations

enum esp_gatt_prep_write_type
    Attribute write data type from the client.
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_GATT_PREP_WRITE_CANCEL
        Prepare write cancel

    enumerator ESP_GATT_PREP_WRITE_EXEC
        Prepare write execute

enum esp_gatt_status_t
    GATT success code and error codes.
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_GATT_OK
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INVALID_HANDLE
    enumerator ESP_GATT_READ_NOT_PERMIT
    enumerator ESP_GATT_WRITE_NOT_PERMIT
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INVALID_PDU
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INSUF_AUTHENTICATION
    enumerator ESP_GATT_REQ_NOT_SUPPORTED
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INVALID_OFFSET
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INSUF_AUTHORIZATION
    enumerator ESP_GATT_PREPARE_Q_FULL
    enumerator ESP_GATT_NOT_FOUND
    enumerator ESP_GATT_NOT_LONG
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INSUF_KEY_SIZE
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INVALID_ATTR_LEN
    enumerator ESP_GATT_ERR_UNLIKELY
    enumerator ESP_GATT_INSUF_ENCRYPTION
enumerator ESP_GATT_UNSUPPORT_GRP_TYPE
enumerator ESP_GATT_INSUF_RESOURCE
enumerator ESP_GATT_NO_RESOURCES
enumerator ESP_GATT_INTERNAL_ERROR
enumerator ESP_GATT_WRONG_STATE
enumerator ESP_GATT_DB_FULL
enumerator ESP_GATT_BUSY
enumerator ESP_GATT_ERROR
enumerator ESP_GATT_CMD_STARTED
enumerator ESP_GATT_ILLEGAL_PARAMETER
enumerator ESP_GATT_PENDING
enumerator ESP_GATT_AUTH_FAIL
enumerator ESP_GATT_MORE
enumerator ESP_GATT_INVALID_CFG
enumerator ESP_GATT_SERVICE_STARTED
enumerator ESP_GATT_ENCRYPTED_MITM
enumerator ESP_GATT_ENCRYPTED_NO_MITM
enumerator ESP_GATT_NOT_ENCRYPTED
enumerator ESP_GATT_CONGESTED
enumerator ESP_GATT_DUP_REG
enumerator ESP_GATT_ALREADY_OPEN
enumerator ESP_GATT_CANCEL
enumerator ESP_GATT_STACK_RSP
enumerator ESP_GATT_APP_RSP

enumerator ESP_GATT_UNKNOWN_ERROR

enumerator ESP_GATT_CCC_CFG_ERR

enumerator ESP_GATT_PRC_IN_PROGRESS

enumerator ESP_GATT_OUT_OF_RANGE

enum esp_gatt_conn_reason_t
    Gatt Connection reason enum.
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_UNKNOWN
        Gatt connection unknown

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_L2C_FAILURE
        General L2cap failure

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_TIMEOUT
        Connection timeout

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_TERMINATE_PEER_USER
        Connection terminate by peer user

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_TERMINATE_LOCAL_HOST
        Connection terminated by local host

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_FAIL_ESTABLISH
        Connection fail to establish

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_LMP_TIMEOUT
        Connection fail for LMP response tout

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_CONN_CANCEL
        L2CAP connection cancelled

    enumerator ESP_GATT_CONN_NONE
        No connection to cancel

enum esp_gatt_auth_req_t
    Gatt authentication request type.
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_GATT_AUTH_REQ_NONE
enumerator **ESP_GATT_AUTH_REQ_NO_MITM**

enumerator **ESP_GATT_AUTH_REQ_MITM**

enumerator **ESP_GATT_AUTH_REQ_SIGNED_NO_MITM**

enumerator **ESP_GATT_AUTH_REQ_SIGNED_MITM**

enum **esp_service_source_t**

Values:

enumerator **ESP_GATT_SERVICE_FROM_REMOTE_DEVICE**

enumerator **ESP_GATT_SERVICE_FROM_NVS_FLASH**

enumerator **ESP_GATT_SERVICE_FROM_UNKNOWN**

enum **esp_gatt_write_type_t**

Gatt write type.

Values:

enumerator **ESP_GATT_WRITE_TYPE_NO_RSP**

Gatt write attribute need no response

enumerator **ESP_GATT_WRITE_TYPE_RSP**

Gatt write attribute need remote response

enum **esp_gatt_db_attr_type_t**

the type of attribute element

Values:

enumerator **ESP_GATT_DB_PRIMARY_SERVICE**

Gattc primary service attribute type in the cache

enumerator **ESP_GATT_DB_SECONDARY_SERVICE**

Gattc secondary service attribute type in the cache

enumerator **ESP_GATT_DB_CHARACTERISTIC**

Gattc characteristic attribute type in the cache

enumerator **ESP_GATT_DB_DESCRIPTOR**

Gattc characteristic descriptor attribute type in the cache

enumerator **ESP_GATT_DB_INCLUDED_SERVICE**

Gattc include service attribute type in the cache
enumerator **ESP_GATT_DB_ALL**

Gatc all the attribute (primary service & secondary service & include service & char & descriptor) type in the cache

### GATT SERVER API

**Application Example**  Check bluetooth/bluedroid/ble folder in ESP-IDF examples, which contains the following demos and their tutorials:

- This is a GATT server demo and its tutorial. This demo creates a GATT service with an attribute table, which releases the user from adding attributes one by one. This is the recommended method of adding attributes.
  - bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/gatt_server_service_table
  - **GATT Server Service Table Example Walkthrough**
- This is a GATT server demo and its tutorial. This demo creates a GATT service by adding attributes one by one as defined by Bluedroid. The recommended method of adding attributes is presented in example above.
  - bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/gatt_server
  - **GATT Server Example Walkthrough**
- This is a BLE SPP-Like demo. This demo, which acts as a GATT server, can receive data from UART and then send the data to the peer device automatically.
  - bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/ble_spp_server

### API Reference

**Header File**

- components/bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_gatts_api.h

**Functions**

*esp_err_t* **esp_ble_gatts_register_callback**( *esp_gatts_cb_t callback*)

This function is called to register application callbacks with BTA GATTS module.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

*esp_err_t* **esp_ble_gatts_app_register**( *uint16_t app_id*)

This function is called to register application identifier.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

*esp_err_t* **esp_ble_gatts_app_unregister**( *esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if*)

unregister with GATT Server.

**Parameters**

* gatts_if [in] GATT server access interface

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

*esp_err_t* **esp_ble_gatts_create_service**( *esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if, esp_gatt_srvc_id_t *service_id, uint16_t num_handle*)

Create a service. When service creation is done, a callback event ESP_GATTS_CREATE_EVT is called to report status and service ID to the profile. The service ID obtained in the callback function needs to be used when adding included service and characteristics/descriptors into the service.

**Parameters**

- * gatts_if [in] GATT server access interface
• service_id [in] service ID.
• num_handle [in] number of handle requested for this service.

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

\texttt{esp_err_t esp\_ble\_gatts\_create\_attr\_tab}(const esp\_gatts\_attr\_db\_t *gatts\_attr\_db, esp\_gatt\_if\_t gatts\_if, uint16\_t max\_nb\_attr, uint8\_t srvc\_inst\_id)

Create a service attribute tab.

Parameters
• gatts\_attr\_db [in] the pointer to the service attr tab
• gatts\_if [in] GATT server access interface
• max\_nb\_attr [in] the number of attribute to be added to the service database.
• srvc\_inst\_id [in] the instance id of the service

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

\texttt{esp\_err\_t esp\_ble\_gatts\_add\_included\_service}(uint16\_t service\_handle, uint16\_t included\_service\_handle)

This function is called to add an included service. This function have to be called between ‘esp\_ble\_gatts\_create\_service’ and ‘esp\_ble\_gatts\_add\_char’. After included service is included, a callback event ESP\_GATTS\_ADD\_INCL\_SRVC\_EVT is reported the included service ID.

Parameters
• service\_handle [in] service handle to which this included service is to be added.
• included\_service\_handle [in] the service ID to be included.

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

\texttt{esp\_err\_t esp\_ble\_gatts\_add\_char}(uint16\_t service\_handle, esp\_bt\_uuid\_t *char\_uuid, esp\_gatt\_perm\_t perm, esp\_gatt\_char\_prop\_t property, esp\_attr\_value\_t *char\_val, esp\_attr\_control\_t *control)

This function is called to add a characteristic into a service.

Parameters
• service\_handle [in] service handle to which this included service is to be added.
• char\_uuid [in] : Characteristic UUID.
• perm [in] : Characteristic value declaration attribute permission.
• property [in] : Characteristic Properties
• char\_val [in] : Characteristic value
• control [in] : attribute response control byte

Returns
• ESP_OK : success
• other : failed

\texttt{esp\_err\_t esp\_ble\_gatts\_add\_char\_descr}(uint16\_t service\_handle, esp\_bt\_uuid\_t *descr\_uuid, esp\_gatt\_perm\_t perm, esp\_attr\_value\_t *char\_descr\_val, esp\_attr\_control\_t *control)

This function is called to add characteristic descriptor. When it’s done, a callback event ESP\_GATTS\_ADD\_DESCR\_EVT is called to report the status and an ID number for this descriptor.

Parameters
• service\_handle [in] service handle to which this characteristic descriptor is to be added.
• perm [in] descriptor access permission.
• descr\_uuid [in] descriptor UUID.
• char\_descr\_val [in] : Characteristic descriptor value
• control [in] : attribute response control byte
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_delete_service (uint16_t service_handle)`
This function is called to delete a service. When this is done, a callback event ESP_GATTS_DELETE_EVT is report with the status.

- **Parameters**
  - service_handle - [in] service_handle to be deleted.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: success
  - other: failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_start_service (uint16_t service_handle)`
This function is called to start a service.

- **Parameters**
  - service_handle - [in] the service handle to be started.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: success
  - other: failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_stop_service (uint16_t service_handle)`
This function is called to stop a service.

- **Parameters**
  - service_handle - [in] - service to be topped.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: success
  - other: failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_send_indicate (esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t attr_handle, uint16_t value_len, uint8_t* value, bool need_confirm)`
Send indicate or notify to GATT client. Set param need_confirm as false will send notification, otherwise indication.

- **Parameters**
  - gatts_if - [in] GATT server access interface
  - conn_id - [in] - connection id to indicate.
  - attr_handle - [in] - attribute handle to indicate.
  - value_len - [in] - indicate value length.
  - value - [in] value to indicate.
  - need_confirm - [in] - Whether a confirmation is required. false sends a GATT notification, true sends a GATT indication.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: success
  - other: failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_send_response (esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint32_t trans_id, esp_gatt_status_t status, esp_gatt_rsp_t *rsp)`
This function is called to send a response to a request.

- **Parameters**
  - gatts_if - [in] GATT server access interface
  - trans_id - [in] - transfer id
  - status - [in] - response status
  - rsp - [in] - response data.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: success
  - other: failed

`esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_set_attr_value (uint16_t attr_handle, uint16_t length, const uint8_t* value)`
This function is called to set the attribute value by the application.
### Chapter 2. API Reference

#### Parameters
- **attr_handle** – [in] the attribute handle which to be set
- **length** – [in] the value length
- **value** – [in] the pointer to the attribute value

#### Returns
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gatts_get_attr_value**(uint16_t attr_handle, uint16_t *length, const uint8_t **value)

Retrieve attribute value.

#### Parameters
- **attr_handle** – [in] Attribute handle.
- **length** – [out] pointer to the attribute value length
- **value** – [out] Pointer to attribute value payload, the value cannot be modified by user

#### Returns
- ESP_GATT_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_open**(esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if, esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda, bool is_direct)

Open a direct open connection or add a background auto connection.

#### Parameters
- **gatts_if** – [in] GATT server access interface
- **remote_bda** – [in] remote device bluetooth device address.
- **is_direct** – [in] direct connection or background auto connection

#### Returns
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_close**(esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if, uint16_t conn_id)

Close a connection a remote device.

#### Parameters
- **gatts_if** – [in] GATT server access interface
- **conn_id** – [in] connection ID to be closed.

#### Returns
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gatts_send_service_change_indication**(esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if, esp Bd_addr_t remote_bda)

Send service change indication.

#### Parameters
- **gatts_if** – [in] GATT server access interface
- **remote_bda** – [in] remote device bluetooth device address. If remote_bda is NULL then it will send service change indication to all the connected devices and if not then to a specific device

#### Returns
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

#### Unions

**union esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t**

```c
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> Gatt server callback parameters union.
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_reg_evt_param reg
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_REG_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_read_evt_param read
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_READ_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_write_evt_param write
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_WRITE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_exec_write_evt_param exec_write
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_EXEC_WRITE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_mtu_evt_param mtu
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_MTU_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_conf_evt_param conf
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_CONF_EVT (confirm)

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_create_evt_param create
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_CREATE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_add_incl_srvc_evt_param add_incl_srvc
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_ADD_INCL_SRVC_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_add_char_evt_param add_char
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_ADD_CHAR_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_add_char_descr_evt_param add_char_descr
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_ADD_CHAR_DESCR_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_delete_evt_param del
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_DELETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_start_evt_param start
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_START_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_stop_evt_param stop
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_STOP_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_connect_evt_param connect
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_CONNECT_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_disconnect_evt_param disconnect
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_DISCONNECT_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_open_evt_param open
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_OPEN_EVT
```
struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_cancel_open_evt_param cancel_open
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_CANCEL_OPEN_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_close_evt_param close
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_CLOSE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_congest_evt_param congest
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_CONGEST_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_rsp_evt_param rsp
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_RESPONSE_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_add_attr_tab_evt_param add_attr_tab
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_CREAT_ATTR_TAB_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_set_attr_val_evt_param set_attr_val
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_SET_ATTR_VAL_EVT

struct esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t::gatts_send_service_change_evt_param service_change
    Gatt server callback param of ESP_GATTS_SEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_EVT

struct gatts_add_attr_tab_evt_param
    #include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_CREAT_ATTR_TAB_EVT.

    Public Members

    esp_gatt_status_t status
        Operation status

    esp_bt_uuid_t svc_uuid
        Service uuid type

    uint8_t svc_inst_id
        Service id

    uint16_t num_handle
        The number of the attribute handle to be added to the gatts database

    uint16_t *handles
        The number to the handles
```

```
struct gatts_add_char_descr_evt_param
    #include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_ADD_CHAR_DESCR_EVT.

    Public Members
```
### Public Members

#### gatts_add_char_evt_param

```c
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_ADD_CHAR_EVT.
```

```c
struct gatts_add_char_evt_param
```

- **esp_gatt_status_t status**
  - Operation status

- **uint16_t attr_handle**
  - Descriptor attribute handle

- **uint16_t service_handle**
  - Service attribute handle

- **esp_bt_uuid_t descr_uuid**
  - Characteristic descriptor uuid

#### gatts_add_incl_srvc_evt_param

```c
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_ADD_INCL_SRVC_EVT.
```

```c
struct gatts_add_incl_srvc_evt_param
```

- **esp_gatt_status_t status**
  - Operation status

- **uint16_t attr_handle**
  - Characteristic attribute handle

- **uint16_t service_handle**
  - Service attribute handle

- **esp.btuuid_t char_uuid**
  - Characteristic uuid

#### gatts_cancel_open_evt_param

```c
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_CANCEL_OPEN_EVT.
```

```c
struct gatts_cancel_open_evt_param
```

- **esp_gatt_status_t status**
  - Operation status

- **uint16_t attr_handle**
  - Included service attribute handle

- **uint16_t service_handle**
  - Service attribute handle

- **struct gatts_cancel_open_evt_param**
  - Include struct gatts_cancel_open_evt_param

- **struct gatts_cancel_open_evt_param**
  - Include struct gatts_cancel_open_evt_param

- **struct gatts_add_char_evt_param**
  - Include struct gatts_add_char_evt_param

- **struct gatts_add_incl_srvc_evt_param**
  - Include struct gatts_add_incl_srvc_evt_param

- **struct gatts_cancel_open_evt_param**
  - Include struct gatts_cancel_open_evt_param
Public Members

`esp_gatt_status_t status`  
Operation status

`struct gatts_close_evt_param`  
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_CLOSE_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_gatt_status_t status`  
Operation status

uint16_t `conn_id`  
Connection id

`struct gatts_conf_evt_param`  
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_CONF_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_gatt_status_t status`  
Operation status

uint16_t `conn_id`  
Connection id

uint16_t `handle`  
attribute handle

uint16_t `len`  
The indication or notification value length, len is valid when send notification or indication failed

uint8_t* `value`  
The indication or notification value , value is valid when send notification or indication failed

`struct gatts_congest_evt_param`  
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_LISTEN_EVT.

ESP_GATTS_CONGEST_EVT

Public Members

uint16_t `conn_id`  
Connection id
bool congested
   Congested or not

struct gatts_connect_evt_param
   #include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_CONNECT_EVT.

   Public Members

   uint16_t conn_id
      Connection id

   uint8_t link_role
      Link role: master role = 0; slave role = 1

   esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda
      Remote bluetooth device address

   esp_gatt_conn_params_t conn_params
      current Connection parameters

struct gatts_create_evt_param
   #include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_UNREG_EVT.
   ESP_GATTS_CREATE_EVT

   Public Members

   esp_gatt_status_t status
      Operation status

   uint16_t service_handle
      Service attribute handle

   esp_gatt_srvc_id_t service_id
      Service id, include service uuid and other information

struct gatts_delete_evt_param
   #include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_DELETE_EVT.

   Public Members

   esp_gatt_status_t status
      Operation status

   uint16_t service_handle
      Service attribute handle
struct **gatts_disconnect_evt_param**

```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_DISCONNECT_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

- `uint16_t conn_id`  
  Connection id

- `esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda`  
  Remote bluetooth device address

- `esp_gatt_conn_reason_t reason`  
  Indicate the reason of disconnection

struct **gatts_exec_write_evt_param**

```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_EXEC_WRITE_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

- `uint16_t conn_id`  
  Connection id

- `uint32_t trans_id`  
  Transfer id

- `esp_bd_addr_t bda`  
  The bluetooth device address which been written

- `uint8_t exec_write_flag`  
  Execute write flag

struct **gatts_mtu_evt_param**

```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_MTU_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

- `uint16_t conn_id`  
  Connection id

- `uint16_t mtu`  
  MTU size

struct **gatts_open_evt_param**

```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_OPEN_EVT.
```
**Public Members**

*esp_gatt_status_t* **status**

Operation status

**struct gatts_read_evt_param**

```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_READ_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```
uint16_t conn_id
Connection id
```

```
uint32_t trans_id
Transfer id
```

*esp_bd_addr_t* **bda**

The bluetooth device address which been read

```
uint16_t handle
The attribute handle
```

```
uint16_t offset
Offset of the value, if the value is too long
```

```
bool is_long
The value is too long or not
```

```
bool need_rsp
The read operation need to do response
```

**struct gatts_reg_evt_param**

```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_REG_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```
esp_gatt_status_t *status
Operation status
```

```
uint16_t app_id
Application id which input in register API
```

**struct gatts_rsp_evt_param**

```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_RESPONSE_EVT.
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

`esp_gatt_status_t status`
Operation status

`uint16_t handle`
Attribute handle which send response

`struct gatts_send_service_change_evt_param`
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_SEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_gatt_status_t status`
Operation status

`struct gatts_set_attr_val_evt_param`
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_SET_ATTR_VAL_EVT.

Public Members

`uint16_t srvc_handle`
The service handle

`uint16_t attr_handle`
The attribute handle

`esp_gatt_status_t status`
Operation status

`struct gatts_start_evt_param`
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_START_EVT.

Public Members

`esp_gatt_status_t status`
Operation status

`uint16_t service_handle`
Service attribute handle

`struct gatts_stop_evt_param`
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_STOP_EVT.
Public Members

```c
esp_gatt_status_t status
```
Operation status

```c
uint16_t service_handle
```
Service attribute handle

```c
struct gatts_write_evt_param
```
#include <esp_gatts_api.h> ESP_GATTS_WRITE_EVT.

Public Members

```c
uint16_t conn_id
```
Connection id

```c
uint32_t trans_id
```
Transfer id

```c
esp_bd_addr_t bda
```
The bluetooth device address which been written

```c
uint16_t handle
```
The attribute handle

```c
uint16_t offset
```
Offset of the value, if the value is too long

```c
bool need_rsp
```
The write operation need to do response

```c
bool is_prep
```
This write operation is prepare write

```c
uint16_t len
```
The write attribute value length

```c
uint8_t* value
```
The write attribute value

Macros

```c
ESP_GATT_PREP_WRITE_CANCEL
```
Prepare write flag to indicate cancel prepare write

```c
ESP_GATT_PREP_WRITE_EXEC
```
Prepare write flag to indicate execute prepare write
Chapter 2. API Reference

Type Definitions

typedef void (*esp_gatts_cb_t)(esp_gatts_cb_event_t event, esp_gatt_if_t gatts_if, esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t *param)

GATT Server callback function type.

- **Param event**: Event type
- **Param gatts_if**: GATT server access interface, normally different gatts_if correspond to different profile
- **Param param**: Point to callback parameter, currently is union type

Enumerations

enum esp_gatts_cb_event_t

GATT Server callback function events.

*Values:*

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_REG_EVT**
  When register application id, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_READ_EVT**
  When gatt client request read operation, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_WRITE_EVT**
  When gatt client request write operation, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_EXEC_WRITE_EVT**
  When gatt client request execute write, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_MTU_EVT**
  When set mtu complete, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_CONF_EVT**
  When receive confirm, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_UNREG_EVT**
  When unregister application id, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_CREATE_EVT**
  When create service complete, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_ADD_INCL_SRVC_EVT**
  When add included service complete, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_ADD_CHAR_EVT**
  When add characteristic complete, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTS_ADD_CHAR_DESCR_EVT**
  When add descriptor complete, the event comes
enumerator **ESP_GATTS_DELETE_EVT**
   When delete service complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_START_EVT**
   When start service complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_STOP_EVT**
   When stop service complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_CONNECT_EVT**
   When gatt client connect, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_DISCONNECT_EVT**
   When gatt client disconnect, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_OPEN_EVT**
   When connect to peer, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_CANCEL_OPEN_EVT**
   When disconnect from peer, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_CLOSE_EVT**
   When gatt server close, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_LISTEN_EVT**
   When gatt listen to be connected the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_CONGEST_EVT**
   When congest happen, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_RESPONSE_EVT**
   When gatt send response complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_CREAT_ATTR_TAB_EVT**
   When gatt create table complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_SET_ATTR_VAL_EVT**
   When gatt set attr value complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTS_SEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_EVT**
   When gatt send service change indication complete, the event comes

---

**GATT CLIENT API**

**Application Example**

Check bluetooth/bluedroid/ble folder in ESP-IDF examples, which contains the following demos and their tutorials:

- This is a GATT client demo and its tutorial. This demo can scan for devices, connect to the GATT server and discover its services.
  - bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/gatt_client
Chapter 2. API Reference

- GATT Client Example Walkthrough
  - This is a multiple connection demo and its tutorial. This demo can connect to multiple GATT server devices and discover their services.
    - bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/gattc_multi_connect
  - GATT Client Multi-connection Example Walkthrough
  - This is a BLE SPP-Like demo. This demo, which acts as a GATT client, can receive data from UART and then send the data to the peer device automatically.
    - bluetooth/bluedroid/ble/ble_spp_client

API Reference

Header File

- components/bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_gattc_api.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_register_callback (esp_gattc_cb_t callback)
```

This function is called to register application callbacks with GATTC module.

**Parameters**

- `callback` - [in]: pointer to the application callback function.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_app_register (uint16_t app_id)
```

This function is called to register application callbacks with GATTC module.

**Parameters**

- `app_id` - [in]: Application Identify (UUID), for different application

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_app_unregister (esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if)
```

This function is called to unregister an application from GATTC module.

**Parameters**


**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_open (esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda, esp_ble_addr_type_t remote_addr_type, bool is_direct)
```

Open a direct connection or add a background auto connection.

**Parameters**

- `remote_bda` - [in] remote device bluetooth device address.
- `remote_addr_type` - [in] remote device bluetooth device the address type.
- `is_direct` - [in] direct connection or background auto connection(by now, background auto connection is not supported).

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattcAux_open (esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda, esp_ble_addr_type_t remote_addr_type, bool is_direct)
```
**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_close**(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id)

Close the virtual connection to the GATT server. gattc may have multiple virtual GATT server connections when multiple app_id registered, this API only close one virtual GATT server connection. If there exist other virtual GATT server connections, it does not disconnect the physical connection. If you want to disconnect the physical connection directly, you can use esp_ble_gap_disconnect(esp_bd_addr_t remote_device).

**Parameters**
- conn_id - [in] connection ID to be closed.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_send_mtu_req**(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id)

Configure the MTU size in the GATT channel. This can be done only once per connection. Before using, use esp_ble_gatt_set_local_mtu() to configure the local MTU size.

**Parameters**
- conn_id - [in] connection ID.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_search_service**(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, esp_bt_uuid_t *filter_uuid)

This function is called to get service from local cache. This function report service search result by a callback event, and followed by a service search complete event.

**Parameters**
- conn_id - [in] connection ID.
- filter_uuid - [in] a UUID of the service application is interested in. If Null, discover for all services.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_service**(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, esp.bt.uuid_t *svc_uuid, esp.gattc.service_elem_t *result, uint16_t *count, uint16_t offset)

Find all the service with the given service uuid in the gattc cache, if the svc_uuid is NULL, find all the service. Note: It just get service from local cache, won’t get from remote devices. If want to get it from remote device, need to used the esp_ble_gatt_cache_refresh, then call esp_ble_gattc_get_service again.

**Parameters**
- conn_id - [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- svc_uuid - [in] the pointer to the service uuid.
- result - [out] The pointer to the service which has been found in the gattc cache.
- count - [in/out] input the number of service want to find, it will output the number of service has been found in the gattc cache with the given service uuid.
- offset - [in] Offset of the service position to get.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_all_char**(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t start_handle, uint16_t end_handle, esp.gattc.char_elem_t *result, uint16_t *count, uint16_t offset)

Submit Document Feedback
Find all the characteristic with the given service in the gattc cache Note: It just get characteristic from local cache, won’t get from remote devices.

**Parameters**
- **gattc_if** [in] Gatt client access interface.
- **conn_id** [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- **start_handle** [in] the attribute start handle.
- **end_handle** [in] the attribute end handle
- **result** [out] The pointer to the characteristic in the service.
- **count** [inout] input the number of characteristic want to find, it will output the number of characteristic has been found in the gattc cache with the given service.
- **offset** [in] Offset of the characteristic position to get.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_all_descr(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t char_handle, esp_gattc_descr_elem_t *result, uint16_t *count, uint16_t offset)
```

Find all the descriptor with the given characteristic in the gattc cache Note: It just get descriptor from local cache, won’t get from remote devices.

**Parameters**
- **gattc_if** [in] Gatt client access interface.
- **conn_id** [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- **char_handle** [in] the given characteristic handle
- **result** [out] The pointer to the descriptor in the characteristic.
- **count** [inout] input the number of descriptor want to find, it will output the number of descriptor has been found in the gattc cache with the given characteristic.
- **offset** [in] Offset of the descriptor position to get.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_char_by_uuid(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t start_handle, uint16_t end_handle, esp_bt_uuid_t char_uuid, esp_gattc_char_elem_t *result, uint16_t *count)
```

Find the characteristic with the given characteristic uuid in the gattc cache Note: It just get characteristic from local cache, won’t get from remote devices.

**Parameters**
- **gattc_if** [in] Gatt client access interface.
- **conn_id** [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- **start_handle** [in] the attribute start handle
- **end_handle** [in] the attribute end handle
- **char_uuid** [in] the characteristic uuid
- **result** [out] The pointer to the characteristic in the service.
- **count** [inout] input the number of characteristic want to find, it will output the number of characteristic has been found in the gattc cache with the given service.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_descr_by_uuid(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t start_handle, uint16_t end_handle, esp_bt_uuid_t char_uuid, esp_bt_uuid_t descr_uuid, esp_gattc_descr_elem_t *result, uint16_t *count)
```

Find the descriptor with the given characteristic uuid in the gattc cache Note: It just get descriptor from local cache, won’t get from remote devices.
cache, won’t get from remote devices.

**Parameters**
- `conn_id` - [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- `start_handle` - [in] the attribute start handle
- `end_handle` - [in] the attribute end handle
- `char_uuid` - [in] the characteristic uuid.
- `descr_uuid` - [in] the descriptor uuid.
- `result` - [out] The pointer to the descriptor in the given characteristic.
- `count` - [inout] input the number of descriptor want to find, it will output the number of descriptor has been found in the gattc cache with the given characteristic.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_descr_by_char_handle(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t char_handle, esp_bt_uuid_t descr_uuid, esp_gattc_descr_elem_t *result, uint16_t *count)
```

Find the descriptor with the given characteristic handle in the gattc cache Note: It just get descriptor from local cache, won’t get from remote devices.

**Parameters**
- `conn_id` - [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- `char_handle` - [in] the characteristic handle.
- `descr_uuid` - [in] the descriptor uuid.
- `result` - [out] The pointer to the descriptor in the given characteristic.
- `count` - [inout] input the number of descriptor want to find, it will output the number of descriptor has been found in the gattc cache with the given characteristic.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_include_service(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t start_handle, uint16_t end_handle, esp_bt_uuid_t *incl_uuid, esp_gattc_incl_svc_elem_t *result, uint16_t *count)
```

Find the include service with the given service handle in the gattc cache Note: It just get include service from local cache, won’t get from remote devices.

**Parameters**
- `conn_id` - [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- `start_handle` - [in] the attribute start handle
- `end_handle` - [in] the attribute end handle
- `incl_uuid` - [in] the include service uuid
- `result` - [out] The pointer to the include service in the given service.
- `count` - [inout] input the number of include service want to find, it will output the number of include service has been found in the gattc cache with the given service.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_attr_count(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, esp_gatt_db_attr_type_t type, uint16_t start_handle, uint16_t end_handle, uint16_t char_handle, uint16_t *count)
```
Find the attribute count with the given service or characteristic in the gattc cache.

**Parameters**
- `conn_id` - [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- `type` - [in] the attribute type.
- `start_handle` - [in] the attribute start handle, if the type is ESP_GATT_DB_DESCRIPTOR, this parameter should be ignore
- `end_handle` - [in] the attribute end handle, if the type is ESP_GATT_DB_DESCRIPTOR, this parameter should be ignore
- `char_handle` - [in] the characteristic handle, this parameter valid when the type is ESP_GATT_DB_DESCRIPTOR. If the type isn’t ESP_GATT_DB_DESCRIPTOR, this parameter should be ignore.
- `count` - [out] output the number of attribute has been found in the gattc cache with the given attribute type.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_gatt_status_t esp_ble_gattc_get_db(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t start_handle, uint16_t end_handle, esp_gattc_db_elem_t *db, uint16_t *count)
```

This function is called to get the GATT database. Note: It just get attribute data base from local cache, won’t get from remote devices.

**Parameters**
- `start_handle` - [in] the attribute start handle
- `end_handle` - [in] the attribute end handle
- `conn_id` - [in] connection ID which identify the server.
- `db` - [in] output parameter which will contain the GATT database copy. Caller is responsible for freeing it.
- `count` - [in] number of elements in database.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_read_char(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t handle, esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to read a service’s characteristics of the given characteristic handle.

**Parameters**
- `conn_id` - [in] : connection ID.
- `handle` - [in] : characteristic handle to read.
- `auth_req` - [in] : authenticate request type

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_read_by_type(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t start_handle, uint16_t end_handle, esp_by_uuid_t *uuid, esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to read a service’s characteristics of the given characteristic UUID.

**Parameters**
- `conn_id` - [in] : connection ID.
- `start_handle` - [in] : the attribute start handle.
- `end_handle` - [in] : the attribute end handle
- `uuid` - [in] : The UUID of attribute which will be read.
• **auth_req** [in]: authenticate request type

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: success
• other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_read_multiple(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, esp_gattc_multi_t *read_multi, esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to read multiple characteristic or characteristic descriptors.

**Parameters**

- **gattc_if** [in]: Gatt client access interface.
- **conn_id** [in]: connection ID.
- **read_multi** [in]: pointer to the read multiple parameter.
- **auth_req** [in]: authenticate request type

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_read_char_descr(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t handle, esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to read a characteristics descriptor.

**Parameters**

- **gattc_if** [in]: Gatt client access interface.
- **conn_id** [in]: connection ID.
- **handle** [in]: descriptor handle to read.
- **auth_req** [in]: authenticate request type

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_write_char(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t handle, uint16_t value_len, uint8_t *value, esp_gatt_write_type_t write_type, esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to write characteristic value.

**Parameters**

- **gattc_if** [in]: Gatt client access interface.
- **conn_id** [in]: connection ID.
- **handle** [in]: characteristic handle to write.
- **value_len** [in]: length of the value to be written.
- **value** [in]: the value to be written.
- **write_type** [in]: the type of attribute write operation.
- **auth_req** [in]: authentication request.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_write_char_descr(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t handle, uint16_t value_len, uint8_t *value, esp_gatt_write_type_t write_type, esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to write characteristic descriptor value.

**Parameters**

- **gattc_if** [in]: Gatt client access interface.
- **conn_id** [in]: connection ID.
- **handle** [in]: descriptor handle to write.
- **value_len** [in]: length of the value to be written.
- **value** [in]: the value to be written.
- **write_type** [in]: the type of attribute write operation.
- **auth_req** [in]: authentication request.
### Returns

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_prepare_write(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id, uint16_t handle,
uint16_t offset, uint16_t value_len, uint8_t* value,
esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to prepare write a characteristic value.

#### Parameters

- `conn_id` - [in]: connection ID.
- `handle` - [in]: characteristic handle to prepare write.
- `offset` - [in]: offset of the write value.
- `value_len` - [in] length of the value to be written.
- `value` - [in]: the value to be written.
- `auth_req` - [in]: authentication request.

### Returns

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_prepare_write_char_descr(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id,
uint16_t handle, uint16_t offset, uint16_t value_len, uint8_t* value,
esp_gatt_auth_req_t auth_req)
```

This function is called to prepare write a characteristic descriptor value.

#### Parameters

- `conn_id` - [in]: connection ID.
- `handle` - [in]: characteristic descriptor handle to prepare write.
- `offset` - [in]: offset of the write value.
- `value_len` - [in] length of the value to be written.
- `value` - [in]: the value to be written.
- `auth_req` - [in]: authentication request.

### Returns

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_execute_write(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, uint16_t conn_id,
bool is_execute)
```

This function is called to execute write a prepare write sequence.

#### Parameters

- `conn_id` - [in]: connection ID.
- `is_execute` - [in]: execute or cancel.

### Returns

- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_register_for_notify(esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, esp_bd_addr_t server_bda,
uint16_t handle)
```

This function is called to register for notification of a service.

#### Parameters

- `server_bda` - [in]: target GATT server.
- `handle` - [in]: GATT characteristic handle.

### Returns

- ESP_OK: registration succeeds
- other: failed
**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_unregister_for_notify** (esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, esp_bd_addr_t server_bda, uint16_t handle)

This function is called to de-register for notification of a service.

**Parameters**
- `gattc_if` [in]: Gatt client access interface.
- `server_bda` [in]: target GATT server.
- `handle` [in]: GATT characteristic handle.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: unregister succeeds
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_cache_refresh** (esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda)

Refresh the server cache store in the gattc stack of the remote device. If the device is connected, this API will restart the discovery of service information of the remote device.

**Parameters**
- `remote_bda` [in]: remote device BD address.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_cache_assoc** (esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, esp_bd_addr_t src_addr, esp_bd_addr_t assoc_addr, bool is_assoc)

Add or delete the associated address with the source address. Note: The role of this API is mainly when the client side has stored a server-side database, when it needs to connect another device, but the device’s attribute database is the same as the server database stored on the client-side, calling this API can use the database that the device has stored used as the peer server database to reduce the attribute database search and discovery process and speed up the connection time. The associated address mains that device want to used the database has stored in the local cache. The source address mains that device want to share the database to the associated address device.

**Parameters**
- `gattc_if` [in]: Gatt client access interface.
- `src_addr` [in]: the source address which provide the attribute table.
- `assoc_addr` [in]: the associated device address which went to share the attribute table with the source address.
- `is_assoc` [in]: true add the associated device address, false remove the associated device address.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_cache_get_addr_list** (esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if)

Get the address list which has store the attribute table in the gattc cache. There will callback ESP_GATTC_GET_ADDR_LIST_EVT event when get address list complete.

**Parameters**
- `gattc_if` [in]: Gatt client access interface.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**esp_err_t esp_ble_gattc_cache_clean** (esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda)

Clean the service cache of this device in the gattc stack.

**Parameters**
- `remote_bda` [in]: remote device BD address.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- other: failed

**Unions**
union `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t`

#include <esp_gattc_api.h> Gatt client callback parameters union.

**Public Members**

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_reg_evt_param reg`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_REG_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_open_evt_param open`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_OPEN_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_close_evt_param close`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_CLOSE_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_cfg_mtu_evt_param cfg_mtu`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_CFG_MTU_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_search_cmplEvt_param search_cmpl`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_SEARCH_CMPL_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_search_resEvt_param search_res`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_SEARCH_RES_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_read_charEvt_param read`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_READ_CHAR_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_write_evt_param write`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_WRITE_DESCR_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_exec_cmplEvt_param exec_cmpl`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_EXEC_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_notify_evt_param notify`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_NOTIFY_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_srvc_chg_evt_param srcv_chg`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_SRVC_CHG_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_congest_evt_param congest`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_CONGEST_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_reg_for_notify_evt_param reg_for_notify`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_REG_FOR_NOTIFY_EVT

struct `esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_unreg_for_notify_evt_param unreg_for_notify`

Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_UNREG_FOR_NOTIFY_EVT


```c
struct esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_connect_evt_param connect
    Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_CONNECT_EVT

struct esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_disconnect_evt_param disconnect
    Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_DISCONNECT_EVT

struct esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_set_assoc_addr_cmp_evt_param set_assoc_cmp
    Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_SET_ASSOC_EVT

struct esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_get_addr_list_evt_param get_addr_list
    Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_GET_ADDR_LIST_EVT

struct esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_queue_full_evt_param queue_full
    Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_QUEUE_FULL_EVT

struct esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t::gattc_dis_srvc_cmpl_evt_param dis_srvc_cmpl
    Gatt client callback param of ESP_GATTC_DIS_SRVC_CMPL_EVT

struct gattc_cfg_mtu_evt_param
    #include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_CFG_MTU_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_gatt_status_t status
        Operation status

    uint16_t conn_id
        Connection id

    uint16_t mtu
        MTU size

struct gattc_close_evt_param
    #include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_CLOSE_EVT.

Public Members

    esp_gatt_status_t status
        Operation status

    uint16_t conn_id
        Connection id

    esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda
        Remote bluetooth device address
```
struct `gattc_congest_evt_param`

The reason of gatt connection close

Public Members

```c
uint16_t conn_id
    Connection id

bool congested
    Congested or not
```

struct `gattc_connect_evt_param`

Public Members

```c
uint16_t conn_id
    Connection id

uint8_t link_role
    Link role: master role = 0; slave role = 1

esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda
    Remote bluetooth device address

esp_gatt_conn_params_t conn_params
    current connection parameters
```

struct `gattc_dis_srvc_cmpl_evt_param`

Public Members

```c
esp_gatt_status_t status
    Operation status

uint16_t conn_id
    Connection id
```

struct `gattc_disconnect_evt_param`

```c
#include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_DISCONNECT_EVT.
```
Public Members

\texttt{esp\_gatt\_conn\_reason\_t reason}

disconnection reason

\texttt{uint16\_t conn\_id}
Connection id

\texttt{esp\_bd\_addr\_t remote\_bda}
Remote bluetooth device address

\texttt{struct gattc\_exec\_cmpl\_evt\_param}

\#include \texttt{<esp\_gattc\_api\_h> ESP\_GATTC\_EXEC\_EVT.}

Public Members

\texttt{esp\_gatt\_status\_t status}
Operation status

\texttt{uint16\_t conn\_id}
Connection id

\texttt{struct gattc\_get\_addr\_list\_evt\_param}

\#include \texttt{<esp\_gattc\_api\_h> ESP\_GATTC\_GET\_ADDR\_LIST\_EVT.}

Public Members

\texttt{esp\_gatt\_status\_t status}
Operation status

\texttt{uint8\_t num\_addr}
The number of address in the gattc cache address list

\texttt{esp\_bd\_addr\_t \*addr\_list}
The pointer to the address list which has been get from the gattc cache

\texttt{struct gattc\_notify\_evt\_param}

\#include \texttt{<esp\_gattc\_api\_h> ESP\_GATTC\_NOTIFY\_EVT.}

Public Members

\texttt{uint16\_t conn\_id}
Connection id

\texttt{esp\_bd\_addr\_t remote\_bda}
Remote bluetooth device address
TheCharacteristic or descriptor handle

Notify attribute value

Notify attribute value

True means notify, false means indicate

#include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_OPEN_EVT.

**Public Members**

Operation status

Connection id

Remote Bluetooth device address

MTU size

#include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_QUEUE_FULL_EVT.

**Public Members**

Operation status

Connection id

The GATT command queue is full or not

#include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_READ_CHAR_EVT, ESP_GATTC_READ_DESCR_EVT.
Public Members

\textit{esp\_gatt\_status\_t} \textbf{status}

Operation status

\texttt{uint16\_t} \textbf{conn\_id}

Connection id

\texttt{uint16\_t} \textbf{handle}

Characteristic handle

\texttt{uint8\_t *} \textbf{value}

Characteristic value

\texttt{uint16\_t} \textbf{value\_len}

Characteristic value length

\textbf{struct} \texttt{gattc\_reg\_evt\_param}

\#include \texttt{<esp\_gattc\_api.h>} ESP\_GATTC\_REG\__EVT.

Public Members

\textit{esp\_gatt\_status\_t} \textbf{status}

Operation status

\texttt{uint16\_t} \textbf{app\_id}

Application id which input in register API

\textbf{struct} \texttt{gattc\_reg\_for\_notify\_evt\_param}

\#include \texttt{<esp\_gattc\_api.h>} ESP\_GATTC\_REG\_FOR\_NOTIFY\__EVT.

Public Members

\textit{esp\_gatt\_status\_t} \textbf{status}

Operation status

\texttt{uint16\_t} \textbf{handle}

The characteristic or descriptor handle

\textbf{struct} \texttt{gattc\_search\_cmpl\_evt\_param}

\#include \texttt{<esp\_gattc\_api.h>} ESP\_GATTC\_SEARCH\_CMPL\__EVT.

Public Members

\textit{esp\_gatt\_status\_t} \textbf{status}

Operation status
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint16_t conn_id
    Connection id

esp_service_source_t searched_service_source
    The source of the service information

struct gattc_search_res_evt_param
    #include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_SEARCH_RES_EVT.

Public Members

uint16_t conn_id
    Connection id

uint16_t start_handle
    Service start handle

uint16_t end_handle
    Service end handle

esp_gatt_id_t srvc_id
    Service id, include service uuid and other information

bool is_primary
    True if this is the primary service

struct gattc_set_assoc_addr_cmp_evt_param
    #include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_SET_ASSOC_EVT.

Public Members

esp_gatt_status_t status
    Operation status

struct gattc_srvc_chg_evt_param
    #include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_SRVC_CHG_EVT.

Public Members

esp_bd_addr_t remote_bda
    Remote bluetooth device address

struct gattc_unreg_for_notify_evt_param
    #include <esp_gattc_api.h> ESP_GATTC_UNREG_FOR_NOTIFY_EVT.
Public Members

```c
esp_gatt_status_t status
```
Operation status

```c
uint16_t handle
```
The characteristic or descriptor handle

```c
gattc_write_evt_param
```

```
#include <esp_gattc_api.h>
```

ESP_GATTC_WRITE_CHAR_EVT, ESP_GATTC_PREP_WRITE_EVT, ESP_GATTC_WRITE_DESCR_EVT.

Public Members

```c
esp_gatt_status_t status
```
Operation status

```c
uint16_t conn_id
```
Connection id

```c
uint16_t handle
```
The Characteristic or descriptor handle

```c
uint16_t offset
```
The prepare write offset, this value is valid only when prepare write

Type Definitions

typedef void (*esp_gattc_cb_t)(esp_gattc_cb_event_t event, esp_gatt_if_t gattc_if, esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t *param)

GATT Client callback function type.

- **Param event**: Event type
- **Param gattc_if**: GATT client access interface, normally different gattc_if correspond to different profile
- **Param param**: Point to callback parameter, currently is union type

Enumerations

```c
enum esp_gattc_cb_event_t
```

GATT Client callback function events.

**Values:**

- **enumerator ESP_GATTC_REG_EVT**
  When GATT client is registered, the event comes

- **enumerator ESP_GATTC_UNREG_EVT**
  When GATT client is unregistered, the event comes
enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_OPEN\_EVT}
When GATT virtual connection is set up, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_READ\_CHAR\_EVT}
When GATT characteristic is read, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_WRITE\_CHAR\_EVT}
When GATT characteristic write operation completes, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_CLOSE\_EVT}
When GATT virtual connection is closed, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_SEARCH\_CMPL\_EVT}
When GATT service discovery is completed, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_SEARCH\_RES\_EVT}
When GATT service discovery result is got, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_READ\_DESCR\_EVT}
When GATT characteristic descriptor read completes, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_WRITE\_DESCR\_EVT}
When GATT characteristic descriptor write completes, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_NOTIFY\_EVT}
When GATT notification or indication arrives, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_PREP\_WRITE\_EVT}
When GATT prepare-write operation completes, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_EXEC\_EVT}
When write execution completes, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_ACL\_EVT}
When ACL connection is up, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_CANCELED\_OPEN\_EVT}
When GATT client ongoing connection is cancelled, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_SRVC\_CHG\_EVT}
When “service changed” occurs, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_ENC\_CMPL\_CB\_EVT}
When encryption procedure completes, the event comes

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_GATTC\_CFG\_MTU\_EVT}
When configuration of MTU completes, the event comes
enumerator **ESP_GATTC_ADV_DATA_EVT**  
When advertising of data, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_MULT_ADV_ENB_EVT**  
When multi-advertising is enabled, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_MULT_ADV_UPD_EVT**  
When multi-advertising parameters are updated, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_MULT_ADV_DATA_EVT**  
When multi-advertising data arrives, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_MULT_ADV_DIS_EVT**  
When multi-advertising is disabled, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_CONGEST_EVT**  
When GATT connection congestion comes, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_BTH_SCAN_ENB_EVT**  
When batch scan is enabled, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_BTH_SCAN_CFG_EVT**  
When batch scan storage is configured, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_BTH_SCAN_RD_EVT**  
When Batch scan read event is reported, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_BTH_SCAN_THR_EVT**  
When Batch scan threshold is set, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_BTH_SCAN_PARAM_EVT**  
When Batch scan parameters are set, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_BTH_SCAN_DIS_EVT**  
When Batch scan is disabled, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_SCAN_FLT_CFG_EVT**  
When Scan filter configuration completes, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_SCAN_FLT_PARAM_EVT**  
When Scan filter parameters are set, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_SCAN_FLT_STATUS_EVT**  
When Scan filter status is reported, the event comes

denumerator **ESP_GATTC_ADV_VSC_EVT**  
When advertising vendor spec content event is reported, the event comes
enumerator **ESP_GATTC_REG_FOR_NOTIFY_EVT**  
When register for notification of a service completes, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_UNREG_FOR_NOTIFY_EVT**  
When unregister for notification of a service completes, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_CONNECT_EVT**  
When the ble physical connection is set up, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_DISCONNECT_EVT**  
When the ble physical connection disconnected, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_READ_MULTIPLE_EVT**  
When the ble characteristic or descriptor multiple complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_QUEUE_FULL_EVT**  
When the gattc command queue full, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_SET_ASSOC_EVT**  
When the ble gattc set the associated address complete, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_GET_ADDR_LIST_EVT**  
When the ble get gattc address list in cache finish, the event comes

enumerator **ESP_GATTC_DIS_SRVC_CMPL_EVT**  
When the ble discover service complete, the event comes

**BLUFI API**

**Overview**  BLUFI is a profile based GATT to config ESP32 WIFI to connect/disconnect AP or setup a softap and etc. Use should concern these things:

1. The event sent from profile. Then you need to do something as the event indicate.
2. Security reference. You can write your own Security functions such as symmetrical encryption/decryption and checksum functions. Even you can define the “Key Exchange/Negotiation” procedure.

**Application Example**  Check bluetooth folder in ESP-IDF examples, which contains the following application:

- This is the BLUFI demo. This demo can set ESP32’s wifi to softap/station/softap&station mode and config wifi connections - bluetooth/blufi

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/bt/common/api/include/api/esp_blufi_api.h
Functions

`esp_err_t esp_blufi_register_callbacks (esp_blufi_callbacks_t *callbacks)`
This function is called to receive blufi callback event.

Parameters `callbacks` [in] callback functions

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

`esp_err_t esp_blufi_profile_init (void)`
This function is called to initialize blufi_profile.

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

`esp_err_t esp_blufi_profile_deinit (void)`
This function is called to de-initialize blufi_profile.

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

`esp_err_t esp_blufi_send_wifi_conn_report (wifi_mode_t opmode, esp_blufi_sta_conn_state_t sta_conn_state, uint8_t softap_conn_num, esp_blufi_extra_info_t *extra_info)`
This function is called to send wifi connection report.

Parameters
- `opmode` : wifi opmode
- `sta_conn_state` : station is already in connection or not
- `softap_conn_num` : softap connection number
- `extra_info` : extra information, such as sta_ssid, softap_ssid and etc.

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

`esp_err_t esp_blufi_send_wifi_list (uint16_t apCount, esp_blufi_ap_record_t *list)`
This function is called to send wifi list.

Parameters
- `apCount` : wifi list count
- `list` : wifi list

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

`uint16_t esp_blufi_get_version (void)`
Get BLUFI profile version.

Returns Most 8bit significant is Great version, Least 8bit is Sub version

`esp_err_t esp_blufi_send_error_info (esp_blufi_error_state_t state)`
This function is called to send blufi error information.

Parameters `state` : error state

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

`esp_err_t esp_blufi_send_custom_data (uint8_t *data, uint32_t data_len)`
This function is called to custom data.

Parameters
- `data` : custom data value
- `data_len` : the length of custom data

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

Unions

union esp_blufi_cb_param_t

#include <esp_blufi_api.h> BLUFI callback parameters union.
**Public Members**

```c
struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_init_finish_evt_param init_finish
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_INIT_FINISH

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_deinit_finish_evt_param deinit_finish
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_DEINIT_FINISH

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_set_wifi_mode_evt_param wifi_mode
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_INIT_FINISH

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_connect_evt_param connect
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_CONNECT

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_disconnect_evt_param disconnect
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_DISCONNECT

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_sta_bssid_evt_param sta_bssid
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_BSSID

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_sta_ssid_evt_param sta_ssid
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_SSID

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_softap_ssid_evt_param softap_ssid
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_SSID

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_softap_passwd_evt_param softap_passwd
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_PASSWD

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_softap_max_conn_num_evt_param softap_max_conn_num
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_MAX_CONN_NUM

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_softap_auth_mode_evt_param softap_auth_mode
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_AUTH_MODE

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_softap_channel_evt_param softap_channel
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_CHANNEL

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_username_evt_param username
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_USERNAME

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_ca_evt_param ca
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CA_CERT

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_client_cert_evt_param client_cert
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CLIENT_CERT
```
struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_server_cert_evt_param server_cert
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SERVER_CERT

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_client_pkey_evt_param client_pkey
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CLIENT_PRIV_KEY

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_server_pkey_evt_param server_pkey
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SERVER_PRIV_KEY

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_get_error_evt_param report_error
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_REPORT_ERROR

struct esp_blufi_cb_param_t::blufi_recv_custom_data_evt_param custom_data
    Blufi callback param of ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CUSTOM_DATA

struct blufi_connect_evt_param
    #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_CONNECT.

**Public Members**

* esp_blufi_bd_addr_t remote_bda
  Blufi Remote bluetooth device address

* uint8_t server_if
  server interface

* uint16_t conn_id
  Connection id

struct blufi_deinit_finish_evt_param
    #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_DEINIT_FINISH.

**Public Members**

* esp_blufi_deinit_state_t state
  De-initial status

struct blufi_disconnect_evt_param
    #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_DISCONNECT.

**Public Members**

* esp_blufi_bd_addr_t remote_bda
  Blufi Remote bluetooth device address

struct blufi_get_error_evt_param
    #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_REPORT_ERROR.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```c
esp_blufi_error_state_t state
```
Blufi error state

```c
struct blufi_init_finish_evt_param
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_INIT_FINISH.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_blufi_init_state_t state
```
Initial status

```c
struct blufi_recv_ca_evt_param
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CA_CERT.
```

Public Members

```c
uint8_t* cert
```
CA certificate point

```c
int cert_len
```
CA certificate length

```c
struct blufi_recv_client_cert_evt_param
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CLIENT_CERT
```

Public Members

```c
uint8_t* cert
```
Client certificate point

```c
int cert_len
```
Client certificate length

```c
struct blufi_recv_client_pkey_evt_param
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CLIENT_PRIV_KEY
```

Public Members

```c
uint8_t* pkey
```
Client Private Keypoint, if Client certificate not contain Key

```c
int pkey_len
```
Client Private key length
struct `blufi_recv_custom_data_evt_param`

```c
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CUSTOM_DATA.
```

**Public Members**

- uint8_t *`data`
  - Custom data

- uint32_t `data_len`
  - Custom data Length

struct `blufi_recv_server_cert_evt_param`

```c
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SERVER_CERT
```

**Public Members**

- uint8_t *`cert`
  - Client certificate point

- int `cert_len`
  - Client certificate length

struct `blufi_recv_server_pkey_evt_param`

```c
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SERVER_PRIV_KEY
```

**Public Members**

- uint8_t *`pkey`
  - Client Private Key point, if Client certificate not contain Key

- int `pkey_len`
  - Client Private key length

struct `blufi_recv_softap_auth_mode_evt_param`

```c
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_AUTH_MODE.
```

**Public Members**

- wifi_auth_mode_t `auth_mode`
  - Authentication mode

struct `blufi_recv_softap_channel_evt_param`

```c
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_CHANNEL.
```
Public Members

uint8_t channel
   Authentication mode

struct blufi_recv_softap_max_conn_num_evt_param
   #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_MAX_CONN_NUM.

Public Members

int max_conn_num
   SSID

struct blufi_recv_softap_passwd_evt_param
   #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_PASSWD.

Public Members

uint8_t *passwd
   Password

int passwd_len
   Password Length

struct blufi_recv_softap_ssid_evt_param
   #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_SSID.

Public Members

uint8_t *ssid
   SSID

int ssid_len
   SSID length

struct blufi_recv_sta_bssid_evt_param
   #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_BSSID.

Public Members

uint8_t bssid[6]
   BSSID

struct blufi_recv_sta_passwd_evt_param
   #include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_PASSWD.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```c
uint8_t* passwd
Password

int passwd_len
Password Length
```

```c
struct blufi_recv_sta_ssid_evt_param
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_SSID.
```

Public Members

```c
uint8_t* ssid
SSID

int ssid_len
SSID length
```

```c
struct blufi_recv_username_evt_param
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_USERNAME.
```

Public Members

```c
uint8_t* name
Username point

int name_len
Username length
```

```c
struct blufi_set_wifi_mode_evt_param
#include <esp_blufi_api.h> ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_SET_WIFI_MODE.
```

Public Members

```c
wifi_mode_t op_mode
Wifi operation mode
```

Structures

```c
struct esp_blufi_extra_info_t
BLUFI extra information structure.
```
Public Members

uint8_t *sta_bssid[6]
BSSID of station interface

bool sta_bssid_set
is BSSID of station interface set

uint8_t *sta_ssid
SSID of station interface

int sta_ssid_len
length of SSID of station interface

uint8_t *sta_passwd
password of station interface

int sta_passwd_len
length of password of station interface

uint8_t *softap_ssid
SSID of softap interface

int softap_ssid_len
length of SSID of softap interface

uint8_t *softap_passwd
password of station interface

int softap_passwd_len
length of password of station interface

uint8_t softap_authmode
authentication mode of softap interface

bool softap_authmode_set
is authentication mode of softap interface set

uint8_t softap_max_conn_num
max connection number of softap interface

bool softap_max_conn_num_set
is max connection number of softap interface set

uint8_t softap_channel
channel of softap interface

bool softap_channel_set
is channel of softap interface set
struct `esp_blufi_ap_record_t`
   Description of an WiFi AP.

   **Public Members**

   `uint8_t ssid[33]`
   SSID of AP

   `int8_t rssi`
   signal strength of AP

struct `esp_blufi_callbacks_t`
   BLUFI callback functions type.

   **Public Members**

   `esp_blufi_event_cb_t event_cb`
   BLUFI event callback

   `esp_blufi_negotiate_data_handler_t negotiate_data_handler`
   BLUFI negotiate data function for negotiate share key

   `esp_blufi_encrypt_func_t encrypt_func`
   BLUFI encrypt data function with share key generated by negotiate_data_handler

   `esp_blufi_decrypt_func_t decrypt_func`
   BLUFI decrypt data function with share key generated by negotiate_data_handler

   `esp_blufi_checksum_func_t checksum_func`
   BLUFI check sum function (FCS)

**Macros**

`ESP_BLUFI_BD_ADDR_LEN`
   Bluetooth address length.

**Type Definitions**

typedef `uint8_t esp_blufi_bd_addr_t[ESP_BLUFI_BD_ADDR_LEN]`
   Bluetooth device address.

typedef void (*`esp_blufi_event_cb_t`(esp_blufi_cb_event_t event, esp_blufi_cb_param_t *param))
   BLUFI event callback function type.

   `Param event` : Event type
   `Param param` : Point to callback parameter, currently is union type
typedef void (*esp_blufi_negotiate_data_handler_t)(uint8_t*data, int len, uint8_t**output_data, int *output_len, bool *need_free)

BLUFI negotiate data handler.

Param data : data from phone
Param len : length of data from phone
Param output_data : data want to send to phone
Param output_len : length of data want to send to phone
Param need_free : output reporting if memory needs to be freed or not *

typedef int (*esp_blufi_encrypt_func_t)(uint8_t iv8, uint8_t *crypt_data, int crypt_len)

BLUFI encrypt the data after negotiate a share key.

Param iv8 : initial vector(8bit), normally, blufi core will input packet sequence number
Param crypt_data : plain text and encrypted data, the encrypt function must support autochthonous encrypt
Param crypt_len : length of plain text
Return Nonnegative number is encrypted length, if error, return negative number;

typedef int (*esp_blufi_decrypt_func_t)(uint8_t iv8, uint8_t *crypt_data, int crypt_len)

BLUFI decrypt the data after negotiate a share key.

Param iv8 : initial vector(8bit), normally, blufi core will input packet sequence number
Param crypt_data : encrypted data and plain text, the encrypt function must support autochthonous decrypt
Param crypt_len : length of encrypted text
Return Nonnegative number is decrypted length, if error, return negative number;

typedef uint16_t (*esp_blufi_checksum_func_t)(uint8_t iv8, uint8_t *data, int len)

BLUFI checksum.

Param iv8 : initial vector(8bit), normally, blufi core will input packet sequence number
Param data : data need to checksum
Param len : length of data

Enumerations

enum esp_blufi_cb_event_t

Values:

enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_INIT_FINISH
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_DEINIT_FINISH
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_SET_WIFI_OPMODE
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_BLE_CONNECT
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_BLE_DISCONNECT
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_REQ_CONNECT_TO_AP
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_REQ_DISCONNECT_FROM_AP
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_GET_WIFI_STATUS
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_DEAUTHENTICATE_STA
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_BSSID
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_SSID
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_STA_PASSWD
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_SSID
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_PASSWD
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_MAX_CONN_NUM
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_AUTH_MODE
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SOFTAP_CHANNEL
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_USERNAME
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CA_CERT
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CLIENT_CERT
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SERVER_CERT
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CLIENT_PRIV_KEY
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SERVER_PRIV_KEY
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_SLAVE_DISCONNECT_BLE
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_GET_WIFI_LIST
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_REPORT_ERROR
enumerator ESP_BLUFI_EVENT_RECV_CUSTOM_DATA

enum esp_blufi_sta_conn_state_t
    BLUFI config status.
    Values:

enumerator ESP_BLUFI_STA_CONN_SUCCESS
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_STA_CONN_FAIL**

enum **esp_blufi_init_state_t**

BLUFI init status.

*Values:*

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_INIT_OK**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_INIT_FAILED**

enum **esp_blufi_deinit_state_t**

BLUFI deinit status.

*Values:*

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_DEINIT_OK**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_DEINIT_FAILED**

enum **esp_blufi_error_state_t**

*Values:*

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_SEQUENCE_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_CHECKSUM_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_DECRYPT_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_ENCRYPT_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_INIT_SECURITY_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_DH_MALLOC_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_DH_PARAM_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_READ_PARAM_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_MAKE_PUBLIC_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_DATA_FORMAT_ERROR**

enumerator **ESP_BLUFI_CALC_MD5_ERROR**
2.3.3 Controller && VHCI

Application Example

Check `bluetooth/hci` folder in ESP-IDF examples, which contains the following application:

- This is a BLE advertising demo with virtual HCI interface. Send `reset/ADV_PARAM/ADV_DATA/ADV_ENABLE` HCI command for BLE advertising. *bluetooth/hci/controller_vhci_ble_adv*

API Reference

Header File

- `components/bt/include/esp32/include/esp_bt.h`

Functions

**esp_err_t esp_ble_tx_power_set** *(esp_ble_power_type_t power_type, esp_power_level_t power_level)*

Set BLE TX power. Connection Tx power should only be set after connection created.

- **Parameters**
  - `power_type` - The type of which tx power, could set Advertising/Connection/Default and etc
  - `power_level` - Power level(index) corresponding to absolute value(dbm)
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK - success, other - failed

**esp_power_level_t esp_ble_tx_power_get** *(esp_ble_power_type_t power_type)*

Get BLE TX power. Connection Tx power should only be get after connection created.

- **Parameters**
  - `power_type` - The type of which tx power, could set Advertising/Connection/Default and etc
- **Returns**
  - >=0 - Power level, <0 - Invalid

**esp_err_t esp_bredr_tx_power_set** *(esp_power_level_t min_power_level, esp_power_level_t max_power_level)*

Set BR/EDR TX power. BR/EDR power control will use the power in range of minimum value and maximum value. The power level will effect the global BR/EDR TX power, such inquire, page, connection and so on. Please call the function after esp_bt_controller_enable and before any function which cause RF do TX. So you can call the function before doing discovery, profile init and so on. For example, if you want BR/EDR use the new TX power to do inquire, you should call this function before inquire. Another word, If call this function when BR/EDR is in inquire(ING), please do inquire again after call this function. Default minimum power level is ESP_PWR_LVL_N0, and maximum power level is ESP_PWR_LVL_P3.

- **Parameters**
  - `min_power_level` - The minimum power level
  - `max_power_level` - The maximum power level
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK - success, other - failed

**esp_err_t esp_bredr_tx_power_get** *(esp_power_level_t *min_power_level, esp_power_level_t *max_power_level)*

Get BR/EDR TX power. If the argument is not NULL, then store the corresponding value.

- **Parameters**
  - `min_power_level` - The minimum power level
  - `max_power_level` - The maximum power level
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK - success, other - failed

**esp_err_t esp_bredr_sco_datapath_set** *(esp_sco_data_path_t data_path)*

Set default SCO data path. Should be called after controller is enabled, and before (e)SCO link is established.

- **Parameters**
  - `data_path` - SCO data path
Chapter 2. API Reference

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

*esp_err_t esp_bt_controller_init*(esp_bt_controller_config_t *cfg)

Initialize BT controller to allocate task and other resource. This function should be called only once, before any other BT functions are called.

Parameters

- **cfg**: Initial configuration of BT controller. Different from previous version, there's a mode and some connection configuration in "cfg" to configure controller work mode and allocate the resource which is needed.

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

*esp_err_t esp_bt_controller_deinit*(void)

De-initialize BT controller to free resource and delete task. You should stop advertising and scanning, as well as disconnect all existing connections before de-initializing BT controller.

This function should be called only once, after any other BT functions are called.

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

*esp_err_t esp_bt_controller_enable*(esp_bt_mode_t mode)

Enable BT controller. Due to a known issue, you cannot call esp_bt_controller_enable() a second time to change the controller mode dynamically. To change controller mode, call esp_bt_controller_disable() and then call esp_bt_controller_enable() with the new mode.

Parameters

- **mode**: the mode (BLE/BT/BTDM) to enable. For compatible of API, retain this argument. This mode must be equal as the mode in "cfg" of esp_bt_controller_init().

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

*esp_err_t esp_bt_controller_disable*(void)

Disable BT controller.

Returns ESP_OK - success, other - failed

*esp_err_t esp_bt_controller_get_status*(void)

Get BT controller is initialised/de-initialised/enabled/disabled.

Returns status value

bool esp_vhci_host_check_send_available*(void)

esp_vhci_host_check_send_available used for check actively if the host can send packet to controller or not.

Returns true for ready to send, false means cannot send packet

void esp_vhci_host_send_packet*(uint8_t *data, uint16_t len)

esp_vhci_host_send_packet host send packet to controller

Should not call this function from within a critical section or when the scheduler is suspended.

Parameters

- **data**: the packet point
- **len**: the packet length

*esp_err_t esp_vhci_host_register_callback*(const esp_vhci_host_callback_t *callback)

esp_vhci_host_register_callback register the vhci reference callback struct defined by vhci_host_callback structure.

Parameters

- **callback**: esp_vhci_host_callback type variable

Returns ESP_OK - success, ESP_FAIL - failed

*esp_err_t esp_bt_controller_mem_release*(esp_bt_mode_t mode)

esp_bt_controller_mem_release release the controller memory as per the mode

This function releases the BSS, data and other sections of the controller to heap. The total size is about 70k bytes.

esp_bt_controller_mem_release(mode) should be called only before esp_bt_controller_init() or after esp_bt_controller_deinit().
Note that once BT controller memory is released, the process cannot be reversed. It means you cannot use the bluetooth mode which you have released by this function.

If your firmware will later upgrade the Bluetooth controller mode (BLE -> BT Classic or disabled -> enabled) then do not call this function.

If the app calls esp_bt_controller_enable(ESP_BT_MODE_BLE) to use BLE only then it is safe to call esp_bt_controller_mem_release(ESP_BT_MODE_CLASSIC_BT) at initialization time to free unused BT Classic memory.

If the mode is ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM, then it may be useful to call API esp_bt_mem_release(ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM) instead, which internally calls esp_bt_controller_mem_release(ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM) and additionally releases the BSS and data consumed by the BT/BLE host stack to heap. For more details about usage please refer to the documentation of esp_bt_mem_release() function

### Parameters
mode - the mode want to release memory

### Returns
ESP_OK - success, other - failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_bt_mem_release(esp_bt_mode_t mode)
```

esp_bt_mem_release release controller memory and BSS and data section of the BT/BLE host stack as per the mode

This function first releases controller memory by internally calling esp_bt_controller_mem_release(). Additionally, if the mode is set to ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM, it also releases the BSS and data consumed by the BT/BLE host stack to heap

Note that once BT memory is released, the process cannot be reversed. It means you cannot use the bluetooth mode which you have released by this function.

If your firmware will later upgrade the Bluetooth controller mode (BLE -> BT Classic or disabled -> enabled) then do not call this function.

If you never intend to use bluetooth in a current boot-up cycle, you can call esp_bt_mem_release(ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM) before esp_bt_controller_init or after esp_bt_controller_deinit.

For example, if a user only uses bluetooth for setting the WiFi configuration, and does not use bluetooth in the rest of the product operation” . In such cases, after receiving the WiFi configuration, you can disable/deinit bluetooth and release its memory. Below is the sequence of APIs to be called for such scenarios:

```c
esp_bluedroid_disable();
esp_bluedroid_deinit();
esp_bt_controller_disable();
esp_bt_controller_deinit();
esp_bt_mem_release(ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM);
```

**Note:** In case of NimBLE host, to release BSS and data memory to heap, the mode needs to be set to ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM as controller is dual mode.

```c
esp_err_t esp_bt_sleep_enable(esp_bt_mode_t mode)
```

enable bluetooth to enter modem sleep

Note that this function shall not be invoked before esp_bt_controller_enable()

There are currently two options for bluetooth modem sleep, one is ORIG mode, and another is EVED Mode. EVED Mode is intended for BLE only.

For ORIG mode: Bluetooth modem sleep is enabled in controller start up by default if CONFIG_CTRL_BTDM_MODEM_SLEEP is set and “ORIG mode” is selected. In ORIG modem sleep mode,
bluetooth controller will switch off some components and pause to work every now and then, if there is no
event to process; and wakeup according to the scheduled interval and resume the work. It can also wakeup
earlier upon external request using function “esp_bt_controller_wakeup_request”.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_bt_sleep_disable (void)
```

disable bluetooth modem sleep

Note that this function shall not be invoked before esp_bt_controller_enable()

If esp_bt_sleep_disable() is called, bluetooth controller will not be allowed to enter modem sleep;

If ORIG modem sleep mode is in use, if this function is called, bluetooth controller may not immediately wake
up if it is dormant then. In this case, esp_bt_controller_wakeup_request() can be used to shorten the time for
wakeup.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_scan_duplicate_list_flush (void)
```

Manually clear scan duplicate list.

Note that scan duplicate list will be automatically cleared when the maximum amount of device in the filter is
reached the amount of device in the filter can be configured in menuconfig.

**Note:** This function name is incorrectly spelled, it will be fixed in release 5.x version.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : success
- other : failed

```c
void esp_wifi_bt_power_domain_on (void)
```

bt Wi-Fi power domain power on

```c
void esp_wifi_bt_power_domain_off (void)
```

bt Wi-Fi power domain power off

**Structures**

```c
struct esp_bt_controller_config_t
```

Controller config options, depend on config mask. Config mask indicate which functions enabled, this means
some options or parameters of some functions enabled by config mask.

**Public Members**

```c
tuint16_t controller_task_stack_size
```

Bluetooth controller task stack size

```c
tuint8_t controller_task_prio
```

Bluetooth controller task priority
uint8_t hci_uart_no
   If use UART1/2 as HCI IO interface, indicate UART number

uint32_t hci_uart_baudrate
   If use UART1/2 as HCI IO interface, indicate UART baudrate

uint8_t scan_duplicate_mode
   scan duplicate mode

uint8_t scan_duplicate_type
   scan duplicate type

uint16_t normal_adv_size
   Normal adv size for scan duplicate

uint16_t mesh_adv_size
   Mesh adv size for scan duplicate

uint16_t send_adv_reserved_size
   Controller minimum memory value

uint32_t controller_debug_flag
   Controller debug log flag

uint8_t mode
   Controller mode: BR/EDR, BLE or Dual Mode

uint8_t ble_max_conn
   BLE maximum connection numbers

uint8_t bt_max_acl_conn
   BR/EDR maximum ACL connection numbers

uint8_t bt_sco_datapath
   SCO data path, i.e. HCI or PCM module

bool auto_latency
   BLE auto latency, used to enhance classic BT performance

bool bt_legacy_auth_vs_evt
   BR/EDR Legacy auth complete event required to protect from BIAS attack

uint8_t bt_max_sync_conn
   BR/EDR maximum ACL connection numbers. Effective in menuconfig

uint8_t ble_sca
   BLE low power crystal accuracy index
Chapter 2. API Reference

#include "esp_bt.h"

uint8_t pcm_role
    PCM role (master & slave)

uint8_t pcm_polar
    PCM polar trig (falling clk edge & rising clk edge)

bool hli
    Using high level interrupt or not

uint32_t magic
    Magic number

struct esp_vhci_host_callback
    esp_vhci_host_callback used for vhci call host function to notify what host need to do

Public Members

void (*notify_host_send_available)(void)
    callback used to notify that the host can send packet to controller

int (*notify_host_recv)(uint8_t*data, uint16_t len)
    callback used to notify that the controller has a packet to send to the host

Macros

ESP_BT_CONTROLLER_CONFIG_MAGIC_VAL
BT_CONTROLLER_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT()

Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_vhci_host_callback esp_vhci_host_callback_t
    esp_vhci_host_callback used for vhci call host function to notify what host need to do

Enumerations

defined esp_bt_mode_t
    Bluetooth mode for controller enable/disable.
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_BT_MODE_IDLE
        Bluetooth is not running

    enumerator ESP_BT_MODE_BLE
        Run BLE mode

    enumerator ESP_BT_MODE_CLASSIC_BT
        Run Classic BT mode
enumerator **ESP_BT_MODE_BTDM**

Run dual mode

eNum [anonymous]

BLE sleep clock accuracy (SCA), values for ble_sca field in `esp_bt_controller_config_t`, currently only ESP_BLE_SCA_500PPM and ESP_BLE_SCA_250PPM are supported.

**Values:**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_500PPM**

BLE SCA at 500ppm

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_250PPM**

BLE SCA at 250ppm

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_150PPM**

BLE SCA at 150ppm

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_100PPM**

BLE SCA at 100ppm

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_75PPM**

BLE SCA at 75ppm

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_50PPM**

BLE SCA at 50ppm

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_30PPM**

BLE SCA at 30ppm

enumerator **ESP_BLE_SCA_20PPM**

BLE SCA at 20ppm

eNum **esp_bt_controller_status_t**

Bluetooth controller enable/disable/initialised/de-initialised status.

**Values:**

enumerator **ESP_BT_CONTROLLER_STATUS_IDLE**

enumerator **ESP_BT_CONTROLLER_STATUS_INITED**

enumerator **ESP_BT_CONTROLLER_STATUS_ENABLED**

enumerator **ESP_BT_CONTROLLER_STATUS_NUM**

eNum **esp_ble_power_type_t**

BLE tx power type ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL0-8: for each connection, and only be set after connection completed. when disconnect, the correspond TX power is not effected. ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_ADV : for advertising/scan response. ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_SCAN : for scan. ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_DEFAULT : if each connection’s TX power is not set, it will use this default value.
if neither in scan mode nor in adv mode, it will use this default value. If none of power type is set, system will use ESP_PWR_LVL_P3 as default for ADV/SCAN/CONN0-9.

Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL0
   For connection handle 0

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL1
   For connection handle 1

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL2
   For connection handle 2

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL3
   For connection handle 3

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL4
   For connection handle 4

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL5
   For connection handle 5

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL6
   For connection handle 6

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL7
   For connection handle 7

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_CONN_HDL8
   For connection handle 8

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_ADV
   For advertising

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_SCAN
   For scan

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_DEFAULT
   For default, if not set other, it will use default value

enumerator ESP_BLE_PWR_TYPE_NUM
   TYPE numbers

enum esp_power_level_t
   Bluetooth TX power level(index), it’s just a index corresponding to power(dbm).

Values:

enumerator ESP_PWR_LVL_N12
   Corresponding to -12dbm
enumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N9**  
Corresponding to -9dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N6**  
Corresponding to -6dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N3**  
Corresponding to -3dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N0**  
Corresponding to 0dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_P3**  
Corresponding to +3dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_P6**  
Corresponding to +6dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_P9**  
Corresponding to +9dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N14**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to -14dbm will actually result to -12dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N11**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to -11dbm will actually result to -9dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N8**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to -8dbm will actually result to -6dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N5**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to -5dbm will actually result to -3dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_N2**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to -2dbm will actually result to 0dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_P1**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to +1dbm will actually result to +3dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_P4**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to +4dbm will actually result to +6dbm

denumerator **ESP_PWR_LVL_P7**  
Backward compatibility! Setting to +7dbm will actually result to +9dbm

enum **esp_sco_data_path_t**  
Bluetooth audio data transport path.

*Values:*
2.3.4 ESP-BLE-MESH

With various features of ESP-BLE-MESH, users can create a managed flooding mesh network for several scenarios, such as lighting, sensor and etc.

For an ESP32 to join and work on an ESP-BLE-MESH network, it must be provisioned firstly. By provisioning, the ESP32, as an unprovisioned device, will join the ESP-BLE-MESH network and become an ESP-BLE-MESH node, communicating with other nodes within or beyond the radio range.

Apart from ESP-BLE-MESH nodes, inside ESP-BLE-MESH network, there is also ESP32 that works as ESP-BLE-MESH Provisioner, which could provision unprovisioned devices into ESP-BLE-MESH nodes and configure the nodes with various features.

For information how to start using ESP32 and ESP-BLE-MESH, please see the Section Getting Started with ESP-BLE-MESH. If you are interested in information on ESP-BLE-MESH architecture, including some details of software implementation, please see Section ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture.

Application Examples and Demos

Please refer to Sections ESP-BLE-MESH Examples and ESP-BLE-MESH Demo Videos.

API Reference

ESP-BLE-MESH APIs are divided into the following parts:

- ESP-BLE-MESH Definitions
- ESP-BLE-MESH Core API Reference
- ESP-BLE-MESH Models API Reference

ESP-BLE-MESH Definitions

This section contains only one header file, which lists the following items of ESP-BLE-MESH.

- ID of all the models and related message opcodes
- Structs of model, element and Composition Data
- Structs of used by ESP-BLE-MESH Node/Provisioner for provisioning
- Structs used to transmit/receive messages
- Event types and related event parameters

Header File

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/esp_ble_mesh defs.h

Unions

union esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t

#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> BLE Mesh Node/Provisioner callback parameters union.
Public Members

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_prov_register_comp_param prov_register_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_REGISTER_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_set_unprov_dev_name_comp_param
    node_set_unprov_dev_name_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_SET_UNPROV_DEV_NAME_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_enable_comp_param
    node_prov_enable_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_ENABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_disable_comp_param
    node_prov_disable_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_DISABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_link_open_evt_param
    node_prov_link_open
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_LINK_OPEN_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_link_close_evt_param
    node_prov_link_close
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_LINK_CLOSE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_output_num_evt_param
    node_prov_output_num
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_OUTPUT_NUMBER_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_output_str_evt_param
    node_prov_output_str
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_OUTPUT_STRING_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_input_evt_param
    node_prov_input
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provision_complete_evt_param
    node_prov_complete
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provision_reset_param
    node_prov_reset
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_RESET_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_set_oob_pub_key_comp_param
    node_prov_set_oob_pub_key_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_SET_OOB_PUB_KEY_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_input_num_comp_param
    node_prov_input_num_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_NUM_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_input_str_comp_param
    node_prov_input_str_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_STR_COMP_EVT
struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_identity_enable_comp_param
define node_proxy_identity_enable_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_IDENTITY_ENABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_gatt_enable_comp_param
define node_proxy_gatt_enable_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_GATT_ENABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_gatt_disable_comp_param
define node_proxy_gatt_disable_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_GATT_DISABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_node_add_local_net_key_comp_param
define node_add_net_key_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_ADD_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_node_add_local_app_key_comp_param
define node_add_app_key_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_ADD_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_node_bind_local_mod_app_comp_param
define node_bind_app_key_to_model_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_BIND_APP_KEY_TO_MODEL_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_recv_unprov_adv_pkt_param
define provisioner_recv_unprov_adv_pkt
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_UNPROV_ADV_PKT_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_enable_comp_param
define provisioner_prov_enable_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_ENABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_disable_comp_param
define provisioner_prov_disable_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_DISABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_link_open_evt_param
define provisioner_prov_link_open
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_LINK_OPEN_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_read_oob_pub_key_evt_param
define provisioner_prov_read_oob_pub_key
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_READ_OOB_PUB_KEY_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_input_evt_param
define provisioner_prov_input
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_output_evt_param
define provisioner_prov_output
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_OUTPUT_EVT
struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_link_close_evt_param
provisioner_prov_link_close
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_LINK_CLOSE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_comp_param
provisioner_prov_complete
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_add_unprov_dev_comp_param
provisioner_add_unprov_dev_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_UNPROV_DEV_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_dev_with_addr_comp_param
provisioner_prov_dev_with_addr_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_DEV_WITH_ADDR_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_dev_comp_param
provisioner_delete_dev_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_DEV_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_set_dev_uuid_match_comp_param
provisioner_set_dev_uuid_match_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_DEV_UUID.Match.COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_set_prov_data_info_comp_param
provisioner_set_prov_data_info_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_PROV_DATA.INFO.COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_set_static_oob_val_comp_param
provisioner_set_static_oob_val_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_STATIC_OOB.VALUE.COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_set_primary_elem_addr_comp_param
provisioner_set_primary_elem_addr_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_PRIMARY_ELEM.ADDRESS.COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_read_oob_pub_key_comp_param
provisioner_prov_read_oob_pub_key_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_READ_OOB.PUB.KEY.COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_input_num_comp_param
provisioner_prov_input_num_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT.NUMBER.COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_input_str_comp_param
provisioner_prov_input_str_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT.STRING.COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_set_node_name_comp_param
provisioner_set_node_name_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_NODE_NAME.COMP_EVT
struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_app_key_comp_param
provisioner_add_app_key_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_update_local_app_key_comp_param
provisioner_update_app_key_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_UPDATE_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_bind_local_mod_app_comp_param
provisioner_bind_app_key_to_model_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_BIND_APP_KEY_TO_MODEL_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_net_key_comp_param
provisioner_add_net_key_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_update_local_net_key_comp_param
provisioner_update_net_key_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_UPDATE_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_store_node_comp_data_comp_param
provisioner_store_node_comp_data_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_STORE_NODE_COMP_DATA_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_node_with_uuid_comp_param
provisioner_delete_node_with_uuid_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_NODE_WITH_UUID_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_node_with_addr_comp_param
provisioner_delete_node_with_addr_comp
  Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_NODE_WITH_ADDR_COMP_EVT

int err_code
  Indicate the result of enabling/disabling to receive heartbeat messages by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of setting the heartbeat filter type by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of setting the heartbeat filter address by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of directly erasing settings by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of opening settings with index by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of opening settings with user id by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of closing settings with index by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of closing settings with user id by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of deleting settings with index by the Provisioner
  Indicate the result of deleting settings with user id by the Provisioner

bool enable
  Indicate enabling or disabling receiving heartbeat messages
struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_enable_heartbeat_recv_comp

ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ENABLE_HEARTBEAT_RECV_COMP_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ENABLE_HEARTBEAT_RECV_COMP_EVT

uint8_t type
Type of the filter used for receiving heartbeat messages

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_set_heartbeat_filter_type_comp

ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_TYPE_COMP_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_TYPE_COMP_EVT

uint8_t op
Operation (add, remove, clean)

uint16_t hb_src
Heartbeat source address

uint16_t hb_dst
Heartbeat destination address

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_set_heartbeat_filter_info_comp

ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_INFO_COMP_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_INFO_COMP_EVT

uint8_t init_ttl
Heartbeat InitTTL

uint8_t rx_ttl
Heartbeat RxTTL

uint8_t hops
Heartbeat hops (InitTTL - RxTTL + 1)

uint16_t feature
Bit field of currently active features of the node

int8_t rssi
RSSI of the heartbeat message

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_recv_heartbeat

ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HEARTBEAT_MESSAGE_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HEARTBEAT_MESSAGE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_direct_erase_settings_comp
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DIRECT_ERASE_SETTINGS_COMP_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DIRECT_ERASE_SETTINGS_COMP_EVT

uint8_t index
Index of Provisioner settings

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_open_settings_with_index_comp
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_OPEN_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT.
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_OPEN_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT

char uid[ESP_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS_UID_SIZE + 1]
Provisioner settings user id

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_open_settings_with_uid_comp
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_OPEN_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_OPEN_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_close_settings_with_index_comp
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_CLOSE_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT.
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_CLOSE_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_close_settings_with_uid_comp
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_CLOSE_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_CLOSE_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_delete_settings_with_index_comp
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT.
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::[anonymous]
provisioner_delete_settings_with_uid_comp
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT.
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_set_fast_prov_info_comp_param
set_fast_prov_info_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_SET_FAST_PROV_INFO_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_set_fast_prov_action_comp_param
set_fast_prov_action_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_SET_FAST_PROV_ACTION_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_heartbeat_msg_recv_param heartbeat_msg_recv
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_HEARTBEAT_MESSAGE_RECV_EVT
struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_lpn_enable_comp_param lpn_enable_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_ENABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_lpn_disable_comp_param lpn_disable_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_DISABLE_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_lpn_poll_comp_param lpn_poll_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_POLL_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_lpn_friendship_establish_param
lpn_friendship_establish
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_FRIENDSHIP_ESTABLISH_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_lpn_friendship_terminate_param
lpn_friendship_terminate
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_friend_friendship_establish_param
frnd_friendship_establish
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_FRIENDSHIP_ESTABLISH_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_friend_friendship_terminate_param
frnd_friendship_terminate
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_recv_adv_pkt_param
proxy_client_recv_adv_pkt
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_RECV_ADV_PKT_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_connected_param
proxy_client_connected
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_CONNECTED_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_disconnected_param
proxy_client_disconnected
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_DISCONNECTED_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_recv_filter_status_param
proxy_client_recv_filter_status
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_RECV_FILTER_STATUS_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_connect_comp_param
proxy_client_connect_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_CONNECT_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_disconnect_comp_param
proxy_client_disconnect_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_DISCONNECT_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_set_filter_type_comp_param
proxy_client_set_filter_type_comp
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_SET_FILTER_TYPE_COMP_EVT
struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_add_filter_addr_comp_param` 
`proxy_client_add_filter_addr_comp`  
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_ADD_FILTER_ADDR_COMP_EVT

struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_client_remove_filter_addr_comp_param` 
`proxy_client_remove_filter_addr_comp`  
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_REMOVE_FILTER_ADDR_COMP_EVT

struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_server_connected_param` 
`proxy_server_connected`  
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_SERVER_CONNECTED_EVT

struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_proxy_server_disconnected_param` 
`proxy_server_disconnected`  
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_SERVER_DISCONNECTED_EVT

struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_model_sub_group_addr_comp_param` 
`model_sub_group_addr_comp`  
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SUBSCRIBE_GROUP_ADDR_COMP_EVT

struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_model_unsub_group_addr_comp_param` 
`model_unsub_group_addr_comp`  
Event parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_UNSUBSCRIBE_GROUP_ADDR_COMP_EVT

struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_deinit_mesh_comp_param` 
`deinit_mesh_comp`  
Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_DEINIT_MESH_COMP_EVT

struct `ble_mesh_deinit_mesh_comp_param`  
`#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>` ESP_BLE_MESH_DEINIT_MESH_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

`int err_code`  
Indicate the result of BLE Mesh deinitialization

struct `ble_mesh_friend_friendship_establish_param`  
`#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>` ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_FRIENDSHIP_ESTABLISH_EVT.

Public Members

`uint16_t lpn_addr`  
Low Power Node unicast address

struct `ble_mesh_friend_friendship_terminate_param`  
`#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>` ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_EVT.
Public Types

enum [anonymous]
This enum value is the reason of friendship termination on the friend node side
Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_FRND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_ESTABLISH_FAIL
Friend Offer has been sent, but Friend Offer is not received within 1 second, friendship fails to be established

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_FRND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_POLL_TIMEOUT
Friendship is established, PollTimeout timer expires and no Friend Poll/Sub Add/Sub Remove is received

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_FRND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_RECV_FRND_REQ
Receive Friend Request from existing Low Power Node

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_FRND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_RECV_FRND_CLEAR
Receive Friend Clear from other friend node

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_FRND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_DISABLE
Friend feature disabled or corresponding NetKey is deleted

Public Members

uint16_t lpn_addr
Low Power Node unicast address

denum esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_friend_friendship_terminate_param::[anonymous]
reason
This enum value is the reason of friendship termination on the friend node side Friendship terminated reason

struct ble_mesh_heartbeat_msg_recv_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_HEARTBEAT_MESSAGE_RECV_EVT.

Public Members

uint8_t hops
Heartbeat hops (InitTTL - RxTTL + 1)

uint16_t feature
Bit field of currently active features of the node

struct ble_mesh_input_evt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_EVT.
Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_input_action_t action
```
Action of Input OOB Authentication

```c
uint8_t size
```
Size of Input OOB Authentication

```c
struct ble_mesh_input_number_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> # ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_NUM_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
int err_code
```
Indicate the result of inputting number

```c
struct ble_mesh_input_string_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_STR_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
int err_code
```
Indicate the result of inputting string

```c
struct ble_mesh_link_close_evt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_LINK_CLOSE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearer
```
Type of the bearer used when device link is closed

```c
struct ble_mesh_link_open_evt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_LINK_OPEN_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearer
```
Type of the bearer used when device link is open

```c
struct ble_mesh_lpn_disable_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_DISABLE_COMP_EVT.
```
Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of disabling LPN functionality

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_ENABLE_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of enabling LPN functionality

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_FRIENDSHIP_ESTABLISH_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
uint16_t **friend_addr**
Friend Node unicast address
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
uint16_t **friend_addr**
Friend Node unicast address
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_POLL_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
int **err_code**
Indicate the result of sending Friend Poll
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SUBSCRIBE_GROUP_ADDR_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

```c
int **err_code**
Indicate the result of local model subscribing group address
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint16_t element_addr
   Element address

uint16_t company_id
   Company ID

uint16_t model_id
   Model ID

uint16_t group_addr
   Group Address

struct ble_mesh_model_unsub_group_addr_comp_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_UNSUBSCRIBE_GROUP_ADDR_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
   Indicate the result of local model unsubscribing group address

uint16_t element_addr
   Element address

uint16_t company_id
   Company ID

uint16_t model_id
   Model ID

uint16_t group_addr
   Group Address

struct ble_mesh_node_add_local_app_key_comp_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_ADD_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
   Indicate the result of adding local AppKey by the node

uint16_t net_idx
   NetKey Index

uint16_t app_idx
   AppKey Index

struct ble_mesh_node_add_local_net_key_comp_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_ADD_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT.
```
Public Members

int err_code
   Indicate the result of adding local NetKey by the node

uint16_t net_idx
   NetKey Index

Public Members

int err_code
   Indicate the result of binding AppKey with model by the node

uint16_t element_addr
   Element address

uint16_t app_idx
   AppKey Index

uint16_t company_id
   Company ID

uint16_t model_id
   Model ID

struct ble_mesh_node_bind_local_mod_app_comp_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_BIND_APP_KEY_TO_MODEL_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_output_action_t action
   Action of Output OOB Authentication

uint32_t number
   Number of Output OOB Authentication

struct ble_mesh_output_str_evt_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_OUTPUT_STRING_EVT.

Public Members

char string[8]
   String of Output OOB Authentication
struct ble_mesh_prov_disable_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_DISABLE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of disabling BLE Mesh device

struct ble_mesh_prov_enable_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_ENABLE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of enabling BLE Mesh device

struct ble_mesh_prov_register_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_REGISTER_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of BLE Mesh initialization

struct ble_mesh_provision_complete_evt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
NetKey Index

uint8_t net_key[16]
NetKey

uint16_t addr
Primary address

uint8_t flags
Flags

uint32_t iv_index
IV Index

struct ble_mesh_provision_reset_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_RESET_EVT.
struct **ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_app_key_comp_param**

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

- **int err_code**
  Indicate the result of adding local AppKey by the Provisioner

- **uint16_t net_idx**
  NetKey Index

- **uint16_t app_idx**
  AppKey Index

struct **ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_net_key_comp_param**

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

- **int err_code**
  Indicate the result of adding local NetKey by the Provisioner

- **uint16_t net_idx**
  NetKey Index

struct **ble_mesh_provisioner_add_unprov_dev_comp_param**

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_UNPROV_DEV_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

- **int err_code**
  Indicate the result of adding device into queue by the Provisioner

struct **ble_mesh_provisioner_bind_local_mod_app_comp_param**

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_BIND_APP_KEY_TO_MODEL_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

- **int err_code**
  Indicate the result of binding AppKey with model by the Provisioner

- **uint16_t element_addr**
  Element address

- **uint16_t app_idx**
  AppKey Index
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint16_t company_id
    Company ID

uint16_t model_id
    Model ID

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_dev_comp_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_DEV_COMP_EVT.

    Public Members

    int err_code
        Indicate the result of deleting device by the Provisioner

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_node_with_addr_comp_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_NODE_WITH_ADDR_COMP_EVT.

    Public Members

    int err_code
        Indicate the result of deleting node with unicast address by the Provisioner

    uint16_t unicast_addr
        Node unicast address

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_node_with_uuid_comp_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_NODE_WITH_UUID_COMP_EVT.

    Public Members

    int err_code
        Indicate the result of deleting node with uuid by the Provisioner

    uint8_t uuid[16]
        Node device uuid

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_link_close_evt_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_LINK_CLOSE_EVT.

    Public Members

    esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearer
        Type of the bearer used when Provisioner link is closed

    uint8_t reason
        Reason of the closed provisioning link
```
struct ble_mesh_provisioner_link_open_evt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_LINK_OPEN_EVT.

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearer
Type of the bearer used when Provisioner link is opened

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT.

Public Members

uint16_t node_idx
Index of the provisioned device

esp_ble_mesh_octet16_t device_uuid
Device UUID of the provisioned device

uint16_t unicast_addr
Primary address of the provisioned device

uint8_t element_num
Element count of the provisioned device

uint16_t netkey_idx
NetKey Index of the provisioned device

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_dev_with_addr_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_DEV_WITH_ADDR_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of Provisioner starting to provision a device

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_disable_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_DISABLE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of disabling BLE Mesh Provisioner

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_enable_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_ENABLE_COMP_EVT.
**Public Members**

```c
int err_code
Indicate the result of enabling BLE Mesh Provisioner
```

```c
struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_input_evt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_oob_method_t method
Method of device Output OOB Authentication
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_output_action_t action
Action of device Output OOB Authentication
```

```c
uint8_t size
Size of device Output OOB Authentication
```

```c
uint8_t link_idx
Index of the provisioning link
```

```c
struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_input_num_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT_NUMBER_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
int err_code
Indicate the result of inputting number by the Provisioner
```

```c
struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_input_str_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT_STRING_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
int err_code
Indicate the result of inputting string by the Provisioner
```

```c
struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_output_evt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_OUTPUT_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_oob_method_t method
Method of device Input OOB Authentication
```


```c

esp_ble_mesh_input_action_t action
   Action of device Input OOB Authentication

uint8_t size
   Size of device Input OOB Authentication

uint8_t link_idx
   Index of the provisioning link

char string[8]
   String output by the Provisioner

uint32_t number
   Number output by the Provisioner

union esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_output_evt_param::[anonymous]
[anonymous]

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_read_oob_pub_key_comp_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_READ_OOB_PUB_KEY_COMP_EVT.

   Public Members

   int err_code
      Indicate the result of setting OOB Public Key by the Provisioner

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_read_oob_pub_key_evt_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_READ_OOB_PUB_KEY_EVT.

   Public Members

   uint8_t link_idx
      Index of the provisioning link

struct ble_mesh_provisioner_recv_unprov_adv_pkt_param
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_UNPROV_ADV_PKT_EVT.

   Public Members

   uint8_t dev_uuid[16]
      Device UUID of the unprovisioned device

   esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr
      Device address of the unprovisioned device
```
**esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t** `addr_type`
Device address type

`uint16_t` `oob_info`
OOB Info of the unprovisioned device

`uint8_t` `adv_type`
Advertising type of the unprovisioned device

**esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t** `bearer`
Bearer of the unprovisioned device

`int8_t` `rssi`
RSSI of the received advertising packet

**struct** `ble_mesh_provisioner_set_dev_uuid_match_comp_param`

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_DEV_UUID_MATCH_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

`int` `err_code`
Indicate the result of setting Device UUID match value by the Provisioner

**struct** `ble_mesh_provisioner_set_node_name_comp_param`

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_NODE_NAME_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

`int` `err_code`
Indicate the result of setting provisioned device name by the Provisioner

`uint16_t` `node_index`
Index of the provisioned device

**struct** `ble_mesh_provisioner_set_primary_elem_addr_comp_param`

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_PRIMARY_ELEM_ADDR_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

`int` `err_code`
Indicate the result of setting unicast address of primary element by the Provisioner

**struct** `ble_mesh_provisioner_set_prov_data_info_comp_param`

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h>
ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_PROV_DATA_INFO_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**


Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of setting provisioning info by the Provisioner

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_STATIC_OOB_VALUE_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of setting static oob value by the Provisioner

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_STORE_NODE_COMP_DATA_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of storing node composition data by the Provisioner

```c
uint16_t **addr**
Node element address
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_UPDATE_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of updating local AppKey by the Provisioner

```c
uint16_t **net_idx**
NetKey Index
```

```c
uint16_t **app_idx**
AppKey Index
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_UPDATE_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT.
```

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of updating local NetKey by the Provisioner
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint16_t net_idx
  NetKey Index

struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_add_filter_addr_comp_param
  #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_ADD_FILTER_ADDR_COMP_EVT.

  Public Members

  int err_code
    Indicate the result of Proxy Client add filter address

  uint8_t conn_handle
    Proxy connection handle

  uint16_t net_idx
    Corresponding NetKey Index

struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_connect_comp_param
  #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_CONNECT_COMP_EVT.

  Public Members

  int err_code
    Indicate the result of Proxy Client connect

  esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr
    Device address of the Proxy Server

  esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type
    Device address type

  uint16_t net_idx
    Corresponding NetKey Index

struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_connected_param
  #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_CONNECTED_EVT.

  Public Members

  esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr
    Device address of the Proxy Server

  esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type
    Device address type
```
uint8_t **conn_handle**
Proxy connection handle

uint16_t **net_idx**
Corresponding NetKey Index

```c
struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_disconnect_comp_param
#include<esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_DISCONNECT_COMP_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of Proxy Client disconnect

uint8_t **conn_handle**
Proxy connection handle

```c
struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_disconnected_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_DISCONNECTED_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t **addr**
Device address of the Proxy Server
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t **addr_type**
Device address type
```

uint8_t **conn_handle**
Proxy connection handle

uint16_t **net_idx**
Corresponding NetKey Index

uint8_t **reason**
Proxy disconnect reason

```c
struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_recv_adv_pkt_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_RECV_ADV_PKT_EVT.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t **addr**
Device address
```
esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type
    Device address type

uint16_t net_idx
    Network ID related NetKey Index

uint8_t net_id[8]
    Network ID contained in the advertising packet

int8_t rssi
    RSSI of the received advertising packet

struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_recv_filter_status_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_RECV_FILTER_STATUS_EVT.

Public Members

uint8_t conn_handle
    Proxy connection handle

uint16_t server_addr
    Proxy Server primary element address

uint16_t net_idx
    Corresponding NetKey Index

uint8_t filter_type
    Proxy Server filter type (whitelist or blacklist)

uint16_t list_size
    Number of addresses in the Proxy Server filter list

struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_remove_filter_addr_comp_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_REMOVE_FILTER_ADDR_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
    Indicate the result of Proxy Client remove filter address

uint8_t conn_handle
    Proxy connection handle

uint16_t net_idx
    Corresponding NetKey Index

struct ble_mesh_proxy_client_set_filter_type_comp_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_SET_FILTER_TYPE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of Proxy Client set filter type

uint8_t **conn_handle**
Proxy connection handle

uint16_t **net_idx**
Corresponding NetKey Index

struct **ble_mesh_proxy_gatt_disable_comp_param**
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_GATT_DISABLE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of disabling Mesh Proxy Service

struct **ble_mesh_proxy_gatt_enable_comp_param**
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_GATT_ENABLE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of enabling Mesh Proxy Service

struct **ble_mesh_proxy_identity_enable_comp_param**
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_IDENTITY_ENABLE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int **err_code**
Indicate the result of enabling Mesh Proxy advertising

struct **ble_mesh_proxy_server_connected_param**
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_SERVER_CONNECTED_EVT.

Public Members

uint8_t **conn_handle**
Proxy connection handle

struct **ble_mesh_proxy_server_disconnected_param**
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_SERVER_DISCONNECTED_EVT.
Public Members

uint8_t conn_handle
Proxy connection handle

uint8_t reason
Proxy disconnect reason

struct ble_mesh_set_fast_prov_action_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_SET_FAST_PROV_ACTION_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

uint8_t status_action
Indicate the result of setting action of fast provisioning

struct ble_mesh_set_fast_prov_info_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_SET_FAST_PROV_INFO_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

uint8_t status_unicast
Indicate the result of setting unicast address range of fast provisioning

uint8_t status_net_idx
Indicate the result of setting NetKey Index of fast provisioning

uint8_t status_match
Indicate the result of setting matching Device UUID of fast provisioning

struct ble_mesh_set_oob_pub_key_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_SET_OOB_PUB_KEY_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of setting OOB Public Key

struct ble_mesh_set_unprov_dev_name_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_SET_UNPROV_DEV_NAME_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of setting BLE Mesh device name
union esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> Server model state value union.

**Public Members**

uint8_t onoff
The value of the Generic OnOff state
The value of the Light LC Light OnOff state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] gen_onoff
The Generic OnOff state

int16_t level
The value of the Generic Level state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] gen_level
The Generic Level state

uint8_t onpowerup
The value of the Generic OnPowerUp state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] gen_onpowerup
The Generic OnPowerUp state

uint16_t power
The value of the Generic Power Actual state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] gen_power_actual
The Generic Power Actual state

uint16_t lightness
The value of the Light Lightness Actual state
The value of the Light Lightness Linear state
The value of the Light CTL Lightness state
The value of the Light HSL Lightness state
The value of the Light xyL Lightness state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_lightness_actual
The Light Lightness Actual state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_lightness_linear
The Light Lightness Linear state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_ctl_lightness
The Light CTL Lightness state
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint16_t temperature
    The value of the Light CTL Temperature state

int16_t delta_uv
    The value of the Light CTL Delta UV state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_ctl_temp_delta_uv
    The Light CTL Temperature & Delta UV states

uint16_t hue
    The value of the Light HSL Hue state

uint16_t saturation
    The value of the Light HSL Saturation state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_hsl
    The Light HSL composite state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_hsl_lightness
    The Light HSL Lightness state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_hsl_hue
    The Light HSL Hue state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_hsl_saturation
    The Light HSL Saturation state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_xyl_lightness
    The Light xyl Lightness state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t::[anonymous] light_lc_light_onoff
    The Light LC Light OnOff state

union esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> BLE Mesh model callback parameters union.

Public Members

struct esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_model_operation_evt_param model_operation
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OPERATION_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_model_send_comp_param model_send_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SEND_COMP_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_model_publish_comp_param model_publish_comp
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUBLISH_COMP_EVT
```
struct esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_mod_recv_publish_msg_param
    client_recv_publish_msg
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MODEL_RECV_PUBLISH_MSG_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_client_model_send_timeout_param
    client_send_timeout
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MODEL_SEND_TIMEOUT_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_model_publish_update_evt_param
    model_publish_update
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUBLISH_UPDATE_EVT

struct esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t::ble_mesh_server_model_update_state_comp_param
    server_model_update_state
    Event parameter of ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_MODEL_UPDATE_STATE_COMP_EVT

struct ble_mesh_client_model_send_timeout_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MODEL_SEND_TIMEOUT_EVT.

    Public Members

    uint32_t opcode
    Opcode of the previously sent message

    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the model which sends the previous message

    esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t *ctx
    Pointer to the context of the previous message

struct ble_mesh_mod_recv_publish_msg_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MODEL_RECV_PUBLISH_MSG_EVT.

    Public Members

    uint32_t opcode
    Opcode of the unsolicited received message

    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the model which receives the message

    esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t *ctx
    Pointer to the context of the message

    uint16_t length
    Length of the received message
uint8_t* msg
    Value of the received message

struct ble_mesh_model_operation_evt_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OPERATION_EVT.

Public Members

uint32_t opcode
    Opcode of the received message

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the model which receives the message

esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t *ctx
    Pointer to the context of the received message

uint16_t length
    Length of the received message

uint8_t* msg
    Value of the received message

struct ble_mesh_model_publish_comp_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUBLISH_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
    Indicate the result of publishing a message

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the model which publishes the message

struct ble_mesh_model_publish_update_evt_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUBLISH_UPDATE_EVT.

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the model which is going to update its publish message

struct ble_mesh_model_send_comp_param
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SEND_COMP_EVT.
Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of sending a message

uint32_t opcode
Opcode of the message

*esp_ble_mesh_model_t model
Pointer to the model which sends the message

*esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t ctx
Context of the message

struct ble_mesh_server_model_update_state_comp_param
#include <esp_ble_mesh_defs.h> ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_MODEL_UPDATE_STATE_COMP_EVT.

Public Members

int err_code
Indicate the result of updating server model state

*esp_ble_mesh_model_t model
Pointer to the server model which state value is updated

*esp_ble_mesh_server_state_type_t type
Type of the updated server state

Structures

struct esp_ble_mesh_deinit_param_t
BLE Mesh deinit parameters

Public Members

bool erase_flash
Indicate if erasing flash when deinit mesh stack

struct esp_ble_mesh_elem_t
Abstraction that describes a BLE Mesh Element. This structure is associated with struct bt_mesh_elem in mesh_access.h

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
Element Address, assigned during provisioning.
const uint16_t \texttt{location}  
Location Descriptor (GATT Bluetooth Namespace Descriptors)

const uint8_t \texttt{sig\_model\_count} 
SIG Model count

const uint8_t \texttt{vnd\_model\_count} 
Vendor Model count

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_t *} \texttt{sig\_models}  
SIG Models

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_t *} \texttt{vnd\_models}  
Vendor Models

\texttt{struct esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_pub\_t}  
Abstraction that describes a model publication context. This structure is associated with struct \texttt{bt\_mesh\_model\_pub} in mesh_access.h

**Public Members**

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_t *} \texttt{model}  
Pointer to the model to which the context belongs. Initialized by the stack.

\texttt{uint16\_t publish\_addr}  
Publish Address.

\texttt{uint16\_t app\_idx}  
Publish AppKey Index.

\texttt{uint16\_t cred}  
Friendship Credentials Flag.

\texttt{uint16\_t send\_rel}  
Force reliable sending (segment acks)

\texttt{uint8\_t ttl}  
Publish Time to Live.

\texttt{uint8\_t retransmit}  
Retransmit Count & Interval Steps.

\texttt{uint8\_t period}  
Publish Period.

\texttt{uint8\_t period\_div}  
Divisor for the Period.
uint8_t \texttt{fast\_period}
Use FastPeriodDivisor

uint8_t \texttt{count}
Retransmissions left.

uint32_t \texttt{period\_start}
Start of the current period.

struct net_buf_simple *\texttt{msg}
Publication buffer, containing the publication message.
This will get correctly created when the publication context has been defined using the ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUB_DEFINE macro.
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUB_DEFINE(name, size);

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cb\_t} \texttt{update}
Callback used to update publish message. Initialized by the stack.

struct k_delayed_work \texttt{timer}
Publish Period Timer. Initialized by the stack.

uint8_t \texttt{dev\_role}
Role of the device that is going to publish messages

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_op\_t}
Abstraction that describes a model operation context. This structure is associated with struct bt_mesh_model_op in mesh_access.h

**Public Members**

const uint32_t \texttt{opcode}
Message opcode

const size_t \texttt{min\_len}
Message minimum length

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cb\_t} \texttt{param\_cb}
Callback used to handle message. Initialized by the stack.

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_cbs\_t}
Abstraction that describes a model callback structure. This structure is associated with struct bt_mesh_model_cb in mesh_access.h.

**Public Members**

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cb\_t} \texttt{init\_cb}
Callback used during model initialization. Initialized by the stack.
struct esp_ble_mesh_model
Abstraction that describes a Mesh Model instance. This structure is associated with struct bt_mesh_model in mesh_access.h

Public Members

const uint16_t model_id
16-bit model identifier

uint16_t company_id
16-bit company identifier

uint16_t model_id
16-bit model identifier

struct esp_ble_mesh_model::[anonymous]::[anonymous] vnd
Structure encapsulating a model ID with a company ID

union esp_ble_mesh_model::[anonymous] [anonymous]
Model ID

uint8_t element_idx
Internal information, mainly for persistent storage Belongs to Nth element

uint8_t model_idx
Is the Nth model in the element

uint16_t flags
Information about what has changed

esp_ble_mesh_elem_t *element
The Element to which this Model belongs

esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t *const pub
Model Publication

uint16_t keys[CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MODEL_KEY_COUNT]
AppKey List

uint16_t groups[CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GROUP_COUNT]
Subscription List (group or virtual addresses)

esp_ble_mesh_model_op_t *op
Model operation context

esp_ble_mesh_model_cbs_t *cb
Model callback structure
void *user_data
    Model-specific user data

struct esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t
    Message sending context. This structure is associated with struct bt_mesh_msg_ctx in mesh_access.h

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
    NetKey Index of the subnet through which to send the message.

uint16_t app_idx
    AppKey Index for message encryption.

uint16_t addr
    Remote address.

uint16_t recv_dst
    Destination address of a received message. Not used for sending.

int8_t recv_rssi
    RSSI of received packet. Not used for sending.

uint8_t recv_ttl
    Received TTL value. Not used for sending.

uint8_t send_rel
    Force sending reliably by using segment acknowledgement

uint8_t send_ttl
    TTL, or ESP_BLE_MESH_TTL_DEFAULT for default TTL.

uint32_t recv_op
    Opcode of a received message. Not used for sending message.

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Model corresponding to the message, no need to be initialized before sending message

bool srv_send
    Indicate if the message is sent by a node server model, no need to be initialized before sending message

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_t
    Provisioning properties & capabilities. This structure is associated with struct bt_mesh_prov in mesh_access.h

struct esp_ble_mesh_comp_t
    Node Composition data context. This structure is associated with struct bt_mesh_comp in mesh_access.h
Public Members

`uint16_t cid`  
16-bit SIG-assigned company identifier

`uint16_t pid`  
16-bit vendor-assigned product identifier

`uint16_t vid`  
16-bit vendor-assigned product version identifier

`size_t element_count`  
Element count

`esp_ble_mesh_elem_t *elements`  
A sequence of elements

struct `esp_ble_mesh_unprov_dev_add_t`  
Information of the device which is going to be added for provisioning.

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr`  
Device address

`esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type`  
Device address type

`uint8_t uuid[16]`  
Device UUID

`uint16_t oob_info`  
Device OOB Info ADD_DEV_START_PROV_NOW_FLAG shall not be set if the bearer has both PB-ADV and PB-GATT enabled

`esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearer`  
Provisioning Bearer

struct `esp_ble_mesh_device_delete_t`  
Information of the device which is going to be deleted.

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr`  
Device address

`esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type`  
Device address type
uint8_t uuid[16]
   Device UUID

uint8_t flag
   BIT0: device address; BIT1: device UUID

struct esp_ble_mesh_prov_data_info_t
   Information of the provisioner which is going to be updated.

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
   NetKey Index

uint8_t flags
   Flags

uint32_t iv_index
   IV Index

uint8_t flag
   BIT0: net_idx; BIT1: flags; BIT2: iv_index

struct esp_ble_mesh_node_t
   Information of the provisioned node

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr
   Node device address

esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type
   Node device address type

uint8_t dev_uuid[16]
   Device UUID

uint16_t oob_info
   Node OOB information

uint16_t unicast_addr
   Node unicast address

uint8_t element_num
   Node element number
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint16_t net_idx
    Node NetKey Index

uint8_t flags
    Node key refresh flag and iv update flag

uint32_t iv_index
    Node IV Index

uint8_t dev_key[16]
    Node device key

cchar name[ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_NAME_MAX_LEN + 1]
    Node name

uint16_t comp_length
    Length of Composition Data

uint8_t *comp_data
    Value of Composition Data

struct esp_ble_mesh_fast_prov_info_t
    Context of fast provisioning which need to be set.

Public Members

uint16_t unicast_min
    Minimum unicast address used for fast provisioning

uint16_t unicast_max
    Maximum unicast address used for fast provisioning

uint16_t net_idx
    Netkey index used for fast provisioning

uint8_t flags
    Flags used for fast provisioning

uint32_t iv_index
    IV Index used for fast provisioning

uint8_t offset
    Offset of the UUID to be compared

uint8_t match_len
    Length of the UUID to be compared
uint8_t **match_val[16]
Value of UUID to be compared

struct esp_ble_mesh_heartbeat_filter_info_t
Context of Provisioner heartbeat filter information to be set

**Public Members**

uint16_t **hb_src**
Heartbeat source address (unicast address)

uint16_t **hb_dst**
Heartbeat destination address (unicast address or group address)

struct esp_ble_mesh_client_op_pair_t
BLE Mesh client models related definitions.
Client model Get/Set message opcode and corresponding Status message opcode

**Public Members**

uint32_t **cli_op**
The client message opcode

uint32_t **status_op**
The server status opcode corresponding to the client message opcode

struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t
Client Model user data context.

**Public Members**

esp_ble_mesh_model_t **model**
Pointer to the client model. Initialized by the stack.

int **op_pair_size**
Size of the op_pair

const esp_ble_mesh_client_op_pair_t **op_pair**
Table containing get/set message opcode and corresponding status message opcode

uint32_t **publish_status**
Callback used to handle the received unsolicited message. Initialized by the stack.

void * **internal_data**
Pointer to the internal data of client model
uint8_t msg_role
    Role of the device (Node/Provisioner) that is going to send messages

struct esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t
    Common parameters of the messages sent by Client Model.

**Public Members**

*esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t* opcode
    Message opcode

*esp_ble_mesh_model_t* model
    Pointer to the client model structure

*esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t* ctx
    The context used to send message

int32_t msg_timeout
    Timeout value (ms) to get response to the sent message Note: if using default timeout value in menuconfig, make sure to set this value to 0

uint8_t msg_role
    Role of the device - Node/Provisioner

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t
    Parameters of the server model state transition

**Public Functions**

BLE_MESH_ATOMIC_DEFINE (flag, ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_FLAG_MAX)
    Flag used to indicate if the transition timer has been started internally.
    If the model which contains *esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t* sets “set_auto_rsp” to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, the handler of the timer shall be initialized by the users.
    And users can use this flag to indicate whether the timer is started or not.

**Public Members**

bool just_started
    Indicate if the state transition has just started

uint8_t trans_time
    State transition time

uint8_t remain_time
    Remaining time of state transition
uint8_t delay
    Delay before starting state transition

uint32_t quo_tt
    Duration of each divided transition step

uint32_t counter
    Number of steps which the transition duration is divided

uint32_t total_duration
    State transition total duration

int64_t start_timestamp
    Time when the state transition is started

struct k_delayed_work timer
    Timer used for state transition

struct esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t
    Parameters of the server model received last same set message.

**Public Members**

uint8_t tid
    Transaction number of the last message

uint16_t src
    Source address of the last message

uint16_t dst
    Destination address of the last message

int64_t timestamp
    Time when the last message is received

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t
    Parameters of the Server Model response control

**Public Members**

uint8_t get_auto_rsp
    BLE Mesh Server Response Option.

i. If get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, then the response of Client Get messages need to be replied by the application;
ii. If get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, then the response of Client Get messages will be replied by the server models;
iii. If set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, then the response of Client Set messages need to be replied by the application;
iv. If set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, then the response of Client Set messages will be replied by the server models;
v. If status_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, then the response of Server Status messages need to be replied by the application;
vi. If status_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, then the response of Server Status messages will be replied by the server models; Response control for Client Get messages

```c
uint8_t set_auto_rsp
Response control for Client Set messages
```

```c
uint8_t status_auto_rsp
Response control for Server Status messages
```

**Macros**

`ESP_BLE_MESH_SDU_MAX_LEN`

`< The maximum length of a BLE Mesh message, including Opcode, Payload and TransMIC Length of a short Mesh MIC.`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_MIC_SHORT`

`Length of a long Mesh MIC.`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_MIC_LONG`

`The maximum length of a BLE Mesh provisioned node name`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_NAME_MAX_LEN`

`The maximum length of a BLE Mesh unprovisioned device name`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_DEVICE_NAME_MAX_LEN`

`The maximum length of settings user id`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS_UID_SIZE`

`Invalid settings index`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_INVALID_SETTINGS_IDX`

`Define the BLE Mesh octet 16 bytes size`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_OCTET16_LEN`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_OCTET8_LEN`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_CID_NVAL`

`Special TTL value to request using configured default TTL`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_TTL_DEFAULT`

`Maximum allowed TTL value`

`ESP_BLE_MESH_TTL_MAX`
ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_UNASSIGNED

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_ALL_NODES

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_PROXIES

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_FRIENDS

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_RELAYS

ESP_BLE_MESH_KEY_UNUSED

ESP_BLE_MESH_KEY_DEV

ESP_BLE_MESH_KEY_PRIMARY

ESP_BLE_MESH_KEY_ANY
  Primary Network Key index

ESP_BLE_MESH_NET_PRIMARY
  Relay state value

ESP_BLE_MESH_RELAY_DISABLED

ESP_BLE_MESH_RELAY_ENABLED

ESP_BLE_MESH_RELAY_NOT_SUPPORTED
  Beacon state value

ESP_BLE_MESH_BEACON_DISABLED

ESP_BLE_MESH_BEACON_ENABLED
  GATT Proxy state value

ESP_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_DISABLED

ESP_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_ENABLED

ESP_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_NOT_SUPPORTED
  Friend state value

ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_DISABLED

ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_ENABLED

ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_NOT_SUPPORTED
  Node identity state value
ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_IDENTITY_STOPPED

ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_IDENTITY_RUNNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_IDENTITY_NOT_SUPPORTED

Supported features

ESP_BLE_MESH_FEATURE_RELAY

ESP_BLE_MESH_FEATURE_PROXY

ESP_BLE_MESH_FEATURE_FRIEND

ESP_BLE_MESH_FEATURE_LOW_POWER

ESP_BLE_MESH_FEATURE_ALL_SUPPORTED

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_IS_UNICAST(addr)

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_IS_GROUP(addr)

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_IS_VIRTUAL(addr)

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_IS_RFU(addr)

ESP_BLE_MESH_INVALID_NODE_INDEX

ESP_BLE_MESH_TRANSMIT(count, int_ms)

Encode transmission count & interval steps.

Note: For example, ESP_BLE_MESH_TRANSMIT(2, 20) means that the message will be sent about 90ms (count is 3, step is 1, interval is 30 ms which includes 10ms of advertising interval random delay).

Parameters
  • count – Number of retransmissions (first transmission is excluded).
  • int_ms – Interval steps in milliseconds. Must be greater than 0 and a multiple of 10.

Returns BLE Mesh transmit value that can be used e.g. for the default values of the Configuration Model data.

ESP_BLE_MESH_GET_TRANSMIT_COUNT(transmit)

Decode transmit count from a transmit value.

Parameters
  • transmit – Encoded transmit count & interval value.

Returns Transmission count (actual transmissions equal to N + 1).

ESP_BLE_MESH_GET_TRANSMIT_INTERVAL(transmit)

Decode transmit interval from a transmit value.

Parameters
  • transmit – Encoded transmit count & interval value.

Returns Transmission interval in milliseconds.
**ESP_BLE_MESH_PUBLISH_TRANSMIT** (count, int_ms)

Encode Publish Retransmit count & interval steps.

**Parameters**
- **count** — Number of retransmissions (first transmission is excluded).
- **int_ms** — Interval steps in milliseconds. Must be greater than 0 and a multiple of 50.

**Returns**
BLE Mesh transmit value that can be used e.g. for the default values of the Configuration Model data.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_GET_PUBLISH_TRANSMIT_COUNT** (transmit)

Decode Publish Retransmit count from a given value.

**Parameters**
- **transmit** — Encoded Publish Retransmit count & interval value.

**Returns**
Retransmission count (actual transmissions equal to N + 1).

**ESP_BLE_MESH_GET_PUBLISH_TRANSMIT_INTERVAL** (transmit)

Decode Publish Retransmit interval from a given value.

Callbacks which are not needed to be initialized by users (set with 0 and will be initialized internally)

**Parameters**
- **transmit** — Encoded Publish Retransmit count & interval value.

**Returns**
Transmission interval in milliseconds.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_STATIC_OOB_MAX_LEN**

Maximum length of string used by Output OOB authentication

**ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OUTPUT_OOB_MAX_LEN**

Maximum length of string used by Output OOB authentication

**ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_INPUT_OOB_MAX_LEN**

Macros used to define message opcode

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_1** (b0)

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_2** (b0, b1)

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_3** (b0, cid)

This macro is associated with BLE_MESH_MODEL_CB in mesh_access.h

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SIG_MODEL** (_id, _op, _pub, _user_data)

This macro is associated with BLE_MESH_MODEL_VND_CB in mesh_access.h

**ESP_BLE_MESH_VENDOR_MODEL** (_company, _id, _op, _pub, _user_data)

**ESP_BLE_MESH_ELEMENT** (_loc, _mods, _vnd_mods)

Helper to define a BLE Mesh element within an array.

In case the element has no SIG or Vendor models, the helper macro ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_NONE can be given instead.

**Note:** This macro is associated with BLE_MESH_ELEM in mesh_access.h

**Parameters**
- **_loc** — Location Descriptor.
- **_mods** — Array of SIG models.
- **_vnd_mods** — Array of vendor models.
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV (uuid, sta_val, sta_val_len, out_size, out_act, in_size, in_act)

BT_OCTET32_LEN

BD_ADDR_LEN

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_TYPE_PUBLIC

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_TYPE_RANDOM

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_TYPE_RPA_PUBLIC

ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_TYPE_RPA_RANDOM

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUB_DEFINE (_name, _msg_len, _role)

Define a model publication context.

Parameters
• _name – Variable name given to the context.
• _msg_len – Length of the publication message.
• _role – Role of the device which contains the model.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP (_opcode, _min_len)

Define a model operation context.

Parameters
• _opcode – Message opcode.
• _min_len – Message minimum length.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_END

Define the terminator for the model operation table. Each model operation struct array must use this terminator as the end tag of the operation unit.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_NONE

Helper to define an empty model array. This structure is associated with BLE_MESH_MODEL_NONE in mesh_access.h

ADD_DEV_RM_AFTER_PROV_FLAG

Device will be removed from queue after provisioned successfully

ADD_DEV_START_PROV_NOW_FLAG

Start provisioning device immediately

ADD_DEV_FLUSHABLE_DEV_FLAG

Device can be remove when queue is full and new device is going to added

DEL_DEV_ADDR_FLAG

DEL_DEV_UUID_FLAG

PROV_DATA_NET_IDX_FLAG
PROV_DATA_FLAGS_FLAG

PROV_DATA_IV_INDEX_FLAG

ESP_BLE_MESH_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_ACCEPTLIST

ESP_BLE_MESH_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_REJECTLIST

Provisioner heartbeat filter operation

ESP_BLE_MESH_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_ADD

ESP_BLE_MESH_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_REMOVE

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_CONFIG_SRV

BLE Mesh models related Model ID and Opcode definitions.

< Foundation Models

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_CONFIG_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_HEALTH_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_HEALTH_CLI

Models from the Mesh Model Specification

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_ONOFF_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_ONOFF_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_LEVEL_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_LEVEL_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_POWER_ONOFF_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_POWER_ONOFF_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SETUP_SRV
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_CLI
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_BATTERY_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_BATTERY_CLI
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_LOCATION_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_LOCATION_SETUP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_LOCATION_CLI
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_ADMIN_PROP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_USER_PROP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_CLIENT_PROP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_GEN_PROP_CLI
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SENSOR_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SENSOR_SETUP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SENSOR_CLI
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_TIME_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_TIME_SETUP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_TIME_CLI
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SCENE_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SCENE_SETUP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SCENE_CLI
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SCHEDULER_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SCHEDULER_SETUP_SRV
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_SCHEDULER_CLI
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SETUP_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_CTL_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_CTL_SETUP_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_CTL_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_CTL_TEMP_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_HSL_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_HSL_SETUP_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_HSL_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_HSL_SAT_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_XYL_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_XYL_SETUP_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_XYL_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LC_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LC_SETUP_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LC_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LC_SRV

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_ID_LIGHT_LC_CLI

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_BEACON_GET

Config Beacon Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_COMPOSITION_DATA_GET

Config Composition Data Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_DEFAULT_TTL_GET

Config Default TTL Get
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GATT_PROXY_GET
Config GATT Proxy Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_RELAY_GET
Config Relay Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_PUB_GET
Config Model Publication Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_FRIEND_GET
Config Friend Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_PUB_GET
Config Heartbeat Publication Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_SUB_GET
Config Heartbeat Subscription Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_GET
Config NetKey Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_GET
Config AppKey Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NODE_IDENTITY_GET
Config Node Identity Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SIG_MODEL_SUB_GET
Config SIG Model Subscription Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_VENDOR_MODEL_SUB_GET
Config Vendor Model Subscription Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SIG_MODEL_APP_GET
Config SIG Model App Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_VENDOR_MODEL_APP_GET
Config Vendor Model App Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_KEY_REFRESH_PHASE_GET
Config Key Refresh Phase Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LPN_POLLTIMEOUT_GET
Config Low Power Node PollTimeout Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NETWORK_TRANSMIT_GET
Config Network Transmit Get
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_BEACON_SET
Config Beacon Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_DEFAULT_TTL_SET
Config Default TTL Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GATT_PROXY_SET
Config GATT Proxy Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_RELAY_SET
Config Relay Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_PUB_SET
Config Model Publication Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_ADD
Config Model Subscription Add

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_VIRTUAL_ADDR_ADD
Config Model Subscription Virtual Address Add

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_DELETE
Config Model Subscription Delete

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_VIRTUAL_ADDR_DELETE
Config Model Subscription Virtual Address Delete

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_OVERWRITE
Config Model Subscription Overwrite

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_VIRTUAL_ADDR_OVERWRITE
Config Model Subscription Virtual Address Overwrite

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_ADD
Config NetKey Add

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_ADD
Config AppKey Add

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_APP_BIND
Config Model App Bind

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NODE_RESET
Config Node Reset

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_FRIEND_SET
Config Friend Set
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_PUB_SET
Config Heartbeat Publication Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_SUB_SET
Config Heartbeat Subscription Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_UPDATE
Config NetKey Update

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_DELETE
Config NetKey Delete

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_UPDATE
Config AppKey Update

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_DELETE
Config AppKey Delete

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NODE_IDENTITY_SET
Config Node Identity Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_KEY_REFRESH_PHASE_SET
Config Key Refresh Phase Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_PUB_VIRTUAL_ADDR_SET
Config Model Publication Virtual Address Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_DELETE_ALL
Config Model Subscription Delete All

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_APP_UNBIND
Config Model App Unbind

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NETWORK_TRANSMIT_SET
Config Network Transmit Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_BEACON_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_COMPOSITION_DATA_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_DEFAULT_TTL_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GATT_PROXY_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_RELAY_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_PUB_STATUS
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SIG_MODEL_SUB_LIST
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_VENDOR_MODEL_SUB_LIST
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_LIST
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_LIST
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NODE_IDENTITY_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_APP_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SIG_MODEL_APP_LIST
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_VENDOR_MODEL_APP_LIST
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NODE_RESET_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_FRIEND_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_KEY_REFRESH_PHASE_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_PUB_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_SUB_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LP_ENABLED
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NETWORK_TRANSMIT_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_SUCCESS
ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_INVALID_ADDRESS
ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_INVALID_MODEL
ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_INVALID_APPKEY
ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_INVALID_NETKEY
ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_KEY_INDEX_ALREADY_STORED

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_INVALID_PUBLISH_PARAMETERS

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_NOT_A_SUBSCRIBE_MODEL

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_STORAGE_FAILURE

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_FEATURE_NOT_SUPPORTED

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_CANNOT_UPDATE

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_CANNOT_REMOVE

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_CANNOT_BIND

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_TEMP_UNABLE_TO_CHANGE_STATE

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_CANNOT_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_UNSPECIFIED_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_STATUS_INVALID_BINDING

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_GET
   Health Fault Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_PERIOD_GET
   Health Period Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_ATTENTION_GET
   Health Attention Get

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_CLEAR
   Health Fault Clear

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_CLEAR_UNACK
   Health Fault Clear Unacknowledged

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_TEST
   Health Fault Test

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_TEST_UNACK
   Health Fault Test Unacknowledged
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_PERIOD_SET
Health Period Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_PERIOD_SET_UNACK
Health Period Set Unacknowledged

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_ATTENTION_SET
Health Attention Set

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_ATTENTION_SET_UNACK
Health Attention Set Unacknowledged

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_CURRENT_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_PERIOD_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_ATTENTION_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONOFF_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONOFF_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONOFF_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONOFF_STATUS
Generic Level Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LEVEL_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LEVEL_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LEVEL_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LEVEL_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DELTA_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DELTA_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MOVE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MOVE_SET_UNACK
Generic Default Transition Time Message Opcode
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_STATUS

Generic Power OnOff Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONPOWERUP_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONPOWERUP_SET

Generic Power OnOff Setup Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONPOWERUP_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONPOWERUP_SET_UNACK

Generic Power Level Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_STATUS

Generic Power Level Setup Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_SET
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_SET_UNACK
  Generic Battery Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_BATTERY_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_BATTERY_STATUS
  Generic Location Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_GLOBAL_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_GLOBAL_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_LOCAL_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_LOCAL_STATUS
  Generic Location Setup Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_GLOBAL_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_GLOBAL_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_LOCAL_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_LOCAL_SET_UNACK
  Generic Manufacturer Property Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTIES_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTIES_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTY_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTY_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTY_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTY_STATUS
  Generic Admin Property Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTIES_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTIES_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTY_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTY_SET
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTY_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTY_STATUS
   Generic User Property Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USER_PROPERTIES_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USER_PROPERTIES_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USERPROPERTY_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USERPROPERTY_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USERPROPERTY_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USERPROPERTY_STATUS
   Generic Client Property Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_CLIENT_PROPERTIES_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_CLIENT_PROPERTIES_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_DESCRIPTOR_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_DESCRIPTOR_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_COLUMN_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_COLUMN_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SERIES_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SERIES_STATUS
   Sensor Setup Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_CADENCE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_CADENCE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_CADENCE_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_CADENCE_STATUS
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTINGS_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTINGS_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTING_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTING_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTING_SET_UNACK
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTING_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ROLE_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ROLE_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ROLE_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ZONE_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ZONE_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ZONE_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TAI_UTC_DELTA_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TAI_UTC_DELTA_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TAI_UTC_DELTA_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_RECALL
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_RECALL_UNACK
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_STATUS
Chapter 2. API Reference

- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_REGISTER_GET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_REGISTER_STATUS`
  - Scene Setup Message Opcode
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_STORE`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_STORE_UNACK`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_DELETE`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_DELETE_UNACK`
  - Scheduler Message Opcode
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_ACT_GET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_ACT_STATUS`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_GET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_STATUS`
  - Scheduler Setup Message Opcode
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_ACT_SET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_ACT_SET_UNACK`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_GET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SET_UNACK`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_STATUS`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_GET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_SET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_SET_UNACK`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_STATUS`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LAST_GET`
- `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LAST_STATUS`
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_DEFAULT_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_DEFAULT_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_RANGE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_RANGE_STATUS
  Light Lightness Setup Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_DEFAULT_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_RANGE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_RANGE_SET_UNACK
  Light CTL Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_TEMPERATURE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_TEMPERATURE_RANGE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_TEMPERATURE_RANGE_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_TEMPERATURE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_TEMPERATURE_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_TEMPERATURE_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_DEFAULT_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_DEFAULT_STATUS
  Light CTL Default Status

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_DEFAULT_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CTL_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_RANGE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_RANGE_SET_UNACK

Light HSL Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_TARGET_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_TARGET_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_DEFAULT_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_DEFAULT_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_RANGE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_RANGE_STATUS

Light HSL Setup Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_DEFAULT_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_RANGE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_RANGE_SET_UNACK
  Light xyL Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_TARGET_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_TARGET_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_DEFAULT_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_DEFAULT_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_RANGE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_RANGE_STATUS
  Light xyL Setup Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_DEFAULT_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_RANGE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_RANGE_SET_UNACK
  Light Control Message Opcode

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_MODE_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_MODE_SET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_MODE_SET_UNACK

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_MODE_STATUS

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_OM_GET

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_OM_SET
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_OM_SET_UNACK
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_OM_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_SET_UNACK
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_SET_UNACK
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_STATUS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_STATUS_SUCCESS
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_STATUS_CANNOT_SET_RANGE_MIN
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_STATUS_CANNOT_SET_RANGE_MAX
ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP
   Response need to be sent in the application
ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP
   Response will be sent internally

Type Definitions

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_mesh_octet16_t[ESP_BLE_MESH_OCTET16_LEN]
   Define the BLE Mesh octet 16 bytes size

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_mesh_octet8_t[ESP_BLE_MESH_OCTET8_LEN]
   Invalid Company ID

typedef uint32_t esp_ble_mesh_cb_t

typedef uint8_t UINT8

typedef uint16_t UINT16
typedef uint32_t       UINT32
typedef uint64_t       UINT64
typedef UINT8 BT_OCTET32[BT_OCTET32_LEN]
typedef uint8_t        BD_ADDR[BD_ADDR_LEN]
typedef uint8_t        esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t[BD_ADDR_LEN]
typedef uint8_t        esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t
                        BLE device address type.
typedef struct esp_ble_mesh_model esp_ble_mesh_model_t

typedef uint8_t        esp_ble_mesh_dev_add_flag_t

typedef uint32_t        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_client_get_t
                        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_client_get_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to
                        locate the opcodes used by esp_ble_mesh_config_client_get_state. The following opcodes will only be used in
                        the esp_ble_mesh_config_client_get_state function.

typedef uint32_t        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_client_set_t
                        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_client_set_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to
                        locate the opcodes used by esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state. The following opcodes will only be used in
                        the esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state function.

typedef uint32_t        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_status_t
                        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_status_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to locate
                        the opcodes used by the Config Model messages. The following opcodes are used by the BLE Mesh Config
                        Server Model internally to respond to the Config Client Model’s request messages.

typedef uint8_t        esp_ble_mesh_cfg_status_t
                        This typedef is only used to indicate the status code contained in some of the Configuration Server Model status
                        message.

typedef uint32_t        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_health_client_get_t
                        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_health_client_get_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to
                        locate the opcodes used by esp_ble_mesh_health_client_get_state. The following opcodes will only be used in
                        the esp_ble_mesh_health_client_get_state function.

typedef uint32_t        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_health_client_set_t
                        esp_ble_mesh_opcode_health_client_set_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to
                        locate the opcodes used by esp_ble_mesh_health_client_set_state. The following opcodes will only be used in
                        the esp_ble_mesh_health_client_set_state function.

typedef uint32_t        esp_ble_mesh_health_model_status_t
                        esp_ble_mesh_health_model_status_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to locate
                        the opcodes used by the Health Model messages. The following opcodes are used by the BLE Mesh Health
                        Server Model internally to respond to the Health Client Model’s request messages.
typedef uint32_t esp_ble_mesh_generic_message_opcode_t

esp_ble_mesh_generic_message_opcode_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to locate the opcodes used by functions esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_get_state & esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_set_state. Generic OnOff Message Opcode

typedef uint32_t esp_ble_mesh_sensor_message_opcode_t

esp_ble_mesh_sensor_message_opcode_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to locate the opcodes used by functions esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_get_state & esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_set_state. Sensor Message Opcode

typedef uint32_t esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_message_opcode_t

esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_message_opcode_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to locate the opcodes used by functions esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_get_state & esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_set_state. Time Message Opcode

typedef uint32_t esp_ble_mesh_light_message_opcode_t

esp_ble_mesh_light_message_opcode_t belongs to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t, this typedef is only used to locate the opcodes used by functions esp_ble_mesh_light_client_get_state & esp_ble_mesh_light_client_set_state. Light Lightness Message Opcode

typedef uint32_t esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t

End of defines of esp_ble_mesh_opcode_t

typedef uint8_t esp_ble_mesh_model_status_t

This typedef is only used to indicate the status code contained in some of the server models (e.g. Generic Server Model) status message.

Enumerations

enum esp_ble_mesh_cb_type_t

Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_PROV_CB
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_OUTPUT_NUM_CB
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_OUTPUT_STR_CB
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_INPUT_CB
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_LINK_OPEN_CB
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_LINK_CLOSE_CB
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_COMPLETE_CB
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TYPE_RESET_CB

enum esp_ble_mesh_oob_method_t

Values:
enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_NO_OOB`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_STATIC_OOB`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_OUTPUT_OOB`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_INPUT_OOB`

enum `esp_ble_mesh_output_action_t`

Values:

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_NO_OUTPUT`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_BLINK`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_BEEP`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_VIBRATE`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_DISPLAY_NUMBER`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_DISPLAY_STRING`

enum `esp_ble_mesh_input_action_t`

Values:

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_NO_INPUT`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_PUSH`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_TWIST`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_ENTER_NUMBER`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_ENTER_STRING`

enum `esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t`

Values:

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_ADV`

enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_GATT`

enum `esp_ble_mesh_prov_oob_info_t`

Values:
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_OTHER
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_URI
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_2D_CODE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_BAR_CODE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_NFC
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_NUMBER
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_STRING
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_ON_BOX
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_IN_BOX
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_ON_PAPER
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_IN_MANUAL
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_OOB_ON_DEV

e num esp_ble_mesh_dev_role_t

   Values:

enumerator ROLE_NODE
enumerator ROLE_PROVISIONER
enumerator ROLE_FAST_PROV

e num esp_ble_mesh_fast_prov_action_t

   Values:

enumerator FAST_PROV_ACT_NONE
enumerator FAST_PROV_ACT_ENTER
enumerator FAST_PROV_ACT_SUSPEND
enumerator FAST_PROV_ACT_EXIT
enumerator FAST_PROV_ACT_MAX
enum esp_ble_mesh_proxy_filter_type_t
    Values:

    enumerator PROXY_FILTER_WHITELIST
    enumerator PROXY_FILTER_BLACKLIST

enum esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_event_t
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_REGISTER_COMP_EVT
        Initialize BLE Mesh provisioning capabilities and internal data information completion event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_SET_UNPROV_DEV_NAME_COMP_EVT
        Set the unprovisioned device name completion event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_ENABLE_COMP_EVT
        Enable node provisioning functionality completion event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_DISABLE_COMP_EVT
        Disable node provisioning functionality completion event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_LINK_OPEN_EVT
        Establish a BLE Mesh link event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_LINK_CLOSE_EVT
        Close a BLE Mesh link event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_OOB_PUB_KEY_EVT
        Generate Node input OOB public key event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_OUTPUT_NUMBER_EVT
        Generate Node Output Number event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_OUTPUT_STRING_EVT
        Generate Node Output String event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_EVT
        Event requiring the user to input a number or string

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT
        Provisioning done event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_RESET_EVT
        Provisioning reset event

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_SET_OOB_PUB_KEY_COMP_EVT
        Node set oob public key completion event
enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_NUMBER_COMP_EVT**  
Node input number completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_STRING_COMP_EVT**  
Node input string completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_IDENTITY_ENABLE_COMP_EVT**  
Enable BLE Mesh Proxy Identity advertising completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_GATT_ENABLE_COMP_EVT**  
Enable BLE Mesh GATT Proxy Service completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROXY_GATT_DISABLE_COMP_EVT**  
Disable BLE Mesh GATT Proxy Service completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_ADDLOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT**  
Node add NetKey locally completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_ADD_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT**  
Node add AppKey locally completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_BIND_APP_KEY_TO_MODEL_COMP_EVT**  
Node bind AppKey to model locally completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_ENABLE_COMP_EVT**  
Provisioner enable provisioning functionality completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_DISABLE_COMP_EVT**  
Provisioner disable provisioning functionality completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_RECV_UNPROV_ADV_PKT_EVT**  
Provisioner receives unprovisioned device beacon event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_READ_OOB_PUB_KEY_EVT**  
Provisioner read unprovisioned device OOB public key event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT_EVT**  
Provisioner input value for provisioning procedure event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_OUTPUT_EVT**  
Provisioner output value for provisioning procedure event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_LINK_OPEN_EVT**  
Provisioner establish a BLE Mesh link event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_LINK_CLOSE_EVT**  
Provisioner close a BLE Mesh link event
enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT**
Provisioner provisioning done event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_UNPROV_DEV_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner add a device to the list which contains devices that are waiting/going to be provisioned completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_DEV_WITH_ADDR_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner start to provision an unprovisioned device completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_DEV_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner delete a device from the list, close provisioning link with the device completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_DEV_UUID_MATCH_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner set the value to be compared with part of the unprovisioned device UUID completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_PROV_DATA_INFO_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner set net_idx/flags/iv_index used for provisioning completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_STATIC_OOB_VALUE_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner set static oob value used for provisioning completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_PRIMARY_ELEM_ADDR_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner set unicast address of primary element completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_READ_OOB_PUB_KEY_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner read unprovisioned device OOB public key completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT_NUMBER_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner input number completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_INPUT_STRING_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner input string completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_NODE_NAME_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner set node name completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner add local app key completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_UPDATE_LOCAL_APP_KEY_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner update local app key completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_BIND_APP_KEY_TO_MODEL_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner bind local model with local app key completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ADD_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner add local network key completion event
enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_UPDATE_LOCAL_NET_KEY_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner update local network key completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_STORE_NODE_COMP_DATA_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner store node composition data completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_NODE_WITH_UUID_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner delete node with uuid completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_NODE_WITH_ADDR_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner delete node with unicast address completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_ENABLE_HEARTBEAT_RECV_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner start to receive heartbeat message completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_TYPE_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner set the heartbeat filter type completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SET_HEARTBEAT_FILTER_INFO_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner set the heartbeat filter information completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HEARTBEAT_MESSAGE_EVT**
Provisioner receive heartbeat message event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DIRECT_ERASE_SETTINGS_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner directly erase settings completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_OPEN SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner open settings with index completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_OPEN_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner open settings with user id completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_CLOSE_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner close settings with index completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_CLOSE_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner close settings with user id completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_SETTINGS_WITH_INDEX_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner delete settings with index completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_DELETE_SETTINGS_WITH_UID_COMP_EVT**
Provisioner delete settings with user id completion event

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_SET_FAST_PROV_INFO_COMP_EVT**
Set fast provisioning information (e.g. unicast address range, net_idx, etc.) completion event
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SET_FAST_PROV_ACTION_COMP_EVT
    Set fast provisioning action completion event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEARTBEAT_MESSAGE_RECV_EVT
    Receive Heartbeat message event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_ENABLE_COMP_EVT
    Enable Low Power Node completion event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_DISABLE_COMP_EVT
    Disable Low Power Node completion event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_POLL_COMP_EVT
    Low Power Node send Friend Poll completion event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_FRIENDSHIP_ESTABLISH_EVT
    Low Power Node establishes friendship event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LPN_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_EVT
    Low Power Node terminates friendship event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_FRIENDSHIP_ESTABLISH_EVT
    Friend Node establishes friendship event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_FRIENDSHIP_TERMINATE_EVT
    Friend Node terminates friendship event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_RECV_ADV_PKT_EVT
    Proxy Client receives Network ID advertising packet event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_CONNECTED_EVT
    Proxy Client establishes connection successfully event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_DISCONNECTED_EVT
    Proxy Client terminates connection successfully event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_RECV_FILTER_STATUS_EVT
    Proxy Client receives Proxy Filter Status event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_CONNECT_COMP_EVT
    Proxy Client connect completion event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_DISCONNECT_COMP_EVT
    Proxy Client disconnect completion event

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_SET_FILTER_TYPE_COMP_EVT
    Proxy Client set filter type completion event
enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_ADD_FILTER_ADDR_COMP_EVT**
Proxy Client add filter address completion event

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_CLIENT_REMOVE_FILTER_ADDR_COMP_EVT**
Proxy Client remove filter address completion event

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_SERVER_CONNECTED_EVT**
Proxy Server establishes connection successfully event

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROXY_SERVER_DISCONNECTED_EVT**
Proxy Server terminates connection successfully event

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SUBSCRIBE_GROUP_ADDR_COMP_EVT**
Local model subscribes group address completion event

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_UNSUBSCRIBE_GROUP_ADDR_COMP_EVT**
Local model unsubscribes group address completion event

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_DEINIT_MESH_COMP_EVT**
De-initialize BLE Mesh stack completion event

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_EVT_MAX**

**Enum [anonymous]**
BLE Mesh server models related definitions.
This enum value is the flag of transition timer operation

**Values:**

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_TRANS_TIMER_START**

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_FLAG_MAX**

**Enum esp_ble_mesh_server_state_type_t**
This enum value is the type of server model states

**Values:**

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_ONOFF_STATE**

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_LEVEL_STATE**

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_ONPOWERUP_STATE**

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_POWER_actual_STATE**

denumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_actual_STATE**
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CTL_LIGHTNESS_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CTL_TEMP_DELTA_UV_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_HSL_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_HSL_LIGHTNESS_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_XYL_LIGHTNESS_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_STATE
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_MODEL_STATE_MAX

enum esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_event_t

Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OPERATION_EVT
User-defined models receive messages from peer devices (e.g. get, set, status, etc) event
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SEND_COMP_EVT
User-defined models send messages completion event
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUBLISH_COMP_EVT
User-defined models publish messages completion event
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MODEL_RECV_PUBLISH_MSG_EVT
User-defined client models receive publish messages event
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MODEL_SEND_TIMEOUT_EVT
Timeout event for the user-defined client models that failed to receive response from peer server models
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUBLISH_UPDATE_EVT
When a model is configured to publish messages periodically, this event will occur during every publish period
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_MODEL_UPDATE_STATE_COMP_EVT
Server models update state value completion event
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_EVT_MAX
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

**ESP-BLE-MESH Core API Reference**

This section contains ESP-BLE-MESH Core related APIs, which can be used to initialize ESP-BLE-MESH stack, provision, send/publish messages, etc.

This API reference covers six components:

- **ESP-BLE-MESH Stack Initialization**
- **Reading of Local Data Information**
- **Low Power Operation (Updating)**
- **Send/Publish Messages, add Local AppKey, etc.**
- **ESP-BLE-MESH Node/Provisioner Provisioning**
- **ESP-BLE-MESH GATT Proxy Server**

**ESP-BLE-MESH Stack Initialization**

**Header File**

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/core/include/esp_ble_mesh_common_api.h

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_init (esp_ble_mesh_prov_t *prov, esp_ble_mesh_comp_t *comp)
```

Initialize BLE Mesh module. This API initializes provisioning capabilities and composition data information.

*Note:* After calling this API, the device needs to call esp_ble_mesh_prov_enable() to enable provisioning functionality again.

**Parameters**

- **prov** [in] Pointer to the device provisioning capabilities. This pointer must remain valid during the lifetime of the BLE Mesh device.
- **comp** [in] Pointer to the device composition data information. This pointer must remain valid during the lifetime of the BLE Mesh device.

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_deinit (esp_ble_mesh_deinit_param_t *param)
```

De-initialize BLE Mesh module.

*Note:* This function shall be invoked after esp_ble_mesh_client_model_deinit().

**Parameters**

- **param** [in] Pointer to the structure of BLE Mesh deinit parameters.

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**Reading of Local Data Information**

**Header File**

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/core/include/esp_ble_mesh_local_data_operation_api.h

**Functions**


int32_t esp_ble_mesh_get_model_publish_period (esp_mesh_model_t *model)

Get the model publish period, the unit is ms.

Parameters model [-in] Model instance pointer.

Returns Publish period value on success, 0 or (negative) error code from errno.h on failure.

uint16_t esp_ble_mesh_get_primary_element_address (void)

Get the address of the primary element.

Returns Address of the primary element on success, or ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_UNASSIGNED on failure which means the device has not been provisioned.

uint16_t *esp_ble_mesh_is_model_subscribed_to_group (esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model, uint16_t group_addr)

Check if the model has subscribed to the given group address. Note: E.g., once a status message is received and the destination address is a group address, the model uses this API to check if it is successfully subscribed to the given group address.

Parameters

• model [-in] Pointer to the model.
• group_addr [-in] Group address.

Returns Pointer to the group address within the Subscription List of the model on success, or NULL on failure which means the model has not subscribed to the given group address. Note: With the pointer to the group address returned, you can reset the group address to 0x0000 in order to unsubscribe the model from the group.

esp_ble_mesh_elem_t *esp_ble_mesh_find_element (uint16_t element_addr)

Find the BLE Mesh element pointer via the element address.

Parameters element_addr [-in] Element address.

Returns Pointer to the element on success, or NULL on failure.

uint8_t esp_ble_mesh_get_element_count (void)

Get the number of elements that have been registered.

Returns Number of elements.

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *esp_ble_mesh_find_vendor_model (const esp_ble_mesh_elem_t *element, uint16_t company_id, uint16_t model_id)

Find the Vendor specific model with the given element, the company ID and the Vendor Model ID.

Parameters

• element [-in] Element to which the model belongs.
• company_id [-in] A 16-bit company identifier assigned by the Bluetooth SIG.

Returns Pointer to the Vendor Model on success, or NULL on failure which means the Vendor Model is not found.

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *esp_ble_mesh_find_sig_model (const esp_ble_mesh_elem_t *element, uint16_t model_id)

Find the SIG model with the given element and Model id.

Parameters

• element [-in] Element to which the model belongs.
• model_id [-in] SIG model identifier.

Returns Pointer to the SIG Model on success, or NULL on failure which means the SIG Model is not found.

const esp_ble_mesh_comp_t *esp_ble_mesh_get_composition_data (void)

Get the Composition data which has been registered.

Returns Pointer to the Composition data on success, or NULL on failure which means the Composition data is not initialized.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_model_subscribe_group_addr** (uint16_t element_addr, uint16_t company_id, uint16_t model_id, uint16_t group_addr)

A local model of node or Provisioner subscribes a group address.

**Note:** This function shall not be invoked before node is provisioned or Provisioner is enabled.

**Parameters**

- **element_addr** [in] Unicast address of the element to which the model belongs.
- **company_id** [in] A 16-bit company identifier.
- **group_addr** [in] The group address to be subscribed.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_model_unsubscribe_group_addr** (uint16_t element_addr, uint16_t company_id, uint16_t model_id, uint16_t group_addr)

A local model of node or Provisioner unsubscribes a group address.

**Note:** This function shall not be invoked before node is provisioned or Provisioner is enabled.

**Parameters**

- **element_addr** [in] Unicast address of the element to which the model belongs.
- **company_id** [in] A 16-bit company identifier.
- **group_addr** [in] The subscribed group address.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**const uint8_t** *esp_ble_mesh_node_get_local_net_key** (uint16_t net_idx)

This function is called by Node to get the local NetKey.

**Parameters**

- **net_idx** [in] NetKey index.

**Returns** NetKey on success, or NULL on failure.

**const uint8_t** *esp_ble_mesh_node_get_local_app_key** (uint16_t app_idx)

This function is called by Node to get the local AppKey.

**Parameters**

- **app_idx** [in] AppKey index.

**Returns** AppKey on success, or NULL on failure.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_add_local_net_key** (const uint8_t net_key[16], uint16_t net_idx)

This function is called by Node to add a local NetKey.

**Note:** This function can only be called after the device is provisioned.

**Parameters**

- **net_key** [in] NetKey to be added.
- **net_idx** [in] NetKey Index.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_add_local_app_key** (const uint8_t app_key[16], uint16_t net_idx, uint16_t app_idx)

This function is called by Node to add a local AppKey.
Note: The net_idx must be an existing one. This function can only be called after the device is provisioned.

Parameters
- `app_key` [in] AppKey to be added.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_bind_app_key_to_local_model(uint16_t element_addr, uint16_t company_id, uint16_t model_id, uint16_t app_idx)
```

This function is called by Node to bind AppKey to model locally.

Note: If going to bind app_key with local vendor model, the company_id shall be set to 0xFFFF. This function can only be called after the device is provisioned.

Parameters
- `element_addr` [in] Node local element address
- `company_id` [in] Node local company id
- `model_id` [in] Node local model id
- `app_idx` [in] Node local appkey index

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

Low Power Operation (Updating)

Header File
- `components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/core/include/esp_ble_mesh_low_power_api.h`

Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_lpn_enable(void)
```
Enable BLE Mesh device LPN functionality.

Note: This API enables LPN functionality. Once called, the proper Friend Request will be sent.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_lpn_disable(bool force)
```
Disable BLE Mesh device LPN functionality.

Parameters
- `force` [in] when disabling LPN functionality, use this flag to indicate whether directly clear corresponding information or just send friend clear to disable it if friendship has already been established.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_lpn_poll(void)
```
LPN tries to poll messages from the Friend Node.

Note: The Friend Poll message is sent by a Low Power node to ask the Friend node to send a message that it has stored for the Low Power node. Users can call this API to send Friend Poll message manually. If this API is not invoked, the bottom layer of the Low Power node will send Friend Poll before the PollTimeout timer.
expires. If the corresponding Friend Update is received and MD is set to 0, which means there are no messages for the Low Power node, then the Low Power node will stop scanning.

**Returns**  ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**Send/Publish Messages, add Local AppKey, etc.**

**Header File**

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/core/include/esp_ble_mesh_networking_api.h

**Functions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_custom_model_callback (esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_t callback)</td>
<td>Register BLE Mesh callback for user-defined models’ operations. This callback can report the following events generated for the user-defined models:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| - Call back the messages received by user-defined client and server models to the application layer;  
- If users call esp_ble_mesh_server/client_model_send, this callback notifies the application layer of the send_complete event;  
- If user-defined client model sends a message that requires response, and the response message is received after the timer expires, the response message will be reported to the application layer as published by a peer device;  
- If the user-defined client model fails to receive the response message during a specified period of time, a timeout event will be reported to the application layer. |

**Note:** The client models (i.e. Config Client model, Health Client model, Generic Client models, Sensor Client model, Scene Client model and Lighting Client models) that have been realized internally have their specific register functions. For example, esp_ble_mesh_register_config_client_callback is the register function for Config Client Model.

**Parameters** callback -[in] Pointer to the callback function.

**Returns**  ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_model_msg_opcode_init (uint8_t *data, uint32_t opcode)</td>
<td>Add the message opcode to the beginning of the model message before sending or publishing the model message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** This API is only used to set the opcode of the message.

**Parameters**

- data -[in] Pointer to the message data.  
- opcode -[in] The message opcode.

**Returns**  ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_client_model_init (esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model)**

Initialize the user-defined client model. All user-defined client models shall call this function to initialize the client model internal data. Node: Before calling this API, the op_pair_size and op_pair variabled within the user_data(defined using esp_ble_mesh_client_t ) of the client model need to be initialized.

**Parameters** model -[in] BLE Mesh Client model to which the message belongs.

**Returns**  ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_client_model_deinit (esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model)**

De-initialize the user-defined client model.

**Note:** This function shall be invoked before esp_ble_mesh_deinit() is called.

**Parameters**
- `model` - [in] Pointer of the Client model.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_server_model_send_msg (esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model,**
  esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t *ctx,**
  uint32_t opcode,**
  uint16_t length,**
  uint8_t* data)**

Send server model messages (such as server model status messages).

**Parameters**
- `model` - [in] BLE Mesh Server Model to which the message belongs.
- `ctx` - [in] Message context, includes keys, TTL, etc.
- `length` - [in] Message length (exclude the message opcode).
- `data` - [in] Parameters of Access Payload (exclude the message opcode) to be sent.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_client_model_send_msg (esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model,**
  esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t *ctx,**
  uint32_t opcode,**
  uint16_t length,**
  uint8_t* data,**
  int32_t msg_timeout,**
  bool need_rsp,**
  esp_ble_mesh_dev_role_t device_role)**

Send client model message (such as model get, set, etc).

**Parameters**
- `model` - [in] BLE Mesh Client Model to which the message belongs.
- `ctx` - [in] Message context, includes keys, TTL, etc.
- `length` - [in] Message length (exclude the message opcode).
- `data` - [in] Parameters of the Access Payload (exclude the message opcode) to be sent.
- `msg_timeout` - [in] Time to get response to the message (in milliseconds).
- `need_rsp` - [in] TRUE if the opcode requires the peer device to reply, FALSE otherwise.
- `device_role` - [in] Role of the device (Node/Provisioner) that sends the message.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_model_publish (esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model,**
  uint32_t opcode,**
  uint16_t length,**
  uint8_t* data,**
  esp_ble_mesh_dev_role_t device_role)**

Send a model publication message.

**Note:** Before calling this function, the user needs to ensure that the model publication message (esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t::msg) contains a valid message to be sent. And if users want to update the publishing message, this API should be called in ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_PUBLISH_UPDATE_EVT with the message updated.

**Parameters**
- `length` - [in] Message length (exclude the message opcode).
- `data` - [in] Parameters of the Access Payload (exclude the message opcode) to be sent.
- `device_role` - [in] Role of the device (node/provisioner) publishing the message of the type esp_ble_mesh_dev_role_t.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_server_model_update_state(esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model, esp_ble_mesh_server_state_type_t type, esp_ble_mesh_server_state_value_t *value)`

Update a server model state value. If the model publication state is set properly (e.g., publish address is set to a valid address), it will publish corresponding status message.

**Note:** Currently this API is used to update bound state value, not for all server model states.

**Parameters**
- **model** - [in] Server model which is going to update the state.
- **type** - [in] Server model state type.
- **value** - [in] Server model state value.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_local_reset(void)`

Reset the provisioning procedure of the local BLE Mesh node.

**Note:** All provisioning information in this node will be deleted and the node needs to be reprovisioned. The API function esp_ble_mesh_node_prov_enable() needs to be called to start a new provisioning procedure.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_node_name(uint16_t index, const char* name)`

This function is called to set the node (provisioned device) name.

**Note:** index is obtained from the parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT.

**Parameters**
- **index** - [in] Index of the node in the node queue.
- **name** - [in] Name (end by '\0') to be set for the node.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`const char* esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_node_name(uint16_t index)`

This function is called to get the node (provisioned device) name.

**Note:** index is obtained from the parameters of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_PROV_COMPLETE_EVT.

**Parameters**
- **index** - [in] Index of the node in the node queue.

**Returns** Node name on success, or NULL on failure.

`uint16_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_node_index(const char *name)`

This function is called to get the node (provisioned device) index.

**Parameters**
- **name** - [in] Name of the node (end by '\0').

**Returns** Node index on success, or an invalid value (0xFFFF) on failure.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_store_node_comp_data(uint16_t unicast_addr, uint8_t *data, uint16_t length)`

This function is called to store the Composition Data of the node.
Parameters

- **unicast_addr** - [in] Element address of the node
- **data** - [in] Pointer of Composition Data
- **length** - [in] Length of Composition Data

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_ble_mesh_node_t *esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_node_with_uuid (const uint8_t uuid[16])
```

This function is called to get the provisioned node information with the node device UUID.

**Parameters**

- **uuid** - [in] Device UUID of the node

**Returns**

Pointer of the node info struct or NULL on failure.

```c
esp_ble_mesh_node_t *esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_node_with_addr (uint16_t unicast_addr)
```

This function is called to get the provisioned node information with the node unicast address.

**Parameters**

- **unicast_addr** - [in] Unicast address of the node

**Returns**

Pointer of the node info struct or NULL on failure.

```c
esp_ble_mesh_node_t *esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_node_with_name (const char *name)
```

This function is called to get the provisioned node information with the node name.

**Parameters**

- **name** - [in] Name of the node (end by ‘\0’).

**Returns**

Pointer of the node info struct or NULL on failure.

```c
uint16_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_prov_node_count (void)
```

This function is called by Provisioner to get provisioned node count.

**Returns**

Number of the provisioned nodes.

```c
const esp_ble_mesh_node_t **esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_node_table_entry (void)
```

This function is called by Provisioner to get the entry of the node table.

**Returns**

Pointer to the start of the node table.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_node_with_uuid (const uint8_t uuid[16])
```

This function is called to delete the provisioned node information with the node device UUID.

**Parameters**

- **uuid** - [in] Device UUID of the node

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_node_with_addr (uint16_t unicast_addr)
```

This function is called to delete the provisioned node information with the node unicast address.

**Parameters**

- **unicast_addr** - [in] Unicast address of the node

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_app_key (const uint8_t app_key[16], uint16_t net_idx, uint16_t app_idx)
```

This function is called to add a local AppKey for Provisioner.

**Note:** app_key: If set to NULL, app_key will be generated internally. net_idx: Should be an existing one. app_idx: If it is going to be generated internally, it should be set to 0xFFFF, and the new app_idx will be generated internally.
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reported via an event.

Parameters

- `app_key` - [in] The app key to be set for the local BLE Mesh stack.
- `app_idx` - [in] The app key index.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_update_local_app_key` (const uint8_t app_key[16], uint16_t net_idx, uint16_t app_idx)

This function is used to update a local AppKey for Provisioner.

Parameters

- `app_key` - [in] Value of the AppKey.
- `net_idx` - [in] Corresponding NetKey Index.
- `app_idx` - [in] The AppKey Index

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`const uint8_t* esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_local_app_key` (uint16_t net_idx, uint16_t app_idx)

This function is called by Provisioner to get the local app key value.

Parameters

- `net_idx` - [in] Network key index.
- `app_idx` - [in] Application key index.

Returns Appkey on success, or NULL on failure.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_bind_app_key_to_local_model` (uint16_t element_addr, uint16_t app_idx, uint16_t model_id, uint16_t company_id)

This function is called by Provisioner to bind own model with proper app key.

Note: company_id: If going to bind app_key with local vendor model, company_id should be set to 0xFFFF.

Parameters

- `element_addr` - [in] Provisioner local element address
- `app_idx` - [in] Provisioner local appkey index
- `model_id` - [in] Provisioner local model id
- `company_id` - [in] Provisioner local company id

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_net_key` (const uint8_t net_key[16], uint16_t net_idx)

This function is called by Provisioner to add local network key.

Note: net_key: If set to NULL, net_key will be generated internally. net_idx: If it is going to be generated internally, it should be set to 0xFFFF, and the new net_idx will be reported via an event.

Parameters

- `net_key` - [in] The network key to be added to the Provisioner local BLE Mesh stack.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
Chapter 2. API Reference

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_update_local_net_key(const uint8_t net_key[16], uint16_t net_idx)`

This function is called by Provisioner to update a local network key.

**Parameters**

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`const uint8_t* esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_local_net_key(uint16_t net_idx)`

This function is called by Provisioner to get the local network key value.

**Parameters**

**Returns**
- Network key on success, or NULL on failure.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_recv_heartbeat(bool enable)`

This function is called by Provisioner to enable or disable receiving heartbeat messages.

**Note:** If enabling receiving heartbeat message successfully, the filter will be an empty rejectlist by default, which means all heartbeat messages received by the Provisioner will be reported to the application layer.

**Parameters**
- `enable` – [in] Enable or disable receiving heartbeat messages.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_heartbeat_filter_type(uint8_t type)`

This function is called by Provisioner to set the heartbeat filter type.

**Note:**
1. If the filter type is not the same with the current value, then all the filter entries will be cleaned.
   a. If the previous type is rejectlist, and changed to acceptlist, then the filter will be an empty acceptlist, which means no heartbeat messages will be reported. Users need to add SRC or DST into the filter entry, then heartbeat messages from the SRC or to the DST will be reported.

**Parameters**
- `type` – [in] Heartbeat filter type (acceptlist or rejectlist).

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_heartbeat_filter_info(uint8_t op, esp_ble_mesh_heartbeat_filter_info_t *info)`

This function is called by Provisioner to add or remove a heartbeat filter entry.

**Note:**
1. If the operation is “ADD”, the “hb_src” can be set to the SRC (can only be a unicast address) of heartbeat messages, and the “hb_dst” can be set to the DST (unicast address or group address), at least one of them needs to be set.
   a. If only one of them is set, the filter entry will use the configured SRC or DST to filter heartbeat messages.
   b. If both of them are set, the SRC and DST will both be used to decide if a heartbeat message will be handled.
• If SRC or DST already exists in some filter entry, then the corresponding entry will be cleaned firstly, then a new entry will be allocated to store the information.

**Parameters**

- op [in] Add or REMOVE
- info [in] Heartbeat filter entry information, including: hb_src - Heartbeat source address; hb_dst - Heartbeat destination address;

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_direct_erase_settings (void)`

This function is called by Provisioner to directly erase the mesh information from nvs namespace.

**Note:** This function can be invoked when the mesh stack is not initialized or has been de-initialized.

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_open_settings_with_index (uint8_t index)`

This function is called by Provisioner to open a nvs namespace for storing mesh information.

**Note:** Before open another nvs namespace, the previously opened nvs namespace must be closed firstly.

**Parameters**

- index [in] Settings index.

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_open_settings_with_uid (const char* uid)`

This function is called by Provisioner to open a nvs namespace for storing mesh information.

**Note:** Before open another nvs namespace, the previously opened nvs namespace must be closed firstly.

**Parameters**

- uid [in] Settings userid.

**Returns**

ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_close_settings_with_index (uint8_t index, bool erase)`

This function is called by Provisioner to close a nvs namespace which is opened previously for storing mesh information.

**Note:**

1. Before closing the nvs namespace, it must be open.
   
a. When the function is invoked, the Provisioner functionality will be disabled firstly, and: a) If the “erase” flag is set to false, the mesh information will be cleaned (e.g. removing NetKey, AppKey, nodes, etc) from the mesh stack. b) If the “erase” flag is set to true, the mesh information stored in the nvs namespace will also be erased besides been cleaned from the mesh stack.

b. If Provisioner tries to work properly again, we can invoke the open function to open a new nvs namespace or a previously added one, and restore the mesh information from it if not erased.

c. The working process shall be as following: a) Open settings A b) Start to provision and control nodes c) Close settings A d) Open settings B e) Start to provision and control other nodes f) Close settings B g) .......

**Parameters**

- index [in] Settings index.
- erase [in] Indicate if erasing mesh information.
Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_close_settings_with_uid` (const char *uid, bool erase)

This function is called by Provisioner to close a nvs namespace which is opened previously for storing mesh information.

**Note:** 1. Before closing the nvs namespace, it must be open.

a. When the function is invoked, the Provisioner functionality will be disabled firstly, and: a) If the “erase” flag is set to false, the mesh information will be cleaned (e.g. removing NetKey, AppKey, nodes, etc) from the mesh stack. b) If the “erase” flag is set to true, the mesh information stored in the nvs namespace will also be erased besides being cleaned from the mesh stack.
b. If Provisioner tries to work properly again, we can invoke the open function to open a new nvs namespace or a previously added one, and restore the mesh information from it if not erased.
c. The working process shall be as following: a) Open settings A b) Start to provision and control nodes c) Close settings A d) Open settings B e) Start to provision and control other nodes f) Close settings B g) .......

**Parameters**

- **uid** –[in] Settings user id.
- **erase** –[in] Indicate if erasing mesh information.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_settings_with_index` (uint8_t index)

This function is called by Provisioner to erase the mesh information and settings user id from a nvs namespace.

**Note:** When this function is called, the nvs namespace must not be open. This function is used to erase the mesh information and settings user id which are not used currently.

**Parameters** index –[in] Settings index.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_settings_with_uid` (const char *uid)

This function is called by Provisioner to erase the mesh information and settings user id from a nvs namespace.

**Note:** When this function is called, the nvs namespace must not be open. This function is used to erase the mesh information and settings user id which are not used currently.

**Parameters** uid –[in] Settings user id.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

const char *`esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_settings_uid` (uint8_t index)

This function is called by Provisioner to get settings user id.

**Parameters** index –[in] Settings index.

**Returns** Setting user id on success or NULL on failure.

`uint8_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_settings_index` (const char *uid)

This function is called by Provisioner to get settings index.

**Parameters** uid –[in] Settings user id.

**Returns** Settings index.
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```c
uint8_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_free_settings_count (void)
This function is called by Provisioner to get the number of free settings
user id.

Returns  Number of free settings user id.
```

```c
const uint8_t* esp_ble_mesh_get_fast_prov_app_key(uint16_t net_idx, uint16_t app_idx)
This function is called to get fast provisioning application key.

Parameters
• net_idx  –[in] Network key index.
• app_idx  –[in] Application key index.

Returns  Application key on success, or NULL on failure.
```

Type Definitions
```c
typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_event_t event,
  esp_ble_mesh_model_cb_param_t *param)
: event, event code of user-defined model events; param, parameters of user-defined model events
```

ESP-BLE-MESH Node/Provisioner Provisioning

Header File
```c
• components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/core/include/esp_ble_mesh_provisioning_api.h
```

Functions
```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_prov_callback(esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_t callback)
Register BLE Mesh provisioning callback.

Parameters  callback  –[in] Pointer to the callback function.

Returns  ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
```

```c
bool esp_ble_mesh_node_is_provisioned (void)
Check if a device has been provisioned.

Returns  TRUE if the device is provisioned, FALSE if the device is unprovisioned.
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_prov_enable(esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearers)
Enable specific provisioning bearers to get the device ready for provisioning.

Parameters  bearers  –Bit-wise OR of provisioning bearers.

Returns  ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_prov_disable(esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearers)
Disable specific provisioning bearers to make a device inaccessible for provisioning.

Parameters  bearers  –Bit-wise OR of provisioning bearers.

Returns  ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_set_oob_pub_key(uint8_t pub_key_x[32], uint8_t pub_key_y[32],
  uint8_t private_key[32])
Unprovisioned device set own oob public key & private key pair.

Note:  In order to avoid suffering brute-forcing attack (CVE-2020-26559). The Bluetooth SIG recommends
that potentially vulnerable mesh provisioners use an out-of-band mechanism to exchange the public keys. So as
```
an unprovisioned device, it should use this function to input the Public Key exchanged through the out-of-band mechanism.

**Parameters**
- **pub_key_x** – *in* Unprovisioned device’s Public Key X
- **pub_key_y** – *in* Unprovisioned device’s Public Key Y
- **private_key** – *in* Unprovisioned device’s Private Key

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_input_number**(uint32_t number)

Provide provisioning input OOB number.

**Note:** This is intended to be called if the user has received ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_EVT with ESP_BLE_MESH_ENTER_NUMBER as the action.

**Parameters**
- **number** – *in* Number input by device.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_node_input_string**(const char* string)

Provide provisioning input OOB string.

**Note:** This is intended to be called if the user has received ESP_BLE_MESH_NODE_PROV_INPUT_EVT with ESP_BLE_MESH_ENTER_STRING as the action.

**Parameters**
- **string** – *in* String input by device.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_set_unprovisioned_device_name**(const char* name)

Using this function, an unprovisioned device can set its own device name, which will be broadcasted in its advertising data.

**Note:** This API applicable to PB-GATT mode only by setting the name to the scan response data, it doesn’t apply to PB-ADV mode.

**Parameters**
- **name** – *in* Unprovisioned device name

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_read_oob_pub_key**(uint8_t link_idx, uint8_t* pub_key_x[32], uint8_t* pub_key_y[32])

Provisioner inputs unprovisioned device’s oob public key.

**Note:** In order to avoid suffering brute-forcing attack (CVE-2020-26559). The Bluetooth SIG recommends that potentially vulnerable mesh provisioners use an out-of-band mechanism to exchange the public keys.

**Parameters**
- **link_idx** – *in* The provisioning link index
- **pub_key_x** – *in* Unprovisioned device’s Public Key X
- **pub_key_y** – *in* Unprovisioned device’s Public Key Y

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_input_string** (const char* string, uint8_t link_idx)

Provide provisioning input OOB string.

This is intended to be called after the esp_ble_mesh_prov_t prov.input_num
->callback has been called with ESP_BLE_MESH_ENTER_STRING as the argument.

**Parameters**

- **string** [in] String input by Provisioner.
- **link_idx** [in] The provisioning link index.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_input_number** (uint32_t number, uint8_t link_idx)

Provide provisioning input OOB number.

This is intended to be called after the esp_ble_mesh_prov_t prov.input_num
->callback has been called with ESP_BLE_MESH_ENTER_NUMBER as the argument.

**Parameters**

- **number** [in] Number input by Provisioner.
- **link_idx** [in] The provisioning link index.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_enable** (esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearers)

Enable one or more provisioning bearers.

**Note:** PB-ADV: Enable BLE scan. PB-GATT: Initialize corresponding BLE Mesh Proxy info.

**Parameters** **bearers** [in] Bit-wise OR of provisioning bearers.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_disable** (esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearers)

Disable one or more provisioning bearers.

**Note:** PB-ADV: Disable BLE scan. PB-GATT: Break any existing BLE Mesh Provisioning connections.

**Parameters** **bearers** [in] Bit-wise OR of provisioning bearers.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_unprov_dev** (esp_ble_mesh_unprov_dev_add_t *add_dev, esp_ble_mesh_dev_add_flag_t flags)

Add unprovisioned device info to the unprov_dev queue.

**Note:** 1. Currently address type only supports public address and static random address.
a. If device UUID and/or device address as well as address type already exist in the device queue, but the bearer is different from the existing one, add operation will also be successful and it will update the provision bearer supported by the device.

b. For example, if the Provisioner wants to add an unprovisioned device info before receiving its unprovisioned device beacon or Mesh Provisioning advertising packets, the Provisioner can use this API to add the device info with each one or both of device UUID and device address added. When the Provisioner gets the device’s advertising packets, it will start provisioning the device internally.
   - In this situation, the Provisioner can set bearers with each one or both of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_ADV and ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_GATT enabled, and cannot set flags with ADD_DEV_START_PROV_NOW_FLAG enabled.

c. Another example is when the Provisioner receives the unprovisioned device’s beacon or Mesh Provisioning advertising packets, the advertising packets will be reported on to the application layer using the callback registered by the function esp_ble_mesh_register_prov_callback. And in the callback, the Provisioner can call this API to start provisioning the device.
   - If the Provisioner uses PB-ADV to provision, either one or both of device UUID and device address can be added, bearers shall be set with ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_ADV enabled and the flags shall be set with ADD_DEV_START_PROV_NOW_FLAG enabled.
   - If the Provisioner uses PB-GATT to provision, both the device UUID and device address need to be added, bearers shall be set with ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_GATT enabled, and the flags shall be set with ADD_DEV_START_PROV_NOW_FLAG enabled.
   - If the Provisioner just wants to store the unprovisioned device info when receiving its advertising packets and start to provision it the next time (e.g. after receiving its advertising packets again), then it can add the device info with either one or both of device UUID and device address included. Bearers can be set with either one or both of ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_ADV and ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_GATT enabled (recommend to enable the bearer which will receive its advertising packets, because if the other bearer is enabled, the Provisioner is not aware if the device supports the bearer), and flags cannot be set with ADD_DEV_START_PROV_NOW_FLAG enabled.
   - Note: ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_ADV, ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_GATT and ADD_DEV_START_PROV_NOW_FLAG can not be enabled at the same time.

### Parameters

- **add_dev** – [in] Pointer to a struct containing the device information
- **flags** – [in] Flags indicate several operations on the device information
  - Remove device information from queue after device has been provisioned (BIT0)
  - Start provisioning immediately after device is added to queue (BIT1)
  - Device can be removed if device queue is full (BIT2)

### Returns

- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_device_with_addr(
    const uint8_t uuid[16],
    esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr,
    esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type,
    esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearer,
    uint16_t oob_info,
    uint16_t unicast_addr
)
```

Provision an unprovisioned device and assign a fixed unicast address for it in advance.

### Note:

1. Currently address type only supports public address and static random address.

a. Bearer must be equal to ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_ADV or ESP_BLE_MESH_PROV_GATT, since Provisioner will start to provision a device immediately once this function is invoked. And the input bearer must be identical with the one within the parameters of the ESP_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_UNPROV_ADV_PKT_EVT event.

b. If this function is used by a Provisioner to provision devices, the application should take care of the assigned unicast address and avoid overlap of the unicast addresses of different nodes.
c. Recommend to use only one of the functions “esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_unprov_dev” and
“esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_prov_device_with_addr” by a Provisioner.

Parameters
- **uuid** - [in] Device UUID of the unprovisioned device
- **addr** - [in] Device address of the unprovisioned device
- **addr_type** - [in] Device address type of the unprovisioned device
- **bearer** - [in] Provisioning bearer going to be used by Provisioner
- **oob_info** - [in] OOB info of the unprovisioned device
- **unicast_addr** - [in] Unicast address going to be allocated for the unprovisioned device

Returns Zero on success or (negative) error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_delete_dev (esp_ble_mesh_device_delete_t *del_dev)`
Delete device from queue, and reset current provisioning link with the device.

Note: If the device is in the queue, remove it from the queue; if the device is being provisioned, terminate
the provisioning procedure. Either one of the device address or device UUID can be used as input.

Parameters **del_dev** - [in] Pointer to a struct containing the device information.
Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_dev_uuid_match (const uint8_t*match_val, uint8_t match_len, uint8_t offset, bool prov_after_match)`
This function is called by Provisioner to set the part of the device UUID to be compared before starting to provision.

Parameters
- **match_val** - [in] Value to be compared with the part of the device UUID.
- **match_len** - [in] Length of the compared match value.
- **offset** - [in] Offset of the device UUID to be compared (based on zero).
- **prov_after_match** - [in] Flag used to indicate whether provisioner should start to provision the device immediately if the part of the UUID matches.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_prov_data_info (esp_ble_mesh_prov_data_info_t *prov_data_info)`
This function is called by Provisioner to set provisioning data information before starting to provision.

Parameters **prov_data_info** - [in] Pointer to a struct containing net_idx or flags or iv_index.
Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_static_oob_value (const uint8_t *value, uint8_t length)`
This function is called by Provisioner to set static oob value used for provisioning.

AuthValues selected using a cryptographically secure random or pseudorandom number generator and having
the maximum permitted entropy (128-bits) will be most difficult to brute-force. AuthValues with reduced
entropy or generated in a predictable manner will not grant the same level of protection against this vulnerability.
Selecting a new AuthValue with each provisioning attempt can also make it more difficult to launch a brute-force attack by requiring the attacker to restart the search with each provisioning attempt (CVE-2020-26556).

Note: The Bluetooth SIG recommends that mesh implementations enforce a randomly selected AuthValue
using all of the available bits, where permitted by the implementation. A large entropy helps ensure that a
brute-force of the AuthValue, even a static AuthValue, cannot normally be completed in a reasonable time (CVE-2020-26557).

**Parameters**
- **value** [in] Pointer to the static oob value.
- **length** [in] Length of the static oob value.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_primary_elem_addr (uint16_t addr)
```
This function is called by Provisioner to set own Primary element address.

**Note:** This API must be invoked when BLE Mesh initialization is completed successfully, and can be invoked before Provisioner functionality is enabled. Once this API is invoked successfully, the prov_unicast_addr value in the struct `esp_ble_mesh_prov_t` will be ignored, and Provisioner will use this address as its own primary element address. And if the unicast address going to assigned for the next unprovisioned device is smaller than the input address + element number of Provisioner, then the address for the next unprovisioned device will be recalculated internally.

**Parameters** **addr** [in] Unicast address of the Primary element of Provisioner.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_set_fast_prov_info (esp_ble_mesh_fast_prov_info_t *fast_prov_info)
```
This function is called to set provisioning data information before starting fast provisioning.

**Parameters** **fast_prov_info** [in] Pointer to a struct containing unicast address range, net_idx, etc.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_set_fast_prov_action (esp_ble_mesh_fast_prov_action_t action)
```
This function is called to start/suspend/exit fast provisioning.

**Parameters** **action** [in] fast provisioning action (i.e. enter, suspend, exit).

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

### Type Definitions

typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_t) (esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_event_t event,
esp_ble_mesh_prov_cb_param_t *param)

: event, event code of provisioning events; param, parameters of provisioning events

typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_prov_adv_cb_t) (const esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr, const
esp_ble_mesh_adv_type_t addr_type, const uint8_t adv_type, const uint8_t *dev_uuid, uint16_t oob_info,
esp_ble_mesh_prov_bearer_t bearer)

Callback for Provisioner that received advertising packets from unprovisioned devices which are not in the unprovisioned device queue.

Report on the unprovisioned device beacon and mesh provisioning service adv data to application.

**Param** **addr** [in] Pointer to the unprovisioned device address.

**Param** **addr_type** [in] Unprovisioned device address type.

**Param** **adv_type** [in] Adv packet type(ADV_IND or ADV_NONCONN_IND).

**Param** **dev_uuid** [in] Unprovisioned device UUID pointer.

**Param** **oob_info** [in] OOB information of the unprovisioned device.

**Param** **bearer** [in] Adv packet received from PB-GATT or PB-ADV bearer.

**ESP-BLE-MESH GATT Proxy Server**
Header File

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/core/include/esp_ble_mesh_proxy_api.h

Functions

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_identity_enable (void)**

Enable advertising with Node Identity.

*Note:* This API requires that GATT Proxy support be enabled. Once called, each subnet starts advertising using Node Identity for the next 60 seconds, and after 60s Network ID will be advertised. Under normal conditions, the BLE Mesh Proxy Node Identity and Network ID advertising will be enabled automatically by BLE Mesh stack after the device is provisioned.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_gatt_enable (void)**

Enable BLE Mesh GATT Proxy Service.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_gatt_disable (void)**

Disconnect the BLE Mesh GATT Proxy connection if there is any, and disable the BLE Mesh GATT Proxy Service.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_client_connect (esp_ble_mesh_bd_addr_t addr, esp_ble_mesh_addr_type_t addr_type, uint16_t net_idx)**

Proxy Client creates a connection with the Proxy Server.

**Parameters**

- *addr* - [in] Device address of the Proxy Server.
- *addr_type* - [in] Device address type (public or static random).

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_client_disconnect (uint8_t conn_handle)**

Proxy Client terminates a connection with the Proxy Server.

**Parameters** *conn_handle* - [in] Proxy connection handle.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_client_set_filter_type (uint8_t conn_handle, uint16_t net_idx, esp_ble_mesh_proxy_filter_type_t filter_type)**

Proxy Client sets the filter type of the Proxy Server.

**Parameters**

- *conn_handle* - [in] Proxy connection handle.
- *net_idx* - [in] Corresponding NetKey Index.
- *filter_type* - [in] whitelist or blacklist.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_client_add_filter_addr (uint8_t conn_handle, uint16_t net_idx, uint16_t *addr, uint16_t addr_num)**

Proxy Client adds address to the Proxy Server filter list.

**Parameters**
Chapter 2. API Reference

• conn_handle  - [in] Proxy connection handle.
• net_idx  - [in] Corresponding NetKey Index.
• addr  - [in] Pointer to the filter address.
• addr_num  - [in] Number of the filter address.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_proxy_client_remove_filter_addr(uint8_t conn_handle, uint16_t net_idx, uint16_t *addr, uint16_t addr_num)

Proxy Client removes address from the Proxy Server filter list.

Parameters

• conn_handle  - [in] Proxy connection handle.
• net_idx  - [in] Corresponding NetKey Index.
• addr  - [in] Pointer to the filter address.
• addr_num  - [in] Number of the filter address.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

ESP-BLE-MESH Models API Reference

This section contains ESP-BLE-MESH Model related APIs, event types, event parameters, etc.

There are six categories of models:

• Configuration Client/Server Models
• Health Client/Server Models
• Generic Client/Server Models
• Sensor Client/Server Models
• Time and Scenes Client/Server Models
• Lighting Client/Server Models

Note: Definitions related to Server Models are being updated, and will be released soon.

Configuration Client/Server Models

Header File

• components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/models/include/esp_ble_mesh_config_model_api.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_config_client_callback(esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_cb_t callback)

Register BLE Mesh Config Client Model callback.

Parameters callback  - [in] Pointer to the callback function.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_config_server_callback(esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_t callback)

Register BLE Mesh Config Server Model callback.

Parameters callback  - [in] Pointer to the callback function.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_config_client_get_state(*params, esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_get_state_t *get_state)
Chapter 2. API Reference

Get the value of Config Server Model states using the Config Client Model get messages.

**Note:** If you want to find the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_client_get_t in esp_ble_mesh_defs.h

**Parameters**

- `params` [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `get_state` [in] Pointer to a union, each kind of opcode corresponds to one structure inside. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state(esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params,
                                              esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t *set_state)
```

Set the value of the Configuration Server Model states using the Config Client Model set messages.

**Note:** If you want to find the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to esp_ble_mesh_opcode_config_client_set_t in esp_ble_mesh_defs.h

**Parameters**

- `params` [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `set_state` [in] Pointer to a union, each kind of opcode corresponds to one structure inside. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**Unions**

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_get_state_t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_config_model_api.h>  For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_BEACON_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_COMPOSITION_DATA_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_DEFAULT_TTL_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GATT_PROXY_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_RELAY_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_PUB_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_FRIEND_GET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_PUB_GET ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_SUB_GET
```

the `get_state` parameter in the esp_ble_mesh_config_client_get_state function should not be set to NULL.

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_get_t model_pub_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_PUB_GET.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cfg_composition_data_get_t comp_data_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_COMPOSITION_DATA_GET.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cfg_sig_model_sub_get_t sig_model_sub_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SIG_MODEL_SUB_GET.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cfg_vnd_model_sub_get_t vnd_model_sub_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_VENDOR_MODEL_SUB_GET.
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.app.key.get.t app.key.get
For ESP BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_GET.

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.node.identity.get.t node.identity.get
For ESP BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NODE_IDENTITY_GET.

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.sig.model.app.get.t sig.model.app.get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SIG_MODEL_APP_GET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.vnd.model.app.get.t vnd.model.app.get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_VENDOR_MODEL_APP_GET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.kr.phase.get.t kr.phase.get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_KEY_REFRESH_PHASE_GET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.lpn.polltimeout.get.t lpn.pollto.get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LPN_POLLTIMEOUT_GET

union esp.ble.mesh.cfg.client.set.state.t state.t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_config_model_api.h>
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_BEACON_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_DEFAULT_TTL_SET ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GATT_PROXY_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_RELAY_SET ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_PUB_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_ADD ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_VIRTUAL_ADDR_ADD
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_DELETE ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_VIRTUAL_ADDR_DELETE
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_OVERWRITE ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_SUB_VIRTUAL_ADDR_OVERWRITE
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_ADD ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_APP_KEY_ADD
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_MODEL_APP_BIND ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NODE_RESET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_FRIEND_SET ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_PUB_SET
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEARTBEAT_SUB_SET the set_state parameter in the
esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state function should not be set to NULL.

Public Members

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.beacon.set.t beacon.set
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_BEACON_SET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.default.ttl.set.t default.ttl.set
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_DEFAULT_TTL_SET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.friend.set.t friend.set
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_FRIEND_SET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.gatt.proxy.set.t gatt.proxy.set
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GATT_PROXY_SET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.relay.set.t relay.set
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_RELAY_SET

Esp.ble.mesh.cfg.net.key.add.t net.key.add
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_NET_KEY_ADD
esp_ble_mesh_cfg_app_key_add_t \textit{app_key_add} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_APP\_KEY\_ADD}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_app_bind_t \textit{model_app_bind} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_APP\_BIND}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_set_t \textit{model_pub_set} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_PUB\_SET}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_add_t \textit{model_sub_add} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_SUB\_ADD}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_delete_t \textit{model_sub_delete} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_SUB\_DELETE}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_overwrite_t \textit{model_sub_overwrite} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_SUB\_OVERWRITE}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_va_add_t \textit{model_sub_va_add} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_SUB\_VIRTUAL\_ADDR\_ADD}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_va_delete_t \textit{model_sub_va_delete} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_SUB\_VIRTUAL\_ADDR\_DELETE}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_va_overwrite_t \textit{model_sub_va_overwrite} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_SUB\_VIRTUAL\_ADDR\_OVERWRITE}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_heartbeat_pub_set_t \textit{heartbeat_pub_set} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_HEARTBEAT\_PUB\_SET}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_heartbeat_sub_set_t \textit{heartbeat_sub_set} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_HEARTBEAT\_SUB\_SET}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_va_set_t \textit{model_pub_va_set} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_PUB\_VIRTUAL\_ADDR\_SET}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_delete_all_t \textit{model_sub_delete_all} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_MODEL\_SUB\_DELETE\_ALL}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_key_update_t \textit{net_key_update} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_NET\_KEY\_UPDATE}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_key_delete_t \textit{net_key_delete} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_NET\_KEY\_DELETE}

esp_ble_mesh_cfg_app_key_update_t \textit{app_key_update} \\
\textbf{For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL\_OP\_APP\_KEY\_UPDATE}
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_config_model_api.h>
```

Configuration Client Model received message union.

### Public Members

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_common_cb_param_t
```

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_beacon_status_cb_t beacon_status
The beacon status value

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_comp_data_status_cb_t comp_data_status
The composition data status value

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_default_ttl_status_cb_t default_ttl_status
The default ttl status value

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_gatt_proxy_status_cb_t gatt_proxy_status
The gatt_proxy status value

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_relay_status_cb_t relay_status
The relay status value

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_status_cb_t model_pub_status
The model publication status value

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_status_cb_t model_sub_status
The model subscription status value

#### esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_key_status_cb_t netkey_status
The netkey status value

#### esp_BLE_MESH_CFG_APP_KEY_STATUS_CB_T appkey_status
The appkey status value
exp_ble_mesh_cfg_mod_app_status_cb_t model_app_status
    The model app status value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_friend_status_cb_t friend_status
    The friend status value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_hb_pub_status_cb_t heartbeat_pub_status
    The heartbeat publication status value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_hb_sub_status_cb_t heartbeat_sub_status
    The heartbeat subscription status value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_trans_status_cb_t net_transmit_status
    The network transmit status value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_list_cb_t model_sub_list
    The model subscription list value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_key_list_cb_t netkey_list
    The network key index list value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_app_key_list_cb_t appkey_list
    The application key index list value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_node_id_status_cb_t node_identity_status
    The node identity status value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_app_list_cb_t model_app_list
    The model application key index list value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_kr_phase_status_cb_t kr_phase_status
    The key refresh phase status value

exp_ble_mesh_cfg_lpn_pollto_status_cb_t lpn_timeout_status
    The low power node poll timeout status value

union esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_state_change_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_config_model_api.h> Configuration Server model state change value union.

Public Members

exp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_mod_pub_set_t mod_pub_set
    The recv_op in ctx can be used to decide which state is changed. Config Model Publication Set

exp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_sub_add_t mod_sub_add
    Config Model Subscription Add
Chapter 2. API Reference

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_sub_delete_t mod_sub_delete`
Config Model Subscription Delete

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_netkey_add_t netkey_add`
Config NetKey Add

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_netkey_update_t netkey_update`
Config NetKey Update

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_netkey_delete_t netkey_delete`
Config NetKey Delete

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_appkey_add_t appkey_add`
Config AppKey Add

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_appkey_update_t appkey_update`
Config AppKey Update

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_appkey_delete_t appkey_delete`
Config AppKey Delete

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_app_bind_t mod_app_bind`
Config Model App Bind

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_app_unbind_t mod_app_unbind`
Config Model App Unbind

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_kr_phase_set_t kr_phase_set`
Config Key Refresh Phase Set

union `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_value_t`
#include <esp_ble_mesh_config_model_api.h> Configuration Server model callback value union.

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_t state_change`
ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT

**Structures**

struct `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_srv`
Configuration Server Model context

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to Configuration Server Model
uint8_t net_transmit
    Network Transmit state

uint8_t relay
    Relay Mode state

uint8_t relay_retransmit
    Relay Retransmit state

uint8_t beacon
    Secure Network Beacon state

uint8_t gatt_proxy
    GATT Proxy state

uint8_t friend_state
    Friend state

uint8_t default_ttl
    Default TTL

struct k_delayed_work timer
    Heartbeat Publication timer

uint16_t dst
    Destination address for Heartbeat messages

uint16_t count
    Number of Heartbeat messages to be sent
    Number of Heartbeat messages received

uint8_t period
    Period for sending Heartbeat messages

uint8_t ttl
    TTL to be used when sending Heartbeat messages

uint16_t feature
    Bit field indicating features that trigger Heartbeat messages when changed

uint16_t net_idx
    NetKey Index used by Heartbeat Publication

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_srv::[anonymous] heartbeat_pub
    Heartbeat Publication

int64_t expiry
    Timestamp when Heartbeat subscription period is expired
uint16_t src
Source address for Heartbeat messages

uint8_t min_hops
Minimum hops when receiving Heartbeat messages

uint8_t max_hops
Maximum hops when receiving Heartbeat messages

`esp_ble_mesh_cb_t heartbeat_recv_cb`
Optional heartbeat subscription tracking function

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfgsrv::[anonymous] heartbeat_sub`
Heartbeat Subscription

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_composition_data_get_t`
Parameters of Config Composition Data Get.

**Public Members**

uint8_t page
Page number of the Composition Data.

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_get_t`
Parameters of Config Model Publication Get.

**Public Members**

uint16_t element_addr
The element address

uint16_t model_id
The model id

uint16_t company_id
The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_sig_model_sub_get_t`
Parameters of Config SIG Model Subscription Get.

**Public Members**

uint16_t element_addr
The element address

uint16_t model_id
The model id
struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_vnd_model_sub_get_t
Parameters of Config Vendor Model Subscription Get.

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
The element address

uint16_t model_id
The model id

uint16_t company_id
The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_app_key_get_t
Parameters of Config AppKey Get.

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
The network key index

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_node_identity_get_t
Parameters of Config Node Identity Get.

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
The network key index

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_sig_model_app_get_t
Parameters of Config SIG Model App Get.

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
The element address

uint16_t model_id
The model id
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
The element address

uint16_t model_id
The model id

uint16_t company_id
The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_kr_phase_get_t
Parameters of Config Key Refresh Phase Get.

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
The network key index

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_lpn_polltimeout_get_t
Parameters of Config Low Power Node PollTimeout Get.

Public Members

uint16_t lpn_addr
The unicast address of the Low Power node

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_beacon_set_t
Parameters of Config Beacon Set.

Public Members

uint8_t beacon
New Secure Network Beacon state

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_default_ttl_set_t
Parameters of Config Default TTL Set.

Public Members

uint8_t ttl
The default TTL state value

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_friend_set_t
Parameters of Config Friend Set.
Public Members

uint8_t \texttt{friend\_state}

The friend state value

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cfg\_gatt\_proxy\_set\_t}

Parameters of Config GATT Proxy Set.

Public Members

uint8_t \texttt{gatt\_proxy}

The GATT Proxy state value

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cfg\_relay\_set\_t}

Parameters of Config Relay Set.

Public Members

uint8_t \texttt{relay}

The relay value

uint8_t \texttt{relay\_retransmit}

The relay retransmit value

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cfg\_net\_key\_add\_t}

Parameters of Config NetKey Add.

Public Members

uint16_t \texttt{net\_idx}

The network key index

uint8_t \texttt{net\_key}[16]

The network key value

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cfg\_app\_key\_add\_t}

Parameters of Config AppKey Add.

Public Members

uint16_t \texttt{net\_idx}

The network key index

uint16_t \texttt{app\_idx}

The app key index
uint8_t app_key[16]
    The app key value

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_app_bind_t
    Parameters of Config Model App Bind.

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
    The element address

uint16_t model_app_idx
    Index of the app key to bind with the model

uint16_t model_id
    The model id

uint16_t company_id
    The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_set_t
    Parameters of Config Model Publication Set.

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
    The element address

uint16_t publish_addr
    Value of the publish address

uint16_t publish_app_idx
    Index of the application key

bool cred_flag
    Value of the Friendship Credential Flag

uint8_t publish_ttl
    Default TTL value for the publishing messages

uint8_t publish_period
    Period for periodic status publishing

uint8_t publish_retransmit
    Number of retransmissions and number of 50-millisecond steps between retransmissions
uint16_t model_id
The model id

uint16_t company_id
The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_add_t
Parameters of Config Model Subscription Add.

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
The element address

uint16_t sub_addr
The address to be added to the Subscription List

uint16_t model_id
The model id

uint16_t company_id
The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_delete_t
Parameters of Config Model Subscription Delete.

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
The element address

uint16_t sub_addr
The address to be removed from the Subscription List

uint16_t model_id
The model id

uint16_t company_id
The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_overwrite_t
Parameters of Config Model Subscription Overwrite.

Public Members
**Public Members**

- **uint16_t element_addr**
  - The element address

- **uint16_t sub_addr**
  - The address to be added to the Subscription List

- **uint16_t model_id**
  - The model id

- **uint16_t company_id**
  - The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

**struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_va_add_t**

Parameters of Config Model Subscription Virtual Address Add.

**Public Members**

- **uint16_t element_addr**
  - The element address

- **uint8_t label_uuid[16]**
  - The Label UUID of the virtual address to be added to the Subscription List

- **uint16_t model_id**
  - The model id

- **uint16_t company_id**
  - The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

**struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_va_delete_t**

Parameters of Config Model Subscription Virtual Address Delete.

**Public Members**

- **uint16_t element_addr**
  - The element address

- **uint8_t label_uuid[16]**
  - The Label UUID of the virtual address to be removed from the Subscription List

- **uint16_t model_id**
  - The model id

- **uint16_t company_id**
  - The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

**struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_va_overwrite_t**

Parameters of Config Model Subscription Virtual Address Overwrite.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

`uint16_t element_addr`
   The element address

`uint8_t label_uuid[16]`
   The Label UUID of the virtual address to be added to the Subscription List

`uint16_t model_id`
   The model id

`uint16_t company_id`
   The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_va_set_t`
   Parameters of Config Model Publication Virtual Address Set.

Public Members

`uint16_t element_addr`
   The element address

`uint8_t label_uuid[16]`
   Value of the Label UUID publish address

`uint16_t publish_app_idx`
   Index of the application key

`bool cred_flag`
   Value of the Friendship Credential Flag

`uint8_t publish_ttl`
   Default TTL value for the publishing messages

`uint8_t publish_period`
   Period for periodic status publishing

`uint8_t publish_retransmit`
   Number of retransmissions and number of 50-millisecond steps between retransmissions

`uint16_t model_id`
   The model id

`uint16_t company_id`
   The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_delete_all_t`
   Parameters of Config Model Subscription Delete All.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```c
uint16_t element_addr
    The element address
```

```c
uint16_t model_id
    The model id
```

```c
uint16_t company_id
    The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_key_update_t
    Parameters of Config NetKey Update.
```

Public Members

```c
uint16_t net_idx
    The network key index
```

```c
uint8_t net_key[16]
    The network key value
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_key_delete_t
    Parameters of Config NetKey Delete.
```

Public Members

```c
uint16_t net_idx
    The network key index
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_app_key_update_t
    Parameters of Config AppKey Update.
```

Public Members

```c
uint16_t net_idx
    The network key index
```

```c
uint16_t app_idx
    The app key index
```

```c
uint8_t app_key[16]
    The app key value
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_app_key_delete_t
    Parameters of Config AppKey Delete.
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Public Members**

```c
uint16_t net_idx

The network key index
```

```c
uint16_t app_idx

The app key index
```

**struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_node_identity_set_t**

Parameters of Config Node Identity Set.

**Public Members**

```c
uint16_t net_idx

The network key index
```

```c
uint8_t identity

New Node Identity state
```

**struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_app_unbind_t**

Parameters of Config Model App Unbind.

**Public Members**

```c
uint16_t element_addr

The element address
```

```c
uint16_t model_app_idx

Index of the app key to bind with the model
```

```c
uint16_t model_id

The model id
```

```c
uint16_t company_id

The company id, if not a vendor model, shall set to 0xFFFF
```

**struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_kr_phase_set_t**

Parameters of Config Key Refresh Phase Set.

**Public Members**

```c
uint16_t net_idx

The network key index
```

```c
uint8_t transition

New Key Refresh Phase Transition
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_transmit_set_t
Parameters of Config Network Transmit Set.

Public Members

uint8_t net_transmit
Network Transmit State

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_heartbeat_pub_set_t
Parameters of Config Model Heartbeat Publication Set.

Public Members

uint16_t dst
Destination address for Heartbeat messages

uint8_t count
Number of Heartbeat messages to be sent

uint8_t period
Period for sending Heartbeat messages

uint8_t ttl
TTL to be used when sending Heartbeat messages

uint16_t feature
Bit field indicating features that trigger Heartbeat messages when changed

uint16_t net_idx
NetKey Index

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_heartbeat_sub_set_t
Parameters of Config Model Heartbeat Subscription Set.

Public Members

uint16_t src
Source address for Heartbeat messages

uint16_t dst
Destination address for Heartbeat messages

uint8_t period
Period for receiving Heartbeat messages

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_beacon_status_cb_t
Parameter of Config Beacon Status
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint8_t beacon
  Secure Network Beacon state value

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_comp_data_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Config Composition Data Status

Public Members

uint8_t page
  Page number of the Composition Data

struct net_buf_simple *composition_data
  Pointer to Composition Data for the identified page

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_default_ttl_status_cb_t
  Parameter of Config Default TTL Status

Public Members

uint8_t default_ttl
  Default TTL state value

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_gatt_proxy_status_cb_t
  Parameter of Config GATT Proxy Status

Public Members

uint8_t gatt_proxy
  GATT Proxy state value

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_relay_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Config Relay Status

Public Members

uint8_t relay
  Relay state value

uint8_t retransmit
  Relay retransmit value (number of retransmissions and number of 10-millisecond steps between retransmissions)

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_pub_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Config Model Publication Status
Public Members

uint8_t status
Status Code for the request message

uint16_t element_addr
Address of the element

uint16_t publish_addr
Value of the publish address

uint16_t app_idx
Index of the application key

bool cred_flag
Value of the Friendship Credential Flag

uint8_t ttl
Default TTL value for the outgoing messages

uint8_t period
Period for periodic status publishing

uint8_t transmit
Number of retransmissions and number of 50-millisecond steps between retransmissions

uint16_t company_id
Company ID

uint16_t model_id
Model ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_status_cb_t
Parameters of Config Model Subscription Status

Public Members

uint8_t status
Status Code for the request message

uint16_t element_addr
Address of the element

uint16_t sub_addr
Value of the address

uint16_t company_id
Company ID
uint16_t \texttt{model\_id}

Model ID

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cfg\_net\_key\_status\_cb\_t}

Parameters of Config NetKey Status

\textbf{Public Members}

uint8_t \texttt{status}

Status Code for the request message

uint16_t \texttt{net\_idx}

Index of the NetKey

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cfg\_app\_key\_status\_cb\_t}

Parameters of Config AppKey Status

\textbf{Public Members}

uint8_t \texttt{status}

Status Code for the request message

uint16_t \texttt{net\_idx}

Index of the NetKey

uint16_t \texttt{app\_idx}

Index of the application key

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_cfg\_mod\_app\_status\_cb\_t}

Parameters of Config Model App Status

\textbf{Public Members}

uint8_t \texttt{status}

Status Code for the request message

uint16_t \texttt{element\_addr}

Address of the element

uint16_t \texttt{app\_idx}

Index of the application key

uint16_t \texttt{company\_id}

Company ID
uint16_t model_id
   Model ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_friend_status_cb_t
   Parameter of Config Friend Status

   Public Members

   uint8_t friend_state
      Friend state value

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_hb_pub_status_cb_t
   Parameters of Config Heartbeat Publication Status

   Public Members

   uint8_t status
      Status Code for the request message

   uint16_t dst
      Destination address for Heartbeat messages

   uint8_t count
      Number of Heartbeat messages remaining to be sent

   uint8_t period
      Period for sending Heartbeat messages

   uint8_t ttl
      TTL to be used when sending Heartbeat messages

   uint16_t features
      Features that trigger Heartbeat messages when changed

   uint16_t net_idx
      Index of the NetKey

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_hb_sub_status_cb_t
   Parameters of Config Heartbeat Subscription Status

   Public Members

   uint8_t status
      Status Code for the request message
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

```c
uint16_t src
    Source address for Heartbeat messages

uint16_t dst
    Destination address for Heartbeat messages

uint8_t period
    Remaining Period for processing Heartbeat messages

uint8_t count
    Number of Heartbeat messages received

uint8_t min_hops
    Minimum hops when receiving Heartbeat messages

uint8_t max_hops
    Maximum hops when receiving Heartbeat messages
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_trans_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Config Network Transmit Status
```

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t net_trans_count
    Number of transmissions for each Network PDU originating from the node

uint8_t net_trans_step
    Maximum hops when receiving Heartbeat messages
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_sub_list_cb_t
    Parameters of Config SIG/Vendor Subscription List
```

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t status
    Status Code for the request message

uint16_t element_addr
    Address of the element

uint16_t company_id
    Company ID

uint16_t model_id
    Model ID
```
struct net_buf_simple *sub_addr
   A block of all addresses from the Subscription List

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_net_key_list_cb_t
   Parameter of Config NetKey List

   **Public Members**

struct net_buf_simple *net_idx
   A list of NetKey Indexes known to the node

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_app_key_list_cb_t
   Parameters of Config AppKey List

   **Public Members**

   uint8_t status
      Status Code for the request message

   uint16_t net_idx
      NetKey Index of the NetKey that the AppKeys are bound to

   struct net_buf_simple *app_idx
      A list of AppKey indexes that are bound to the NetKey identified by NetKeyId

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_node_id_status_cb_t
   Parameters of Config Node Identity Status

   **Public Members**

   uint8_t status
      Status Code for the request message

   uint16_t net_idx
      Index of the NetKey

   uint8_t identity
      Node Identity state

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_model_app_list_cb_t
   Parameters of Config SIG/Vendor Model App List

   **Public Members**

   uint8_t status
      Status Code for the request message
Chapter 2. API Reference

`uint16_t element_addr`
Address of the element

`uint16_t company_id`
Company ID

`uint16_t model_id`
Model ID

`struct net_buf_simple *app_idx`
All AppKey indexes bound to the Model

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_kr_phase_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Config Key Refresh Phase Status

**Public Members**

`uint8_t status`
Status Code for the request message

`uint16_t net_idx`
Index of the NetKey

`uint8_t phase`
Key Refresh Phase state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_lpn_pollto_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Config Low Power Node PollTimeout Status

**Public Members**

`uint16_t lpn_addr`
The unicast address of the Low Power node

`int32_t poll_timeout`
The current value of the PollTimeout timer of the Low Power node

`struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_cb_param_t`
Configuration Client Model callback parameters

**Public Members**

`int error_code`
Appropriate error code
Chapter 2. API Reference

`esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params`

The client common parameters

`esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_common_cb_param_t status_cb`

The config status message callback values

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_mod_pub_set_t
```

Configuration Server model related context.

**Public Members**

```c
uint16_t element_addr
```

Element Address

```c
uint16_t pub_addr
```

Publish Address

```c
uint16_t app_idx
```

AppKey Index

```c
bool cred_flag
```

Friendship Credential Flag

```c
uint8_t pub_ttl
```

Publish TTL

```c
uint8_t pub_period
```

Publish Period

```c
uint8_t pub_retransmit
```

Publish Retransmit

```c
uint16_t company_id
```

Company ID

```c
uint16_t model_id
```

Model ID

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_sub_add_t
```

Parameters of Config Model Subscription Add

**Public Members**

```c
uint16_t element_addr
```

Element Address
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint16_t sub_addr
    Subscription Address

uint16_t company_id
    Company ID

uint16_t model_id
    Model ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_sub_delete_t
    Parameters of Config Model Subscription Delete

Public Members

uint16_t element_addr
    Element Address

uint16_t sub_addr
    Subscription Address

uint16_t company_id
    Company ID

uint16_t model_id
    Model ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_netkey_add_t
    Parameters of Config NetKey Add

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
    NetKey Index

uint8_t net_key[16]
    NetKey

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_netkey_update_t
    Parameters of Config NetKey Update

Public Members

uint16_t net_idx
    NetKey Index
```
chapter 2. API Reference

uint8_t net_key[16]
    NetKey

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_netkey_delete_t
    Parameter of Config NetKey Delete

    Public Members

    uint16_t net_idx
        NetKey Index

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_appkey_add_t
    Parameters of Config AppKey Add

    Public Members

    uint16_t net_idx
        NetKey Index

    uint16_t app_idx
        AppKey Index

    uint8_t app_key[16]
        AppKey

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_appkey_update_t
    Parameters of Config AppKey Update

    Public Members

    uint16_t net_idx
        NetKey Index

    uint16_t app_idx
        AppKey Index

    uint8_t app_key[16]
        AppKey

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_appkey_delete_t
    Parameters of Config AppKey Delete

    Public Members

    uint16_t net_idx
        NetKey Index
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint16_t app_idx
    AppKey Index

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_app_bind_t
    Parameters of Config Model App Bind

    Public Members

    uint16_t element_addr
        Element Address

    uint16_t app_idx
        AppKey Index

    uint16_t company_id
        Company ID

    uint16_t model_id
        Model ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_model_app_unbind_t
    Parameters of Config Model App Unbind

    Public Members

    uint16_t element_addr
        Element Address

    uint16_t app_idx
        AppKey Index

    uint16_t company_id
        Company ID

    uint16_t model_id
        Model ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_cfg_kr_phase_set_t
    Parameters of Config Key Refresh Phase Set

    Public Members

    uint16_t net_idx
        NetKey Index
```
uint8_t kr_phase
    New Key Refresh Phase Transition

struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_param_t
    Configuration Server model callback parameters

Public Members

    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the server model structure

    esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t *ctx
    Context of the received message

    esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_value_t value
    Value of the received configuration messages

Macros

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_CFG_SRV (srv_data)
    Define a new Config Server Model.

    Parameters
        • srv_data - Pointer to a unique Config Server Model user_data.
    Returns New Config Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_CFG_CLI (cli_data)
    Define a new Config Client Model.

    Parameters
        • cli_data - Pointer to a unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.
    Returns New Config Client Model instance.

Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_ble_mesh_cfg_srv esp_ble_mesh_cfg_srv_t
    Configuration Server Model context

typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_cb_t) (esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_cb_event_t event,
    esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_cb_param_t *param)
    Bluetooth Mesh Config Client and Server Model functions.
    Configuration Client Model callback function type

    Param event Event type
    Param param Pointer to callback parameter
typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_event_t event, esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_param_t *param)

Configuration Server Model callback function type.

- **Param event**: Event type
- **Param param**: Pointer to callback parameter

### Enumerations

**enum esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_cb_event_t**

This enum value is the event of Configuration Client Model

Values:

- **enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_CLIENT_GET_STATE_EVT**
- **enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_CLIENT_SET_STATE_EVT**
- **enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_CLIENT_PUBLISH_EVT**
- **enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_CLIENT_TIMEOUT_EVT**
- **enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_CLIENT_EVT_MAX**

**enum esp_ble_mesh_cfg_server_cb_event_t**

This enum value is the event of Configuration Server model

Values:

- **enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT**
- **enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_CFG_SERVER_EVT_MAX**

### Health Client/Server Models

**Header File**

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/models/include/esp_ble_mesh_health_model_api.h

**Functions**

- `esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_health_client_callback (esp_ble_mesh_health_client_cb_t callback)`

  Register BLE Mesh Health Model callback, the callback will report Health Client & Server Model events.

  - **Parameters callback**: [in] Pointer to the callback function.
  - **Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

- `esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_health_server_callback (esp_ble_mesh_health_server_cb_t callback)`

  Register BLE Mesh Health Server Model callback.

  - **Parameters callback**: [in] Pointer to the callback function.
  - **Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_health_client_get_state**

### Parameters
- **params** [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- **get_state** [in] Pointer to a union, each kind of opcode corresponds to one structure inside. Shall not be set to NULL.

### Returns
ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_health_client_set_state**

### Parameters
- **params** [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- **set_state** [in] Pointer to a union, each kind of opcode corresponds to one structure inside. Shall not be set to NULL.

### Returns
ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_health_server_fault_update**

### Parameters
- **element** [in] The element to which the Health Server Model belongs.

### Returns
ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**Unions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>union esp_ble_mesh_health_client_get_state_t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| #include `<esp_ble_mesh_health_model_api.h>` For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_GET ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_ATTENTION_GET ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_PERIOD_GET the get_state parameter in the esp_ble_mesh_health_client_get_state function should not be set to NULL.

**Public Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_get_t fault_get</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_GET.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>union esp_ble_mesh_health_client_set_state_t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Public Members

*esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_set_t* `attention_set`
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_ATTENTION_SET or ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_ATTENTION_SET_UNACK.

*esp_ble_mesh_health_period_set_t* `period_set`
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_PERIOD_SET or ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_PERIOD_SET_UNACK.

*esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_test_t* `fault_test`
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_TEST or ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_TEST_UNACK.

*esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_clear_t* `fault_clear`
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_CLEAR or ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_HEALTH_FAULT_CLEAR_UNACK.

union *esp_ble_mesh_health_client_common_cb_param_t*
#include <esp_ble_mesh_health_model_api.h> Health Client Model received message union.

Public Members

*esp_ble_mesh_health_current_status_cb_t* `current_status`
The health current status value

*esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_status_cb_t* `fault_status`
The health fault status value

*esp_ble_mesh_health_period_status_cb_t* `period_status`
The health period status value

*esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_status_cb_t* `attention_status`
The health attention status value

union *esp_ble_mesh_health_server_cb_param_t*
#include <esp_ble_mesh_health_model_api.h> Health Server Model callback parameters union.

Public Members

*esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_update_comp_cb_t* `fault_update_comp`
ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_FAULT_UPDATE_COMP_EVT

*esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_clear_cb_t* `fault_clear`
ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_FAULT_CLEAR_EVT

*esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_test_cb_t* `fault_test`
ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_FAULT_TEST_EVT
Chapter 2. API Reference

- `esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_on_cb_t attention_on`
  ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_ATTENTION_ON_EVT

- `esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_off_cb_t attention_off`
  ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_ATTENTION_OFF_EVT

### Structures

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_health_srv_cb_t
  ESP BLE Mesh Health Server callback
```

#### Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cb_t fault_clear
  Clear health registered faults. Initialized by the stack.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cb_t fault_test
  Run a specific health test. Initialized by the stack.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cb_t attention_on
  Health attention on callback. Initialized by the stack.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_cb_t attention_off
  Health attention off callback. Initialized by the stack.
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_health_test_t
  ESP BLE Mesh Health Server test Context
```

#### Public Members

```c
uint8_t id_count
  Number of Health self-test ID
```

```c
const uint8_t *test_ids
  Array of Health self-test IDs
```

```c
uint16_t company_id
  Company ID used to identify the Health Fault state
```

```c
uint8_t prev_test_id
  Current test ID of the health fault test
```

```c
uint8_t current_faults[ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_FAULT_ARRAY_SIZE]
  Array of current faults
```

```c
uint8_t registered_faults[ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_FAULT_ARRAY_SIZE]
  Array of registered faults
```
struct `esp_ble_mesh_health_srv_t`

ESP BLE Mesh Health Server Model Context

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`

Pointer to Health Server Model

`esp_ble_mesh_health_srv_cb_t health_cb`

Health callback struct

`struct k_delayed_work attention_timer`

Attention Timer state

`bool attention_timer_start`

Attention Timer start flag

`esp_ble_mesh_health_test_t health_test`

Health Server fault test

struct `esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_get_t`

Parameter of Health Fault Get

**Public Members**

`uint16_t company_id`

Bluetooth assigned 16-bit Company ID

struct `esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_set_t`

Parameter of Health Attention Set

**Public Members**

`uint8_t attention`

Value of the Attention Timer state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_health_period_set_t`

Parameter of Health Period Set

**Public Members**

`uint8_t fast_period_divisor`

Divider for the Publish Period

struct `esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_test_t`

Parameter of Health Fault Test
### Public Members

```c
uint16_t company_id
    Bluetooth assigned 16-bit Company ID
```

```c
uint8_t test_id
    ID of a specific test to be performed
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_clear_t
    Parameter of Health Fault Clear
```

### Public Members

```c
uint16_t company_id
    Bluetooth assigned 16-bit Company ID
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_health_current_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Health Current Status
```

### Public Members

```c
uint8_t test_id
    ID of a most recently performed test
```

```c
uint16_t company_id
    Bluetooth assigned 16-bit Company ID
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *fault_array
    FaultArray field contains a sequence of 1-octet fault values
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Health Fault Status
```

### Public Members

```c
uint8_t test_id
    ID of a most recently performed test
```

```c
uint16_t company_id
    Bluetooth assigned 16-bit Company ID
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *fault_array
    FaultArray field contains a sequence of 1-octet fault values
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_health_period_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Health Period Status
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint8_t fast_period_divisor
Divider for the Publish Period

struct esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_status_cb_t
Parameter of Health Attention Status

Public Members

uint8_t attention
Value of the Attention Timer state

struct esp_ble_mesh_health_client_cb_param_t
Health Client Model callback parameters

Public Members

int error_code
Appropriate error code

esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params
The client common parameters.

esp_ble_mesh_health_client_common_cb_param_t status_cb
The health message status callback values

struct esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_update_comp_cb_t
Parameter of publishing Health Current Status completion event

Public Members

int error_code
The result of publishing Health Current Status

esp_ble_mesh_elem_t *element
Pointer to the element which contains the Health Server Model

struct esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_clear_cb_t
Parameters of Health Fault Clear event

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Health Server Model
uint16_t company_id
    Bluetooth assigned 16-bit Company ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_health_fault_test_cb_t
    Parameters of Health Fault Test event

    Public Members

    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
        Pointer to the Health Server Model

    uint8_t test_id
        ID of a specific test to be performed

    uint16_t company_id
        Bluetooth assigned 16-bit Company ID

struct esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_on_cb_t
    Parameter of Health Attention On event

    Public Members

    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
        Pointer to the Health Server Model

    uint8_t time
        Duration of attention timer on (in seconds)

struct esp_ble_mesh_health_attention_off_cb_t
    Parameter of Health Attention Off event

    Public Members

    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
        Pointer to the Health Server Model

Macros

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_HEALTH_SRV (srv, pub)
    Define a new Health Server Model.

    Note: The Health Server Model can only be included by a Primary Element.

    Parameters
    • srv – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_health_srv_t.
    • pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.

    Returns New Health Server Model instance.
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_HEALTH_CLI (cli_data)
Define a new Health Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Health Client Model.

Parameters
• cli_data - Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.

Returns New Health Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_PUB_DEFINE (_name, _max, _role)
A helper to define a health publication context

Parameters
• _name - Name given to the publication context variable.
• _max - Maximum number of faults the element can have.
• _role - Role of the device which contains the model.

ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_STANDARD_TEST
SIG identifier of Health Fault Test. 0x01~0xFF: Vendor Specific Test.

ESP_BLE_MESH_NO_FAULT
Fault values of Health Fault Test. 0x33 ~ 0x7F: Reserved for Future Use. 0x80 ~ 0xFF: Vendor Specific Warning/Error.

ESP_BLE_MESH_BATTERY_LOW_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_BATTERY_LOW_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_TOO_LOW_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_TOO_LOW_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_TOO_HIGH_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_TOO_HIGH_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_POWER_SUPPLY_INTERRUPTED_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_POWER_SUPPLY_INTERRUPTED_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_NO_LOAD_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_NO_LOAD_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_OVERLOAD_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_OVERLOAD_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_OVERHEAT_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_OVERHEAT_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_CONDENSATION_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_CONDENSATION_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_VIBRATION_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_VIBRATION_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_CONFIGURATION_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_CONFIGURATION_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_ELEMENT_NOT_CALIBRATED_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_ELEMENT_NOT_CALIBRATED_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_MEMORY_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_MEMORY_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_INPUT_TOO_LOW_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_INPUT_TOO_LOW_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_INPUT_TOO_HIGH_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_INPUT_TOO_HIGH_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_INPUT_NO_CHANGE_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_INPUT_NO_CHANGE_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_ACTUATOR_BLOCKED_WARNING
ESP_BLE_MESH_ACTUATOR_BLOCKED_ERROR
ESP_BLE_MESH_HOUSING_OPENED_WARNING
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_BLE_MESH_HOUSING_OPENED_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_TAMPER_WARNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_TAMPER_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_DEVICE_MOVED_WARNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_DEVICE_MOVED_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_DEVICE_DROPPED_WARNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_DEVICE_DROPPED_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_OVERFLOW_WARNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_OVERFLOW_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_EMPTY_WARNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_EMPTY_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_INTERNAL_BUS_WARNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_INTERNAL_BUS_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_MECHANISM_JAMMED_WARNING

ESP_BLE_MESH_MECHANISM_JAMMED_ERROR

ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_FAULT_ARRAY_SIZE

Type Definitions
typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_health_client_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_health_client_cb_event_t event,
   esp_ble_mesh_health_client_cb_param_t *param)

   Bluetooth Mesh Health Client and Server Model function.
   Health Client Model callback function type
   Param event  Event type
   Param param  Pointer to callback parameter
typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_health_server_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_health_server_cb_event_t event,
   esp_ble_mesh_health_server_cb_param_t *param)

   Health Server Model callback function type.
   Param event  Event type
   Param param  Pointer to callback parameter
Enumerations

enum esp_ble_mesh_health_client_cb_event_t
This enum value is the event of Health Client Model
Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_CLIENT_GET_STATE_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_CLIENT_SET_STATE_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_CLIENT_PUBLISH_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_CLIENT_TIMEOUT_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_CLIENT_EVT_MAX

enum esp_ble_mesh_health_server_cb_event_t
This enum value is the event of Health Server Model
Values:

terator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_FAULT_UPDATE_COMP_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_FAULT_CLEAR_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_FAULT_TEST_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_ATTENTION_ON_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_ATTENTION_OFF_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SERVER_EVT_MAX

Generic Client/Server Models

Header File

• components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/models/include/esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_generic_client_callback (esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_cb_t callback)
Register BLE Mesh Generic Client Model callback.

Parameters callback – [in] Pointer to the callback function.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_get_state (esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params,
    esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_get_state_t *get_state)
Get the value of Generic Server Model states using the Generic Client Model get messages.

**Note:** If you want to find the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to `esp_ble_mesh_generic_message_opcode_t` in `esp_ble_mesh_defs.h`

**Parameters**
- **params** [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- **get_state** [in] Pointer to generic get message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_set_state(esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params,
                                                esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_set_state_t *set_state)
```

Set the value of Generic Server Model states using the Generic Client Model set messages.

**Note:** If you want to find the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to `esp_ble_mesh_generic_message_opcode_t` in `esp_ble_mesh_defs.h`

**Parameters**
- **params** [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- **set_state** [in] Pointer to generic set message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_generic_server_callback(esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_t callback)
```

Register BLE Mesh Generic Server Model callback.

**Parameters**
- **callback** [in] Pointer to the callback function.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**Unions**

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_get_state_t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h> Generic Client Model get message union.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_property_get_t user_property_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USER_PROPERTY_GET
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_property_get_t admin_property_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTY_GET
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_property_get_t manufacturer_property_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTY_SET
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_properties_get_t client_properties_get
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_CLIENT_PROPERTIES_GET
```
union **esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_set_state_t**

#include <esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h> Generic Client Model set message union.

**Public Members**

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_set_t onoff_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONOFF_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONOFF_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_set_t level_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LEVEL_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LEVEL_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_delta_set_t delta_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DELTA_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DELTA_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_move_set_t move_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MOVE_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MOVE_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_set_t def_trans_time_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_onpowerup_set_t power_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONPOWERUP_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONPOWERUP_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_set_t power_level_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_default_set_t power_default_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_range_set_t power_range_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_global_set_t loc_global_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_GLOBAL_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_GLOBAL_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_local_set_t loc_local_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_LOCAL_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_LOCAL_SET_UNACK

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_property_set_t user_property_set**

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USER_PROPERTY_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USER_PROPERTY_SET_UNACK
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_property_set_t admin_property_set
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTY_SET &
    ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTY_SET_UNACK

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_property_set_t manufacturer_property_set
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTY_SET &
    ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTY_SET_UNACK

union esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_status_cb_t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h> Generic Client Model received message union.

Public Members

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_status_cb_t onoff_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONOFF_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_status_cb_t level_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LEVEL_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_status_cb_t def_trans_time_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onpowerup_status_cb_t onpowerup_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ONPOWERUP_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_status_cb_t power_level_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_last_status_cb_t power_last_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_LAST_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_default_status_cb_t power_default_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_DEFAULT_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_range_status_cb_t power_range_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_POWER_RANGE_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_battery_status_cb_t battery_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_BATTERY_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_global_status_cb_t location_global_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_GLOBAL_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_local_status_cb_t location_local_status
    ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_LOC_LOCAL_STATUS

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_properties_status_cb_t user_properties_status
    ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USER_PROPERTIES_STATUS
```
esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_property_status_cb_t user_property_status
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_USER_PROPERTY_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_properties_status_cb_t admin_properties_status
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMIN_PROPERTIES_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_property_status_cb_t admin_property_status
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_ADMINPROPERTY_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_properties_status_cb_t manufacturer_properties_status
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROPERTIES_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_property_status_cb_t manufacturer_property_status
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_MANUFACTURERPROPERTY_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_properties_status_cb_t client_properties_status
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_GEN_CLIENT_PROPERTIES_STATUS

union esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_state_change_t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h> Generic Server Model state change value union.

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_onoff_set_t onoff_set
The recv_op in ctx can be used to decide which state is changed. Generic OnOff Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_level_set_t level_set
Generic Level Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_delta_set_t delta_set
Generic Delta Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_move_set_t move_set
Generic Move Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_def_trans_time_set_t def_trans_time_set
Generic Default Transition Time Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_onpowerup_set_t onpowerup_set
Generic OnPowerUp Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_power_level_set_t power_level_set
Generic Power Level Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_power_default_set_t power_default_set
Generic Power Default Set
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_power_range_set_t power_range_set
Generic Power Range Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_loc_global_set_t loc_global_set
Generic Location Global Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_loc_local_set_t loc_local_set
Generic Location Local Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_user_property_set_t user_property_set
Generic User Property Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_admin_property_set_t admin_property_set
Generic Admin Property Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_manu_property_set_t manu_property_set
Generic Manufacturer Property Set
```

**union esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_recv_get_msg_t**

```
#include <esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h> Generic Server Model received get message union.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_user_property_get_t user_property
Generic User Property Get
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_admin_property_get_t admin_property
Generic Admin Property Get
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_manufacturer_property_get_t manu_property
Generic Manufacturer Property Get
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_client_properties_get_t client_properties
Generic Client Properties Get
```

**union esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_recv_set_msg_t**

```
#include <esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h> Generic Server Model received set message union.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_onoff_set_t onoff
Generic OnOff Set/Generic OnOff Set Unack
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_level_set_t level
Generic Level Set/Generic Level Set Unack
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_delta_set_t delta
Generic Delta Set/Generic Delta Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_move_set_t move
Generic Move Set/Generic Move Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_def_trans_time_set_t def_trans_time
Generic Default Transition Time Set/Generic Default Transition Time Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_onpowerup_set_t onpowerup
Generic OnPowerUp Set/Generic OnPowerUp Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_power_level_set_t power_level
Generic Power Level Set/Generic Power Level Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_power_default_set_t power_default
Generic Power Default Set/Generic Power Default Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_power_range_set_t power_range
Generic Power Range Set/Generic Power Range Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_loc_global_set_t location_global
Generic Location Global Set/Generic Location Global Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_loc_local_set_t location_local
Generic Location Local Set/Generic Location Local Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_user_property_set_t user_property
Generic User Property Set/Generic User Property Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_admin_property_set_t admin_property
Generic Admin Property Set/Generic Admin Property Set Unack

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_manufacturer_property_set_t manu_property
Generic Manufacturer Property Set/Generic Manufacturer Property Set Unack
```

union esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_value_t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_generic_model_api.h> Generic Server Model callback value union.

Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_state_change_t state_change
ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_get_msg_t get
ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER_RECV_GET_MSG_EVT

esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_set_msg_t set
ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER_RECV_SET_MSG_EVT
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Structures

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_set_t
  Bluetooth Mesh Generic Client Model Get and Set parameters structure.
  Parameters of Generic OnOff Set.

  **Public Members**

  bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included

  uint8_t onoff
    Target value of Generic OnOff state

  uint8_t tid
    Transaction ID

  uint8_t trans_time
    Time to complete state transition (optional)

  uint8_t delay
    Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_set_t
  Parameters of Generic Level Set.

  **Public Members**

  bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included

  int16_t level
    Target value of Generic Level state

  uint8_t tid
    Transaction ID

  uint8_t trans_time
    Time to complete state transition (optional)

  uint8_t delay
    Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_delta_set_t
  Parameters of Generic Delta Set.
Public Members

bool op_en
   Indicate if optional parameters are included

int32_t level
   Delta change of Generic Level state

uint8_t tid
   Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_move_set_t
   Parameters of Generic Move Set.

Public Members

bool op_en
   Indicate if optional parameters are included

int16_t delta_level
   Delta Level step to calculate Move speed for Generic Level state

uint8_t tid
   Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_set_t
   Parameter of Generic Default Transition Time Set.

Public Members

uint8_t trans_time
   The value of the Generic Default Transition Time state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onpowerup_set_t
   Parameter of Generic OnPowerUp Set.
Public Members

```c
uint8_t onpowerup
```

The value of the Generic OnPowerUp state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_set_t
```

Parameters of Generic Power Level Set.

Public Members

```c
bool op_en
```

Indicate if optional parameters are included

```c
uint16_t power
```

Target value of Generic Power Actual state

```c
uint8_t tid
```

Transaction ID

```c
uint8_t trans_time
```

Time to complete state transition (optional)

```c
uint8_t delay
```

Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_default_set_t
```

Parameter of Generic Power Default Set.

Public Members

```c
uint16_t power
```

The value of the Generic Power Default state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_range_set_t
```

Parameters of Generic Power Range Set.

Public Members

```c
uint16_t range_min
```

Value of Range Min field of Generic Power Range state

```c
uint16_t range_max
```

Value of Range Max field of Generic Power Range state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_global_set_t
```

Parameters of Generic Location Global Set.
Public Members

int32_t global_latitude
Global Coordinates (Latitude)

int32_t global_longitude
Global Coordinates (Longitude)

int16_t global_altitude
Global Altitude

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_local_set_t
Parameters of Generic Location Local Set.

Public Members

int16_t local_north
Local Coordinates (North)

int16_t local_east
Local Coordinates (East)

int16_t local_altitude
Local Altitude

uint8_t floor_number
Floor Number

uint16_t uncertainty
Uncertainty

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_property_get_t
Parameter of Generic User Property Get.

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic User Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_property_set_t
Parameters of Generic User Property Set.

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic User Property
struct net_buf_simple *property_value
    Raw value for the User Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_property_get_t
    Parameter of Generic Admin Property Get.

    **Public Members**

    uint16_t property_id
        Property ID identifying a Generic Admin Property

    struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_property_set_t
        Parameters of Generic Admin Property Set.

    **Public Members**

    uint16_t property_id
        Property ID identifying a Generic Admin Property

    uint8_t user_access
        Enumeration indicating user access

    struct net_buf_simple *property_value
        Raw value for the Admin Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_property_get_t
    Parameter of Generic Manufacturer Property Get.

    **Public Members**

    uint16_t property_id
        Property ID identifying a Generic Manufacturer Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_property_set_t
    Parameters of Generic Manufacturer Property Set.

    **Public Members**

    uint16_t property_id
        Property ID identifying a Generic Manufacturer Property

    uint8_t user_access
        Enumeration indicating user access

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_properties_get_t
    Parameter of Generic Client Properties Get.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Public Members**

```c
uint16_t property_id
    A starting Client Property ID present within an element
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_status_cb_t
    Bluetooth Mesh Generic Client Model Get and Set callback parameters structure.
    Parameters of Generic OnOff Status.
```

**Public Members**

```c
bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included
```

```c
uint8_t present_onoff
    Current value of Generic OnOff state
```

```c
uint8_t target_onoff
    Target value of Generic OnOff state (optional)
```

```c
uint8_t remain_time
    Time to complete state transition (C.1)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Generic Level Status.
```

**Public Members**

```c
bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included
```

```c
int16_t present_level
    Current value of Generic Level state
```

```c
int16_t target_level
    Target value of the Generic Level state (optional)
```

```c
uint8_t remain_time
    Time to complete state transition (C.1)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Generic Default Transition Time Status.
```

**Public Members**
uint8_t trans_time
    The value of the Generic Default Transition Time state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onpowerup_status_cb_t

    Public Members

    uint8_t onpowerup
        The value of the Generic OnPowerUp state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Generic Power Level Status.

    Public Members

    bool op_en
        Indicate if optional parameters are included

    uint16_t present_power
        Current value of Generic Power Actual state

    uint16_t target_power
        Target value of Generic Power Actual state (optional)

    uint8_t remain_time
        Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_last_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Generic Power Last Status.

    Public Members

    uint16_t power
        The value of the Generic Power Last state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_default_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Generic Power Default Status.

    Public Members

    uint16_t power
        The value of the Generic Default Last state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_range_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Generic Power Range Status.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```c
uint8_t status_code
  Status Code for the request message
```

```c
uint16_t range_min
  Value of Range Min field of Generic Power Range state
```

```c
uint16_t range_max
  Value of Range Max field of Generic Power Range state
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_battery_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Generic Battery Status.
```

Public Members

```c
uint32_t battery_level
  Value of Generic Battery Level state
```

```c
uint32_t time_to_discharge
  Value of Generic Battery Time to Discharge state
```

```c
uint32_t time_to_charge
  Value of Generic Battery Time to Charge state
```

```c
uint32_t flags
  Value of Generic Battery Flags state
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_global_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Generic Location Global Status.
```

Public Members

```c
int32_t global_latitude
  Global Coordinates (Latitude)
```

```c
int32_t global_longitude
  Global Coordinates (Longitude)
```

```c
int16_t global_altitude
  Global Altitude
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_loc_local_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Generic Location Local Status.
```
Public Members

int16_t local_north
Local Coordinates (North)

int16_t local_east
Local Coordinates (East)

int16_t local_altitude
Local Altitude

uint8_t floor_number
Floor Number

uint16_t uncertainty
Uncertainty

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_properties_status_cb_t
Parameter of Generic User Properties Status.

Public Members

struct net_buf_simple *property_ids
Buffer contains a sequence of N User Property IDs

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_property_status_cb_t
Parameters of Generic User Property Status.

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic User Property

uint8_t user_access
Enumeration indicating user access (optional)

struct net_buf_simple *property_value
Raw value for the User Property (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_properties_status_cb_t
Parameter of Generic Admin Properties Status.
Public Members

struct net_buf_simple *property_ids
Buffer contains a sequence of N Admin Property IDs

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_property_status_cb_t
Parameters of Generic Admin Property Status.

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic Admin Property

uint8_t user_access
Enumeration indicating user access (optional)

struct net_buf_simple *property_value
Raw value for the Admin Property (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_properties_status_cb_t
Parameter of Generic Manufacturer Properties Status.

Public Members

struct net_buf_simple *property_ids
Buffer contains a sequence of N Manufacturer Property IDs

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_manufacturer_property_status_cb_t
Parameters of Generic Manufacturer Property Status.

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic Manufacturer Property

uint8_t user_access
Enumeration indicating user access (optional)

struct net_buf_simple *property_value
Raw value for the Manufacturer Property (C.1)
struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_properties_status_cb_t
Parameter of Generic Client Properties Status.

**Public Members**

struct net_buf_simple *property_ids
Buffer contains a sequence of N Client Property IDs

struct esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_cb_param_t
Generic Client Model callback parameters

**Public Members**

int error_code
Appropriate error code

*esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t* *params*
The client common parameters.

*esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_status_cb_t* status_cb
The generic status message callback values

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_state_t
Parameters of Generic OnOff state

**Public Members**

uint8_t onoff
The present value of the Generic OnOff state

uint8_t target_onoff
The target value of the Generic OnOff state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_srv_t
User data of Generic OnOff Server Model

**Public Members**

*esp_ble_mesh_model_t* *model*
Pointer to the Generic OnOff Server Model. Initialized internally.

*esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t* *rsp_ctrl*
Response control of the server model received messages

*esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_state_t* state
Parameters of the Generic OnOff state
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t last
    Parameters of the last received set message

esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t transition
    Parameters of state transition

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_state_t
    Parameters of Generic Level state
```

**Public Members**

```c
int16_t level
    The present value of the Generic Level state

int16_t target_level
    The target value of the Generic Level state

int16_t last_level
    When a new transaction starts, level should be set to last_last, and use “level + incoming delta” to calculate the target level. In another word, “last_level” is used to record “level” of the last transaction, and “last_delta” is used to record the previously received delta_level value. The last value of the Generic Level state

int32_t last_delta
    The last delta change of the Generic Level state

bool move_start
    Indicate if the transition of the Generic Level state has been started

bool positive
    Indicate if the transition is positive or negative

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_srv_t
    User data of Generic Level Server Model
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the Generic Level Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t rsp_ctrl
    Response control of the server model received messages

esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_state_t state
    Parameters of the Generic Level state

esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t last
    Parameters of the last received set message
```
**esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t** transition

Parameters of state transition

**int32_t** tt_delta_level

Delta change value of level state transition

**struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_state_t**

Parameter of Generic Default Transition Time state

**Public Members**

**uint8_t** trans_time

The value of the Generic Default Transition Time state

**struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_srv_t**

User data of Generic Default Transition Time Server Model

**Public Members**

**esp_ble_mesh_model_t** *model

Pointer to the Generic Default Transition Time Server Model. Initialized internally.

**esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t** rsp_ctrl

Response control of the server model received messages

**esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_state_t** state

Parameters of the Generic Default Transition Time state

**struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_onpowerup_state_t**

Parameter of Generic OnPowerUp state

**Public Members**

**uint8_t** onpowerup

The value of the Generic OnPowerUp state

**struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_onoff_srv_t**

User data of Generic Power OnOff Server Model

**Public Members**

**esp_ble_mesh_model_t** *model

Pointer to the Generic Power OnOff Server Model. Initialized internally.

**esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t** rsp_ctrl

Response control of the server model received messages
Chapter 2. API Reference

\begin{verbatim}
    esp_ble_mesh_gen_onpowerup_state_t *state
    Parameters of the Generic OnPowerUp state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_onoff_setup_srv_t
    User data of Generic Power OnOff Setup Server Model

Public Members

    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the Generic Power OnOff Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

    esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl
    Response control of the server model received messages

    esp_ble_mesh_gen_onpowerup_state_t *state
    Parameters of the Generic OnPowerUp state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_state_t
    Parameters of Generic Power Level state

Public Members

    uint16_t power_actual
    The present value of the Generic Power Actual state

    uint16_t target_power_actual
    The target value of the Generic Power Actual state

    uint16_t power_last
    The value of the Generic Power Last state

    uint16_t power_default
    The value of the Generic Power Default state

    uint8_t status_code
    The status code of setting Generic Power Range state

    uint16_t power_range_min
    The minimum value of the Generic Power Range state

    uint16_t power_range_max
    The maximum value of the Generic Power Range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_srv_t
    User data of Generic Power Level Server Model
\end{verbatim}
Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
- Pointer to the Generic Power Level Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
- Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_state_t *state`
- Parameters of the Generic Power Level state

`esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t *last`
- Parameters of the last received set message

`esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t *transition`
- Parameters of state transition

`int32_t tt_delta_level`
- Delta change value of level state transition

`struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_setup_srv_t`
- User data of Generic Power Level Setup Server Model

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
- Pointer to the Generic Power Level Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
- Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_state_t *state`
- Parameters of the Generic Power Level state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_battery_state_t`
- Parameters of Generic Battery state

Public Members

`uint32_t battery_level`
- The value of the Generic Battery Level state

`uint32_t time_to_discharge`
- The value of the Generic Battery Time to Discharge state

`uint32_t time_to_charge`
- The value of the Generic Battery Time to Charge state
uint32_t battery_flags
   The value of the Generic Battery Flags state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_battery_srv_t
   User data of Generic Battery Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
   Pointer to the Generic Battery Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl
   Response control of the server model received messages

esp_ble_mesh_gen_battery_state_t *state
   Parameters of the Generic Battery state

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_state_t
   Parameters of Generic Location state

Public Members

int32_t global_latitude
   The value of the Global Latitude field

int32_t global_longitude
   The value of the Global Longitude field

int16_t global_altitude
   The value of the Global Altitude field

int16_t local_north
   The value of the Local North field

int16_t local_east
   The value of the Local East field

int16_t local_altitude
   The value of the Local Altitude field

uint8_t floor_number
   The value of the Floor Number field

uint16_t uncertainty
   The value of the Uncertainty field

struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_srv_t
   User data of Generic Location Server Model
Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Point to the Generic Location Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_state_t *state`
Parameters of the Generic Location state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_setup_srv_t`
User data of Generic Location Setup Server Model

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Point to the Generic Location Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_state_t *state`
Parameters of the Generic Location state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_setup_srv_t`
User data of Generic Location Setup Server Model

Public Members

`uint16_t id`
The value of User/Admin/Manufacturer Property ID

`uint8_t user_access`
The value of User Access field

`uint8_t admin_access`
The value of Admin Access field

`uint8_t manu_access`
The value of Manufacturer Access field

`struct net_buf_simple *val`
The value of User/Admin/Manufacturer Property

`struct esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_prop_srv_t`
User data of Generic User Property Server Model
Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to the Generic User Property Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`uint8_t property_count`
Generic User Property count

`esp_ble_mesh_generic_property_t *properties`
Parameters of the Generic User Property state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_prop_srv_t`
User data of Generic Admin Property Server Model

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to the Generic Admin Property Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`uint8_t property_count`
Generic Admin Property count

`esp_ble_mesh_generic_property_t *properties`
Parameters of the Generic Admin Property state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_manu_prop_srv_t`
User data of Generic Manufacturer Property Server Model

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to the Generic Manufacturer Property Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`uint8_t property_count`
Generic Manufacturer Property count

`esp_ble_mesh_generic_property_t *properties`
Parameters of the Generic Manufacturer Property state
struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_prop_srv_t`
User data of Generic Client Property Server Model

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to the Generic Client Property Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t * rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`uint8_t id_count`
Generic Client Property ID count

`uint16_t *property_ids`
Parameters of the Generic Client Property state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_onoff_set_t`
Parameter of Generic OnOff Set state change event

**Public Members**

`uint8_t onoff`
The value of Generic OnOff state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_level_set_t`
Parameter of Generic Level Set state change event

**Public Members**

`int16_t level`
The value of Generic Level state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_delta_set_t`
Parameter of Generic Delta Set state change event

**Public Members**

`int16_t level`
The value of Generic Level state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_move_set_t`
Parameter of Generic Move Set state change event
Public Members

```c
int16_t level
```

The value of Generic Level state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_def_trans_time_set_t
```

Parameter of Generic Default Transition Time Set state change event

Public Members

```c
uint8_t trans_time
```

The value of Generic Default Transition Time state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_onpowerup_set_t
```

Parameter of Generic OnPowerUp Set state change event

Public Members

```c
uint8_t onpowerup
```

The value of Generic OnPowerUp state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_power_level_set_t
```

Parameter of Generic Power Level Set state change event

Public Members

```c
uint16_t power
```

The value of Generic Power Actual state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_power_default_set_t
```

Parameter of Generic Power Default Set state change event

Public Members

```c
uint16_t power
```

The value of Generic Power Default state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_power_range_set_t
```

Parameters of Generic Power Range Set state change event

Public Members

```c
uint16_t range_min
```

The minimum value of Generic Power Range state
uint16_t range_max
The maximum value of Generic Power Range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_loc_global_set_t
Parameters of Generic Location Global Set state change event

Public Members

int32_t latitude
The Global Latitude value of Generic Location state

int32_t longitude
The Global Longitude value of Generic Location state

int16_t altitude
The Global Altitude value of Generic Location state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_loc_local_set_t
Parameters of Generic Location Local Set state change event

Public Members

int16_t north
The Local North value of Generic Location state

int16_t east
The Local East value of Generic Location state

int16_t altitude
The Local Altitude value of Generic Location state

uint8_t floor_number
The Floor Number value of Generic Location state

uint16_t uncertainty
The Uncertainty value of Generic Location state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_user_property_set_t
Parameters of Generic User Property Set state change event

Public Members

uint16_t id
The property id of Generic User Property state
struct net_buf_simple *value
   The property value of Generic User Property state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_admin_property_set_t
   Parameters of Generic Admin Property Set state change event

Public Members

uint16_t id
   The property id of Generic Admin Property state

uint8_t access
   The property access of Generic Admin Property state

struct net_buf_simple *value
   The property value of Generic Admin Property state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_gen_manu_property_set_t
   Parameters of Generic Manufacturer Property Set state change event

Public Members

uint16_t id
   The property id of Generic Manufacturer Property state

uint8_t access
   The property value of Generic Manufacturer Property state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_user_property_get_t
   Context of the received Generic User Property Get message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
   Property ID identifying a Generic User Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_admin_property_get_t
   Context of the received Generic Admin Property Get message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
   Property ID identifying a Generic Admin Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_manufacturer_property_get_t
   Context of the received Generic Manufacturer Property message
Public Members

uint16_t property_id
  Property ID identifying a Generic Manufacturer Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_client_properties_get_t
  Context of the received Generic Client Properties Get message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
  A starting Client Property ID present within an element

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_onoff_set_t
  Context of the received Generic OnOff Set message

Public Members

bool op_en
  Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint8_t onoff
  Target value of Generic OnOff state

uint8_t tid
  Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
  Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
  Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_level_set_t
  Context of the received Generic Level Set message

Public Members

bool op_en
  Indicate if optional parameters are included

int16_t level
  Target value of Generic Level state

uint8_t tid
  Transaction ID
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint8_t trans_time
  // Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
  // Indicate message execution delay (C.1)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_delta_set_t
  // Context of the received Generic Delta Set message

Public Members

bool op_en
  // Indicate if optional parameters are included

int32_t delta_level
  // Delta change of Generic Level state

uint8_t tid
  // Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
  // Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
  // Indicate message execution delay (C.1)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_move_set_t
  // Context of the received Generic Move Set message

Public Members

bool op_en
  // Indicate if optional parameters are included

int16_t delta_level
  // Delta Level step to calculate Move speed for Generic Level state

uint8_t tid
  // Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
  // Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
  // Indicate message execution delay (C.1)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_def_trans_time_set_t
  // Context of the received Generic Default Transition Time Set message
```
Public Members

uint8_t trans_time
The value of the Generic Default Transition Time state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_onpowerup_set_t
Context of the received Generic OnPowerUp Set message

Public Members

uint8_t onpowerup
The value of the Generic OnPowerUp state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_power_level_set_t
Context of the received Generic Power Level Set message

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t power
Target value of Generic Power Actual state

uint8_t tid
Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_power_default_set_t
Context of the received Generic Power Default Set message

Public Members

uint16_t power
The value of the Generic Power Default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_power_range_set_t
Context of the received Generic Power Range Set message
Public Members

`uint16_t range_min`

Value of Range Min field of Generic Power Range state

`uint16_t range_max`

Value of Range Max field of Generic Power Range state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_loc_global_set_t`

Context of the received Generic Location Global Set message

Public Members

`int32_t global_latitude`

Global Coordinates (Latitude)

`int32_t global_longitude`

Global Coordinates (Longitude)

`int16_t global_altitude`

Global Altitude

`struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_loc_local_set_t`

Context of the received Generic Location Local Set message

Public Members

`int16_t local_north`

Local Coordinates (North)

`int16_t local_east`

Local Coordinates (East)

`int16_t local_altitude`

Local Altitude

`uint8_t floor_number`

Floor Number

`uint16_t uncertainty`

Uncertainty

`struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_user_property_set_t`

Context of the received Generic User Property Set message
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic User Property

struct net_buf_simple *property_value
Raw value for the User Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_admin_property_set_t
Context of the received Generic Admin Property Set message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic Admin Property

uint8_t user_access
Enumeration indicating user access

struct net_buf_simple *property_value
Raw value for the Admin Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_gen_manufacturer_property_set_t
Context of the received Generic Manufacturer Property Set message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Generic Manufacturer Property

uint8_t user_access
Enumeration indicating user access

struct esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_param_t
Generic Server Model callback parameters

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to Generic Server Models

esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t ctx
Context of the received messages

esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_value_t value
Value of the received Generic Messages
Macros

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_ONOFF_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)

Define a new Generic OnOff Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic OnOff Client Model.

Parameters

- **cli_pub** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic OnOff Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_LEVEL_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)

Define a new Generic Level Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic Level Client Model.

Parameters

- **cli_pub** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic Level Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)

Define a new Generic Default Transition Time Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic Default Transition Time Client Model.

Parameters

- **cli_pub** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic Default Transition Time Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_POWER_ONOFF_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)

Define a new Generic Power OnOff Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic Power OnOff Client Model.

Parameters

- **cli_pub** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic Power OnOff Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)

Define a new Generic Power Level Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic Power Level Client Model.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters
- **cli_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic Power Level Client Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_BATTERY_CLI** (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Generic Battery Client Model.

**Note:** This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic Battery Client Model.

Parameters
- **cli_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic Battery Client Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_LOCATION_CLI** (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Generic Location Client Model.

**Note:** This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic Location Client Model.

Parameters
- **cli_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic Location Client Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_PROPERTY_CLI** (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Generic Property Client Model.

**Note:** This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Generic Property Client Model.

Parameters
- **cli_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **cli_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns New Generic Location Client Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_ONOFF_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Generic Server Models related context.
Define a new Generic OnOff Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic OnOff Server Model is a root model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

Parameters
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_onoff_srv_t`.

Returns New Generic OnOff Server Model instance.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_LEVEL_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Level Server Model.

**Note:**
1. The Generic Level Server Model is a root model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_level_srv_t`.

**Returns**
New Generic Level Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_DEF_TRANS_TIME_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Default Transition Time Server Model.

**Note:**
1. The Generic Default Transition Time Server Model is a root model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_def_trans_time_srv_t`.

**Returns**
New Generic Default Transition Time Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_POWER_ONOFF_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Power OnOff Server Model.

**Note:**
1. The Generic Power OnOff Server model extends the Generic OnOff Server model. When this model is present on an element, the corresponding Generic Power OnOff Setup Server model shall also be present.
   a. This model may be used to represent a variety of devices that do not fit any of the model descriptions that have been defined but support the generic properties of On/Off.
   b. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_onoff_srv_t`.

**Returns**
New Generic Power OnOff Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_POWER_ONOFF_SETUP_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Power OnOff Setup Server Model.

**Note:**
   a. This model shall support model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_onoff_setup_srv_t`.

**Returns**
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Power Level Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Power Level Server model extends the Generic Power OnOff Server model and the Generic Level Server model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Generic Power Level Setup Server model shall also be present.

   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Power Level Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_POWER_LEVEL_SETUP_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Power Level Setup Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Power Level Setup Server model extends the Generic Power Level Server model and the Generic Power OnOff Setup Server model.

   a. This model shall support model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_power_level_setup_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Power Level Setup Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_BATTERY_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Battery Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Battery Server Model is a root model.

   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
   b. The model may be used to represent an element that is powered by a battery.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_battery_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Battery Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_LOCATION_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Location Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Location Server model is a root model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Generic Location Setup Server model shall also be present.

   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
   b. The model may be used to represent an element that knows its location (global or local).

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Location Server Model instance.
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_LOCATION_SETUP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Location Setup Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Location Setup Server model extends the Generic Location Server model.
   a. This model shall support model subscription.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_location_setup_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Location Setup Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_USER_PROP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic User Property Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic User Property Server model is a root model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_prop_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic User Property Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_ADMIN_PROP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Admin Property Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Admin Property Server model extends the Generic User Property Server model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_prop_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Admin Property Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_MANUFACTURER_PROP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic Manufacturer Property Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Manufacturer Property Server model extends the Generic User Property Server model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_manu_prop_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Manufacturer Property Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GEN_CLIENT_PROP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Generic User Property Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Generic Client Property Server model is a root model.
Chapter 2. API Reference

a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_gen_client_prop_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Generic Client Property Server Model instance.

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_cb_t)(
    esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_cb_event_t event,
    esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_cb_param_t *param)
```

Bluetooth Mesh Generic Client Model function.

Generic Client Model callback function type

- `Param event` - Event type
- `Param param` - Pointer to callback parameter

```c
typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_t)(
    esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_event_t event,
    esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_param_t *param)
```

Bluetooth Mesh Generic Server Model function.

Generic Server Model callback function type

- `Param event` - Event type
- `Param param` - Pointer to callback parameter

**Enumerations**

```c
enum esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_cb_event_t
```

This enum value is the event of Generic Client Model

**Values:**

- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_CLIENT_GET_STATE_EVT`
- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_CLIENT_SET_STATE_EVT`
- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_CLIENT_PUBLISH_EVT`
- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_CLIENT_TIMEOUT_EVT`
- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_CLIENT_EVT_MAX`

```c
enum esp_ble_mesh_gen_user_prop_access_t
```

This enum value is the access value of Generic User Property

**Values:**

- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_USER_ACCESS_PROHIBIT`
- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_USER_ACCESS_READ`
- enumerator `ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_USER_ACCESS_WRITE`
enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_USER_ACCESS_READ_WRITE**

enum **esp_ble_mesh_gen_admin_prop_access_t**

This enum value is the access value of Generic Admin Property

Values:

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_ADMIN_NOT_USER_PROP**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_ADMIN_ACCESS_READ**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_ADMIN_ACCESS_WRITE**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_ADMIN_ACCESS_READ_WRITE**

enum **esp_ble_mesh_gen_manu_prop_access_t**

This enum value is the access value of Generic Manufacturer Property

Values:

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_MANU_NOT_USER_PROP**

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GEN_MANU_ACCESS_READ**

enum **esp_ble_mesh_generic_server_cb_event_t**

This enum value is the event of Generic Server Model

Values:

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT**

i. When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, no event will be callback to the application layer when Generic Get messages are received.

ii. When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Generic Set/Set Unack messages are received.

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER_RECV_GET_MSG_EVT**

When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Generic Get messages are received.

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER_RECV_SET_MSG_EVT**

When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Generic Set/Set Unack messages are received.

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER_EVT_MAX**

**Sensor Client/Server Models**

**Header File**

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/models/include/esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h

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**Functions**

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_sensor_client_callback (esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_cb_t callback)`

Register BLE Mesh Sensor Client Model callback.

**Parameters**
- `callback` - [in] Pointer to the callback function.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_get_state (esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params, esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_get_state_t *get_state)`

Get the value of Sensor Server Model states using the Sensor Client Model get messages.

**Note:** If you want to know the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_message_opcode_t` in `esp_ble_mesh_defs.h`

**Parameters**
- `params` - [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `get_state` - [in] Pointer to sensor get message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_set_state (esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params, esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_set_state_t *set_state)`

Set the value of Sensor Server Model states using the Sensor Client Model set messages.

**Note:** If you want to know the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_message_opcode_t` in `esp_ble_mesh_defs.h`

**Parameters**
- `params` - [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `set_state` - [in] Pointer to sensor set message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

`esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_sensor_server_callback (esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_t callback)`

Register BLE Mesh Sensor Server Model callback.

**Parameters**
- `callback` - [in] Pointer to the callback function.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**Unions**

`union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_get_state_t`

```
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Client Model get message union.
```

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_sensor_descriptor_get_t descriptor_get`

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_DESCRIPTOR_GET

`esp_ble_mesh_sensor_cadence_get_t cadence_get`

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_CADENCE_GET
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h>
```

Public Members

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_set_state_t
#endif
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Client Model set message union.
```

Public Members

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_status_cb_t
#endif
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Client Model received message union.
```

Public Members

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_descriptor_status_cb_t
#endif
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Descriptor Status
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Cadence Status
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Settings Status
```

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Status
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_settings_get_t settings_get
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTINGS_GET
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setting_get_t setting_get
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTING_GET
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_get_t sensor_get
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_GET
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_column_get_t column_get
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_COLUMN_GET
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_series_get_t series_get
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SERIES_GET
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_set_state_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Client Model set message union.
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_status_cb_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Client Model received message union.
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_descriptor_status_cb_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Descriptor Status
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_cadence_status_cb_t cadence_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_CADENCE_STATUS
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_cadence_status_cb_t cadence_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_CADENCE_STATUS
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setting_status_cb_t setting_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTING_STATUS
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setting_status_cb_t setting_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SETTING_STATUS
```

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_status_cb_t sensor_status
    For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_STATUS
```
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

`esp_ble_mesh_sensor_column_status_cb_t column_status`
For `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_COLUMN_STATUS`

`esp_ble_mesh_sensor_series_status_cb_t series_status`
For `ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SENSOR_SERIES_STATUS`

union `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_state_change_t`

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h>
```
Sensor Server Model state change value union.

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_sensor_cadence_set_t sensor_cadence_set`
The `recv_op` in `ctx` can be used to decide which state is changed. Sensor Cadence Set

`esp_ble_mesh_state_change_sensor_setting_set_t sensor_setting_set`
Sensor Setting Set

union `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_recv_get_msg_t`

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h>
```
Sensor Server Model received get message union.

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_descriptor_get_t sensor_descriptor`
Sensor Descriptor Get

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_cadence_get_t sensor_cadence`
Sensor Cadence Get

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_settings_get_t sensor_settings`
Sensor Settings Get

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_setting_get_t sensor_setting`
Sensor Setting Get

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_get_t sensor_data`
Sensor Get

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_column_get_t sensor_column`
Sensor Column Get

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_series_get_t sensor_series`
Sensor Series Get

union `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_recv_set_msg_t`

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h>
```
Sensor Server Model received set message union.
Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_cadence_set_t sensor_cadence
   Sensor Cadence Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_setting_set_t sensor_setting
   Sensor Setting Set
```

union esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_value_t
   #include <esp_ble_mesh_sensor_model_api.h> Sensor Server Model callback value union.

Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_state_change_t state_change
   ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_recv_get_msg_t get
   ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER_RECV_GET_MSG_EVT
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_recv_set_msg_t set
   ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER_RECV_SET_MSG_EVT
```

Structures

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_descriptor_get_t
   Bluetooth Mesh Sensor Client Model Get and Set parameters structure.
   Parameters of Sensor Descriptor Get
```

Public Members

```c
bool op_en
   Indicate if optional parameters are included
```

```c:uint16_t property_id
   Property ID of a sensor (optional)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_cadence_get_t
   Parameter of Sensor Cadence Get
```

Public Members

```c:uint16_t property_id
   Property ID of a sensor
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_cadence_set_t
   Parameters of Sensor Cadence Set
```
Public Members

uint16_t property_id
    Property ID for the sensor

uint8_t fast_cadence_period_divisor
    Divisor for the publish period

uint8_t status_trigger_type
    The unit and format of the Status Trigger Delta fields

struct net_buf_simple *status_trigger_delta_down
    Delta down value that triggers a status message

struct net_buf_simple *status_trigger_delta_up
    Delta up value that triggers a status message

uint8_t status_min_interval
    Minimum interval between two consecutive Status messages

struct net_buf_simple *fast_cadence_low
    Low value for the fast cadence range

struct net_buf_simple *fast_cadence_high
    Fast value for the fast cadence range

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_settings_get_t
    Parameter of Sensor Settings Get

Public Members

uint16_t sensor_property_id
    Property ID of a sensor

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setting_get_t
    Parameters of Sensor Setting Get

Public Members

uint16_t sensor_property_id
    Property ID of a sensor

uint16_t sensor_setting_property_id
    Setting ID identifying a setting within a sensor

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setting_set_t
    Parameters of Sensor Setting Set
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint16_t sensor_property_id
Property ID identifying a sensor

uint16_t sensor_setting_property_id
Setting ID identifying a setting within a sensor

struct net_buf_simple *sensor_setting_raw
Raw value for the setting

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_get_t
Parameters of Sensor Get

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t property_id
Property ID for the sensor (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_column_get_t
Parameters of Sensor Column Get

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property identifying a sensor

struct net_buf_simple *raw_value_x
Raw value identifying a column

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_series_get_t
Parameters of Sensor Series Get

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t property_id
Property identifying a sensor

struct net_buf_simple *raw_value_x1
Raw value identifying a starting column (optional)
struct net_buf_simple *raw_value_x2
    Raw value identifying an ending column (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_descriptor_status_cb_t
    Bluetooth Mesh Sensor Client Model Get and Set callback parameters structure.
    Parameter of Sensor Descriptor Status

**Public Members**

struct net_buf_simple *descriptor
    Sequence of 8-octet sensor descriptors (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_cadence_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Sensor Cadence Status

**Public Members**

uint16_t property_id
    Property for the sensor

struct net_buf_simple *sensor_cadence_value
    Value of sensor cadence state

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_settings_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Sensor Settings Status

**Public Members**

uint16_t sensor_property_id
    Property ID identifying a sensor

struct net_buf_simple *sensor_setting_property_ids
    A sequence of N sensor setting property IDs (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setting_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Sensor Setting Status

**Public Members**

bool op_en
    Indicate id optional parameters are included

uint16_t sensor_property_id
    Property ID identifying a sensor
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uint16_t sensor_setting_property_id
Setting ID identifying a setting within a sensor

uint8_t sensor_setting_access
Read/Write access rights for the setting (optional)

struct net_buf_simple *sensor_setting_raw
Raw value for the setting

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_status_cb_t
Parameter of Sensor Status

Public Members

struct net_buf_simple *marshalled_sensor_data
Value of sensor data state (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_column_status_cb_t
Parameters of Sensor Column Status

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property identifying a sensor and the Y axis

struct net_buf_simple *sensor_column_value
Left values of sensor column status

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_series_status_cb_t
Parameters of Sensor Series Status

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property identifying a sensor and the Y axis

struct net_buf_simple *sensor_series_value
Left values of sensor series status

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_cb_param_t
Sensor Client Model callback parameters

Public Members
int error_code
0: success, otherwise failure. For the error code values please refer to errno.h file. A negative sign is added to the standard error codes in errno.h.

esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params
The client common parameters.

esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_status_cb_t status_cb
The sensor status message callback values

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_descriptor_t
Parameters of Sensor Descriptor state

Public Members

uint32_t positive_tolerance
The value of Sensor Positive Tolerance field

uint32_t negative_tolerance
The value of Sensor Negative Tolerance field

uint32_t sampling_function
The value of Sensor Sampling Function field

uint8_t measure_period
The value of Sensor Measurement Period field

uint8_t update_interval
The value of Sensor Update Interval field

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setting_t
Parameters of Sensor Setting state

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
The value of Sensor Setting Property ID field

uint8_t access
The value of Sensor Setting Access field

struct net_buf_simple *raw
The value of Sensor Setting Raw field

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_cadence_t
Parameters of Sensor Cadence state
Public Members

```c
uint8_t period_divisor
    The value of Fast Cadence Period Divisor field
```

```c
uint8_t trigger_type
    The value of Status Trigger Type field
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *trigger_delta_down
    Note: The parameter “size” in trigger_delta_down, trigger_delta_up, fast_cadence_low & fast_cadence_high indicates the exact length of these four parameters, and they are associated with the Sensor Property ID. Users need to initialize the “size” precisely. The value of Status Trigger Delta Down field
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *trigger_delta_up
    The value of Status Trigger Delta Up field
```

```c
uint8_t min_interval
    The value of Status Min Interval field
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *fast_cadence_low
    The value of Fast Cadence Low field
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *fast_cadence_high
    The value of Fast Cadence High field
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_data_t
    Parameters of Sensor Data state
```

Public Members

```c
uint8_t format
    Format A: The Length field is a 1-based uint4 value (valid range 0x0–0xF, representing range of 1–16).
    Format B: The Length field is a 1-based uint7 value (valid range 0x0–0x7F, representing range of 1–127). The value 0x7F represents a length of zero. The value of the Sensor Data format
```

```c
uint8_t length
    The value of the Sensor Data length
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *raw_value
    The value of Sensor Data raw value
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_series_column_t
    Parameters of Sensor Series Column state
```

Public Members
Chapter 2. API Reference

struct net_buf_simple *\texttt{raw\_value\_x}
\begin{quote}
The value of Sensor Raw Value X field
\end{quote}

struct net_buf_simple *\texttt{column\_width}
\begin{quote}
The value of Sensor Column Width field
\end{quote}

struct net_buf_simple *\texttt{raw\_value\_y}
\begin{quote}
The value of Sensor Raw Value Y field
\end{quote}

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_sensor\_state\_t}
\begin{quote}
Parameters of Sensor states
\end{quote}

\textbf{Public Members}

\texttt{uint16\_t sensor\_property\_id}
\begin{quote}
The value of Sensor Property ID field
\end{quote}

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_sensor\_descriptor\_t descriptor}
\begin{quote}
Parameters of the Sensor Descriptor state
\end{quote}

\texttt{const uint8\_t setting\_count}
\begin{quote}
Multiple Sensor Setting states may be present for each sensor. The Sensor Setting Property ID values shall be unique for each Sensor Property ID that identifies a sensor within an element.
\end{quote}

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_sensor\_setting\_t *settings}
\begin{quote}
Parameters of the Sensor Setting state
\end{quote}

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_sensor\_cadence\_t *cadence}
\begin{quote}
The Sensor Cadence state may be not supported by sensors based on device properties referencing “non-scalar characteristics” such as “histograms” or “composite characteristics”. Parameters of the Sensor Cadence state
\end{quote}

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_sensor\_data\_t sensor\_data}
\begin{quote}
Parameters of the Sensor Data state
\end{quote}

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_sensor\_series\_column\_t series\_column}
\begin{quote}
Parameters of the Sensor Series Column state
\end{quote}

struct \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_sensor\_srv\_t}
\begin{quote}
User data of Sensor Server Model
\end{quote}

\textbf{Public Members}

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_t *model}
\begin{quote}
Pointer to the Sensor Server Model. Initialized internally.
\end{quote}

\texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_server\_rsp\_ctrl\_t *rsp\_ctrl}
\begin{quote}
Response control of the server model received messages
\end{quote}
const uint8_t state_count
    Sensor state count

esp_ble_mesh_sensor_state_t *states
    Parameters of the Sensor states

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setup_srv_t
    User data of Sensor Setup Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the Sensor Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t rsp_ctrl
    Response control of the server model received messages

const uint8_t state_count
    Sensor state count

esp_ble_mesh_sensor_state_t *states
    Parameters of the Sensor states

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_sensor_cadence_set_t
    Parameters of Sensor Cadence Set state change event

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
    The value of Sensor Property ID state

uint8_t period_divisor
    The value of Fast Cadence Period Divisor state

uint8_t trigger_type
    The value of Status Trigger Type state

struct net_buf_simple *trigger_delta_down
    The value of Status Trigger Delta Down state

struct net_buf_simple *trigger_delta_up
    The value of Status Trigger Delta Up state

uint8_t min_interval
    The value of Status Min Interval state
struct net_buf_simple *fast_cadence_low
The value of Fast Cadence Low state

struct net_buf_simple *fast_cadence_high
The value of Fast Cadence High state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_sensor_setting_set_t
Parameters of Sensor Setting Set state change event

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
The value of Sensor Property ID state

uint16_t setting_property_id
The value of Sensor Setting Property ID state

struct net_buf_simple *setting_value
The value of Sensor Property Value state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_descriptor_get_t
Context of the received Sensor Descriptor Get message

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t property_id
Property ID of a sensor (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_cadence_get_t
Context of the received Sensor Cadence Get message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID of a sensor

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_settings_get_t
Context of the received Sensor Settings Get message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID of a sensor
### struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_setting_get_t
Context of the received Sensor Setting Get message

**Public Members**

- **uint16_t property_id**
  Property ID of a sensor

- **uint16_t setting_property_id**
  Setting ID identifying a setting within a sensor

### struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_get_t
Context of the received Sensor Get message

**Public Members**

- **bool op_en**
  Indicate if optional parameters are included

- **uint16_t property_id**
  Property ID for the sensor (optional)

### struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_column_get_t
Context of the received Sensor Column Get message

**Public Members**

- **uint16_t property_id**
  Property identifying a sensor

- **struct net_buf_simple *raw_value_x**
  Raw value identifying a column

### struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_series_get_t
Context of the received Sensor Series Get message

**Public Members**

- **bool op_en**
  Indicate if optional parameters are included

- **uint16_t property_id**
  Property identifying a sensor

- **struct net_buf_simple *raw_value**
  Raw value containing X1 and X2 (optional)
Chapter 2. API Reference

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_cadence_set_t
Context of the received Sensor Cadence Set message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID for the sensor

struct net_buf_simple *cadence
Value of Sensor Cadence state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_setting_set_t
Context of the received Sensor Setting Set message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a sensor

uint16_t setting_property_id
Setting ID identifying a setting within a sensor

struct net_buf_simple *setting_raw
Raw value for the setting

struct esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_param_t
Sensor Server Model callback parameters

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to Sensor Server Models

esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t ctx
Context of the received messages

esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_value_t value
Value of the received Sensor Messages

Macros

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SENSOR_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Sensor Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Sensor Client Model.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters
- `cli_pub` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `cli_data` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

Returns  New Sensor Client Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SENSOR_SRV** `(srv_pub, srv_data)`
Sensor Server Models related context.
Define a new Sensor Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Sensor Server model is a root model. When this model is present on an element, the corresponding Sensor Setup Server model shall also be present.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

Parameters
- `srv_pub` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_srv_t`.

Returns  New Sensor Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SENSOR_SETUP_SRV** `(srv_pub, srv_data)`
Define a new Sensor Setup Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Sensor Setup Server model extends the Sensor Server model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

Parameters
- `srv_pub` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` - Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_setup_srv_t`.

Returns  New Sensor Setup Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_INVALID_SENSOR_PROPERTY_ID**
Invalid Sensor Property ID

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_PROPERTY_ID_LEN**
Length of Sensor Property ID

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_DESCRIPTOR_LEN**
Length of Sensor Descriptor state

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_UNSPECIFIED_POS_TOLERANCE**
Unspecified Sensor Positive Tolerance

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_UNSPECIFIED_NEG_TOLERANCE**
Unspecified Sensor Negative Tolerance

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_NOT_APPL_MEASURE_PERIOD**
Not applicable Sensor Measurement Period

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_NOT_APPL_UPDATE_INTERVAL**
Not applicable Sensor Update Interval
**ESP_BLE_MESH_INVALID_SENSOR_SETTING_PROPERTY_ID**
Invalid Sensor Setting Property ID

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SETTING_PROPERTY_ID_LEN**
Length of Sensor Setting Property ID

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SETTING_ACCESS_LEN**
Length of Sensor Setting Access

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SETTING_ACCESS_READ**
Sensor Setting Access - Read

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SETTING_ACCESS_READ_WRITE**
Sensor Setting Access - Read & Write

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_DIVISOR_TRIGGER_TYPE_LEN**
Length of Sensor Divisor Trigger Type

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_STATUS_MIN_INTERVAL_LEN**
Length of Sensor Status Min Interval

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_PERIOD_DIVISOR_MAX_VALUE**
Maximum value of Sensor Period Divisor

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_STATUS_MIN_INTERVAL_MAX**
Maximum value of Sensor Status Min Interval

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_STATUS_TRIGGER_TYPE_CHAR**
Sensor Status Trigger Type - Format Type of the characteristic that the Sensor Property ID state references

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_STATUS_TRIGGER_TYPE_UINT16**
Sensor Status Trigger Type - Format Type “uint16”

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_DATA_FORMAT_A**
Sensor Data Format A

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_DATA_FORMAT_B**
Sensor Data Format B

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_DATA_FORMAT_A_MPID_LEN**
MPID length of Sensor Data Format A

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_DATA_FORMAT_B_MPID_LEN**
MPID length of Sensor Data Format B

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_DATA_ZERO_LEN**
Zero length of Sensor Data.

Note: The Length field is a 1-based uint7 value (valid range 0x0-0x7F, representing range of 1–127). The value 0x7F represents a length of zero.
**ESP_BLE_MESH_GETSENSOR_DATA_FORMAT(_data)**

Get format of the sensor data.

**Note:** Multiple sensor data may be concatenated. Make sure the _data pointer is updated before getting the format of the corresponding sensor data.

**Parameters**
- **_data** – Pointer to the start of the sensor data.

**Returns** Format of the sensor data.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_GETSENSOR_DATA_LENGTH(_data, _fmt)**

Get length of the sensor data.

**Note:** Multiple sensor data may be concatenated. Make sure the _data pointer is updated before getting the length of the corresponding sensor data.

**Parameters**
- **_data** – Pointer to the start of the sensor data.
- **_fmt** – Format of the sensor data.

**Returns** Length (zero-based) of the sensor data.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_GETSENSOR_DATAPROPERTY_ID(_data, _fmt)**

Get Sensor Property ID of the sensor data.

**Note:** Multiple sensor data may be concatenated. Make sure the _data pointer is updated before getting Sensor Property ID of the corresponding sensor data.

**Parameters**
- **_data** – Pointer to the start of the sensor data.
- **_fmt** – Format of the sensor data.

**Returns** Sensor Property ID of the sensor data.

**ESP_BLE_MESHSENSOR_DATAFORMAT_A_MPID(_len, _id)**

Generate a MPID value for sensor data with Format A.

**Note:** 1. The Format field is 0b0 and indicates that Format A is used.
   a. The Length field is a 1-based uint4 value (valid range 0x0–0xF, representing range of 1–16).
   b. The Property ID is an 11-bit bit field representing 11 LSb of a Property ID.
   c. This format may be used for Property Values that are not longer than 16 octets and for Property IDs less than 0x800.

**Parameters**
- **_len** – Length of Sensor Raw value.
- **_id** – Sensor Property ID.

**Returns** 2-octet MPID value for sensor data with Format A.

**ESP_BLE_MESHSENSOR_DATAFORMAT_B_MPID(_len, _id)**

Generate a MPID value for sensor data with Format B.

**Note:** 1. The Format field is 0b1 and indicates Format B is used.
a. The Length field is a 1-based uint7 value (valid range 0x0–0x7F, representing range of 1–127). The value 0x7F represents a length of zero.
b. The Property ID is a 16-bit bit field representing a Property ID.
c. This format may be used for Property Values not longer than 128 octets and for any Property IDs. Property values longer than 128 octets are not supported by the Sensor Status message.
d. Exclude the generated 1-octet value, the 2-octet Sensor Property ID

Parameters

- `__len` - Length of Sensor Raw value.
- `__id` - Sensor Property ID.

Returns 3-octet MPID value for sensor data with Format B.

Type Definitions

typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_cb_event_t event, esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_cb_param_t *param)

  Bluetooth Mesh Sensor Client Model function.
  
  Parameters:
  - `event` - Event type
  - `param` - Pointer to callback parameter

  typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_event_t event, esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_param_t *param)

  Bluetooth Mesh Sensor Server Model function.
  
  Parameters:
  - `event` - Event type
  - `param` - Pointer to callback parameter

Enumerations

typedef enum esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_cb_event_t

  This enum value is the event of Sensor Client Model

  Values:

  - `ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_CLIENT_GET_STATE_EVT`
  - `ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_CLIENT_SET_STATE_EVT`
  - `ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_CLIENT_PUBLISH_EVT`
  - `ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_CLIENT_TIMEOUT_EVT`
  - `ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_CLIENT_EVT_MAX`

  typedef enum esp_ble_mesh_sensor_sample_func

  This enum value is value of Sensor Sampling Function

  Values:

  - `ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_UNSPECIFIED`
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_INSTANTANEOUS
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_ARITHMETIC_MEAN
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_RMS
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_MAXIMUM
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_MINIMUM
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_ACCUMULATED
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SAMPLE_FUNC_COUNT

denum esp_ble_mesh_sensor_server_cb_event_t

This enum value is the event of Sensor Server Model

Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT

i. When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, no event will be callback to the application layer when Sensor Get messages are received.
ii. When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Sensor Set/Set Unack messages are received.

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER_RECV_GET_MSG_EVT

When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Sensor Get messages are received.

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER_RECV_SET_MSG_EVT

When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Sensor Set/Set Unack messages are received.

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER_EVT_MAX

Time and Scenes Client/Server Models

Header File

• components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/models/include/esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_model_api.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_time_scene_client_callback(esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_cb_t callback)

Register BLE Mesh Time Scene Client Model callback.

Parameters callback –[in] Pointer to the callback function.

Returns ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_get_state(esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params,
                                                  esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_get_state_t *get_state)
```

Get the value of Time Scene Server Model states using the Time Scene Client Model get messages.

**Note:** If you want to know the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_message_opcode_t in esp_ble_mesh_defs.h

**Parameters**
- `params` [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `get_state` [in] Pointer to time scene get message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_set_state(esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params,
                                                   esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_set_state_t *set_state)
```

Set the value of Time Scene Server Model states using the Time Scene Client Model set messages.

**Note:** If you want to know the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_message_opcode_t in esp_ble_mesh_defs.h

**Parameters**
- `params` [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `set_state` [in] Pointer to time scene set message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_time_scene_server_callback(esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_t callback)
```

Register BLE Mesh Time and Scenes Server Model callback.

**Parameters** `callback` [in] Pointer to the callback function.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

**Unions**

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_get_state_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_model_api.h> Time Scene Client Model get message union.
```

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_scheduled_act_get_t scheduler_act_get
```

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_ACT_GET

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_set_state_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_model_api.h> Time Scene Client Model set message union.
```

**Public Members**
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_status_cb_t
#include <esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_model_api.h> Time Scene Client Model received message union.

Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_time_status_cb_t time_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_time_zone_status_cb_t time_zone_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ZONE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_tai_utc_delta_status_cb_t tai_utc_delta_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TAI_UTC_DELTA_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_time_role_status_cb_t time_role_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_TIME_ROLE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_scene_status_cb_t scene_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_scene_register_status_cb_t scene_register_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCENE_REGISTER_STATUS
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
#include <esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_model_api.h>
```

**Public Members**

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_state_change_t
```

- `time_set`: The `recv_op in ctx` can be used to decide which state is changed. Time Set
- `time_status`: Time Status
- `time_zone_set`: Time Zone Set
- `tai_utc_delta_set`: TAI UTC Delta Set
- `time_role_set`: Time Role Set
- `scene_store`: Scene Store
- `scene_recall`: Scene Recall
- `scene_delete`: Scene Delete
- `scheduler_act_set`: Scheduler Action Set

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_get_msg_t
```

- `scheduler_act`: Scheduler Action Get

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_set_msg_t
```

- `scheduler_act`: Scheduler Action Get

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_STATUS

**Public Members**

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_state_change_t
```

- `scheduler_status`: For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_STATUS
- `scheduler_act_status`: For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_SCHEDULER_ACT_STATUS

**Public Members**

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_get_msg_t
```

- `scheduler_act`: Scheduler Action Get

**Public Members**

```c
union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_set_msg_t
```

- `scheduler_act`: Scheduler Action Get
Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_set_t time
    Time Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_zone_set_t time_zone
    Time Zone Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_tai_utc_delta_set_t tai_utc_delta
    TAI-UTC Delta Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_role_set_t time_role
    Time Role Set
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scene_store_t scene_store
    Scene Store/Scene Store Unack
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scene_recall_t scene_recall
    Scene Recall/Scene Recall Unack
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scene_delete_t scene_delete
    Scene Delete/Scene Delete Unack
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scheduler_act_set_t scheduler_act
    Scheduler Action Set/Scheduler Action Set Unack
```

union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_status_msg_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_model_api.h> Time Scene Server Model received status message union.

Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_status_t time_status
    Time Status
```

union esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_value_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_model_api.h> Time Scene Server Model callback value union.

Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_state_change_t state_change
    ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_get_msg_t get
    ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_RECV_GET_MSG_EVT
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_set_msg_t set
    ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_RECV_SET_MSG_EVT
```
**esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_recv_status_msg_t**

ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_RECV_STATUS_MSG_EVT

### Structures

**struct esp_ble_mesh_time_set_t**

Bluetooth Mesh Time Scene Client Model Get and Set parameters structure.

#### Parameters of Time Set

**Public Members**

- `uint8_t tai_seconds[5]`
  
  The current TAI time in seconds

- `uint8_t sub_second`
  
  The sub-second time in units of 1/256 second

- `uint8_t uncertainty`
  
  The estimated uncertainty in 10-millisecond steps

- `uint16_t time_authority`
  
  0 = No Time Authority, 1 = Time Authority

- `uint16_t tai_utc_delta`
  
  Current difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

- `uint8_t time_zone_offset`
  
  The local time zone offset in 15-minute increments

**struct esp_ble_mesh_time_zone_set_t**

Parameters of Time Zone Set

#### Public Members

- `uint8_t time_zone_offset_new`
  
  Upcoming local time zone offset

- `uint8_t tai_zone_change[5]`
  
  TAI Seconds time of the upcoming Time Zone Offset change

**struct esp_ble_mesh_tai_utc_delta_set_t**

Parameters of TAI-UTC Delta Set

#### Public Members

- `uint16_t tai_utc_delta_new`
  
  Upcoming difference between TAI and UTC in seconds
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint16_t padding
    Always 0b0. Other values are Prohibited.

uint8_t tai_delta_change[5]
    TAI Seconds time of the upcoming TAI-UTC Delta change

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_role_set_t
    Parameter of Time Role Set

    Public Members

    uint8_t time_role
        The Time Role for the element

struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_store_t
    Parameter of Scene Store

    Public Members

    uint16_t scene_number
        The number of scenes to be stored

struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_recall_t
    Parameters of Scene Recall

    Public Members

    bool op_en
        Indicate if optional parameters are included

    uint16_t scene_number
        The number of scenes to be recalled

    uint8_t tid
        Transaction ID

    uint8_t trans_time
        Time to complete state transition (optional)

    uint8_t delay
        Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_delete_t
    Parameter of Scene Delete
**Public Members**

`uint16_t scene_number`

The number of scenes to be deleted

**struct esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_act_get_t**

Parameter of Scheduler Action Get

**Public Members**

`uint8_t index`

Index of the Schedule Register entry to get

**struct esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_act_set_t**

Parameters of Scheduler Action Set

**Public Members**

`uint64_t index`

Index of the Schedule Register entry to set

`uint64_t year`

Scheduled year for the action

`uint64_t month`

Scheduled month for the action

`uint64_t day`

Scheduled day of the month for the action

`uint64_t hour`

Scheduled hour for the action

`uint64_t minute`

Scheduled minute for the action

`uint64_t second`

Scheduled second for the action

`uint64_t day_of_week`

Schedule days of the week for the action

`uint64_t action`

Action to be performed at the scheduled time

`uint64_t trans_time`

Transition time for this action
uint16_t scene_number
    Transition time for this action

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_status_cb_t
    Bluetooth Mesh Time Scene Client Model Get and Set callback parameters structure.
    Parameters of Time Status

Public Members

uint8_t tai_seconds[5]
    The current TAI time in seconds

uint8_t sub_second
    The sub-second time in units of 1/256 second

uint8_t uncertainty
    The estimated uncertainty in 10-millisecond steps

uint16_t time_authority
    0 = No Time Authority, 1 = Time Authority

uint16_t tai_utc_delta
    Current difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint8_t time_zone_offset
    The local time zone offset in 15-minute increments

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_zone_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Time Zone Status

Public Members

uint8_t time_zone_offset_curr
    Current local time zone offset

uint8_t time_zone_offset_new
    Upcoming local time zone offset

uint8_t tai_zone_change[5]
    TAI Second time of the upcoming Time Zone Offset change

struct esp_ble_mesh_tai_utc_delta_status_cb_t
    Parameters of TAI-UTC Delta Status
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint16_t tai_utc_delta_curr
Current difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint16_t padding_1
Always 0b0. Other values are Prohibited.

uint16_t tai_utc_delta_new
Upcoming difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint16_t padding_2
Always 0b0. Other values are Prohibited.

uint8_t tai_delta_change[5]
TAI Seconds time of the upcoming TAI-UTC Delta change

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_role_status_cb_t
Parameter of Time Role Status

Public Members

uint8_t time_role
The Time Role for the element

struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_status_cb_t
Parameters of Scene Status

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint8_t status_code
Status code of the last operation

uint16_t current_scene
Scene Number of the current scene

uint16_t target_scene
Scene Number of the target scene (optional)

uint8_t remain_time
Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_register_status_cb_t
Parameters of Scene Register Status
**Public Members**

`uint8_t status_code`
Status code for the previous operation

`uint16_t current_scene`
Scene Number of the current scene

`struct net_buf_simple *scenes`
A list of scenes stored within an element

`struct esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_status_cb_t`
Parameter of Scheduler Status

**Public Members**

`uint16_t schedules`
Bit field indicating defined Actions in the Schedule Register

`struct esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_act_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Scheduler Action Status

**Public Members**

`uint64_t index`
Enumerates (selects) a Schedule Register entry

`uint64_t year`
Scheduled year for the action

`uint64_t month`
Scheduled month for the action

`uint64_t day`
Scheduled day of the month for the action

`uint64_t hour`
Scheduled hour for the action

`uint64_t minute`
Scheduled minute for the action

`uint64_t second`
Scheduled second for the action

`uint64_t day_of_week`
Scheduled days of the week for the action
uint64_t action
     Action to be performed at the scheduled time

uint64_t trans_time
     Transition time for this action

uint16_t scene_number
     Transition time for this action

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_cb_param_t
     Time Scene Client Model callback parameters

Public Members

int error_code
     Appropriate error code

esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params
     The client common parameters.

esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_status_cb_t status_cb
     The scene status message callback values

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_state_t
     Parameters of Time state

Public Members

uint8_t tai_seconds[5]
     The value of the TAI Seconds state

uint8_t subsecond
     The value of the Subsecond field

uint8_t uncertainty
     The value of the Uncertainty field

uint8_t time_zone_offset_curr
     The value of the Time Zone Offset Current field

uint8_t time_zone_offset_new
     The value of the Time Zone Offset New state

uint8_t tai_zone_change[5]
     The value of the TAI of Zone Chaneg field
uint16_t time_authority
    The value of the Time Authority bit

uint16_t tai_utc_delta_curr
    The value of the TAI-UTC Delta Current state

uint16_t tai_utc_delta_new
    The value of the TAI-UTC Delta New state

uint8_t tai_delta_change[5]
    The value of the TAI of Delta Change field

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_state_t::[anonymous] time
    Parameters of the Time state

uint8_t time_role
    The value of the Time Role state

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_srv_t
    User data of Time Server Model

**Public Members**

*esp_ble_mesh_model_t* model
    Pointer to the Time Server Model. Initialized internally.

*esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t* rsp_ctrl
    Response control of the server model received messages

*esp_ble_mesh_time_state_t* state
    Parameters of the Time state

struct esp_ble_mesh_time_setup_srv_t
    User data of Time Setup Server Model

**Public Members**

*esp_ble_mesh_model_t* model
    Pointer to the Time Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

*esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t* rsp_ctrl
    Response control of the server model received messages

*esp_ble_mesh_time_state_t* state
    Parameters of the Time state
struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_register_t

a. Scene Store is an operation of storing values of a present state of an element.
b. The structure and meaning of the stored state is determined by a model. States to be stored are specified by each model.
c. The Scene Store operation shall persistently store all values of all states marked as Stored with Scene for all models present on all elements of a node.
d. If a model is extending another model, the extending model shall determine the Stored with Scene behavior of that model. Parameters of Scene Register state

Public Members

uint16_t scene_number
The value of the Scene Number

uint8_t scene_type
The value of the Scene Type

struct net_buf_simple *scene_value
Scene value may use a union to represent later, the union contains structures of all the model states which can be stored in a scene. The value of the Scene Value

struct esp_ble_mesh_scenes_state_t
Parameters of Scenes state.

Scenes serve as memory banks for storage of states (e.g., a power level or a light level/color). Values of states of an element can be stored as a scene and can be recalled later from the scene memory.

A scene is represented by a Scene Number, which is a 16-bit non-zero, mesh-wide value. (There can be a maximum of 65535 scenes in a mesh network.) The meaning of a scene, as well as the state storage container associated with it, are determined by a model.

The Scenes state change may start numerous parallel model transitions. In that case, each individual model handles the transition internally.

The scene transition is defined as a group of individual model transitions started by a Scene Recall operation. The scene transition is in progress when at least one transition from the group of individual model transitions is in progress.

Public Members

const uint16_t scene_count
The Scenes state’s scene count

esp_ble_mesh_scene_register_t *scenes
Parameters of the Scenes state

uint16_t current_scene
The Current Scene state is a 16-bit value that contains either the Scene Number of the currently active scene or a value of 0x0000 when no scene is active.

When a Scene Store operation or a Scene Recall operation completes with success, the Current Scene state value shall be to the Scene Number used during that operation.
When the Current Scene Number is deleted from a Scene Register state as a result of Scene Delete operation, the Current Scene state shall be set to 0x0000.

When any of the element’s state that is marked as “Stored with Scene” has changed not as a result of a Scene Recall operation, the value of the Current Scene state shall be set to 0x0000.

When a scene transition is in progress, the value of the Current Scene state shall be set to 0x0000. The value of the Current Scene state

uint16_t target_scene

The Target Scene state is a 16-bit value that contains the target Scene Number when a scene transition is in progress.

When the scene transition is in progress and the target Scene Number is deleted from a Scene Register state as a result of Scene Delete operation, the Target Scene state shall be set to 0x0000.

When the scene transition is in progress and a new Scene Number is stored in the Scene Register as a result of Scene Store operation, the Target Scene state shall be set to the new Scene Number.

When the scene transition is not in progress, the value of the Target Scene state shall be set to 0x0000. The value of the Target Scene state

uint8_t status_code

The status code of the last scene operation

bool in_progress

Indicate if the scene transition is in progress

struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_srv_t

User data of Scene Server Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>esp_ble_mesh_model_t</strong> <em>model</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointer to the Scene Server Model. Initialized internally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t</strong> rsp_ctrl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response control of the server model received messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>esp_ble_mesh_scenes_state_t</strong> <em>state</em></td>
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<td><strong>esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t</strong> transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters of state transition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

struct esp_ble_mesh_scene_setup_srv_t

User data of Scene Setup Server Model
Public Members

\textit{esp\_ble\_mesh\_model\_t *model}  
Point to the Scene Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

\textit{esp\_ble\_mesh\_server\_rsp\_ctrl\_t *rsp\_ctrl}  
Response control of the server model received messages

\textit{esp\_ble\_mesh\_scenes\_state\_t *state}  
Parameters of the Scenes state

\textbf{Public Members}

\textbf{bool in\_use}  
Indicate if the registered schedule is in use

\textbf{uint64\_t year}  
The value of Scheduled year for the action

\textbf{uint64\_t month}  
The value of Scheduled month for the action

\textbf{uint64\_t day}  
The value of Scheduled day of the month for the action

\textbf{uint64\_t hour}  
The value of Scheduled hour for the action

\textbf{uint64\_t minute}  
The value of Scheduled minute for the action

\textbf{uint64\_t second}  
The value of Scheduled second for the action

\textbf{uint64\_t day\_of\_week}  
The value of Schedule days of the week for the action

\textbf{uint64\_t action}  
The value of Action to be performed at the scheduled time

\textbf{uint64\_t trans\_time}  
The value of Transition time for this action

\textbf{uint16\_t scene\_number}  
The value of Scene Number to be used for some actions
struct esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_state_t
Parameters of Scheduler state

Public Members

const uint8_t schedule_count
Scheduler count

esp_ble_mesh_schedule_register_t *schedules
Up to 16 scheduled entries

struct esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_srv_t
User data of Scheduler Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Scheduler Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t rsp_ctrl
Response control of the server model received messages

esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_state_t *state
Parameters of the Scheduler state

struct esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_setup_srv_t
User data of Scheduler Setup Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Scheduler Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t rsp_ctrl
Response control of the server model received messages

esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_state_t *state
Parameters of the Scheduler state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_time_set_t
Parameters of Time Set state change event

Public Members

uint8_t tai_seconds[5]
The current TAI time in seconds
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint8_t subsecond
The sub-second time in units of 1/256 second

uint8_t uncertainty
The estimated uncertainty in 10-millisecond steps

uint16_t time_authority
0 = No Time Authority, 1 = Time Authority

uint16_t tai_utc_delta_curr
Current difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint8_t time_zone_offset_curr
The local time zone offset in 15-minute increments

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_time_status_t
Parameters of Time Status state change event

Public Members

uint8_t tai_seconds[5]
The current TAI time in seconds

uint8_t subsecond
The sub-second time in units of 1/256 second

uint8_t uncertainty
The estimated uncertainty in 10-millisecond steps

uint16_t time_authority
0 = No Time Authority, 1 = Time Authority

uint16_t tai_utc_delta_curr
Current difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint8_t time_zone_offset_curr
The local time zone offset in 15-minute increments

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_time_zone_set_t
Parameters of Time Zone Set state change event

Public Members

uint8_t time_zone_offset_new
Upcoming local time zone offset
uint8_t \texttt{tai\_zone\_change}[5]  
TAI Seconds time of the upcoming Time Zone Offset change

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_state\_change\_tai\_utc\_delta\_set\_t}  
Parameters of TAI UTC Delta Set state change event

\textbf{Public Members}

uint16_t \texttt{tai\_utc\_delta\_new}  
Upcoming difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint8_t \texttt{tai\_delta\_change}[5]  
TAI Seconds time of the upcoming TAI-UTC Delta change

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_state\_change\_time\_role\_set\_t}  
Parameter of Time Role Set state change event

\textbf{Public Members}

uint8_t \texttt{time\_role}  
The Time Role for the element

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_state\_change\_scene\_store\_t}  
Parameter of Scene Store state change event

\textbf{Public Members}

uint16_t \texttt{scene\_number}  
The number of scenes to be stored

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_state\_change\_scene\_recall\_t}  
Parameter of Scene Recall state change event

\textbf{Public Members}

uint16_t \texttt{scene\_number}  
The number of scenes to be recalled

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_ble\_mesh\_state\_change\_scene\_delete\_t}  
Parameter of Scene Delete state change event

\textbf{Public Members}

uint16_t \texttt{scene\_number}  
The number of scenes to be deleted
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_scheduler_act_set_t
Parameter of Scheduler Action Set state change event

Public Members

uint64_t index
Index of the Schedule Register entry to set

uint64_t year
Scheduled year for the action

uint64_t month
Scheduled month for the action

uint64_t day
Scheduled day of the month for the action

uint64_t hour
Scheduled hour for the action

uint64_t minute
Scheduled minute for the action

uint64_t second
Scheduled second for the action

uint64_t day_of_week
Scheduled days of the week for the action

uint64_t action
Action to be performed at the scheduled time

uint64_t trans_time
Transition time for this action

uint16_t scene_number
Scene number to be used for some actions

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scheduler_act_get_t
Context of the received Scheduler Action Get message

Public Members

uint8_t index
Index of the Schedule Register entry to get

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_set_t
Context of the received Time Set message
Public Members

uint8_t **tai_seconds**[5]
   The current TAI time in seconds

uint8_t **subsecond**
   The sub-second time in units of 1/256 second

uint8_t **uncertainty**
   The estimated uncertainty in 10-millisecond steps

uint16_t **time_authority**
   0 = No Time Authority, 1 = Time Authority

uint16_t **tai_utc_delta**
   Current difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint8_t **time_zone_offset**
   The local time zone offset in 15-minute increments

struct **esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_zone_set_t**
   Context of the received TimeZone Set message

Public Members

uint8_t **time_zone_offset_new**
   Upcoming local time zone offset

uint8_t **tai_zone_change**[5]
   TAI Seconds time of the upcoming Time Zone Offset change

struct **esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_tai_utc_delta_set_t**
   Context of the received TAI UTC Delta Set message

Public Members

uint16_t **tai_utc_delta_new**
   Upcoming difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

uint16_t **padding**
   Always 0b0. Other values are Prohibited.

uint8_t **tai_delta_change**[5]
   TAI Seconds time of the upcoming TAI-UTC Delta change

struct **esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_role_set_t**
   Context of the received Time Role Set message
Public Members

```c
uint8_t time_role
```
The Time Role for the element

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scene_store_t
```
Context of the received Scene Store message

Public Members

```c
uint16_t scene_number
```
The number of scenes to be stored

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scene_recall_t
```
Context of the received Scene Recall message

Public Members

```c
bool op_en
```
Indicate if optional parameters are included

```c
uint16_t scene_number
```
The number of scenes to be recalled

```c
uint8_t tid
```
Transaction ID

```c
uint8_t trans_time
```
Time to complete state transition (optional)

```c
uint8_t delay
```
Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scene_delete_t
```
Context of the received Scene Delete message

Public Members

```c
uint16_t scene_number
```
The number of scenes to be deleted

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_scheduler_act_set_t
```
Context of the received Scheduler Action Set message


### Public Members

- **uint64_t index**
  - Index of the Schedule Register entry to set

- **uint64_t year**
  - Scheduled year for the action

- **uint64_t month**
  - Scheduled month for the action

- **uint64_t day**
  - Scheduled day of the month for the action

- **uint64_t hour**
  - Scheduled hour for the action

- **uint64_t minute**
  - Scheduled minute for the action

- **uint64_t second**
  - Scheduled second for the action

- **uint64_t day_of_week**
  - Scheduled day of the week for the action

- **uint64_t action**
  - Action to be performed at the scheduled time

- **uint64_t trans_time**
  - Transition time for this action

- **uint16_t scene_number**
  - Scene number to be used for some actions

### struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_time_status_t

- **Context of the received Time Status message**

### Public Members

- **uint8_t tai_seconds[5]**
  - The current TAI time in seconds

- **uint8_t subsecond**
  - The sub-second time in units of 1/256 second

- **uint8_t uncertainty**
  - The estimated uncertainty in 10-millisecond steps


**uint16_t** time_authority

0 = No Time Authority, 1 = Time Authority

**uint16_t** tai_utc_delta

Current difference between TAI and UTC in seconds

**uint8_t** time_zone_offset

The local time zone offset in 15-minute increments

**struct esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_param_t**

Time Scene Server Model callback parameters

**Public Members**

**esp_ble_mesh_model_t** *model

Pointer to Time and Scenes Server Models

**esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t** ctx

Context of the received messages

**esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_value_t** value

Value of the received Time and Scenes Messages

**Macros**

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_TIME_CLI(cli_pub, cli_data)

Define a new Time Client Model.

**Note:** This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Time Client Model.

**Parameters**

- **cli_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
- **cli_data** – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.

**Returns** New Time Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SCENE_CLI(cli_pub, cli_data)

Define a new Scene Client Model.

**Note:** This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Scene Client Model.

**Parameters**

- **cli_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
- **cli_data** – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.

**Returns** New Scene Client Model instance.
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SCHEDULER_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Scheduler Client Model.

**Note:** This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Scheduler Client Model.

**Parameters**
- `cli_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `cli_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_client_t`.

**Returns**
New Scheduler Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_TIME_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Time Scene Server Models related context.
Define a new Time Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Time Server model is a root model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Time Setup Server model shall also be present.

   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_time_srv_t`.

**Returns**
New Time Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_TIME_SETUP_SRV (srv_data)
Define a new Time Setup Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Time Setup Server model extends the Time Server model. Time is sensitive information that is propagated across a mesh network.

   a. Only an authorized Time Client should be allowed to change the Time and Time Role states. A dedicated application key Bluetooth SIG Proprietary should be used on the Time Setup Server to restrict access to the server to only authorized Time Clients.
   b. This model does not support subscribing nor publishing.

**Parameters**
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_time_setup_srv_t`.

**Returns**

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SCENE_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Scene Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Scene Server model is a root model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Scene Setup Server model shall also be present.

   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
   b. The model may be present only on the Primary element of a node.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_scene_srv_t`. 
Returns
New Scene Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SCENE_SETUP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Scene Setup Server Model.

Note: 1. The Scene Setup Server model extends the Scene Server model and the Generic Default Transition Time Server model.
   a. This model shall support model subscription.
   b. The model may be present only on the Primary element of a node.

Parameters
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_scene_setup_srv_t`.

Returns
New Scene Setup Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SCHEDULER_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Scheduler Server Model.

Note: 1. The Scheduler Server model extends the Scene Server model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Scheduler Setup Server model shall also be present.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
   b. The model may be present only on the Primary element of a node.
   c. The model requires the Time Server model shall be present on the element.

Parameters
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_srv_t`.

Returns
New Scheduler Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_SCHEDULER_SETUP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Scheduler Setup Server Model.

Note: 1. The Scheduler Setup Server model extends the Scheduler Server and the Scene Setup Server models.
   a. This model shall support model subscription.
   b. The model may be present only on the Primary element of a node.

Parameters
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_scheduler_setup_srv_t`.

Returns
New Scheduler Setup Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_UNKNOWN_TAI_SECONDS
Unknown TAI Seconds

ESP_BLE_MESH_UNKNOWN_TAI_ZONE_CHANGE
Unknown TAI of Zone Change

ESP_BLE_MESH_UNKNOWN_TAI_DELTA_CHANGE
Unknown TAI of Delta Change
**ESP_BLE_MESH_TAI_UTC_DELTA_MAX_VALUE**
Maximum TAI-UTC Delta value

**ESP_BLE_MESH_TAI_SECONDS_LEN**
Length of TAI Seconds

**ESP_BLE_MESH_TAI_OF_ZONE_CHANGE_LEN**
Length of TAI of Zone Change

**ESP_BLE_MESH_TAI_OF_DELTA_CHANGE_LEN**
Length of TAI of Delta Change

**ESP_BLE_MESH_INVALID_SCENE_NUMBER**
Invalid Scene Number

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCENE_NUMBER_LEN**
Length of the Scene Number

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_YEAR_ANY_YEAR**
Any year of the Scheduled year

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_DAY_ANY_DAY**
Any day of the Scheduled day

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_HOUR_ANY_HOUR**
Any hour of the Scheduled hour

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_HOUR_ONCE_A_DAY**
Any hour of the Scheduled Day

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_ANY_OF_HOUR**
Any minute of the Scheduled hour

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_EVERY_15_MIN**
Every 15 minutes of the Scheduled hour

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_EVERY_20_MIN**
Every 20 minutes of the Scheduled hour

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_ONCE_AN_HOUR**
Once of the Scheduled hour

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_ANY_OF_MIN**
Any second of the Scheduled minute

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_EVERY_15_SEC**
Every 15 seconds of the Scheduled minute
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_EVERY_20_SEC**
Every 20 seconds of the Scheduled minute

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SEC_ONCE_AN_MIN**
Once of the Scheduled minute

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_ACT_TURN_OFF**
Scheduled Action - Turn Off

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_ACT_TURN_ON**
Scheduled Action - Turn On

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_ACT_SCENE_RECALL**
Scheduled Action - Scene Recall

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_ACT_NO_ACTION**
Scheduled Action - No Action

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_SCENE_NO_SCENE**
Scheduled Scene - No Scene

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULE_ENTRY_MAX_INDEX**
Maximum number of Scheduled entries

**ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_NONE**
Time Role - None

**ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_AUTHORITY**
Time Role - Mesh Time Authority

**ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_RELAY**
Time Role - Mesh Time Relay

**ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_CLINET**
Time Role - Mesh Time Client

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCENE_SUCCESS**
Scene operation - Success

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCENE_REG_FULL**
Scene operation - Scene Register Full

**ESP_BLE_MESH_SCENE_NOT_FOUND**
Scene operation - Scene Not Found

**Type Definitions**
Chapter 2. API Reference

typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_cb_event_t event, esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_cb_param_t *param)

Bluetooth Mesh Time Scene Client Model function.

Time Scene Client Model callback function type

Param event  Event type
Param param  Pointer to callback parameter

typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_t)(esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_event_t event, esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_param_t *param)

Bluetooth Mesh Time and Scenes Server Model function.

Time Scene Server Model callback function type

Param event  Event type
Param param  Pointer to callback parameter

Enumerations

enum esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_cb_event_t

This enum value is the event of Time Scene Client Model

Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_CLIENT_GET_STATE_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_CLIENT_SET_STATE_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_CLIENT_PUBLISH_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_CLIENT_TIMEOUT_EVT
enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_CLIENT_EVT_MAX

enum esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_server_cb_event_t

This enum value is the event of Time Scene Server Model

Values:

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT

i. When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, no event will be callback to the application layer when Time Scene Get messages are received.

ii. When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_AUTO_RSP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Time Scene Set/Set Unack messages are received.

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_RECV_GET_MSG_EVT

When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RESP_BY_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Time Scene Get messages are received.

enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_RECV_SET_MSG_EVT

When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RESP_BY_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Time Scene Set/Set Unack messages are received.
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_RECV_STATUS_MSG_EVT**

When `status_auto_rsp` is set to ESP_BLE_MESH_SERVER_RSP_BY_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Time Status message is received.

enumerator **ESP_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER_EVT_MAX**

# Lighting Client/Server Models

## Header File

- components/bt/esp_ble_mesh/api/models/include/esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h

## Functions

### esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_light_client_callback (esp_ble_mesh_light_client_cb_t callback)

Register BLE Mesh Light Client Model callback.

**Parameters**
- `callback` [in] Pointer to the callback function.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

### esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_light_client_get_state (esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params, esp_ble_mesh_light_client_get_state_t *get_state)

Get the value of Light Server Model states using the Light Client Model get messages.

**Note:** If you want to know the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to esp_ble_mesh_light_message_opcode_t in esp_ble_mesh_defs.h

**Parameters**
- `params` [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `get_state` [in] Pointer of light get message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

### esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_light_client_set_state (esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params, esp_ble_mesh_light_client_set_state_t *set_state)

Set the value of Light Server Model states using the Light Client Model set messages.

**Note:** If you want to know the opcodes and corresponding meanings accepted by this API, please refer to esp_ble_mesh_light_message_opcode_t in esp_ble_mesh_defs.h

**Parameters**
- `params` [in] Pointer to BLE Mesh common client parameters.
- `set_state` [in] Pointer of light set message value. Shall not be set to NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.

### esp_err_t esp_ble_mesh_register_lighting_server_callback (esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_t callback)

Register BLE Mesh Lighting Server Model callback.

**Parameters**
- `callback` [in] Pointer to the callback function.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success or error code otherwise.
Unions

union esp_ble_mesh_light_client_get_state_t

#include <esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h> Lighting Client Model get message union.

Public Members

union esp_ble_mesh_light_client_set_state_t

#include <esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h> Lighting Client Model set message union.

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_property_get_t lc_property_get

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_GET

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_set_t lightness_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SET &
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_linear_set_t lightness_linear_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_SET &
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_default_set_t lightness_default_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_DEFAULT_SET &
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_range_set_t lightness_range_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_RANGE_SET &
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_RANGE_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_set_t ctl_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_set_t ctl_temperature_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_SET &
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_range_set_t ctl_temperature_range_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_RANGE_SET &
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_RANGE_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_default_set_t ctl_default_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_DEFAULT_SET &
ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_set_t hsl_set

For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SET_UNACK
Chapter 2. API Reference

`esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_hue_set_t` **hsl_hue_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_saturation_set_t` **hsl_saturation_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_default_set_t` **hsl_default_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_DEFAULT_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_range_set_t` **hsl_range_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_RANGE_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_RANGE_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_set_t` **xyl_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_default_set_t` **xyl_default_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_DEFAULT_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_DEFAULT_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_range_set_t` **xyl_range_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_RANGE_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_RANGE_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_mode_set_t` **lc_mode_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_MODE_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_MODE_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_om_set_t` **lc_om_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_OM_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_OM_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_light_onoff_set_t` **lc_light_onoff_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_SET_UNACK

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_property_set_t` **lc_property_set**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_SET & ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_SET_UNACK

union `esp_ble_mesh_light_client_status_cb_t`
#include <esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h> Lighting Client Model received message union.

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_status_cb_t` **lightness_status**
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_STATUS
esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_linear_status_cb_t lightness_linear_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LINEAR_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_last_status_cb_t lightness_last_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_LAST_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_default_status_cb_t lightness_default_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_DEFAULT_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_range_status_cb_t lightness_range_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_RANGE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_status_cb_t ctl_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_status_cb_t ctl_temperature_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_range_status_cb_t ctl_temperature_range_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_TEMPERATURE_RANGE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_default_status_cb_t ctl_default_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_CTL_DEFAULT_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_status_cb_t hsl_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_target_status_cb_t hsl_target_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_TARGET_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_hue_status_cb_t hsl_hue_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_saturation_status_cb_t hsl_saturation_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_SATURATION_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_default_status_cb_t hsl_default_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_DEFAULT_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_range_status_cb_t hsl_range_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_HSL_RANGE_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_status_cb_t xyl_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_STATUS

esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_target_status_cb_t xyl_target_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_TARGET_STATUS
```
Espبخel ＿light_xyl_default_status_cb_t xyl_default_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_DEFAULT_STATUS

Espبخel ＿light_xyl_range_status_cb_t xyl_range_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_XYL_RANGE_STATUS

Espبخel ＿light_lc_mode_status_cb_t lc_mode_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_MODE_STATUS

Espبخel ＿light lc_om_status_cb_t lc_om_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_OM_STATUS

Espبخel ＿light lc light_onoff_status_cb_t lc_light_onoff_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_LIGHT_ONOFF_STATUS

Espبخel ＿light lc property_status_cb_t lc_property_status
For ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_OP_LIGHT_LC_PROPERTY_STATUS

union espبخel ＿lighting_server_state_change_t
#include &lt;espبخel ＿lighting_model_api.h&gt; Lighting Server Model state change value union.

Public Members

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_lightness_set_t lightness_set
The recv_op in ctx can be used to decide which state is changed. Light Lightness Set

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_lightness_linear_set_t lightness_linear_set
Light Lightness Linear Set

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_lightness_default_set_t lightness_default_set
Light Lightness Default Set

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_lightness_range_set_t lightness_range_set
Light Lightness Range Set

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_ctl_set_set_t ctl_set
Light CTL Set

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_ctl_temperature_set_t ctl_temp_set
Light CTL Temperature Set

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_ctl_temperature_range_set_t ctl_temp_range_set
Light CTL Temperature Range Set

Espبخel ＿state_change_light_ctl_default_set_set_t ctl_default_set
Light CTL Default Set
```
```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_set_t hsl_set
    Light HSL Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_hue_set_t hsl_hue_set
    Light HSL Hue Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_saturation_set_t hsl_saturation_set
    Light HSL Saturation Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_default_set_t hsl_default_set
    Light HSL Default Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_range_set_t hsl_range_set
    Light HSL Range Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_xyl_set_t xyl_set
    Light xyL Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_xyl_default_set_t xyl_default_set
    Light xyL Default Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_xyl_range_set_t xyl_range_set
    Light xyL Range Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_mode_set_t lc_mode_set
    Light LC Mode Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_om_set_t lc_om_set
    Light LC Occupancy Mode Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_light_onoff_set_t lc_light_onoff_set
    Light LC Light OnOff Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_property_set_t lc_property_set
    Light LC Property Set

esp_ble_mesh_state_change_sensor_status_set_t sensor_status
    Sensor Status
```

union esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_recv_get_msg_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h> Lighting Server Model received get message union.

**Public Members**

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_property_get_t lc_property
    Light LC Property Get
```

union esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_recv_set_msg_t
    #include <esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h> Lighting Server Model received set message union.
Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_set_t lightness`
- Light Lightness Set/Light Lightness Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_linear_set_t lightness_linear`
- Light Lightness Linear Set/Light Lightness Linear Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_default_set_t lightness_default`
- Light Lightness Default Set/Light Lightness Default Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_range_set_t lightness_range`
- Light Lightness Range Set/Light Lightness Range Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_set_t ctl`
- Light CTL Set/Light CTL Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_temperature_set_t ctl_temp`
- Light CTL Temperature Set/Light CTL Temperature Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_temperature_range_set_t ctl_temp_range`
- Light CTL Temperature Range Set/Light CTL Temperature Range Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_default_set_t ctl_default`
- Light CTL Default Set/Light CTL Default Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_set_t hsl`
- Light HSL Set/Light HSL Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_hue_set_t hsl_hue`
- Light HSL Hue Set/Light HSL Hue Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_saturation_set_t hsl_saturation`
- Light HSL Saturation Set/Light HSL Saturation Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_default_set_t hsl_default`
- Light HSL Default Set/Light HSL Default Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_range_set_t hsl_range`
- Light HSL Range Set/Light HSL Range Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_xyl_set_t xyl`
- Light xyL Set/Light xyL Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_xyl_default_set_t xyl_default`
- Light xyL Default Set/Light xyL Default Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_xyl_range_set_t xyl_range`
- Light xyL Range Set/Light xyL Range Set Unack
Chapter 2. API Reference

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_mode_set_t lc_mode`
Light LC Mode Set/Light LC Mode Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_om_set_t lc_om`
Light LC OM Set/Light LC OM Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_light_onoff_set_t lc_light_onoff`
Light LC Light OnOff Set/Light LC Light OnOff Set Unack

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_property_set_t lc_property`
Light LC Property Set/Light LC Property Set Unack

union `esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_recv_status_msg_t`
#include <esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h> Lighting Server Model received status message union.

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_status_t sensor_status`
Sensor Status

union `esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_value_t`
#include <esp_ble_mesh_lighting_model_api.h> Lighting Server Model callback value union.

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_state_change_t state_change`
ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHTING_SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_EVT

`esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_recv_get_msg_t get`
ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHTING_SERVER_RECV_GET_MSG_EVT

`esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_recv_set_msg_t set`
ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHTING_SERVER_RECV_SET_MSG_EVT

`esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_recv_status_msg_t status`
ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHTING_SERVER_RECV_STATUS_MSG_EVT

**Structures**

struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_set_t`
Bluetooth Mesh Light Lightness Client Model Get and Set parameters structure.
Parameters of Light Lightness Set

**Public Members**
bool **op_en**
   Indicates if optional parameters are included

**uint16_t lightness**
   Target value of lightness actual state

**uint8_t tid**
   Transaction ID

**uint8_t trans_time**
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

**uint8_t delay**
   Indicates message execution delay (C.1)

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_linear_set_t`
   Parameters of Light Lightness Linear Set

### Public Members

**bool **op_en**
   Indicates if optional parameters are included

**uint16_t lightness**
   Target value of lightness linear state

**uint8_t tid**
   Transaction ID

**uint8_t trans_time**
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

**uint8_t delay**
   Indicates message execution delay (C.1)

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_default_set_t`
   Parameter of Light Lightness Default Set

### Public Members

**uint16_t lightness**
   The value of the Light Lightness Default state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_range_set_t`
   Parameters of Light Lightness Range Set
Public Members

`uint16_t range_min`
Value of range min field of light lightness range state

`uint16_t range_max`
Value of range max field of light lightness range state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_set_t`
Parameters of Light CTL Set

Public Members

`bool op_en`
Indicate if optional parameters are included

`uint16_t ctl_lightness`
Target value of light ctl lightness state

`uint16_t ctl_temperature`
Target value of light ctl temperature state

`int16_t ctl_delta_uv`
Target value of light ctl delta UV state

`uint8_t tid`
Transaction ID

`uint8_t trans_time`
Time to complete state transition (optional)

`uint8_t delay`
Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_set_t`
Parameters of Light CTL Temperature Set

Public Members

`bool op_en`
Indicate if optional parameters are included

`uint16_t ctl_temperature`
Target value of light ctl temperature state

`int16_t ctl_delta_uv`
Target value of light ctl delta UV state
uint8_t tid
    Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
    Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
    Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_range_set_t
    Parameters of Light CTL Temperature Range Set

    Public Members

    uint16_t range_min
        Value of temperature range min field of light ctl temperature range state

    uint16_t range_max
        Value of temperature range max field of light ctl temperature range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_default_set_t
    Parameters of Light CTL Default Set

    Public Members

    uint16_t lightness
        Value of light lightness default state

    uint16_t temperature
        Value of light temperature default state

    int16_t delta_uv
        Value of light delta UV default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_set_t
    Parameters of Light HSL Set

    Public Members

    bool op_en
        Indicate if optional parameters are included

    uint16_t hsl_lightness
        Target value of light hsl lightness state
uint16_t hsl_hue
   Target value of light hsl hue state

uint16_t hsl_saturation
   Target value of light hsl saturation state

uint8_t tid
   Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_hue_set_t
   Parameters of Light HSL Hue Set

   Public Members

   bool op_en
      Indicate if optional parameters are included

   uint16_t hue
      Target value of light hsl hue state

   uint8_t tid
      Transaction ID

   uint8_t trans_time
      Time to complete state transition (optional)

   uint8_t delay
      Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_saturation_set_t
   Parameters of Light HSL Saturation Set

   Public Members

   bool op_en
      Indicate if optional parameters are included

   uint16_t saturation
      Target value of light hsl hue state
**uint8_t tid**
Transaction ID

**uint8_t trans_time**
Time to complete state transition (optional)

**uint8_t delay**
Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_default_set_t`
Parameters of Light HSL Default Set

**Public Members**

`uint16_t lightness`
Value of light lightness default state

`uint16_t hue`
Value of light hue default state

`uint16_t saturation`
Value of light saturation default state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_range_set_t`
Parameters of Light HSL Range Set

**Public Members**

`uint16_t hue_range_min`
Value of hue range min field of light hsl hue range state

`uint16_t hue_range_max`
Value of hue range max field of light hsl hue range state

`uint16_t saturation_range_min`
Value of saturation range min field of light hsl saturation range state

`uint16_t saturation_range_max`
Value of saturation range max field of light hsl saturation range state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_set_t`
Parameters of Light xyL Set

**Public Members**
bool op_en
   Indicate whether optional parameters included

tuint16_t xyl_lightness
   The target value of the Light xyL Lightness state

tuint16_t xyl_x
   The target value of the Light xyL x state

tuint16_t xyl_y
   The target value of the Light xyL y state

tuint8_t tid
   Transaction Identifier

tuint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

tuint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_default_set_t
   Parameters of Light xyL Default Set

   Public Members

   tuint16_t lightness
      The value of the Light Lightness Default state

   tuint16_t xyl_x
      The value of the Light xyL x Default state

   tuint16_t xyl_y
      The value of the Light xyL y Default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_range_set_t
   Parameters of Light xyL Range Set

   Public Members

   tuint16_t xyl_x_range_min
      The value of the xyL x Range Min field of the Light xyL x Range state

   tuint16_t xyl_x_range_max
      The value of the xyL x Range Max field of the Light xyL x Range state
uint16_t \textit{xyl\_y\_range\_min} \\
The value of the xyL y Range Min field of the Light xyL y Range state

uint16_t \textit{xyl\_y\_range\_max} \\
The value of the xyL y Range Max field of the Light xyL y Range state

\textbf{struct esp\_ble\_mesh\_light\_lc\_mode\_set\_t} \\
Parameter of Light LC Mode Set

\textbf{Public Members}

uint8_t \textit{mode} \\
The target value of the Light LC Mode state

\textbf{struct esp\_ble\_mesh\_light\_lc\_om\_set\_t} \\
Parameter of Light LC OM Set

\textbf{Public Members}

uint8_t \textit{mode} \\
The target value of the Light LC Occupancy Mode state

\textbf{struct esp\_ble\_mesh\_light\_lc\_light\_onoff\_set\_t} \\
Parameters of Light LC Light OnOff Set

\textbf{Public Members}

bool \textit{op\_en} \\
Indicate whether optional parameters included

uint8_t \textit{light\_onoff} \\
The target value of the Light LC Light OnOff state

uint8_t \textit{tid} \\
Transaction Identifier

uint8_t \textit{trans\_time} \\
Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t \textit{delay} \\
Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

\textbf{struct esp\_ble\_mesh\_light\_lc\_property\_get\_t} \\
Parameter of Light LC Property Get
Public Members

```c
uint16_t property_id
    Property ID identifying a Light LC Property
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_property_set_t
    Parameters of Light LC Property Set
```

Public Members

```c
uint16_t property_id
    Property ID identifying a Light LC Property
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *property_value
    Raw value for the Light LC Property
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_status_cb_t
    Bluetooth Mesh Light Lightness Client Model Get and Set callback parameters structure.
    Parameters of Light Lightness Status
```

Public Members

```c
bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included
```

```c
uint16_t present_lightness
    Current value of light lightness actual state
```

```c
uint16_t target_lightness
    Target value of light lightness actual state (optional)
```

```c
uint8_t remain_time
    Time to complete state transition (C.1)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_linear_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Light Lightness Linear Status
```

Public Members

```c
bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included
```

```c
uint16_t present_lightness
    Current value of light lightness linear state
```
```c
uint16_t target_lightness
    Target value of light lightness linear state (optional)

uint8_t remain_time
    Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_last_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Light Lightness Last Status

Public Members

uint16_t lightness
    The value of the Light Lightness Last state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_default_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Light Lightness Default Status

Public Members

uint16_t lightness
    The value of the Light Lightness default State

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_range_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Light Lightness Range Status

Public Members

uint8_t status_code
    Status Code for the request message

uint16_t range_min
    Value of range min field of light lightness range state

uint16_t range_max
    Value of range max field of light lightness range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Light CTL Status

Public Members

bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t present_ctl_lightness
    Current value of light ctl lightness state```
uint16_t present_ctl_temperature
  Current value of light ctl temperature state

uint16_t target_ctl_lightness
  Target value of light ctl lightness state (optional)

uint16_t target_ctl_temperature
  Target value of light ctl temperature state (C.1)

uint8_t remain_time
  Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Light CTL Temperature Status

  Public Members

  bool op_en
  Indicate if optional parameters are included

  uint16_t present_ctl_temperature
  Current value of light ctl temperature state

  uint16_t present_ctl_delta_uv
  Current value of light ctl delta UV state

  uint16_t target_ctl_temperature
  Target value of light ctl temperature state (optional)

  uint16_t target_ctl_delta_uv
  Target value of light ctl delta UV state (C.1)

  uint8_t remain_time
  Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temperature_range_status_cb_t
  Parameters of Light CTL Temperature Range Status

  Public Members

  uint8_t status_code
  Status code for the request message

  uint16_t range_min
  Value of temperature range min field of light ctl temperature range state
uint16_t `range_max`
Value of temperature range max field of light ctl temperature range state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_default_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Light CTL Default Status

**Public Members**

- uint16_t `lightness`
Value of light lightness default state
- uint16_t `temperature`
Value of light temperature default state
- int16_t `delta_uv`
Value of light delta UV default state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Light HSL Status

**Public Members**

- bool `op_en`
Indicate if optional parameters are included
- uint16_t `hsl_lightness`
Current value of light hsl lightness state
- uint16_t `hsl_hue`
Current value of light hsl hue state
- uint16_t `hsl_saturation`
Current value of light hsl saturation state
- uint8_t `remain_time`
Time to complete state transition (optional)

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_target_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Light HSL Target Status

**Public Members**

- bool `op_en`
Indicate if optional parameters are included
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint16_t hsl_lightness_target
Target value of light hsl lightness state

uint16_t hsl_hue_target
Target value of light hsl hue state

uint16_t hsl_saturation_target
Target value of light hsl saturation state

uint8_t remain_time
Time to complete state transition (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_hue_status_cb_t
Parameters of Light HSL Hue Status

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t present_hue
Current value of light hsl hue state

uint16_t target_hue
Target value of light hsl hue state (optional)

uint8_t remain_time
Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_saturation_status_cb_t
Parameters of Light HSL Saturation Status

Public Members

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t present_saturation
Current value of light hsl saturation state

uint16_t target_saturation
Target value of light hsl saturation state (optional)

uint8_t remain_time
Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_default_status_cb_t
Parameters of Light HSL Default Status
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

`uint16_t lightness`
Value of light lightness default state

`uint16_t hue`
Value of light hue default state

`uint16_t saturation`
Value of light saturation default state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_range_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Light HSL Range Status

Public Members

`uint8_t status_code`
Status code for the request message

`uint16_t hue_range_min`
Value of hue range min field of light hsl hue range state

`uint16_t hue_range_max`
Value of hue range max field of light hsl hue range state

`uint16_t saturation_range_min`
Value of saturation range min field of light hsl saturation range state

`uint16_t saturation_range_max`
Value of saturation range max field of light hsl saturation range state

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_status_cb_t`
Parameters of Light xyL Status

Public Members

`bool op_en`
Indicate whether optional parameters included

`uint16_t xyl_lightness`
The present value of the Light xyL Lightness state

`uint16_t xyl_x`
The present value of the Light xyL x state

`uint16_t xyl_y`
The present value of the Light xyL y state
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint8_t **remain_time**
Time to complete state transition (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_target_status_cb_t
Parameters of Light xyL Target Status

**Public Members**

bool **op_en**
Indicate whether optional parameters included

uint16_t **target_xyl_lightness**
The target value of the Light xyL Lightness state

uint16_t **target_xyl_x**
The target value of the Light xyL x state

uint16_t **target_xyl_y**
The target value of the Light xyL y state

uint8_t **remain_time**
Time to complete state transition (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_default_status_cb_t
Parameters of Light xyL Default Status

**Public Members**

uint16_t **lightness**
The value of the Light Lightness Default state

uint16_t **xyl_x**
The value of the Light xyL x Default state

uint16_t **xyl_y**
The value of the Light xyL y Default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_range_status_cb_t
Parameters of Light xyL Range Status

**Public Members**

uint8_t **status_code**
Status Code for the requesting message
uint16_t *xyl_x_range_min
    The value of the xyl x Range Min field of the Light xyL x Range state

uint16_t *xyl_x_range_max
    The value of the xyl x Range Max field of the Light xyL x Range state

uint16_t *xyl_y_range_min
    The value of the xyl y Range Min field of the Light xyL y Range state

uint16_t *xyl_y_range_max
    The value of the xyl y Range Max field of the Light xyL y Range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_mode_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Light LC Mode Status

    Public Members

    uint8_t mode
        The present value of the Light LC Mode state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_om_status_cb_t
    Parameter of Light LC OM Status

    Public Members

    uint8_t mode
        The present value of the Light LC Occupancy Mode state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_light_onoff_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Light LC Light OnOff Status

    Public Members

    bool op_en
        Indicate whether optional parameters included

    uint8_t present_light_onoff
        The present value of the Light LC Light OnOff state

    uint8_t target_light_onoff
        The target value of the Light LC Light OnOff state (Optional)

    uint8_t remain_time
        Time to complete state transition (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_property_status_cb_t
    Parameters of Light LC Property Status
Public Members

```c
uint16_t property_id
    Property ID identifying a Light LC Property
```

```c
struct net_buf_simple *property_value
    Raw value for the Light LC Property
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_light_client_cb_param_t
    Lighting Client Model callback parameters
```

Public Members

```c
int error_code
    Appropriate error code
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_client_common_param_t *params
    The client common parameters.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_light_client_status_cb_t status_cb
    The light status message callback values
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_state_t
    Parameters of Light Lightness state
```

Public Members

```c
uint16_t lightness_linear
    The present value of Light Lightness Linear state
```

```c
uint16_t target_lightness_linear
    The target value of Light Lightness Linear state
```

```c
uint16_t lightness_actual
    The present value of Light Lightness Actual state
```

```c
uint16_t target_lightness_actual
    The target value of Light Lightness Actual state
```

```c
uint16_t lightness_last
    The value of Light Lightness Last state
```

```c
uint16_t lightness_default
    The value of Light Lightness Default state
```

```c
uint8_t status_code
    The status code of setting Light Lightness Range state
```
uint16_t lightness_range_min
The minimum value of Light Lightness Range state

uint16_t lightness_range_max
The maximum value of Light Lightness Range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_srv_t
User data of Light Lightness Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Lighting Lightness Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t rsp_ctrl
Response control of the server model received messages

esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_state_t *state
Parameters of the Light Lightness state

esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t last
Parameters of the last received set message

esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t actual_transition
Parameters of state transition

esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t linear_transition
Parameters of state transition

int32_t tt_delta_lightness_actual
Delta change value of lightness actual state transition

int32_t tt_delta_lightness_linear
Delta change value of lightness linear state transition

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_setup_srv_t
User data of Light Lightness Setup Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Lighting Lightness Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t rsp_ctrl
Response control of the server model received messages
## Chapter 2. API Reference

### `esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_state_t` *state*

Parameters of the Light Lightness state

### struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_state_t`

Parameters of Light CTL state

#### Public Members

- `uint16_t lightness`
  
The present value of Light CTL Lightness state

- `uint16_t target_lightness`
  
The target value of Light CTL Lightness state

- `uint16_t temperature`
  
The present value of Light CTL Temperature state

- `uint16_t target_temperature`
  
The target value of Light CTL Temperature state

- `int16_t delta_uv`
  
The present value of Light CTL Delta UV state

- `int16_t target_delta_uv`
  
The target value of Light CTL Delta UV state

- `uint8_t status_code`
  
The status code of setting Light CTL Temperature Range state

- `uint16_t temperature_range_min`
  
The minimum value of Light CTL Temperature Range state

- `uint16_t temperature_range_max`
  
The maximum value of Light CTL Temperature Range state

- `uint16_t lightness_default`
  
The value of Light Lightness Default state

- `uint16_t temperature_default`
  
The value of Light CTL Temperature Default state

- `int16_t delta_uv_default`
  
The value of Light CTL Delta UV Default state

### struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_srv_t`

User data of Light CTL Server Model
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`  
Pointer to the Lighting CTL Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`  
Response control of the server model received messages.

` esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_state_t *state`  
Parameters of the Light CTL state.

`esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t last`  
Parameters of the last received set message.

`esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t *transition`  
Parameters of state transition.

`int32_t tt_delta_lightness`  
Delta change value of lightness state transition.

`int32_t tt_delta_temperature`  
Delta change value of temperature state transition.

`int32_t tt_delta_delta_uv`  
Delta change value of delta uv state transition.

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_setup_srv_t`  
User data of Light CTL Setup Server Model.

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`  
Pointer to the Lighting CTL Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`  
Response control of the server model received messages.

`esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_state_t *state`  
Parameters of the Light CTL state.

`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temp_srv_t`  
User data of Light CTL Temperature Server Model.

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`  
Pointer to the Lighting CTL Temperature Server Model. Initialized internally.
Chapter 2. API Reference

```
exp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t * rsp_ctrl
    Response control of the server model received messages

exp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_state_t * state
    Parameters of the Light CTL state

exp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t last
    Parameters of the last received set message

exp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t * transition
    Parameters of state transition

int32_t tt_delta_temperature
    Delta change value of temperature state transition

int32_t tt_delta_delta_uv
    Delta change value of delta uv state transition

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_state_t
    Parameters of Light HSL state

Public Members

uint16_t lightness
    The present value of Light HSL Lightness state

uint16_t target_lightness
    The target value of Light HSL Lightness state

uint16_t hue
    The present value of Light HSL Hue state

uint16_t target_hue
    The target value of Light HSL Hue state

uint16_t saturation
    The present value of Light HSL Saturation state

uint16_t target_saturation
    The target value of Light HSL Saturation state

uint16_t lightness_default
    The value of Light Lightness Default state

uint16_t hue_default
    The value of Light HSL Hue Default state
```
uint16_t saturation_default
    The value of Light HSL Saturation Default state

uint8_t status_code
    The status code of setting Light HSL Hue & Saturation Range state

uint16_t hue_range_min
    The minimum value of Light HSL Hue Range state

uint16_t hue_range_max
    The maximum value of Light HSL Hue Range state

uint16_t saturation_range_min
    The minimum value of Light HSL Saturation state

uint16_t saturation_range_max
    The maximum value of Light HSL Saturation state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_srv_t
    User data of Light HSL Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to the Lighting HSL Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl
    Response control of the server model received messages

esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_state_t *state
    Parameters of the Light HSL state

esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t last
    Parameters of the last received set message

esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t *transition
    Parameters of state transition

int32_t tt_delta_lightness
    Delta change value of lightness state transition

int32_t tt_delta_hue
    Delta change value of hue state transition

int32_t tt_delta_saturation
    Delta change value of saturation state transition

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_setup_srv_t
    User data of Light HSL Setup Server Model
Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to the Lighting HSL Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_state_t *state`
Parameters of the Light HSL state

User data of Light HSL Hue Server Model

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to the Lighting HSL Hue Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_state_t *state`
Parameters of the Light HSL state

User data of Light HSL Saturation Server Model

Public Members

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model`
Pointer to the Lighting HSL Saturation Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl`
Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_state_t *state`
Parameters of the Light HSL state
**`esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t` last**
Parameters of the last received set message

**`esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t` transition**
Parameters of state transition

**`int32_t tt_delta_saturation`**
Delta change value of saturation state transition

**`struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_state_t`**
Parameters of Light xyL state

### Public Members

**`uint16_t lightness`**
The present value of Light xyL Lightness state

**`uint16_t target_lightness`**
The target value of Light xyL Lightness state

**`uint16_t x`**
The present value of Light xyL x state

**`uint16_t target_x`**
The target value of Light xyL x state

**`uint16_t y`**
The present value of Light xyL y state

**`uint16_t target_y`**
The target value of Light xyL y state

**`uint16_t lightness_default`**
The value of Light Lightness Default state

**`uint16_t x_default`**
The value of Light xyL x Default state

**`uint16_t y_default`**
The value of Light xyL y Default state

**`uint8_t status_code`**
The status code of setting Light xyL x & y Range state

**`uint16_t x_range_min`**
The minimum value of Light xyL x Range state
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint16_t x_range_max
The maximum value of Light xyL x Range state

uint16_t y_range_min
The minimum value of Light xyL y Range state

uint16_t y_range_max
The maximum value of Light xyL y Range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_srv_t
User data of Light xyL Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Lighting xyL Server Model. Initialized internally.

esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl
Response control of the server model received messages

esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_state_t *state
Parameters of the Light xyL state

esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t last
Parameters of the last received set message

esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t *transition
Parameters of state transition

int32_t tt_delta_lightness
Delta change value of lightness state transition

int32_t tt_delta_x
Delta change value of x state transition

int32_t tt_delta_y
Delta change value of y state transition

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_setup_srv_t
User data of Light xyL Setup Server Model

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Lighting xyL Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.
**esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t**

Response control of the server model received messages

**esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_state_t** *

Parameters of the Light xyl state

**Public Members**

`uint32_t mode`

0b0 The controller is turned off.
- The binding with the Light Lightness state is disabled. 0b1 The controller is turned on.
- The binding with the Light Lightness state is enabled. The value of Light LC Mode state

`uint32_t occupancy_mode`

The value of Light LC Occupancy Mode state

`uint32_t light_onoff`

The present value of Light LC Light OnOff state

`uint32_t target_light_onoff`

The target value of Light LC Light OnOff state

`uint32_t occupancy`

The value of Light LC Occupancy state

`uint32_t ambient_luxlevel`

The value of Light LC Ambient LuxLevel state

`uint16_t linear_output`

i. Light LC Linear Output = max((Lightness Out)^2/65535, Regulator Output)
ii. If the Light LC Mode state is set to 0b1, the binding is enabled and upon a change of the Light LC Linear Output state, the following operation shall be performed: Light Lightness Linear = Light LC Linear Output
iii. If the Light LC Mode state is set to 0b0, the binding is disabled (i.e., upon a change of the Light LC Linear Output state, no operation on the Light Lightness Linear state is performed). The value of Light LC Linear Output state

**struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_state_t**

Parameters of Light LC states

**Public Members**

**esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_property_state_t**

Parameters of Light Property states. The Light LC Property states are read / write states that determine the configuration of a Light Lightness Controller. Each state is represented by a device property and is controlled by Light LC Property messages.

**Public Members**
uint32_t time_occupancy_delay
A timing state that determines the delay for changing the Light LC Occupancy state upon receiving a Sensor Status message from an occupancy sensor. The value of Light LC Time Occupancy Delay state

uint32_t timeFadeOn
A timing state that determines the time the controlled lights fade to the level determined by the Light LC Lightness On state. The value of Light LC Time Fade On state

uint32_t timeRunOn
A timing state that determines the time the controlled lights stay at the level determined by the Light LC Lightness On state. The value of Light LC Time Run On state

uint32_t timeFade
A timing state that determines the time the controlled lights fade from the level determined by the Light LC Lightness On state to the level determined by the Light Lightness Prolong state. The value of Light LC Time Fade state

uint32_t timeProlong
A timing state that determines the time the controlled lights stay at the level determined by the Light LC Lightness Prolong state. The value of Light LC Time Prolong state

uint32_t timeFadeStandbyAuto
A timing state that determines the time the controlled lights fade from the level determined by the Light LC Lightness Prolong state to the level determined by the Light LC Lightness Standby state when the transition is automatic. The value of Light LC Time Fade Standby Auto state

uint32_t timeFadeStandbyManual
A timing state that determines the time the controlled lights fade from the level determined by the Light LC Lightness Prolong state to the level determined by the Light LC Lightness Standby state when the transition is triggered by a change in the Light LC Light OnOff state. The value of Light LC Time Fade Standby Manual state

uint16_t lightnessOn
A lightness state that determines the perceptive light lightness at the Occupancy and Run internal controller states. The value of Light LC Lightness On state

uint16_t lightnessProlong
A lightness state that determines the light lightness at the Prolong internal controller state. The value of Light LC Lightness Prolong state

uint16_t lightnessStandby
A lightness state that determines the light lightness at the Standby internal controller state. The value of Light LC Lightness Standby state

uint16_t ambientLuxlevelOn
A uint16 state representing the Ambient LuxLevel level that determines if the controller transitions from the Light Control Standby state. The value of Light LC Ambient LuxLevel On state

uint16_t ambientLuxlevelProlong
A uint16 state representing the required Ambient LuxLevel level in the Prolong state. The value of Light LC Ambient LuxLevel Prolong state
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint16_t ambient_luxlevel_standby
A uint16 state representing the required Ambient LuxLevel level in the Standby state. The value of Light LC Ambient LuxLevel Standby state

float regulator_kiu
A float32 state representing the integral coefficient that determines the integral part of the equation defining the output of the Light LC PI Feedback Regulator, when Light LC Ambient LuxLevel is less than LuxLevel Out. Valid range: 0.0 ~ 1000.0. The default value is 250.0. The value of Light LC Regulator Kiu state

float regulator_kid
A float32 state representing the integral coefficient that determines the integral part of the equation defining the output of the Light LC PI Feedback Regulator, when Light LC Ambient LuxLevel is greater than or equal to the value of the LuxLevel Out state. Valid range: 0.0 ~ 1000.0. The default value is 25.0. The value of Light LC Regulator Kid state

float regulator_kpu
A float32 state representing the proportional coefficient that determines the proportional part of the equation defining the output of the Light LC PI Feedback Regulator, when Light LC Ambient LuxLevel is less than the value of the LuxLevel Out state. Valid range: 0.0 ~ 1000.0. The default value is 80.0. The value of Light LC Regulator Kpu state

float regulator_kpd
A float32 state representing the proportional coefficient that determines the proportional part of the equation defining the output of the Light LC PI Feedback Regulator, when Light LC Ambient LuxLevel is greater than or equal to the value of the LuxLevel Out state. Valid range: 0.0 ~ 1000.0. The default value is 80.0. The value of Light LC Regulator Kpd state

int8_t regulator_accuracy
A int8 state representing the percentage accuracy of the Light LC PI Feedback Regulator. Valid range: 0.0 ~ 100.0. The default value is 2.0. The value of Light LC Regulator Accuracy state

uint32_t set_occupancy_to_1_delay
If the message Raw field contains a Raw Value for the Time Since Motion Sensed device property, which represents a value less than or equal to the value of the Light LC Occupancy Delay state, it shall delay setting the Light LC Occupancy state to 0b1 by the difference between the value of the Light LC Occupancy Delay state and the received Time Since Motion value. The value of the difference between the value of the Light LC Occupancy Delay state and the received Time Since Motion value

struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_state_machine_t
Parameters of Light LC state machine

Public Members

uint8_t fade_on
The value of transition time of Light LC Time Fade On

uint8_t fade
The value of transition time of Light LC Time Fade
```
uint8_t `fade_standby_auto`
   The value of transition time of Light LC Time Fade Standby Auto

uint8_t `fade_standby_manual`
   The value of transition time of Light LC Time Fade Standby Manual

struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_state_machine_t`::[anonymous] `trans_time`
   The Fade On, Fade, Fade Standby Auto, and Fade Standby Manual states are transition states that define the transition of the Lightness Out and Lux Level Out states. This transition can be started as a result of the Light LC State Machine change or as a result of receiving the Light LC Light OnOff Set or Light LC Light Set Unacknowledged message. The value of transition time

`esp_ble_mesh_lc_state_t` `state`
   The value of Light LC state machine state

struct `k_delayed_work` `timer`
   Timer of Light LC state machine

struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_control_t`
   Parameters of Light Lightness controller

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_state_t` `state`
   Parameters of Light LC state

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_property_state_t` `prop_state`
   Parameters of Light LC Property state

`esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_state_machine_t` `state_machine`
   Parameters of Light LC state machine

struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_srv_t`
   User data of Light LC Server Model

**Public Members**

`esp_ble_mesh_model_t` *`model`
   Pointer to the Lighting LC Server Model. Initialized internally.

`esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t` `rsp_ctrl`
   Response control of the server model received messages

`esp_ble_mesh_light_control_t` *`lc`
   Parameters of the Light controller

`esp_ble_mesh_last_msg_info_t` `last`
   Parameters of the last received set message
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
esp_ble_mesh_state_transition_t transition
Parameters of state transition
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_setup_srv_t
User data of Light LC Setup Server Model
```

### Public Members

```c
esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
Pointer to the Lighting LC Setup Server Model. Initialized internally.
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_server_rsp_ctrl_t *rsp_ctrl
Response control of the server model received messages
```

```c
esp_ble_mesh_light_control_t *lc
Parameters of the Light controller
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lightness_set_t
Parameter of Light Lightness Actual state change event
```

### Public Members

```c
uint16_t lightness
The value of Light Lightness Actual state
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lightness_linear_set_t
Parameter of Light Lightness Linear state change event
```

### Public Members

```c
uint16_t lightness
The value of Light Lightness Linear state
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lightness_default_set_t
Parameter of Light Lightness Default state change event
```

### Public Members

```c
uint16_t lightness
The value of Light Lightness Default state
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lightness_range_set_t
Parameters of Light Lightness Range state change event
```
Public Members

`uint16_t range_min`

The minimum value of Light Lightness Range state

`uint16_t range_max`

The maximum value of Light Lightness Range state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_ctl_set_t`

Parameters of Light CTL state change event

Public Members

`uint16_t lightness`

The value of Light CTL Lightness state

`uint16_t temperature`

The value of Light CTL Temperature state

`int16_t delta_uv`

The value of Light CTL Delta UV state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_ctl_temperature_set_t`

Parameters of Light CTL Temperature state change event

Public Members

`uint16_t temperature`

The value of Light CTL Temperature state

`int16_t delta_uv`

The value of Light CTL Delta UV state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_ctl_temperature_range_set_t`

Parameters of Light CTL Temperature Range state change event

Public Members

`uint16_t range_min`

The minimum value of Light CTL Temperature Range state

`uint16_t range_max`

The maximum value of Light CTL Temperature Range state

struct `esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_ctl_default_set_t`

Parameters of Light CTL Default state change event
**Public Members**

`uint16_t lightness`

The value of Light Lightness Default state

`uint16_t temperature`

The value of Light CTL Temperature Default state

`int16_t delta_uv`

The value of Light CTL Delta UV Default state

```
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_set_t
Parameters of Light HSL state change event
```

**Public Members**

`uint16_t lightness`

The value of Light HSL Lightness state

`uint16_t hue`

The value of Light HSL Hue state

`uint16_t saturation`

The value of Light HSL Saturation state

```
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_hue_set_t
Parameter of Light HSL Hue state change event
```

**Public Members**

`uint16_t hue`

The value of Light HSL Hue state

```
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_saturation_set_t
Parameter of Light HSL Saturation state change event
```

**Public Members**

`uint16_t saturation`

The value of Light HSL Saturation state

```
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_default_set_t
Parameters of Light HSL Default state change event
```
Public Members

```c
uint16_t lightness
```

The value of Light HSL Lightness Default state

```c
uint16_t hue
```

The value of Light HSL Hue Default state

```c
uint16_t saturation
```

The value of Light HSL Saturation Default state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_hsl_range_set_t
```

Parameters of Light HSL Range state change event

Public Members

```c
uint16_t hue_range_min
```

The minimum hue value of Light HSL Range state

```c
uint16_t hue_range_max
```

The maximum hue value of Light HSL Range state

```c
uint16_t saturation_range_min
```

The minimum saturation value of Light HSL Range state

```c
uint16_t saturation_range_max
```

The maximum saturation value of Light HSL Range state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_xyl_set_t
```

Parameters of Light xyL state change event

Public Members

```c
uint16_t lightness
```

The value of Light xyL Lightness state

```c
uint16_t x
```

The value of Light xyL x state

```c
uint16_t y
```

The value of Light xyL y state

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_xyl_default_set_t
```

Parameters of Light xyL Default state change event
Public Members

uint16_t lightness
The value of Light Lightness Default state

uint16_t x
The value of Light xyL x Default state

uint16_t y
The value of Light xyL y Default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_xyl_range_set_t
Parameters of Light xyL Range state change event

Public Members

uint16_t x_range_min
The minimum value of Light xyL x Range state

uint16_t x_range_max
The maximum value of Light xyL x Range state

uint16_t y_range_min
The minimum value of Light xyL y Range state

uint16_t y_range_max
The maximum value of Light xyL y Range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_mode_set_t
Parameter of Light LC Mode state change event

Public Members

uint8_t mode
The value of Light LC Mode state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_om_set_t
Parameter of Light LC Occupancy Mode state change event

Public Members

uint8_t mode
The value of Light LC Occupancy Mode state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_light_onoff_set_t
Parameter of Light LC Light OnOff state change event
Public Members

uint8_t onoff
The value of Light LC Light OnOff state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_light_lc_property_set_t
Parameters of Light LC Property state change event

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
The property id of Light LC Property state

struct net_buf_simple *property_value
The property value of Light LC Property state

struct esp_ble_mesh_state_change_sensor_status_t
Parameters of Sensor Status state change event

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
The value of Sensor Property ID

uint8_t occupancy
The value of Light LC Occupancy state

uint32_t set_occupancy_to_1_delay
The value of Light LC Set Occupancy to 1 Delay state

uint32_t ambient_luxlevel
The value of Light LC Ambient Luxlevel state

union esp_ble_mesh_state_change_sensor_status_t::{anonymous} state
Parameters of Sensor Status related state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_property_get_t
Context of the received Light LC Property Get message

Public Members

uint16_t property_id
Property ID identifying a Light LC Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_set_t
Context of the received Light Lightness Set message
Public Members

bool op_en
   Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t lightness
   Target value of light lightness actual state

uint8_t tid
   Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_linear_set_t
   Context of the received Light Lightness Linear Set message

Public Members

bool op_en
   Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t lightness
   Target value of light lightness linear state

uint8_t tid
   Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_default_set_t
   Context of the received Light Lightness Default Set message

Public Members

uint16_t lightness
   The value of the Light Lightness Default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lightness_range_set_t
   Context of the received Light Lightness Range Set message
## Public Members

```c
uint16_t range_min
    Value of range min field of light lightness range state
```

```c
uint16_t range_max
    Value of range max field of light lightness range state
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_set_t
    Context of the received Light CTL Set message
```

### Public Members

```c
bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included
```

```c
uint16_t lightness
    Target value of light ctl lightness state
```

```c
uint16_t temperature
    Target value of light ctl temperature state
```

```c
int16_t delta_uv
    Target value of light ctl delta UV state
```

```c
uint8_t tid
    Transaction ID
```

```c
uint8_t trans_time
    Time to complete state transition (optional)
```

```c
uint8_t delay
    Indicate message execution delay (C.1)
```

```c
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_temperature_set_t
    Context of the received Light CTL Temperature Set message
```

### Public Members

```c
bool op_en
    Indicate if optional parameters are included
```

```c
uint16_t temperature
    Target value of light ctl temperature state
```

```c
int16_t delta_uv
    Target value of light ctl delta UV state
```
uint8_t tid
Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_temperature_range_set_t
Context of the received Light CTL Temperature Range Set message

**Public Members**

uint16_t range_min
Value of temperature range min field of light ctl temperature range state

uint16_t range_max
Value of temperature range max field of light ctl temperature range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_ctl_default_set_t
Context of the received Light CTL Default Set message

**Public Members**

uint16_t lightness
Value of light lightness default state

uint16_t temperature
Value of light temperature default state

int16_t delta_uv
Value of light delta UV default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_set_t
Context of the received Light HSL Set message

**Public Members**

bool op_en
Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t lightness
Target value of light hsl lightness state
uint16_t hue
   Target value of light hsl hue state

uint16_t saturation
   Target value of light hsl saturation state

uint8_t tid
   Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_hue_set_t
   Context of the received Light HSL Hue Set message

**Public Members**

bool op_en
   Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t hue
   Target value of light hsl hue state

uint8_t tid
   Transaction ID

uint8_t trans_time
   Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
   Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_saturation_set_t
   Context of the received Light HSL Saturation Set message

**Public Members**

bool op_en
   Indicate if optional parameters are included

uint16_t saturation
   Target value of light hsl hue state
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>tid</code></td>
<td>Transaction ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>trans_time</code></td>
<td>Time to complete state transition (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delay</code></td>
<td>Indicate message execution delay (C.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_default_set_t
Context of the received Light HSL Default Set message
```

**Public Members**

```
uint16_t lightness
Value of light lightness default state
```

```
uint16_t hue
Value of light hue default state
```

```
uint16_t saturation
Value of light saturation default state
```

```
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_hsl_range_set_t
Context of the received Light HSL Range Set message
```

**Public Members**

```
uint16_t hue_range_min
Value of hue range min field of light hsl hue range state
```

```
uint16_t hue_range_max
Value of hue range max field of light hsl hue range state
```

```
uint16_t saturation_range_min
Value of saturation range min field of light hsl saturation range state
```

```
uint16_t saturation_range_max
Value of saturation range max field of light hsl saturation range state
```

```
struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_xyl_set_t
Context of the received Light xyl Set message
```

**Public Members**
bool op_en
    Indicate whether optional parameters included

uint16_t lightness
    The target value of the Light xyL Lightness state

uint16_t x
    The target value of the Light xyL x state

uint16_t y
    The target value of the Light xyL y state

uint8_t tid
    Transaction Identifier

uint8_t trans_time
    Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
    Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_xyl_default_set_t
    Context of the received Light xyL Default Set message

Public Members

uint16_t lightness
    The value of the Light Lightness Default state

uint16_t x
    The value of the Light xyL x Default state

uint16_t y
    The value of the Light xyL y Default state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_xyl_range_set_t
    Context of the received Light xyL Range Set message

Public Members

uint16_t x_range_min
    The value of the xyL x Range Min field of the Light xyL x Range state

uint16_t x_range_max
    The value of the xyL x Range Max field of the Light xyL x Range state
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint16_t y_range_min
The value of the xyL y Range Min field of the Light xyL y Range state

uint16_t y_range_max
The value of the xyL y Range Max field of the Light xyL y Range state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_mode_set_t
Context of the received Light LC Mode Set message

**Public Members**

uint8_t mode
The target value of the Light LC Mode state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_om_set_t
Context of the received Light OM Set message

**Public Members**

uint8_t mode
The target value of the Light LC Occupancy Mode state

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_light_onoff_set_t
Context of the received Light LC Light OnOff Set message

**Public Members**

bool op_en
Indicate whether optional parameters included

uint8_t light_onoff
The target value of the Light LC Light OnOff state

uint8_t tid
Transaction Identifier

uint8_t trans_time
Time to complete state transition (optional)

uint8_t delay
Indicate message execution delay (C.1)

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_light_lc_property_set_t
Context of the received Light LC Property Set message
Public Members

uint16_t property_id
    Property ID identifying a Light LC Property

struct net_buf_simple *property_value
    Raw value for the Light LC Property

struct esp_ble_mesh_server_recv_sensor_status_t
    Context of the received Sensor Status message

Public Members

struct net_buf_simple *data
    Value of sensor data state (optional)

struct esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_param_t
    Lighting Server Model callback parameters

Public Members

esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model
    Pointer to Lighting Server Models

esp_ble_mesh_msg_ctx_t ctx
    Context of the received messages

esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_value_t value
    Value of the received Lighting Messages

Macros

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)
    Define a new Light Lightness Client Model.

    Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Light Lightness Client Model.

    Parameters
        • cli_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
        • cli_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.
    Returns
        New Light Lightness Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_CTL_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)
    Define a new Light CTL Client Model.

    Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Light CTL Client Model.
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Parameters
- cli_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
- cli_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.

Returns New Light CTL Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_HSL_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Light HSL Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Light HSL Client Model.

Parameters
- cli_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
- cli_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.

Returns New Light HSL Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_XYL_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Light xyl Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Light xyl Client Model.

Parameters
- cli_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
- cli_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.

Returns New Light xyl Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_LC_CLI (cli_pub, cli_data)
Define a new Light LC Client Model.

Note: This API needs to be called for each element on which the application needs to have a Light LC Client Model.

Parameters
- cli_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
- cli_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_client_t.

Returns New Light LC Client Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Lighting Server Models related context.
Define a new Light Lightness Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light Lightness Server model extends the Generic Power OnOff Server model and the Generic Level Server model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Light Lightness Setup Server model shall also be present.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

Parameters
- srv_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
- srv_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_srv_t.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Returns New Light Lightness Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_SETUP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light Lightness Setup Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light Lightness Setup Server model extends the Light Lightness Server model and the Generic Power OnOff Setup Server model.
   a. This model shall support model subscription.

Parameters
* srv_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
* srv_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_light_lightness_setup_srv_t.

Returns New Light Lightness Setup Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_CTL_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light CTL Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light CTL Server model extends the Light Lightness Server model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Light CTL Temperature Server model and the corresponding Light CTL Setup Server model shall also be present.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
   b. The model requires two elements: the main element and the Temperature element. The Temperature element contains the corresponding Light CTL Temperature Server model and an instance of a Generic Level state bound to the Light CTL Temperature state on the Temperature element. The Light CTL Temperature state on the Temperature element is bound to the Light CTL state on the main element.

Parameters
* srv_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
* srv_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_srv_t.

Returns New Light CTL Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_CTL_SETUP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light CTL Setup Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light CTL Setup Server model extends the Light CTL Server and the Light Lightness Setup Server.
   a. This model shall support model subscription.

Parameters
* srv_pub – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t.
* srv_data – Pointer to the unique struct esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_setup_srv_t.

Returns New Light CTL Setup Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_CTL_TEMP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light CTL Temperature Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light CTL Temperature Server model extends the Generic Level Server model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
Parameters

- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_ctl_temp_srv_t`.

Returns
New Light CTL Temperature Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_HSL_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light HSL Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light HSL Server model extends the Light Lightness Server model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Light HSL Hue Server model and the corresponding Light HSL Saturation Server model and the corresponding Light HSL Setup Server model shall also be present.

   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

   b. The model requires three elements: the main element and the Hue element and the Saturation element. The Hue element contains the corresponding Light HSL Hue Server model and an instance of a Generic Level state bound to the Light HSL Hue state on the Hue element. The Saturation element contains the corresponding Light HSL Saturation Server model and an instance of a Generic Level state bound to the Light HSL Saturation state on the Saturation element. The Light HSL Hue state on the Hue element is bound to the Light HSL state on the main element and the Light HSL Saturation state on the Saturation element is bound to the Light HSL state on the main element.

Parameters

- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_srv_t`.

Returns
New Light HSL Setup Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_HSL_SETUP_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light HSL Setup Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light HSL Setup Server model extends the Light HSL and the Light Lightness Setup Server.

   a. This model shall support model subscription.

Parameters

- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_setup_srv_t`.

Returns
New Light HSL Hue Server Model instance.

ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_HSL_HUE_SRV (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light HSL Hue Server Model.

Note: 1. The Light HSL Hue Server model extends the Generic Level Server model. This model is associated with the Light HSL Server model.

   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

Parameters

- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_hue_srv_t`.

Returns
New Light HSL Hue Server Model instance.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_HSL_SAT_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light HSL Saturation Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Light HSL Saturation Server model extends the Generic Level Server model. This model is associated with the Light HSL Server model.

a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_hsl_sat_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Light HSL Saturation Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_XYL_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light xYL Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Light xYL Server model extends the Light Lightness Server model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Light xYL Setup Server model shall also be present.

a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Light xYL Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_XYL_SETUP_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light xYL Setup Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Light xYL Setup Server model extends the Light xYL Server and the Light Lightness Setup Server.

a. This model shall support model subscription.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_xyl_setup_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Light xYL Setup Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_LC_SRV** (srv_pub, srv_data)
Define a new Light LC Server Model.

**Note:** 1. The Light LC (Lightness Control) Server model extends the Light Lightness Server model and the Generic OnOff Server model. When this model is present on an Element, the corresponding Light LC Setup Server model shall also be present.

a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
b. This model may be used to represent an element that is a client to a Sensor Server model and controls the Light Lightness Actual state via defined state bindings.

**Parameters**
- **srv_pub** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- **srv_data** – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_srv_t`.
Returns New Light LC Server Model instance.

**ESP_BLE_MESH_MODEL_LIGHT_LC_SETUP_SRV**

(srv_pub, srv_data)

Define a new Light LC Setup Server Model.

**Note:**
1. The Light LC (Lightness Control) Setup model extends the Light LC Server model.
   a. This model shall support model publication and model subscription.
   b. This model may be used to configure setup parameters for the Light LC Server model.

**Parameters**
- `srv_pub` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_model_pub_t`.
- `srv_data` – Pointer to the unique struct `esp_ble_mesh_light_lc_setup_srv_t`.

**Returns** New Light LC Setup Server Model instance.

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_light_client_cb_t)(
    esp_ble_mesh_light_client_cb_event_t event,
    esp_ble_mesh_light_client_cb_param_t *param)

    Bluetooth Mesh Light Client Model function.

    Lighting Client Model callback function type

    **Param event** Event type

    **Param param** Pointer to callback parameter

typedef void (*esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_t)(
    esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_event_t event,
    esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_param_t *param)

    Bluetooth Mesh Lighting Server Model function.

    Lighting Server Model callback function type

    **Param event** Event type

    **Param param** Pointer to callback parameter
```

**Enumerations**

```c
enum esp_ble_mesh_light_client_cb_event_t

    This enum value is the event of Lighting Client Model

    **Values:**

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CLIENT_GET_STATE_EVT

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CLIENT_SET_STATE_EVT

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CLIENT_PUBLISH_EVT

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CLIENT_TIMEOUT_EVT

    enumerator ESP_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CLIENT_EVT_MAX

enum esp_ble_mesh_lc_state_t

    This enum value is the Light LC State Machine states

    **Values:**
```

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enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_OFF}

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_STANDBY}

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_FADE\_ON}

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_RUN}

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_FADE}

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_PROLONG}

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_FADE\_STANDBY\_AUTO}

enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LC\_FADE\_STANDBY\_MANUAL}

\begin{verbatim}
enum esp_ble_mesh_lighting_server_cb_event_t
    This enum value is the event of Lighting Server Model
    Values:

    enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LIGHTING\_SERVER\_STATE\_CHANGE\_EVT} 
        i. When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_SERVER\_AUTO\_RSP, no event will be callback to the application layer when Lighting Get messages are received.
        ii. When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_SERVER\_AUTO\_RSP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Lighting Set/Set Unack messages are received.

    enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LIGHTING\_SERVER\_RECV\_GET\_MSG\_EVT} 
        When get_auto_rsp is set to ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_SERVER\_RSP\_BY\_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Lighting Get messages are received.

    enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LIGHTING\_SERVER\_RECV\_SET\_MSG\_EVT} 
        When set_auto_rsp is set to ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_SERVER\_RSP\_BY\_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Lighting Set/Set Unack messages are received.

    enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LIGHTING\_SERVER\_RECV\_STATUS\_MSG\_EVT} 
        When status_auto_rsp is set to ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_SERVER\_RSP\_BY\_APP, this event will be callback to the application layer when Sensor Status message is received.

    enumerator \texttt{ESP\_BLE\_MESH\_LIGHTING\_SERVER\_EVT\_MAX} 
\end{verbatim}

### 2.3.5 NimBLE-based host APIs

#### Overview

Apache MyNewt NimBLE is a highly configurable and BT SIG qualifiable BLE stack providing both host and controller functionalities. ESP-IDF supports NimBLE host stack which is specifically ported for ESP32 platform and FreeRTOS. The underlying controller is still the same (as in case of Bluedroid) providing VHCI interface. Refer to NimBLE user guide for a complete list of features and additional information on NimBLE stack. Most features
of NimBLE including BLE Mesh are supported by ESP-IDF. The porting layer is kept cleaner by maintaining all the existing APIs of NimBLE along with a single ESP-NimBLE API for initialization, making it simpler for the application developers.

**Architecture**

Currently, NimBLE host and controller support different transports such as UART and RAM between them. However, RAM transport cannot be used as is in case of ESP as ESP controller supports VHCI interface and buffering schemes used by NimBLE host is incompatible with that used by ESP controller. Therefore, a new transport between NimBLE host and ESP controller has been added. This is depicted in the figure below. This layer is responsible for maintaining pool of transport buffers and formatting buffers exchanges between host and controller as per the requirements.

![Fig. 1: ESP NimBLE Stack](image)

**Threading Model**

The NimBLE host can run inside the application thread or can have its own independent thread. This flexibility is inherently provided by NimBLE design. By default, a thread is spawned by the porting function `nimble_port_freertos_init`. This behavior can be changed by overriding the same function. For BLE Mesh, additional thread (advertising thread) is used which keeps on feeding advertisement events to the main thread.

**Programming Sequence**

To begin with, make sure that the NimBLE stack is enabled from menuconfig choose NimBLE for the Bluetooth host.

Typical programming sequence with NimBLE stack consists of the following steps:

- Initialize NVS flash using `nvs_flash_init()` API. This is because ESP controller uses NVS during initialization.
- Initialize the host and controller stack using `nimble_port_init`.
- Initialize the required NimBLE host configuration parameters and callbacks
- Perform application specific tasks/initiation
- Run the thread for host stack using `nimble_port_freertos_init`

This documentation does not cover NimBLE APIs. Refer to [NimBLE tutorial](#) for more details on the programming sequence/NimBLE APIs for different scenarios.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/bt/host/nimble/esp-hci/include/esp_nimble_hci.h

**Functions**
Chapter 2. API Reference

**esp_err_t esp_nimble_hci_init (void)**
Initialize VHCI transport layer between NimBLE Host and ESP Bluetooth controller.
This function initializes the transport buffers to be exchanged between NimBLE host and ESP controller. It also registers required host callbacks with the controller.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if the initialization is successful
- Appropriate error code from esp_err_t in case of an error

**esp_err_t esp_nimble_hci_deinit (void)**
Deinitialize VHCI transport layer between NimBLE Host and ESP Bluetooth controller.

**Note:** This function should be called after the NimBLE host is deinitialized.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if the deinitialization is successful
- Appropriate error codes from esp_err_t in case of an error

**Macros**

BLE_HCI_UART_H4_NONE
BLE_HCI_UART_H4_CMD
BLE_HCI_UART_H4_ACL
BLE_HCI_UART_H4_SCO

**BLE_HCI_UART_H4_EVT**
ESP-IDF currently supports two host stacks. The Bluedroid based stack (default) supports classic Bluetooth as well as BLE. On the other hand, Apache NimBLE based stack is BLE only. For users to make a choice:

- For usecases involving classic Bluetooth as well as BLE, Bluedroid should be used.
- For BLE-only usecases, using NimBLE is recommended. It is less demanding in terms of code footprint and runtime memory, making it suitable for such scenarios.

Code examples for this API section are provided in the bluetooth/bluedroid directory of ESP-IDF examples.
The following examples contain detailed walkthroughs:

- GATT Client Example Walkthrough
- GATT Server Service Table Example Walkthrough
- GATT Server Example Walkthrough
- GATT Security Client Example Walkthrough
- GATT Security Server Example Walkthrough
- GATT Client Multi-connection Example Walkthrough

### 2.4 Error Codes Reference

This section lists various error code constants defined in ESP-IDF.

For general information about error codes in ESP-IDF, see *Error Handling*.

*ESP_FAIL* (-1): Generic esp_err_t code indicating failure

*ESP_OK* (0): esp_err_t value indicating success (no error)
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_ERR_NO_MEM (0x101):** Out of memory

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG (0x102):** Invalid argument

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE (0x103):** Invalid state

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE (0x104):** Invalid size

**ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND (0x105):** Requested resource not found

**ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED (0x106):** Operation or feature not supported

**ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT (0x107):** Operation timed out

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_RESPONSE (0x108):** Received response was invalid

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_CRC (0x109):** CRC or checksum was invalid

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_VERSION (0x10a):** Version was invalid

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_MAC (0x10b):** MAC address was invalid

**ESP_ERR_NOT_FINISHED (0x10c):** There are items remained to retrieve

**ESP_ERR_NVS_BASE (0x1100):** Starting number of error codes

**ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED (0x1101):** The storage driver is not initialized

**ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND (0x1102):** A requested entry couldn’t be found or namespace doesn’t exist yet and mode is NVS_READONLY

**ESP_ERR_NVS_TYPE_MISMATCH (0x1103):** The type of set or get operation doesn’t match the type of value stored in NVS

**ESP_ERR_NVS_READ_ONLY (0x1104):** Storage handle was opened as read only

**ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE (0x1105):** There is not enough space in the underlying storage to save the value

**ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME (0x1106):** Namespace name doesn’t satisfy constraints

**ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE (0x1107):** Handle has been closed or is NULL

**ESP_ERR_NVS_REMOVE_FAILED (0x1108):** The value wasn’t updated because flash write operation has failed. The value was written however, and update will be finished after re-initialization of nvs, provided that flash operation doesn’t fail again.

**ESP_ERR_NVS_KEY_TOO_LONG (0x1109):** Key name is too long

**ESP_ERR_NVS_PAGE_FULL (0x110a):** Internal error; never returned by nvs API functions

**ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_STATE (0x110b):** NVS is in an inconsistent state due to a previous error. Call nvs_flash_init and nvs_open again, then retry.

**ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_LENGTH (0x110c):** String or blob length is not sufficient to store data

**ESP_ERR_NVS_NO_FREE_PAGES (0x110d):** NVS partition doesn’t contain any empty pages. This may happen if NVS partition was truncated. Erase the whole partition and call nvs_flash_init again.

**ESP_ERR_NVS_VALUE_TOO_LONG (0x110e):** Value doesn’t fit into the entry or string or blob length is longer than supported by the implementation

**ESP_ERR_NVS_PART_NOT_FOUND (0x110f):** Partition with specified name is not found in the partition table

**ESP_ERR_NVS_NEW_VERSION_FOUND (0x1110):** NVS partition contains data in new format and cannot be recognized by this version of code

**ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_ENCR_FAILED (0x1111):** XTS encryption failed while writing NVS entry

**ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_DECR_FAILED (0x1112):** XTS decryption failed while reading NVS entry

**ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_CFG_FAILED (0x1113):** XTS configuration setting failed

**ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_CFG_NOT_FOUND (0x1114):** XTS configuration not found
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_ERR_NVS_ENCR_NOT_SUPPORTED (0x1115): NVS encryption is not supported in this version
ESP_ERR_NVS_KEYS_NOT_INITIALIZED (0x1116): NVS key partition is uninitialized
ESP_ERR_NVS_CORRUPT_KEY_PART (0x1117): NVS key partition is corrupt
ESP_ERR_NVS_CONTENT_DIFFERS (0x1118): Internal error; never returned by nvs API functions. NVS key is different in comparison
ESP_ERR_NVS_WRONG_ENCRYPTION (0x1119): NVS partition is marked as encrypted with generic flash encryption. This is forbidden since the NVS encryption works differently.
ESP_ERR_ULP_BASE (0x1200): Offset for ULP-related error codes
ESP_ERR_ULP_SIZE_TOO_BIG (0x1201): Program doesn’t fit into RTC memory reserved for the ULP
ESP_ERR_ULP_INVALID_LOAD_ADDR (0x1202): Load address is outside of RTC memory reserved for the ULP
ESP_ERR_ULP_DUPLICATE_LABEL (0x1203): More than one label with the same number was defined
ESP_ERR_ULP_UNDEFINED_LABEL (0x1204): Branch instructions references an undefined label
ESP_ERR_ULP_BRANCH_OUT_OF_RANGE (0x1205): Branch target is out of range of B instruction (try replacing with BX)
ESP_ERR_OTA_BASE (0x1500): Base error code for ota_ops api
ESP_ERR_OTA_PARTITION_CONFLICT (0x1501): Error if request was to write or erase the current running partition
ESP_ERR_OTA_SELECT_INFO_INVALID (0x1502): Error if OTA data partition contains invalid content
ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED (0x1503): Error if OTA app image is invalid
ESP_ERR_OTA_SMALL_SEC_VER (0x1504): Error if the firmware has a secure version less than the running firmware.
ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_FAILED (0x1505): Error if flash does not have valid firmware in passive partition and hence rollback is not possible
ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_INVALID_STATE (0x1506): Error if current active firmware is still marked in pending validation state (ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY), essentially first boot of firmware image post upgrade and hence firmware upgrade is not possible
ESP_ERR_EFUSE (0x1600): Base error code for efuse api.
ESP_OK_EFUSE_CNT (0x1601): OK the required number of bits is set.
ESP_ERR_EFUSE_CNT_IS_FULL (0x1602): Error field is full.
ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG (0x1603): Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
ESP_ERR_CODING (0x1604): Error while a encoding operation.
ESP_ERR_NOT_ENOUGH_UNUSED_KEY_BLOCKS (0x1605): Error not enough unused key blocks available
ESP_ERR_DAMAGED_READING (0x1606): Error. Burn or reset was done during a reading operation leads to damage read data. This error is internal to the efuse component and not returned by any public API.
ESP_ERR_IMAGE_BASE (0x2000)
ESP_ERR_IMAGE_FLASH_FAIL (0x2001)
ESP_ERR_IMAGE_INVALID (0x2002)
ESP_ERR_WIFI_BASE (0x3000): Starting number of WiFi error codes
ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT (0x3001): WiFi driver was not installed by esp_wifi_init
ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED (0x3002): WiFi driver was not started by esp_wifi_start
ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STOPPED (0x3003): WiFi driver was not stopped by esp_wifi_stop
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF (0x3004): WiFi interface error
ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE (0x3005): WiFi mode error
ESP_ERR_WIFI_STATE (0x3006): WiFi internal state error
ESP_ERR_WIFI_CONN (0x3007): WiFi internal control block of station or soft-AP error
ESP_ERR_WIFI_NVS (0x3008): WiFi internal NVS module error
ESP_ERR_WIFI_MAC (0x3009): MAC address is invalid
ESP_ERR_WIFI_SSID (0x300a): SSID is invalid
ESP_ERR_WIFI_PASSWORD (0x300b): Password is invalid
ESP_ERR_WIFI_TIMEOUT (0x300c): Timeout error
ESP_ERR_WIFI_WAKE_FAIL (0x300d): WiFi is in sleep state (RF closed) and wakeup fail
ESP_ERR_WIFI_WOULD_BLOCK (0x300e): The caller would block
ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_CONNECT (0x300f): Station still in disconnect status
ESP_ERR_WIFI_POST (0x3012): Failed to post the event to WiFi task
ESP_ERR_WIFI_INIT_STATE (0x3013): Invalid WiFi state when init/deinit is called
ESP_ERR_WIFI_STOP_STATE (0x3014): Returned when WiFi is stopping
ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_ASSOC (0x3015): The WiFi connection is not associated
ESP_ERR_WIFI_TX_DISALLOW (0x3016): The WiFi TX is disallowed
ESP_ERR_WIFI_REGISTRAR (0x3033): WPS registrar is not supported
ESP_ERR_WIFI_WPS_TYPE (0x3034): WPS type error
ESP_ERR_WIFI_WPS_SM (0x3035): WPS state machine is not initialized
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_BASE (0x3064): ESPNOW error number base.
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT (0x3065): ESPNOW is not initialized.
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG (0x3066): Invalid argument
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NO_MEM (0x3067): Out of memory
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_FULL (0x3068): ESPNOW peer list is full
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_FOUND (0x3069): ESPNOW peer is not found
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_INTERNAL (0x306a): Internal error
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_EXIST (0x306b): ESPNOW peer has existed
ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_IF (0x306c): Interface error
ESP_ERR_DPP_FAILURE (0x3097): Generic failure during DPP Operation
ESP_ERR_DPP_TX_FAILURE (0x3098): DPP Frame Tx failed OR not Aced
ESP_ERR_DPP_INVALID_ATTR (0x3099): Encountered invalid DPP Attribute
ESP_ERR_MESH_BASE (0x4000): Starting number of MESH error codes
ESP_ERR_MESH_WIFI_NOT_START (0x4001)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_INIT (0x4002)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_CONFIG (0x4003)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_START (0x4004)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_SUPPORT (0x4005)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED (0x4006)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_MEMORY (0x4007)
ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT (0x4008)
ESP_ERR_MESH_EXCEED_MTU (0x4009)
ESP_ERR_MESH_TIMEOUT (0x400a)
ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCONNECTED (0x400b)
ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_FAIL (0x400c)
ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_FULL (0x400d)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_PARENT_FOUND (0x400e)
ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_ROUTE_FOUND (0x400f)
ESP_ERR_MESH_OPTION_NULL (0x4010)
ESP_ERR_MESH_OPTION_UNKNOWN (0x4011)
ESP_ERR_MESH_XON_NO_WINDOW (0x4012)
ESP_ERR_MESH_INTERFACE (0x4013)
ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD_DUPLICATE (0x4014)
ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD (0x4015)
ESP_ERR_MESH_VOTING (0x4016)
ESP_ERR_MESH_XMIT (0x4017)
ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_READ (0x4018)
ESP_ERR_MESH_PS (0x4019)
ESP_ERR_MESH_RECV_RELEASE (0x401a)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_BASE (0x5000)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS (0x5001)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IF_NOT_READY (0x5002)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCPC_START_FAILED (0x5003)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STARTED (0x5004)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STOPPED (0x5005)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_NO_MEM (0x5006)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_NOT_STOPPED (0x5007)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DRIVER_ATTACH_FAILED (0x5008)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INIT_FAILED (0x5009)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DNS_NOT_CONFIGURED (0x500a)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_MLD6_FAILED (0x500b)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IP6_ADDR_FAILED (0x500c)
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCPS_START_FAILED (0x500d)
ESP_ERR_FLASH_BASE (0x6000): Starting number of flash error codes
ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL (0x6001)
ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT (0x6002)
ESP_ERR_FLASH_NOT.Initialised (0x6003)
ESP_ERR_FLASH_UNSUPPORTED_HOST (0x6004)
Chapter 2. API Reference

**ESP_ERR_FLASH_UNSUPPORTED_CHIP (0x6005)**

**ESP_ERR_FLASH_PROTECTED (0x6006)**

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_BASE (0x7000):** Starting number of HTTP error codes

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_MAX_REDIRECT (0x7001):** The error exceeds the number of HTTP redirects

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_CONNECT (0x7002):** Error open the HTTP connection

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_WRITE_DATA (0x7003):** Error write HTTP data

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_FETCH_HEADER (0x7004):** Error read HTTP header from server

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_INVALID_TRANSPORT (0x7005):** There are no transport support for the input scheme

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_CONNECTING (0x7006):** HTTP connection hasn’t been established yet

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_EAGAIN (0x7007):** Mapping of errno EAGAIN to esp_err_t

**ESP_ERR_HTTP_CONNECTION_CLOSED (0x7008):** Read FIN from peer and the connection closed

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_BASE (0x8000):** Starting number of ESP-TLS error codes

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_CANNOT_RESOLVE_HOSTNAME (0x8001):** Error if hostname couldn’t be resolved upon tls connection

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_CANNOT_CREATE_SOCKET (0x8002):** Failed to create socket

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_UNSUPPORTED_PROTOCOL_FAMILIES (0x8003):** Unsupported protocol families

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_FAILED_CONNECT_TO_HOST (0x8004):** Failed to connect to host

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_SOCKET_SETOPT_FAILED (0x8005):** Failed to set/get socket option

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_CONNECTION_TIMEOUT (0x8006):** New connection in esp_tls_low_level_conn connection timed out

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_SE_FAILED (0x8007)**

**ESP_ERR_ESP_TLS_TCP_CLOSED_FIN (0x8008)**

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_CERT_PARTLY_OK (0x8010):** mbedtls parse certificates was partly successful

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_CTR_DRBG_SEED_FAILED (0x8011):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_SET_HOSTNAME_FAILED (0x8012):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONFIG_DEFAULTS_FAILED (0x8013):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONF_ALPN_PROTOCOLS_FAILED (0x8014):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONF_X509_CRT_PARSE_FAILED (0x8015):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONF_OWN_CERT_FAILED (0x8016):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_SETUP_FAILED (0x8017):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_WRITE_FAILED (0x8018):** mbedtls api returned error

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_PK_PARSE_KEY_FAILED (0x8019):** mbedtls api returned failed

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_HANDSHAKE_FAILED (0x801a):** mbedtls api returned failed

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONF_PSK_FAILED (0x801b):** mbedtls api returned failed

**ESP_ERR_MBEDTLS_SSL_TICKET_SETUP_FAILED (0x801c):** mbedtls api returned failed

**ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_SET_HOSTNAME_FAILED (0x8031):** wolfSSL api returned error

**ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_CONF_ALPN_PROTOCOLS_FAILED (0x8032):** wolfSSL api returned error

**ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_CERT_VERIFY_SETUP_FAILED (0x8033):** wolfSSL api returned error

**ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_KEY_VERIFY_SETUP_FAILED (0x8034):** wolfSSL api returned error

**ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_HANDSHAKE_FAILED (0x8035):** wolfSSL api returned failed
ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_CTX_SETUP_FAILED (0x8036): wolfSSL api returned failed
ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_SETUP_FAILED (0x8037): wolfSSL api returned failed
ESP_ERR_WOLFSSL_SSL_WRITE_FAILED (0x8038): wolfSSL api returned failed
ESP_ERR_HTTPS OTA_BASE (0x9000)
ESP_ERR_HTTPS OTA_IN_PROGRESS (0x9001)
ESP_ERR_PING_BASE (0xa000)
ESP_ERR_PING_INVALID_PARAMS (0xa001)
ESP_ERR_PING_NO_MEM (0xa002)
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_BASE (0xb000): Starting number of HTTPD error codes
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_HANDLERS_FULL (0xb001): All slots for registering URI handlers have been consumed
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_HANDLER_EXISTS (0xb002): URI handler with same method and target URI already registered
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_INVALID_REQ (0xb003): Invalid request pointer
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESULT_TRUNC (0xb004): Result string truncated
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_HDR (0xb005): Response header field larger than supported
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_RESP_SEND (0xb006): Error occurred while sending response packet
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_ALLOC_MEM (0xb007): Failed to dynamically allocate memory for resource
ESP_ERR_HTTPD_TASK (0xb008): Failed to launch server task/thread
ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_BASE (0xc000): Starting number of HW cryptography module error codes
ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_HMAC_FAIL (0xc001): HMAC peripheral problem
ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_KEY (0xc002)
ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_DIGEST (0xc004)
ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_PADDING (0xc005)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_BASE (0xd000): Starting number of Memory Protection API error codes
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_MEMORY_TYPE_INVALID (0xd001)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_SPLIT_ADDR_INVALID (0xd002)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_SPLIT_ADDR_OUT_OF_RANGE (0xd003)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_SPLIT_ADDR_UNALIGNED (0xd004)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_UNIMGMT_BLOCK_INVALID (0xd005)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_WORLD_INVALID (0xd006)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_AREA_INVALID (0xd007)
ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_CPUID_INVALID (0xd008)
ESP_ERR_TCP_TRANSPORT_BASE (0xe000): Starting number of TCP Transport error codes
ESP_ERR_TCP_TRANSPORT_CONNECTION_TIMEOUT (0xe001): Connection has timed out
ESP_ERR_TCP_TRANSPORT_CONNECTION_CLOSED_BY_FIN (0xe002): Read FIN from peer and the connection has closed (in a clean way)
ESP_ERR_TCP_TRANSPORT_CONNECTION_FAILED (0xe003): Failed to connect to the peer
ESP_ERR_TCP_TRANSPORT_NO_MEM (0xe004): Memory allocation failed
2.5 Networking APIs

2.5.1 Wi-Fi

ESP-NOW

**Overview** ESP-NOW is a kind of connectionless Wi-Fi communication protocol that is defined by Espressif. In ESP-NOW, application data is encapsulated in a vendor-specific action frame and then transmitted from one Wi-Fi device to another without connection. CTR with CBC-MAC Protocol (CCMP) is used to protect the action frame for security. ESP-NOW is widely used in smart light, remote controlling, sensor, etc.

**Frame Format** ESP-NOW uses a vendor-specific action frame to transmit ESP-NOW data. The default ESP-NOW bitrate is 1 Mbps. The format of the vendor-specific action frame is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Header</th>
<th>Category Code</th>
<th>Organization Identifier</th>
<th>Random Values</th>
<th>Vendor Specific Content</th>
<th>FCS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 bytes</td>
<td>1 byte</td>
<td>3 bytes</td>
<td>4 bytes</td>
<td>255 bytes</td>
<td>4 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Category Code: The Category Code field is set to the value (127) indicating the vendor-specific category.
- Organization Identifier: The Organization Identifier contains a unique identifier (0x18fe34), which is the first three bytes of MAC address applied by Espressif.
- Random Value: The Random Value field is used to prevent relay attacks.
- Vendor Specific Content: The Vendor Specific Content contains vendor-specific fields as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element ID</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Organization Identifier</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 byte</td>
<td>1 byte</td>
<td>3 bytes</td>
<td>1 byte</td>
<td>1 byte</td>
<td>0-250 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Element ID: The Element ID field is set to the value (221), indicating the vendor-specific element.
- Length: The length is the total length of Organization Identifier, Type, Version and Body.
- Organization Identifier: The Organization Identifier contains a unique identifier (0x18fe34), which is the first three bytes of MAC address applied by Espressif.
- Type: The Type field is set to the value (4) indicating ESP-NOW.
- Version: The Version field is set to the version of ESP-NOW.
- Body: The Body contains the ESP-NOW data.

As ESP-NOW is connectionless, the MAC header is a little different from that of standard frames. The FromDS and ToDS bits of FrameControl field are both 0. The first address field is set to the destination address. The second address field is set to the source address. The third address field is set to broadcast address (0xff:0xff:0xff:0xff:0xff:0xff).

**Security**

ESP-NOW uses the CCMP method, which is described in IEEE Std. 802.11-2012, to protect the vendor-specific action frame.

- PMK is used to encrypt LMK with the AES-128 algorithm. Call `esp_now_set_pmk()` to set PMK. If PMK is not set, a default PMK will be used.
Chapter 2. API Reference

- LMK of the paired device is used to encrypt the vendor-specific action frame with the CCMP method. The maximum number of different LMKs is six. If the LMK of the paired device is not set, the vendor-specific action frame will not be encrypted.

Encrypting multicast vendor-specific action frame is not supported.

**Initialization and De-initialization** Call `esp_now_init()` to initialize ESP-NOW and `esp_now_deinit()` to de-initialize ESP-NOW. ESP-NOW data must be transmitted after Wi-Fi is started, so it is recommended to start Wi-Fi before initializing ESP-NOW and stop Wi-Fi after de-initializing ESP-NOW. When `esp_now_deinit()` is called, all of the information of paired devices will be deleted.

**Add Paired Device** Call `esp_now_add_peer()` to add the device to the paired device list before you send data to this device. If security is enabled, the LMK must be set. You can send ESP-NOW data via both the Station and the SoftAP interface. Make sure that the interface is enabled before sending ESP-NOW data.

The maximum number of paired devices is 20, and the paired encryption devices are no more than 10, the default is 6.

A device with a broadcast MAC address must be added before sending broadcast data. The range of the channel of paired devices is from 0 to 14. If the channel is set to 0, data will be sent on the current channel. Otherwise, the channel must be set as the channel that the local device is on.

**Send ESP-NOW Data** Call `esp_now_send()` to send ESP-NOW data and `esp_now_register_send_cb()` to register sending callback function. It will return `ESP_NOW_SEND_SUCCESS` in sending callback function if the data is received successfully on the MAC layer. Otherwise, it will return `ESP_NOW_SEND_FAIL`. Several reasons can lead to ESP-NOW fails to send data. For example, the destination device doesn’t exist; the channels of the devices are not the same; the action frame is lost when transmitting on the air, etc. It is not guaranteed that application layer can receive the data. If necessary, send back ack data when receiving ESP-NOW data. If receiving ack data timeouts, retransmit the ESP-NOW data. A sequence number can also be assigned to ESP-NOW data to drop the duplicate data.

If there is a lot of ESP-NOW data to send, call `esp_now_send()` to send less than or equal to 250 bytes of data once a time. Note that too short interval between sending two ESP-NOW data may lead to disorder of sending callback function. So, it is recommended that sending the next ESP-NOW data after the sending callback function of the previous sending has returned. The sending callback function runs from a high-priority Wi-Fi task. So, do not do lengthy operations in the callback function. Instead, post the necessary data to a queue and handle it from a lower priority task.

**Receiving ESP-NOW Data** Call `esp_now_register_recv_cb()` to register receiving callback function. Call the receiving callback function when receiving ESP-NOW. The receiving callback function also runs from the Wi-Fi task. So, do not do lengthy operations in the callback function. Instead, post the necessary data to a queue and handle it from a lower priority task.

**Config ESP-NOW Rate** Call `esp_wifi_config_espnow_rate()` to config ESPNOW rate of specified interface. Make sure that the interface is enabled before config rate. This API should be called after `esp_wifi_start()`.

**Application Examples**

- Example of sending and receiving ESP-NOW data between two devices: wifi/espnow.
- For more application examples of how to use ESP-NOW, please visit ESP-NOW repository.

**API Reference**
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Header File

- components/esp_wifi/include/esp_now.h

Functions

`esp_err_t esp_now_init (void)`

Initialize ESPNOW function.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: succeed
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_INTERNAL: Internal error

`esp_err_t esp_now_deinit (void)`

De-initialize ESPNOW function.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: succeed

`esp_err_t esp_now_get_version (uint32_t *version)`

Get the version of ESPNOW.

- **Parameters**
  - version – ESPNOW version

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: succeed
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument

`esp_err_t esp_now_register_recv_cb (esp_now_recv_cb_t cb)`

Register callback function of receiving ESPNOW data.

- **Parameters**
  - cb – callback function of receiving ESPNOW data

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: succeed
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_INTERNAL: internal error

`esp_err_t esp_now_unregister_recv_cb (void)`

Unregister callback function of receiving ESPNOW data.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: succeed
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized

`esp_err_t esp_now_register_send_cb (esp_now_send_cb_t cb)`

Register callback function of sending ESPNOW data.

- **Parameters**
  - cb – callback function of sending ESPNOW data

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: succeed
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_INTERNAL: internal error

`esp_err_t esp_now_unregister_send_cb (void)`

Unregister callback function of sending ESPNOW data.

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK: succeed
  - ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized

`esp_err_t esp_now_send (const uint8_t *peer_addr, const uint8_t *data, size_t len)`

Send ESPNOW data.

- **Attention**
  1. If peer_addr is not NULL, send data to the peer whose MAC address matches peer_addr
  2. If peer_addr is NULL, send data to all of the peers that are added to the peer list
Attention 3. The maximum length of data must be less than ESP_NOW_MAX_DATA_LEN
Attention 4. The buffer pointed to by data argument does not need to be valid after esp_now_send returns

Parameters
- `peer_addr` - peer MAC address
- `data` - data to send
- `len` - length of data

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_INTERNAL: internal error
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NO_MEM: out of memory, when this happens, you can delay a while before sending the next data
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_FOUND: peer is not found
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_IF: current WiFi interface doesn’t match that of peer

`esp_err_t esp_now_add_peer` (const `esp_now_peer_info_t *peer)
Add a peer to peer list.

Parameters `peer` - peer information

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_FULL: peer list is full
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NO_MEM: out of memory
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_EXIST: peer has existed

`esp_err_t esp_now_del_peer` (const `uint8_t *peer_addr`
Delete a peer from peer list.

Parameters `peer_addr` - peer MAC address

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_FOUND: peer is not found

`esp_err_t esp_now_mod_peer` (const `esp_now_peer_info_t *peer`
Modify a peer.

Parameters `peer` - peer information

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_FULL: peer list is full

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_config_espnow_rate`(`wifi_interface_t ifx, wifi_phy_rate_t rate`
Config ESPNOW rate of specified interface.

Attention 1. This API should be called after esp_wifi_start().

Parameters
- `ifx` - Interface to be configured.
- `rate` - Phy rate to be configured.

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
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- others: failed

**esp_err_t esp_now_get_peer** (const uint8_t *peer_addr, esp_now_peer_info_t *peer)

Get a peer whose MAC address matches peer_addr from peer list.

Parameters
- **peer_addr** - peer MAC address
- **peer** - peer information

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_FOUND: peer is not found

**esp_err_t esp_now_fetch_peer** (bool from_head, esp_now_peer_info_t *peer)

Fetch a peer from peer list. Only return the peer which address is unicast, for the multicast/broadcast address, the function will ignore and try to find the next in the peer list.

Parameters
- **from_head** - fetch from head of list or not
- **peer** - peer information

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_FOUND: peer is not found

**bool esp_now_is_peer_exist** (const uint8_t *peer_addr)

Peer exists or not.

Parameters **peer_addr** - peer MAC address

Returns
- true: peer exists
- false: peer not exists

**esp_err_t esp_now_get_peer_num** (esp_now_peer_num_t *num)

Get the number of peers.

Parameters **num** - number of peers

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument

**esp_err_t esp_now_set_pmk** (const uint8_t *pmk)

Set the primary master key.

Attention 1. primary master key is used to encrypt local master key

Parameters **pmk** - primary master key

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT: ESPNOW is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG: invalid argument

**esp_err_t esp_now_set_wake_window** (uint16_t window)

Set wake window for esp_now to wake up in interval unit.
Attention 1. This configuration could work at connected status. When ESP_WIFI_STA_DISCONNECTED_PM_ENABLE is enabled, this configuration could work at disconnected status.

Attention 2. Default value is the maximum.

Parameters

window – Milliseconds would the chip keep waked each interval, from 0 to 65535.

Returns

- ESP_OK : succeed
- ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT : ESPNOW is not initialized

Structures

struct esp_now_peer_info

ESPNOW peer information parameters.

Public Members

uint8_t peer_addr[ESP_NOW_ETH_ALEN]

ESPNOW peer MAC address that is also the MAC address of station or softap

uint8_t lmk[ESP_NOW_KEY_LEN]

ESPNOW peer local master key that is used to encrypt data

uint8_t channel

Wi-Fi channel that peer uses to send/receive ESPNOW data. If the value is 0, use the current channel which station or softap is on. Otherwise, it must be set as the channel that station or softap is on.

wifi_interface_t ifidx

Wi-Fi interface that peer uses to send/receive ESPNOW data

bool encrypt

ESPNOW data that this peer sends/receives is encrypted or not

void *priv

ESPNOW peer private data

struct esp_now_peer_num

Number of ESPNOW peers which exist currently.

Public Members

int total_num

Total number of ESPNOW peers, maximum value is ESP_NOW_MAX_TOTAL_PEER_NUM

int encrypt_num

Number of encrypted ESPNOW peers, maximum value is ESP_NOW_MAX_ENCRYPT_PEER_NUM
Chapter 2. API Reference

Macros

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_BASE
ESP NOW error number base.

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_INIT
ESP NOW is not initialized.

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_ARG
Invalid argument

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NO_MEM
Out of memory

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_FULL
ESP NOW peer list is full

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_NOT_FOUND
ESP NOW peer is not found

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_INTERNAL
Internal error

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_EXIST
ESP NOW peer has existed

ESP_ERR_ESPNOW_IF
Interface error

ESP_NOW_ETH_ALEN
Length of ESP NOW peer MAC address

ESP_NOW_KEY_LEN
Length of ESP NOW peer local master key

ESP_NOW_MAX_TOTAL_PEER_NUM
Maximum number of ESP NOW total peers

ESP_NOW_MAX_ENCRYPT_PEER_NUM
Maximum number of ESP NOW encrypted peers

ESP_NOW_MAX_DATA_LEN
Maximum length of ESP NOW data which is sent very time

Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_now_peer_info esp_now_peer_info_t
ESP NOW peer information parameters.

typedef struct esp_now_peer_num esp_now_peer_num_t
Number of ESP NOW peers which exist currently.
typedef void (*esp_now_recv_cb_t)(const uint8_t*mac_addr, const uint8_t*data, int data_len)
Callback function of receiving ESPNOW data.

- **Param mac_addr** peer MAC address
- **Param data** received data
- **Param data_len** length of received data

typedef void (*esp_now_send_cb_t)(const uint8_t*mac_addr, esp_now_send_status_t status)
Callback function of sending ESPNOW data.

- **Param mac_addr** peer MAC address
- **Param status** status of sending ESPNOW data (succeed or fail)

**Enumerations**

enum esp_now_send_status_t
Status of sending ESPNOW data.

**Values:**

- **enumerator ESP_NOW_SEND_SUCCESS**
  Send ESPNOW data successfully

- **enumerator ESP_NOW_SEND_FAIL**
  Send ESPNOW data fail

**ESP-WIFI-MESH Programming Guide**

This is a programming guide for ESP-WIFI-MESH, including the API reference and coding examples. This guide is split into the following parts:

1. *ESP-WIFI-MESH Programming Model*
2. *Writing an ESP-WIFI-MESH Application*
3. *Self Organized Networking*
4. *Application Examples*
5. *API Reference*

For documentation regarding the ESP-WIFI-MESH protocol, please see the *ESP-WIFI-MESH API Guide*. For more information about ESP-WIFI-MESH Development Framework, please see ESP-WIFI-MESH Development Framework.

**ESP-WIFI-MESH Programming Model**

**Software Stack** The ESP-WIFI-MESH software stack is built atop the Wi-Fi Driver/FreeRTOS and may use the LwIP Stack in some instances (i.e. the root node). The following diagram illustrates the ESP-WIFI-MESH software stack.

**System Events** An application interfaces with ESP-WIFI-MESH via *ESP-WIFI-MESH Events*. Since ESP-WIFI-MESH is built atop the Wi-Fi stack, it is also possible for the application to interface with the Wi-Fi driver via the *Wi-Fi Event Task*. The following diagram illustrates the interfaces for the various System Events in an ESP-WIFI-MESH application.

The *mesh_event_id_t* defines all possible ESP-WIFI-MESH events and can indicate events such as the connection/disconnection of parent/child. Before ESP-WIFI-MESH events can be used, the application must register...
a **Mesh Events handler** via `esp_event_handler_register()` to the default event task. The Mesh Events handler that is registered contain handlers for each ESP-WIFI-MESH event relevant to the application.

Typical use cases of mesh events include using events such as `MESH_EVENT_PARENT_CONNECTED` and `MESH_EVENT_CHILD_CONNECTED` to indicate when a node can begin transmitting data upstream and downstream respectively. Likewise, `IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP` and `IP_EVENT_STA_LOST_IP` can be used to indicate when the root node can and cannot transmit data to the external IP network.

**Warning:** When using ESP-WIFI-MESH under self-organized mode, users must ensure that no calls to WiFi API are made. This is due to the fact that the self-organizing mode will internally make WiFi API calls to connect/disconnect(scan etc). Any Wi-Fi calls from the application (including calls from callbacks and handlers of Wi-Fi events) may interfere with ESP-WIFI-MESH’s self-organizing behavior. Therefore, users should not call Wi-Fi APIs after `esp_mesh_start()` is called, and before `esp_mesh_stop()` is called.

**LwIP & ESP-WIFI-MESH** The application can access the ESP-WIFI-MESH stack directly without having to go through the LwIP stack. The LwIP stack is only required by the root node to transmit/receive data to/from an external IP network. However, since every node can potentially become the root node (due to automatic root node selection), each node must still initialize the LwIP stack.

Each node that could become root is required to initialize LwIP by calling `esp_netif_init()`. In order to prevent non-root node access to LwIP, the application should not create or register any network interfaces using `esp_netif` APIs.

ESP-WIFI-MESH requires a root node to be connected with a router. Therefore, in the event that a node becomes the root, the **corresponding handler must start the DHCP client service and immediately obtain an IP address**. Doing so will allow other nodes to begin transmitting/receiving packets to/from
Writing an ESP-WIFI-MESH Application The prerequisites for starting ESP-WIFI-MESH is to initialize LwIP and Wi-Fi. The following code snippet demonstrates the necessary prerequisite steps before ESP-WIFI-MESH itself can be initialized.

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_netif_init());
/* event initialization */
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_event_loop_create_default());
/* Wi-Fi initialization */
wifi_init_config_t config = WIFI_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT();
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_wifi_init(&config));
/* register IP events handler */
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_event_handler_register(IP_EVENT, IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP, &ip_
  →event_handler, NULL));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_wifi_set_storage(WIFI_STORAGE_FLASH));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_wifi_start());
```

After initializing LwIP and Wi-Fi, the process of getting an ESP-WIFI-MESH network up and running can be summarized into the following three steps:

1. **Initialize Mesh**
2. **Configuring an ESP-WIFI-MESH Network**
3. **Start Mesh**

### Initialize Mesh

The following code snippet demonstrates how to initialize ESP-WIFI-MESH

```c
/* mesh initialization */
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_mesh_init());
/* register mesh events handler */
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_event_handler_register(MESH_EVENT, ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID, &mesh_
  →event_handler, NULL));
```

### Configuring an ESP-WIFI-MESH Network

ESP-WIFI-MESH is configured via `esp_mesh_set_config()` which receives its arguments using the `mesh_cfg_t` structure. The structure contains the following parameters used to configure ESP-WIFI-MESH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channel</td>
<td>Range from 1 to 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesh ID</td>
<td>ID of ESP-WIFI-MESH Network, see <code>mesh_addr_t</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router</td>
<td>Router Configuration, see <code>mesh_router_t</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesh AP</td>
<td>Mesh AP Configuration, see <code>mesh_ap_cfg_t</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypto Functions</td>
<td>Crypto Functions for Mesh IE, see <code>mesh_crypto_funcs_t</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following code snippet demonstrates how to configure ESP-WIFI-MESH.

```c
/* Enable the Mesh IE encryption by default */
mesh_cfg_t cfg = MESH_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT();
/* mesh ID */
memcpy((uint8_t *) &cfg.mesh_id, MESH_ID, 6);
/* channel (must match the router’s channel) */
cfg.channel = CONFIG_MESH_CHANNEL;
/* router */
cfg.router.ssid_len = strlen(CONFIG_MESH_ROUTER_SSID);
memcpy((uint8_t *) &cfg.router.ssid, CONFIG_MESH_ROUTER_SSID, cfg.router.ssid_len);
```
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(continued from previous page)

memcpy((uint8_t *)&cfg.router.password, CONFIG_MESH_ROUTER_PASSWD, strlen(CONFIG_MESH_ROUTER_PASSWD));
/* mesh softAP */
cfg.mesh_ap.max_connection = CONFIG_MESH_AP_CONNECTIONS;
memcpy((uint8_t *)&cfg.mesh_ap.password, CONFIG_MESH_AP_PASSWD, strlen(CONFIG_MESH_AP_PASSWD));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_mesh_set_config(&cfg));

Start Mesh  The following code snippet demonstrates how to start ESP-WIFI-MESH.

/* mesh start */
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_mesh_start());

After starting ESP-WIFI-MESH, the application should check for ESP-WIFI-MESH events to determine when it has connected to the network. After connecting, the application can start transmitting and receiving packets over the ESP-WIFI-MESH network using esp_mesh_send() and esp_mesh_recv().

Self Organized Networking  Self organized networking is a feature of ESP-WIFI-MESH where nodes can autonomously scan/select/connect/reconnect to other nodes and routers. This feature allows an ESP-WIFI-MESH network to operate with high degree of autonomy by making the network robust to dynamic network topologies and conditions. With self organized networking enabled, nodes in an ESP-WIFI-MESH network are able to carry out the following actions without autonomously:

- Selection or election of the root node (see Automatic Root Node Selection in Building a Network)
- Selection of a preferred parent node (see Parent Node Selection in Building a Network)
- Automatic reconnection upon detecting a disconnection (see Intermediate Parent Node Failure in Managing a Network)

When self organized networking is enabled, the ESP-WIFI-MESH stack will internally make calls to Wi-Fi APIs. Therefore, the application layer should not make any calls to Wi-Fi APIs whilst self organized networking is enabled as doing so would risk interfering with ESP-WIFI-MESH.

Toggling Self Organized Networking  Self organized networking can be enabled or disabled by the application at runtime by calling the esp_mesh_set_self_organized() function. The function has the two following parameters:

- bool enable specifies whether to enable or disable self organized networking.
- bool select_parent specifies whether a new parent node should be selected when enabling self organized networking. Selecting a new parent has different effects depending the node type and the node’s current state. This parameter is unused when disabling self organized networking.

Disabling Self Organized Networking  The following code snippet demonstrates how to disable self organized networking.

//Disable self organized networking
esp_mesh_set_self_organized(false, false);

ESP-WIFI-MESH will attempt to maintain the node’s current Wi-Fi state when disabling self organized networking.

- If the node was previously connected to other nodes, it will remain connected.
- If the node was previously disconnected and was scanning for a parent node or router, it will stop scanning.
- If the node was previously attempting to reconnect to a parent node or router, it will stop reconnecting.

Enabling Self Organized Networking  ESP-WIFI-MESH will attempt to maintain the node’s current Wi-Fi state when enabling self organized networking. However, depending on the node type and whether a new parent is selected, the Wi-Fi state of the node can change. The following table shows effects of enabling self organized networking.
## Select Parent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select Parent</th>
<th>Is Root Node</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| N             | N            | • Nodes already connected to a parent node will remain connected.  
• Nodes previously scanning for a parent node will stop scanning. Call `esp_mesh_connect()` to restart. |
| Y             |              | • A root node already connected to router will stay connected.  
• A root node disconnected from router will need to call `esp_mesh_connect()` to reconnect. |
| Y             | N            | • Nodes without a parent node will automatically select a preferred parent and connect.  
• Nodes already connected to a parent node will disconnect, reselect a preferred parent node, and connect. |
| Y             |              | • For a root node to connect to a parent node, it must give up its role as root. Therefore, a root node will disconnect from the router and all child nodes, select a preferred parent node, and connect. |

The following code snippet demonstrates how to enable self organized networking.

```c
// Enable self organized networking and select a new parent
esp_mesh_set_self_organized(true, true);
...

// Enable self organized networking and manually reconnect
esp_mesh_set_self_organized(true, false);
esp_mesh_connect();
```

### Calling Wi-Fi API

There can be instances in which an application may want to directly call Wi-Fi API whilst using ESP-WIFI-MESH. For example, an application may want to manually scan for neighboring APs. However, self organized networking must be disabled before the application calls any Wi-Fi APIs. This will prevent the ESP-WIFI-MESH stack from attempting to call any Wi-Fi APIs and potentially interfering with the application’s calls.

Therefore, application calls to Wi-Fi APIs should be placed in between calls of `esp_mesh_set_self_organized()` which disable and enable self organized networking. The following code snippet demonstrates how an application can safely call `esp_wifi_scan_start()` whilst using...
Application Examples  ESP-IDF contains these ESP-WIFI-MESH example projects:

**The Internal Communication Example** demonstrates how to set up a ESP-WIFI-MESH network and have the root node send a data packet to every node within the network.

**The Manual Networking Example** demonstrates how to use ESP-WIFI-MESH without the self-organizing features. This example shows how to program a node to manually scan for a list of potential parent nodes and select a parent node based on custom criteria.

API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_wifi/include/esp_mesh.h

Functions

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_init (void)**

Mesh initialization.

- Check whether Wi-Fi is started.
- Initialize mesh global variables with default values.

**Attention** This API shall be called after Wi-Fi is started.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL
### esp_err_t esp_mesh_deinit (void)
Mesh de-initialization.

- Release resources **and** stop the mesh

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

### esp_err_t esp_mesh_start (void)
Start mesh.

- Initialize mesh IE.
- Start mesh network management service.
- Create TX and RX queues according to the configuration.
- Register mesh packets receive callback.

**Attention**
This API shall be called after mesh initialization and configuration.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL
- ESP.ERR_MESH.NOT_INIT
- ESP.ERR_MESH.NOT_CONFIG
- ESP.ERR_MESH.NO_MEMORY

### esp_err_t esp_mesh_stop (void)
Stop mesh.

- Deinitialize mesh IE.
- Disconnect with current parent.
- Disassociate all currently associated children.
- Stop mesh network management service.
- Unregister mesh packets receive callback.
- Delete TX and RX queues.
- Release resources.
- Restore Wi-Fi softAP to default settings if Wi-Fi dual mode is enabled.
- Set Wi-Fi Power Save type to WIFI_PS_NONE.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

### esp_err_t esp_mesh_send (const mesh_addr_t *to, const mesh_data_t *data, int flag, const mesh_opt_t opt[], int opt_count)
Send a packet over the mesh network.

- Send a packet to any device in the mesh network.
- Send a packet to external IP network.
**Attention**  This API is not reentrant.

**Parameters**

- **to** - [in] the address of the final destination of the packet
  - If the packet is to the root, set this parameter to NULL.
  - If the packet is to an external IP network, set this parameter to the IPv4:PORT combination. This packet will be delivered to the root firstly, then the root will forward this packet to the final IP server address.
- **data** - [in] pointer to a sending mesh packet
  - Field size should not exceed MESH_MPS. Note that the size of one mesh packet should not exceed MESH_MTU.
  - Field proto should be set to data protocol in use (default is MESH_PROTO_BIN for binary).
  - Field tos should be set to transmission tos (type of service) in use (default is MESH_TOS_P2P for point-to-point reliable).
- **flag** - [in] bitmap for data sent
  - Speed up the route search
    - If the packet is to the root and “to” parameter is NULL, set this parameter to 0.
    - If the packet is to an internal device, MESH_DATA_P2P should be set.
    - If the packet is to the root ( “to” parameter isn’t NULL) or to external IP network, MESH_DATA_TODS should be set.
    - If the packet is from the root to an internal device, MESH_DATA_FROMDS should be set.
  - Specify whether this API is block or non-block, block by default
    - If needs non-blocking, MESH_DATA_NONBLOCK should be set. Otherwise, may use esp_mesh_send_block_time() to specify a blocking time.
  - In the situation of the root change, MESH_DATA_DROP identifies this packet can be dropped by the new root for upstream data to external IP network, we try our best to avoid data loss caused by the root change, but there is a risk that the new root is running out of memory because most of memory is occupied by the pending data which isn’t read out in time by esp_mesh_recv_toDS(). Generally, we suggest esp_mesh_recv_toDS() is called after a connection with IP network is created. Thus data outgoing to external IP network via socket is just from reading esp_mesh_recv_toDS() which avoids unnecessary memory copy.
- **opt** - [in] options
  - In case of sending a packet to a certain group, MESH_OPT_SEND_GROUP is a good choice. In this option, the value field should be set to the target receiver addresses in this group.
  - Root sends a packet to an internal device, this packet is from external IP network in case the receiver device responds this packet, MESH_OPT_RECV_DS_ADDR is required to attach the target DS address.
- **opt_count** - [in] option count
  - Currently, this API only takes one option, so opt_count is only supported to be 1.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_START
- ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCONNECTED
- ESP_ERR_MESH_OPT_UNKNOWN
- ESP_ERR_MESH_EXCEED_MTU
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_MEMORY
- ESP_ERR_MESH_TIMEOUT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_FULL
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_ROUTE_FOUND
- ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_send_block_time (uint32_t time_ms)
```
Set blocking time of esp_mesh_send()

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters**
- `time_ms` **[in]** blocking time of esp_mesh_send(), unit: ms

**Returns**
- ESP_OK

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_recv(mesh_addr_t *from, mesh_data_t *data, int timeout_ms, int *flag, mesh_opt_t *opt[], int opt_count)
```

Receive a packet targeted self over the mesh network.

`flag` could be MESH_DATA_FROMDS or MESH_DATA_TODS.

**Attention** Mesh RX queue should be checked regularly to avoid running out of memory.
- Use esp_mesh_get_rx_pending() to check the number of packets available in the queue waiting to be received by applications.

**Parameters**
- `from` **[out]** the address of the original source of the packet
- `data` **[out]** pointer to the received mesh packet
  - Field proto is the data protocol in use. Should follow it to parse the received data.
  - Field tos is the transmission tos (type of service) in use.
- `timeout_ms` **[in]** wait time if a packet isn’t immediately available (0: no wait, port-MAX_DELAY: wait forever)
- `flag` **[out]** bitmap for data received
  - MESH_DATA_FROMDS represents data from external IP network
  - MESH_DATA_TODS represents data directed upward within the mesh network
- `opt` **[out]** options desired to receive
  - MESH_OPT_RECV_DS_ADDR attaches the DS address
- `opt_count` **[in]** option count desired to receive
  - Currently, this API only takes one option, so `opt_count` is only supported to be 1.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_START
- ESP_ERR_MESH_TIMEOUT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_recv_toDS(mesh_addr_t *from, mesh_addr_t *to, mesh_data_t *data, int timeout_ms, int *flag, mesh_opt_t *opt[], int opt_count)
```

Receive a packet targeted to external IP network.

- Root uses this API to receive packets destined to external IP network
- Root forwards the received packets to the final destination via socket.
- If no socket connection is ready to send out the received packets and this esp_mesh_recv_toDS() hasn’t been called by applications, packets from the whole mesh network will be pending in toDS queue.

Use esp_mesh_get_rx_pending() to check the number of packets available in the queue waiting to be received by applications in case of running out of memory in the root.

Using esp_mesh_set_xon_qsize() users may configure the RX queue size, default: 32. If this size is too large, and esp_mesh_recv_toDS() isn’t called in time, there is a risk that a great deal of memory is occupied by the pending packets. If this size is too small, it will impact the efficiency on upstream. How to decide this value depends on the specific application scenarios.
flag could be MESH_DATA_TODS.

Attention This API is only called by the root.

**Parameters**
- **from** - [out] the address of the original source of the packet
- **to** - [out] the address contains remote IP address and port (IPv4:PORT)
- **data** - [out] pointer to the received packet
  - Contain the protocol and applications should follow it to parse the data.
- **timeout_ms** - [in] wait time if a packet isn’t immediately available (0:no wait, port-MAX_DELAY:wait forever)
- **flag** - [out] bitmap for data received
  - MESH_DATA_TODS represents the received data target to external IP network. Root shall forward this data to external IP network via the association with router.
- **opt** - [out] options desired to receive
- **opt_count** - [in] option count desired to receive

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_START
- ESP_ERR_MESH_TIMEOUT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD
- ESP_ERR_MESH_RECV_RELEASE

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_config(const mesh_cfg_t *config)
```

Set mesh stack configuration.

- Use MESH_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT() to initialize the default values, mesh IE is encrypted by default.
- Mesh network is established on a fixed channel (1-14).
- Mesh event callback is mandatory.
- Mesh ID is an identifier of an MBSS. Nodes with the same mesh ID can communicate with each other.
- Regarding to the router configuration, if the router is hidden, BSSID field is mandatory.

If BSSID field isn’t set and there exists more than one router with same SSID, there is a risk that more roots than one connected with different BSSID will appear. It means more than one mesh network is established with the same mesh ID.

Root conflict function could eliminate redundant roots connected with the same BSSID, but couldn’t handle roots connected with different BSSID. Because users might have such requirements of setting up routers with same SSID for the future replacement. But in that case, if the above situations happen, please make sure applications implement forward functions on the root to guarantee devices in different mesh networks can communicate with each other. max_connection of mesh softAP is limited by the max number of Wi-Fi softAP supported (max:10).

Attention This API shall be called before mesh is started after mesh is initialized.

### Parameters config - [in] pointer to mesh stack configuration

### Returns
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_config(mesh_cfg_t *config)
```

Get mesh stack configuration.
Parameters `config` -[out] pointer to mesh stack configuration

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_router(const mesh_router_t *router)
```

Get router configuration.

**Attention** This API is used to dynamically modify the router configuration after mesh is configured.

Parameters `router` -[in] pointer to router configuration

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_router(mesh_router_t *router)
```

Get router configuration.

Parameters `router` -[out] pointer to router configuration

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_id(const mesh_addr_t *id)
```

Set mesh network ID.

**Attention** This API is used to dynamically modify the mesh network ID.

Parameters `id` -[in] pointer to mesh network ID

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_id(mesh_addr_t *id)
```

Get mesh network ID.

Parameters `id` -[out] pointer to mesh network ID

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_type(mesh_type_t type)
```

Designate device type over the mesh network.

• MESH_IDLE: designates a device as a self-organized node for a mesh network
• MESH_ROOT: designates the root node for a mesh network
• MESH_LEAF: designates a device as a standalone Wi-Fi station that connects to a parent
• MESH_STA: designates a device as a standalone Wi-Fi station that connects to a router

Parameters `type` -[in] device type

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED
*mesh_type_t* `esp_mesh_get_type(void)`

Get device type over mesh network.

**Attention** This API shall be called after having received the event `MESH_EVENT_PARENT_CONNECTED`.

**Returns** mesh type

*esp_err_t* `esp_mesh_set_max_layer(int max_layer)`

Set network max layer value.

- for tree topology, the max is 25.
- for chain topology, the max is 1000.
- Network max layer limits the max hop count.

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters**

- `max_layer` - [in] max layer value

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED

`int esp_mesh_get_max_layer(void)`

Get max layer value.

**Returns** max layer value

*esp_err_t* `esp_mesh_set_ap_password(const uint8_t *pwd, int len)`

Set mesh softAP password.

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters**

- `pwd` - [in] pointer to the password
- `len` - [in] password length

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED

*esp_err_t* `esp_mesh_set_ap_authmode(wifi_auth_mode_t authmode)`

Set mesh softAP authentication mode.

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters**

- `authmode` - [in] authentication mode

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED
**wifi_auth_mode** int esp_mesh_get_ap_authmode(void)
Get mesh softAP authentication mode.

**Returns** authentication mode

**esp_err** int esp_mesh_set_ap_connections(int connections)
Set mesh max connection value.

- Set mesh softAP max connection = mesh max connection + non-mesh max connection

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters** connections [in] the number of max connections

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

int esp_mesh_get_ap_connections(void)
Get mesh max connection configuration.

**Returns** the number of mesh max connections

int esp_mesh_get_non_mesh_connections(void)
Get non-mesh max connection configuration.

**Returns** the number of non-mesh max connections

int esp_mesh_get_layer(void)
Get current layer value over the mesh network.

**Attention** This API shall be called after having received the event MESH_EVENT_PARENT_CONNECTED.

**Returns** layer value

**esp_err** int esp_mesh_get_parent_bssid(mesh_addr_t *bssid)
Get the parent BSSID.

**Attention** This API shall be called after having received the event MESH_EVENT_PARENT_CONNECTED.

**Parameters** bssid [out] pointer to parent BSSID

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

bool esp_mesh_is_root(void)
Return whether the device is the root node of the network.

**Returns** true/false

**esp_err** int esp_mesh_set_self_organized(bool enable, bool select_parent)
Enable/disable self-organized networking.
• Self-organized networking has three main functions: select the root node; find a preferred parent; initiate reconnection if a disconnection is detected.
• Self-organized networking is enabled by default.
• If self-organized is disabled, users should set a parent for the device via esp_mesh_set_parent().

**Attention** This API is used to dynamically modify whether to enable the self organizing.

**Parameters**
- **enable** - [in] enable or disable self-organized networking
- **select_parent** - [in] Only valid when self-organized networking is enabled.
  - if select_parent is set to true, the root will give up its mesh root status and search for a new parent like other non-root devices.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

bool esp_mesh_get_self_organized (void)
Return whether enable self-organized networking or not.

**Returns** true/false

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_waive_root** (const mesh_vote_t *vote, int reason)
Cause the root device to give up (waive) its mesh root status.

• A device is elected root primarily based on RSSI from the external router.
• If external router conditions change, users can call this API to perform a root switch.
• In this API, users could specify a desired root address to replace itself or specify an attempts value to ask current root to initiate a new round of voting. During the voting, a better root candidate would be expected to find to replace the current one.
• If no desired root candidate, the vote will try a specified number of attempts (at least 15). If no better root candidate is found, keep the current one. If a better candidate is found, the new better one will send a root switch request to the current root, current root will respond with a root switch acknowledgment.
• After that, the new candidate will connect to the router to be a new root, the previous root will disconnect with the router and choose another parent instead.

Root switch is completed with minimal disruption to the whole mesh network.

**Attention** This API is only called by the root.

**Parameters**
- **vote** - [in] vote configuration
  - If this parameter is set NULL, the vote will perform the default 15 times.
  - Field percentage threshold is 0.9 by default.
  - Field is_rc_specified shall be false.
  - Field attempts shall be at least 15 times.
- **reason** - [in] only accept MESH_VOTE_REASON_ROOT_INITIATED for now

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_FULL
- ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD
- ESP_FAIL

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_vote_percentage** (float percentage)
Set vote percentage threshold for approval of being a root (default:0.9)
During the networking, only obtaining vote percentage reaches this threshold, the device could be a root.

**Attention**  This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters**  percentage  
-vote percentage threshold

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

```c
float esp_mesh_get_vote_percentage (void)
```

Get vote percentage threshold for approval of being a root.

**Returns**  percentage threshold

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_ap_assoc_expire (int seconds)
```

Set mesh softAP associate expired time (default:10 seconds)

- If mesh softAP hasn’t received any data from an associated child within this time, mesh softAP will take this child inactive and disassociate it.
- If mesh softAP is encrypted, this value should be set a greater value, such as 30 seconds.

**Parameters**  seconds  
-in the expired time

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

```c
int esp_mesh_get_ap_assoc_expire (void)
```

Get mesh softAP associate expired time.

**Returns**  seconds

```c
int esp_mesh_get_total_node_num (void)
```

Get total number of devices in current network (including the root)

**Attention**  The returned value might be incorrect when the network is changing.

**Returns**  total number of devices (including the root)

```c
int esp_mesh_get_routing_table_size (void)
```

Get the number of devices in this device’s sub-network (including self)

**Returns**  the number of devices over this device’s sub-network (including self)

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_routing_table (mesh_addr_t *mac, int len, int *size)
```

Get routing table of this device’s sub-network (including itself)

**Parameters**
- mac  
-[out] pointer to routing table
- len  
-[in] routing table size (in bytes)
- size  
-[out] pointer to the number of devices in routing table (including itself)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_post_toDS_state (bool reachable)
```

Post the toDS state to the mesh stack.
**Attention** This API is only for the root.

**Parameters** reachable - [in] this state represents whether the root is able to access external IP network

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_tx_pending (mesh_tx_pending_t *pending)
```
Return the number of packets pending in the queue waiting to be sent by the mesh stack.

**Parameters** pending - [out] pointer to the TX pending

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_rx_pending (mesh_rx_pending_t *pending)
```
Return the number of packets available in the queue waiting to be received by applications.

**Parameters** pending - [out] pointer to the RX pending

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

```c
int esp_mesh_available_txupQ_num (const mesh_addr_t *addr, uint32_t *xseqno_in)
```
Return the number of packets could be accepted from the specified address.

**Parameters**
- addr - [in] self address or an associate children address
- xseqno_in - [out] sequence number of the last received packet from the specified address

**Returns** the number of upQ for a certain address

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_xon_qsize (int qsize)
```
Set the number of queue.

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters** qsize - [in] default:32 (min:16)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL

```c
int esp_mesh_get_xon_qsize (void)
```
Get queue size.

**Returns** the number of queue

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_allow_root_conflicts (bool allowed)
```
Set whether allow more than one root existing in one network.

**Parameters** allowed - [in] allow or not

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_WIFI_ERR_NOT_INIT
- ESP_WIFI_ERR_NOT_START

```c
bool esp_mesh_is_root_conflicts_allowed (void)
```
Check whether allow more than one root to exist in one network.

**Returns** true/false
**esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_group_id(const mesh_addr_t *addr, int num)**

Set group ID addresses.

**Parameters**
- **addr** [in] pointer to new group ID addresses
- **num** [in] the number of group ID addresses

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_MESH_ERR_ARGUMENT

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_delete_group_id(const mesh_addr_t *addr, int num)**

Delete group ID addresses.

**Parameters**
- **addr** [in] pointer to deleted group ID address
- **num** [in] the number of group ID addresses

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_MESH_ERR_ARGUMENT

**int esp_mesh_get_group_num(void)**

Get the number of group ID addresses.

**Returns** the number of group ID addresses

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_group_list(mesh_addr_t *addr, int num)**

Get group ID addresses.

**Parameters**
- **addr** [out] pointer to group ID addresses
- **num** [in] the number of group ID addresses

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_MESH_ERR_ARGUMENT

**bool esp_mesh_is_my_group(const mesh_addr_t *addr)**

Check whether the specified group address is my group.

**Returns** true/false

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_capacity_num(int num)**

Set mesh network capacity (max:1000, default:300)

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters** **num** [in] mesh network capacity

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED
- ESP_MESH_ERR_ARGUMENT

**int esp_mesh_get_capacity_num(void)**

Get mesh network capacity.

**Returns** mesh network capacity

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_ie_crypto_funcs(const mesh_crypto_funcs_t *crypto_funcs)**

Set mesh IE crypto functions.

**Attention** This API can be called at any time after mesh is initialized.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters `crypto_funcs` - [in] crypto functions for mesh IE
- If `crypto_funcs` is set to NULL, mesh IE is no longer encrypted.

Returns
- ESP_OK

`esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_ie_crypto_key (const char *key, int len)`
Set mesh IE crypto key.

Attention This API can be called at any time after mesh is initialized.

Parameters
- `key` - [in] ASCII crypto key
- `len` - [in] length in bytes, range: 8~64

Returns
- ESP_OK
- ESP_MESH_ERR_ARGUMENT

`esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_ie_crypto_key (char *key, int len)`
Get mesh IE crypto key.

Parameters
- `key` - [out] ASCII crypto key
- `len` - [in] length in bytes, range: 8~64

Returns
- ESP_OK
- ESP_MESH_ERR_ARGUMENT

`esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_root_healing_delay (int delay_ms)`
Set delay time before starting root healing.

Parameters `delay_ms` - [in] delay time in milliseconds

Returns
- ESP_OK

`int esp_mesh_get_root_healing_delay (void)`
Get delay time before network starts root healing.

Returns delay time in milliseconds

`esp_err_t esp_mesh_fix_root (bool enable)`
Enable network Fixed Root Setting.

- Enabling fixed root disables automatic election of the root node via voting.
- All devices in the network shall use the same Fixed Root Setting (enabled or disabled).
- If Fixed Root is enabled, users should make sure a root node is designated for the network.

Parameters `enable` - [in] enable or not

Returns
- ESP_OK

`bool esp_mesh_is_root_fixed (void)`
Check whether network Fixed Root Setting is enabled.

- Enable/disable network Fixed Root Setting by API `esp_mesh_fix_root()`.
- Network Fixed Root Setting also changes with the “flag” value in parent networking IE.

Returns true/false
\textbf{esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_parent} (const \texttt{wifi_config_t *parent}, const \texttt{mesh_addr_t *parent_mesh_id},
\texttt{mesh_type_t my_type}, int my_layer)

Set a specified parent for the device.

\textbf{Attention} This API can be called at any time after mesh is configured.

\textbf{Parameters}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{parent} – [in] parent configuration, the SSID and the channel of the parent are mandatory.
  \begin{itemize}
  \item If the BSSID is set, make sure that the SSID and BSSID represent the same parent, otherwise the device will never find this specified parent.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{parent_mesh_id} – [in] parent mesh ID,
  \begin{itemize}
  \item If this value is not set, the original mesh ID is used.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{my_type} – [in] mesh type
  \begin{itemize}
  \item MESH_STA is not supported.
  \item If the parent set for the device is the same as the router in the network configuration, then my_type shall set MESH_ROOT and my_layer shall set MESH_ROOT_LAYER.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{my_layer} – [in] mesh layer
  \begin{itemize}
  \item my_layer of the device may change after joining the network.
  \item If my_type is set MESH_NODE, my_layer shall be greater than MESH_ROOT_LAYER.
  \item If my_type is set MESH_LEAF, the device becomes a standalone Wi-Fi station and no longer has the ability to extend the network.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
\item ESP_OK
\item ESP_ERR_ARGUMENT
\item ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_CONFIG
\end{itemize}

\textbf{esp_err_t esp_mesh_scan_get_ap_ie_len} (int *len)

Get mesh networking IE length of one AP.

\textbf{Parameters} \texttt{len} – [out] mesh networking IE length

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
\item ESP_OK
\item ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT
\item ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG
\item ESP_ERR_WIFI_FAIL
\end{itemize}

\textbf{esp_err_t esp_mesh_scan_get_ap_record} (\texttt{wifi_ap_record_t *ap_record}, void *buffer)

Get AP record.

\textbf{Attention} Different from esp_wifi_scan_get_ap_record(), this API only gets one of APs scanned each time. See "manual_networking" example.

\textbf{Parameters}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{ap_record} – [out] pointer to one AP record
\item \texttt{buffer} – [out] pointer to the mesh networking IE of this AP
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
\item ESP_OK
\item ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT
\item ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG
\item ESP_ERR_WIFI_FAIL
\end{itemize}

\textbf{esp_err_t esp_mesh_flush_upstream_packets} (void)

Flush upstream packets pending in to_parent queue and to_parent_p2p queue.

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
\item ESP_OK
\end{itemize}
\textit{esp_err_t} \textbf{esp\_mesh\_get\_subnet\_nodes\_num} (const \textit{mesh\_addr\_t} *child\_mac, int *nodes\_num)

Get the number of nodes in the subnet of a specific child.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \textit{child\_mac} ⚪ \texttt{[in]} an associated child address of this device
- \textit{nodes\_num} ⚪ \texttt{[out]} pointer to the number of nodes in the subnet of a specific child

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_START
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

\textit{esp_err_t} \textbf{esp\_mesh\_get\_subnet\_nodes\_list} (const \textit{mesh\_addr\_t} *child\_mac, \textit{mesh\_addr\_t} *nodes, int nodes\_num)

Get nodes in the subnet of a specific child.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \textit{child\_mac} ⚪ \texttt{[in]} an associated child address of this device
- \textit{nodes} ⚪ \texttt{[out]} pointer to nodes in the subnet of a specific child
- \textit{nodes\_num} ⚪ \texttt{[in]} the number of nodes in the subnet of a specific child

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_START
- ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT

\textit{esp_err_t} \textbf{esp\_mesh\_disconnect} (void)

Disconnect from current parent.

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK

\textit{esp_err_t} \textbf{esp\_mesh\_connect} (void)

Connect to current parent.

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK

\textit{esp_err_t} \textbf{esp\_mesh\_flush\_scan\_result} (void)

Flush scan result.

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK

\textit{esp.errt} \textbf{esp\_mesh\_switch\_channel} (const uint8\_t *new\_bssid, int csa\_new\_chan, int csa\_count)

Cause the root device to add Channel Switch Announcement Element (CSA IE) to beacon.

- Set the new channel
- Set how many beacons with CSA IE will be sent before changing a new channel
- Enable the channel switch function

\textbf{Attention} This API is only called by the root.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \textit{new\_bssid} ⚪ \texttt{[in]} the new router BSSID if the router changes
- \textit{csa\_new\_chan} ⚪ \texttt{[in]} the new channel number to which the whole network is moving
- \textit{csa\_count} ⚪ \texttt{[in]} channel switch period(beacon count), unit is based on beacon interval of its softAP, the default value is 15.

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK
**esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_router_bssid** (uint8_t* router_bssid)

Get the router BSSID.

**Parameters**

router_bssid - [out] pointer to the router BSSID

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG

**int64_t esp_mesh_get_tsf_time** (void)

Get the TSF time.

**Returns**

the TSF time

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_topology** (esp_mesh_topology_t topo)

Set mesh topology. The default value is MESH_TOPO_TREE.

- MESH_TOPO_CHAIN supports up to 1000 layers

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Parameters**

topo - [in] MESH_TOPO_TREE or MESH_TOPO_CHAIN

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_MESH_ERR_ARGUMENT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED

**esp_mesh_topology_t esp_mesh_get_topology** (void)

Get mesh topology.

**Returns**

MESH_TOPO_TREE or MESH_TOPO_CHAIN

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_enable_ps** (void)

Enable mesh Power Save function.

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED

**esp_err_t esp_mesh_disable_ps** (void)

Disable mesh Power Save function.

**Attention** This API shall be called before mesh is started.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT
- ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED

**bool esp_mesh_is_ps_enabled** (void)

Check whether the mesh Power Save function is enabled.

**Returns**

true/false
bool esp_mesh_is_device_active (void)

Check whether the device is in active state.

• If the device is not in active state, it will neither transmit nor receive frames.

Returns true/false

esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_active_duty_cycle (int dev_duty, int dev_duty_type)

Set the device duty cycle and type.

• The range of dev_duty values is 1 to 100. The default value is 10.
• dev_duty = 100, the PS will be stopped.
• dev_duty is better to not less than 5.
• dev_duty_type could be MESH_PSDEVICE_DUTY_REQUEST or MESH_PSDEVICE_DUTY_DEMAND.
• If dev_duty_type is set to MESH_PSDEVICE_DUTY_REQUEST, the device will use a nwk_duty provided by the network.
• If dev_duty_type is set to MESH_PSDEVICE_DUTY_DEMAND, the device will use the specified dev_duty.

Attention This API can be called at any time after mesh is started.

Parameters
• dev_duty [in] device duty cycle
• dev_duty_type [in] device PS duty cycle type, not accept MESH_PSNETWORK_DUTY_MASTER

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_active_duty_cycle (int *dev_duty, int *dev_duty_type)

Get device duty cycle and type.

Parameters
• dev_duty [out] device duty cycle
• dev_duty_type [out] device PS duty cycle type

Returns
• ESP_OK

esp_err_t esp_mesh_set_network_duty_cycle (int nwk_duty, int duration_mins, int applied_rule)

Set the network duty cycle, duration and rule.

• The range of nwk_duty values is 1 to 100. The default value is 10.
• nwk_duty is the network duty cycle the entire network or the up-link path will use. A device that successfully sets the nwk_duty is known as a NWK-DUTY-MASTER.
• duration_mins specifies how long the specified nwk_duty will be used. Once duration_mins expires, the root will take over as the NWK-DUTY-MASTER. If an existing NWK-DUTY-MASTER leaves the network, the root will take over as the NWK-DUTY-MASTER again.
• duration_mins = (-1) represents nwk_duty will be used until a new NWK-DUTY-MASTER with a different nwk_duty appears.
• Only the root can set duration_mins to (-1).
• If applied_rule is set to MESH_PSNETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_ENTIRE, the nwk_duty will be used by the entire network.
Chapter 2. API Reference

• If applied_rule is set to MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_UPLINK, the nwk_duty will only be used by the up-link path nodes.
• The root does not accept MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_UPLINK.
• A nwk_duty with duration_mins(-1) set by the root is the default network duty cycle used by the entire network.

Attention This API can be called at any time after mesh is started.
• In self-organized network, if this API is called before mesh is started in all devices, (1)nwk_duty shall be set to the same value for all devices; (2)duration_mins shall be set to (-1); (3)applied_rule shall be set to MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_ENTIRE; after the voted root appears, the root will become the NWK-DUTY-MASTER and broadcast the nwk_duty and its identity of NWK-DUTY-MASTER.
• If the root is specified (FIXED-ROOT), call this API in the root to provide a default nwk_duty for the entire network.
• After joins the network, any device can call this API to change the nwk_duty, duration_mins or applied_rule.

Parameters
• nwk_duty  ⚶  [in] network duty cycle
• duration_mins  ⚶  [in] duration (unit: minutes)
• applied_rule  ⚶  [in] only support MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_ENTIRE

Returns
• ESP_OK
• ESP_FAIL

```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_get_network_duty_cycle (int *nwk_duty, int *duration_mins, int *dev_duty_type, int *applied_rule)
```

Get the network duty cycle, duration, type and rule.

Parameters
• nwk_duty  ⚶  [out] current network duty cycle
• duration_mins  ⚶  [out] the duration of current nwk_duty
• dev_duty_type  ⚶  [out] if it includes MESH_PS_DEVICE_DUTY_MASTER, this device is the current NWK-DUTY-MASTER.
• applied_rule  ⚶  [out] MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_ENTIRE

Returns
• ESP_OK

```c
int esp_mesh_get_running_active_duty_cycle (void)
```

Get the running active duty cycle.

• The running active duty cycle of the root is 100.
• If duty type is set to MESH_PS_DEVICE_DUTY_REQUEST, the running active duty cycle is nwk_duty provided by the network.
• If duty type is set to MESH_PS_DEVICE_DUTY_DEMAND, the running active duty cycle is dev_duty specified by the users.
• In a mesh network, devices are typically working with a certain duty-cycle (transmitting, receiving and sleep) to reduce the power consumption. The running active duty cycle decides the amount of awake time within a beacon interval. At each start of beacon interval, all devices wake up, broadcast beacons, and transmit packets if they do have pending packets for their parents or for their children. Note that Low-duty-cycle means devices may not be active in most of the time, the latency of data transmission might be greater.

Returns the running active duty cycle
```c
esp_err_t esp_mesh_ps_duty_signaling(int fwd_times)
    Duty signaling.

    Parameters fwd_times [in] the times of forwarding duty signaling packets
    Returns
    • ESP_OK

Unions

union mesh_addr_t
    #include <esp_mesh.h> Mesh address.

    Public Members

    uint8_t addr[6]
        mac address

    mip_t mip
        mip address

union mesh_event_info_t
    #include <esp_mesh.h> Mesh event information.

    Public Members

    mesh_event_channel_switch_t channel_switch
        channel switch

    mesh_event_child_connected_t child_connected
        child connected

    mesh_event_child_disconnected_t child_disconnected
        child disconnected

    mesh_event_routing_table_change_t routing_table
        routing table change

    mesh_event_connected_t connected
        parent connected

    mesh_eventDisconnected_t disconnected
        parent disconnected

    mesh_event_no_parent_found_t no_parent
        no parent found

    mesh_event_layer_change_t layer_change
        layer change
```

Chapter 2. API Reference

**mesh_event_toDS_state_t** toDS_state

toDS state, devices shall check this state firstly before trying to send packets to external IP network. This state indicates right now whether the root is capable of sending packets out. If not, devices had better to wait until this state changes to be MESH_TODS_REACHABLE.

**mesh_event_vote_started_t** vote_started

vote started

**mesh_event_root_address_t** root_addr

root address

**mesh_event_root_switch_req_t** switch_req

root switch request

**mesh_event_root_conflict_t** root_conflict

other powerful root

**mesh_event_root_fixed_t** root_fixed

fixed root

**mesh_event_scan_done_t** scan_done

scan done

**mesh_event_network_state_t** network_state

network state, such as whether current mesh network has a root.

**mesh_event_find_network_t** find_network

network found that can join

**mesh_event_router_switch_t** router_switch

new router information

**mesh_event_ps_duty_t** ps_duty

PS duty information

union **mesh_rc_config_t**

#include <esp_mesh.h> Vote address configuration.

**Public Members**

int **attempts**

max vote attempts before a new root is elected automatically by mesh network. (min:15, 15 by default)

**mesh_addr_t** rc_addr

a new root address specified by users for API esp_mesh_waive_root()
Structures

struct mip_t
    IP address and port.

    Public Members

    ip4_addr_t ip4
        IP address

    uint16_t port
        port

struct mesh_event_channel_switch_t
    Channel switch information.

    Public Members

    uint8_t channel
        new channel

struct mesh_event_connected_t
    Parent connected information.

    Public Members

    wifi_event_sta_connected_t connected
        parent information, same as Wi-Fi event SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED does

    uint16_t self_layer
        layer

    uint8_t duty
        parent duty

struct mesh_event_no_parent_found_t
    No parent found information.

    Public Members

    int scan_times
        scan times being through

struct mesh_event_layer_change_t
    Layer change information.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```c
uint16_t new_layer
```
new layer

struct `mesh_event_vote_started_t`
vote started information

Public Members

```c
int reason
```
vote reason, vote could be initiated by children or by the root itself

```c
int attempts
```
max vote attempts before stopped

```c
mesh_addr_t rc_addr
```
root address specified by users via API `esp_mesh_waive_root()`

struct `mesh_event_find_network_t`
find a mesh network that this device can join

Public Members

```c
uint8_t channel
```
channel number of the new found network

```c
uint8_t router_bssid[6]
```
router BSSID

struct `mesh_event_root_switch_req_t`
Root switch request information.

Public Members

```c
int reason
```
root switch reason, generally root switch is initialized by users via API `esp_mesh_waive_root()`

```c
mesh_addr_t rc_addr
```
the address of root switch requester

struct `mesh_event_root_conflict_t`
Other powerful root address.
Public Members

```c
t int8_t rssi
    rssi with router
```

```c
t uint16_t capacity
    the number of devices in current network
```

```c
t uint8_t addr[6]
    other powerful root address
```

```c
struct mesh_event_routing_table_change_t
    Routing table change.
```

Public Members

```c
t uint16_t rt_size_new
    the new value
```

```c
t uint16_t rt_size_change
    the changed value
```

```c
struct mesh_event_root_fixed_t
    Root fixed.
```

Public Members

```c
bool is_fixed
    status
```

```c
struct mesh_event_scan_done_t
    Scan done event information.
```

Public Members

```c
t uint8_t number
    the number of APs scanned
```

```c
struct mesh_event_network_state_t
    Network state information.
```

Public Members

```c
bool is_rootless
    whether current mesh network has a root
```
struct mesh_event_ps_duty_t
    PS duty information.

    **Public Members**

    uint8_t duty
        parent or child duty

    mesh_event_child_connected_t child_connected
        child info

struct mesh_opt_t
    Mesh option.

    **Public Members**

    uint8_t type
        option type

    uint16_t len
        option length

    uint8_t* val
        option value

struct mesh_data_t
    Mesh data for esp_mesh_send() and esp_mesh_recv() 

    **Public Members**

    uint8_t* data
        data

    uint16_t size
        data size

    mesh_proto_t proto
        data protocol

    mesh_fos_t tos
        data type of service

struct mesh_router_t
    Router configuration.
Public Members

uint8_t **ssid[32]
SSID

uint8_t **ssid_len
length of SSID

uint8_t **bssid[6]
BSSID, if this value is specified, users should also specify "allow_router_switch".

uint8_t **password[64]
password

bool **allow_router_switch
if the BSSID is specified and this value is also set, when the router of this specified BSSID fails to be found after "fail" (mesh_attempts_t) times, the whole network is allowed to switch to another router with the same SSID. The new router might also be on a different channel. The default value is false. There is a risk that if the password is different between the new switched router and the previous one, the mesh network could be established but the root will never connect to the new switched router.

struct **mesh_ap_cfg_t
Mesh softAP configuration.

Public Members

uint8_t **password[64]
mesh softAP password

uint8_t **max_connection
max number of stations allowed to connect in, default 6, max 10 = max_connection + non-mesh_max_connection max mesh connections

uint8_t **nonmesh_max_connection
max non-mesh connections

struct **mesh_cfg_t
Mesh initialization configuration.

Public Members

uint8_t **channel
channel, the mesh network on

bool **allow_channel_switch
if this value is set, when "fail" (mesh_attempts_t) times is reached, device will change to a full channel scan for a network that could join. The default value is false.
Chapter 2. API Reference

mesh_addr_t mesh_id
mesh network identification

mesh_router_t router
router configuration

mesh_ap_cfg_t mesh_ap
mesh softAP configuration

crypto_funcs_t *crypto_funcs
crypto functions

struct mesh_vote_t
Vote.

Public Members

float percentage
vote percentage threshold for approval of being a root

bool is_rc_specified
if true, rc_addr shall be specified (Unimplemented). if false, attempts value shall be specified to make
network start root election.

mesh_rc_config_t config
vote address configuration

struct mesh_tx_pending_t
The number of packets pending in the queue waiting to be sent by the mesh stack.

Public Members

int to_parent
to parent queue

int to_parent_p2p
to parent (P2P) queue

int to_child
to child queue

int to_child_p2p
to child (P2P) queue

int mgmt
management queue
int broadcast
broadcast and multicast queue

struct mesh_rx_pending_t
The number of packets available in the queue waiting to be received by applications.

Public Members

int toDS
to external DS

int toSelf
to self

Macros

MESH_ROOT_LAYER
root layer value

MESH_MTU
max transmit unit(in bytes)

MESH_MPS
max payload size(in bytes)

ESP_ERR_MESH_WIFI_NOT_START
Mesh error code definition.
Wi-Fi isn’t started

ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_INIT
mesh isn’t initialized

ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_CONFIG
mesh isn’t configured

ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_START
mesh isn’t started

ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_SUPPORT
not supported yet

ESP_ERR_MESH_NOT_ALLOWED
operation is not allowed

ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_MEMORY
out of memory
ESP_ERR_MESH_ARGUMENT
illegal argument

ESP_ERR_MESH_EXCEED_MTU
packet size exceeds MTU

ESP_ERR_MESH_TIMEOUT
timeout

ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCONNECTED
disconnected with parent on station interface

ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_FAIL
queue fail

ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_FULL
queue full

ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_PARENT_FOUND
no parent found to join the mesh network

ESP_ERR_MESH_NO_ROUTE_FOUND
no route found to forward the packet

ESP_ERR_MESH_OPTION_NULL
no option found

ESP_ERR_MESH_OPTION_UNKNOWN
unknown option

ESP_ERR_MESH_XON_NO_WINDOW
no window for software flow control on upstream

ESP_ERR_MESH_INTERFACE
low-level Wi-Fi interface error

ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD_DUPLICATE
discard the packet due to the duplicate sequence number

ESP_ERR_MESH_DISCARD
discard the packet

ESP_ERR_MESH_VOTING
vote in progress

ESP_ERR_MESH_XMIT
XMIT
**ESP_ERR_MESH_QUEUE_READ**
error in reading queue

**ESP_ERR_MESH_PS**
mesh PS is not specified as enable or disable

**ESP_ERR_MESH_RECV_RELEASE**
release esp_mesh_recv_toDS

**MESH_DATA_ENC**
Flags bitmap for esp_mesh_send() and esp_mesh_recv()
data encrypted (Unimplemented)

**MESH_DATA_P2P**
point-to-point delivery over the mesh network

**MESH_DATA_FROMDS**
receive from external IP network

**MESH_DATA_TODS**
identify this packet is target to external IP network

**MESH_DATA_NONBLOCK**
esp_mesh_send() non-block

**MESH_DATA_DROP**
in the situation of the root having been changed, identify this packet can be dropped by new root

**MESH_DATA_GROUP**
identify this packet is target to a group address

**MESH_OPT_SEND_GROUP**
Option definitions for esp_mesh_send() and esp_mesh_recv()
data transmission by group; used with esp_mesh_send() and shall have payload

**MESH_OPT_RECV_DS_ADDR**
return a remote IP address; used with esp_mesh_send() and esp_mesh_recv()

**MESH_ASSOC_FLAG_VOTE_IN_PROGRESS**
Flag of mesh networking IE.
vote in progress

**MESH_ASSOC_FLAG_NETWORK_FREE**
no root in current network

**MESH_ASSOC_FLAG_ROOTS_FOUND**
root conflict is found
**MESH_ASSOC_FLAG_ROOT_FIXED**
fixed root

**MESH_PS_DEVICE_DUTY_REQUEST**
Mesh PS (Power Save) duty cycle type.
requests to join a network PS without specifying a device duty cycle. After the device joins the network, a network duty cycle will be provided by the network

**MESH_PS_DEVICE_DUTY_DEMAND**
requests to join a network PS and specifies a demanded device duty cycle

**MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_MASTER**
indicates the device is the NWK-DUTY-MASTER (network duty cycle master)

**MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_ENTIRE**
Mesh PS (Power Save) duty cycle applied rule.

**MESH_PS_NETWORK_DUTY_APPLIED_UPLINK**

**MESH_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT**

---

**Type Definitions**

typedef mesh_addr_t mesh_event_root_address_t
    Root address.

typedef wifi_event_sta_disconnected_t mesh_event_disconnected_t
    Parent disconnected information.

typedef wifi_event_ap_staconnected_t mesh_event_child_connected_t
    Child connected information.

typedef wifi_event_ap_stadisconnected_t mesh_event_child_disconnected_t
    Child disconnected information.

typedef wifi_event_sta_connected_t mesh_event_router_switch_t
    New router information.

**Enumerations**

enum mesh_event_id_t
    Enumerated list of mesh event id.
    Values:

    enumerator MESH_EVENT_STARTED
        mesh is started

    enumerator MESH_EVENT_STOPPED
        mesh is stopped

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_CHANNEL_SWITCH`
channel switch

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_CHILD_CONNECTED`
a child is connected on softAP interface

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_CHILD_DISCONNECTED`
a child is disconnected on softAP interface

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_ROUTING_TABLE_ADD`
routing table is changed by adding newly joined children

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_ROUTING_TABLE_REMOVE`
routing table is changed by removing leave children

enumerator `MESH EVENT_PARENT_CONNECTED`
parent is connected on station interface

enumerator `MESH EVENT_PARENT_DISCONNECTED`
parent is disconnected on station interface

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_NO_PARENT_FOUND`
no parent found

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_LAYER_CHANGE`
layer changes over the mesh network

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_TODS_STATE`
state represents whether the root is able to access external IP network

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_VOTE_STARTED`
the process of voting a new root is started either by children or by the root

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_VOTE_STOPPED`
the process of voting a new root is stopped

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_ROOT_ADDRESS`
the root address is obtained. It is posted by mesh stack automatically.

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_ROOT_SWITCH_REQ`
root switch request sent from a new voted root candidate

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_ROOT_SWITCH_ACK`
root switch acknowledgment responds the above request sent from current root

enumerator `MESH_EVENT_ROOT_ASKED_YIELD`
the root is asked yield by a more powerful existing root. If self organized is disabled and this device is specified to be a root by users, users should set a new parent for this device. If self organized is enabled, this device will find a new parent by itself, users could ignore this event.
enumerator **MESH_EVENT_ROOT_FIXED**

   when devices join a network, if the setting of Fixed Root for one device is different from that of its parent, the device will update the setting the same as its parent’s. Fixed Root Setting of each device is variable as that setting changes of the root.

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_SCAN_DONE**

   if self-organized networking is disabled, user can call esp_wifi_scan_start() to trigger this event, and add the corresponding scan done handler in this event.

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_NETWORK_STATE**

   network state, such as whether current mesh network has a root.

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_STOP_RECONNECTION**

   the root stops reconnecting to the router and non-root devices stop reconnecting to their parents.

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_FIND_NETWORK**

   when the channel field in mesh configuration is set to zero, mesh stack will perform a full channel scan to find a mesh network that can join, and return the channel value after finding it.

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_ROUTER_SWITCH**

   if users specify BSSID of the router in mesh configuration, when the root connects to another router with the same SSID, this event will be posted and the new router information is attached.

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_PS_PARENT_DUTY**

   parent duty

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_PS_CHILD_DUTY**

   child duty

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_PS_DEVICE_DUTY**

   device duty

enumerator **MESH_EVENT_MAX**

enum **mesh_type_t**

   Device type.

   *Values:*

enumerator **MESH_IDLE**

   hasn’t joined the mesh network yet

enumerator **MESH_ROOT**

   the only sink of the mesh network. Has the ability to access external IP network

enumerator **MESH_NODE**

   intermediate device. Has the ability to forward packets over the mesh network

enumerator **MESH_LEAF**

   has no forwarding ability
enumerator **MESH_STA**
   connect to router with a standalone Wi-Fi station mode, no network expansion capability

enum **mesh_proto_t**
   Protocol of transmitted application data.
   
   *Values:*
   
   enumerator **MESH_PROTO_BIN**
      binary
   
   enumerator **MESH_PROTO_HTTP**
      HTTP protocol
   
   enumerator **MESH_PROTO_JSON**
      JSON format
   
   enumerator **MESH_PROTO_MQTT**
      MQTT protocol
   
   enumerator **MESH_PROTO_AP**
      IP network mesh communication of node’s AP interface
   
   enumerator **MESH_PROTO_STA**
      IP network mesh communication of node’s STA interface

enum **mesh_tos_t**
   For reliable transmission, mesh stack provides three type of services.
   
   *Values:*
   
   enumerator **MESH_TOS_P2P**
      provide P2P (point-to-point) retransmission on mesh stack by default
   
   enumerator **MESH_TOS_E2E**
      provide E2E (end-to-end) retransmission on mesh stack (Unimplemented)
   
   enumerator **MESH_TOS_DEF**
      no retransmission on mesh stack

enum **mesh_vote_reason_t**
   Vote reason.
   
   *Values:*
   
   enumerator **MESH VOTE_REASON_ROOT_INITIATED**
      vote is initiated by the root
   
   enumerator **MESH VOTE_REASON_CHILD_INITIATED**
      vote is initiated by children
enum mesh_disconnect_reason_t
Mesh disconnect reason code.

Values:

enumerator MESH_REASON_CYCLIC
cyclic is detected

enumerator MESH_REASON_PARENT_IDLE
parent is idle

enumerator MESH_REASON_LEAF
the connected device is changed to a leaf

enumerator MESH_REASON_DIFF_ID
in different mesh ID

enumerator MESH_REASON_ROOTS
root conflict is detected

enumerator MESH_REASON_PARENT_STOPPED
parent has stopped the mesh

enumerator MESH_REASON_SCAN_FAIL
scan fail

enumerator MESH_REASON_IE_UNKNOWN
unknown IE

enumerator MESH_REASON_WAIVE_ROOT
waive root

enumerator MESH_REASON_PARENT_WORSE
parent with very poor RSSI

enumerator MESH_REASON_EMPTY_PASSWORD
use an empty password to connect to an encrypted parent

enumerator MESH_REASON_PARENT_UNENCRYPTED
connect to an unencrypted parent/router

enum esp_mesh_topology_t
Mesh topology.

Values:

enumerator MESH_TOPO_TREE
tree topology
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **MESH_TOPO_CHAIN**

    chain topology

enum **mesh_event_toDS_state_t**

    The reachability of the root to a DS (distribute system)

    **Values:**

    enumerator **MESH_TODS_UNREACHABLE**

        the root isn’t able to access external IP network

    enumerator **MESH_TODS_REACHABLE**

        the root is able to access external IP network

**SmartConfig**

The SmartConfig™ is a provisioning technology developed by TI to connect a new Wi-Fi device to a Wi-Fi network. It uses a mobile app to broadcast the network credentials from a smartphone, or a tablet, to an un-provisioned Wi-Fi device.

The advantage of this technology is that the device does not need to directly know SSID or password of an Access Point (AP). This information is provided using the smartphone. This is particularly important to headless device and systems, due to their lack of a user interface.

If you are looking for other options to provision your ESP32-C3 devices, check *Provisioning API*.

**Application Example**  Connect ESP32-C3 to target AP using SmartConfig: `wifi/smart_config`.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/esp_wifi/include/esp_smartconfig.h

**Functions**

const char * **esp_smartconfig_get_version** (void)

    Get the version of SmartConfig.

    **Returns**

    - SmartConfig version const char.

**esp_err_t** **esp_smartconfig_start** (const **smartconfig_start_config_t** *config)

    Start SmartConfig, config ESP device to connect AP. You need to broadcast information by phone APP. Device sniffer special packets from the air that containing SSID and password of target AP.

    **Attention** 1. This API can be called in station or softAP-station mode.

    **Attention** 2. Can not call esp_smartconfig_start twice before it finish, please call esp_smartconfig_stop first.

    **Parameters**

    - **config** – pointer to smartconfig start configure structure

    **Returns**

    - ESP_OK: succeed
    - others: fail
**esp_err_t esp_smartconfig_stop** (void)

Stop SmartConfig, free the buffer taken by esp_smartconfig_start.

**Attention** Whether connect to AP succeed or not, this API should be called to free memory taken by smartconfig_start.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: fail

**esp_err_t esp_esptouch_set_timeout** (uint8_t time_s)

Set timeout of SmartConfig process.

**Attention** Timing starts from SC_STATUS_FIND_CHANNEL status. SmartConfig will restart if timeout.

**Parameters**
- time_s – range 15s~255s, offset: 45s.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: fail

**esp_err_t esp_smartconfig_set_type** (smartconfig_type_t type)

Set protocol type of SmartConfig.

**Attention** If users need to set the SmartConfig type, please set it before calling esp_smartconfig_start.

**Parameters**
- type – Choose from the smartconfig_type_t.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: fail

**esp_err_t esp_smartconfig_fast_mode** (bool enable)

Set mode of SmartConfig. default normal mode.

**Attention** 1. Please call it before API esp_smartconfig_start.
**Attention** 2. Fast mode have corresponding APP(phone).
**Attention** 3. Two mode is compatible.

**Parameters**
- enable – false-disable(default); true-enable;

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: fail

**esp_err_t esp_smartconfig_get_rvd_data** (uint8_t *rvd_data, uint8_t len)

Get reserved data of ESPTouch v2.

**Parameters**
- rvd_data – reserved data
- len – length of reserved data

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: fail
**Structures**

```c
struct smartconfig_event_got_ssid_pswd_t
    Argument structure for SC_EVENT_GOT_SSID_PSWD event
```

**Public Members**

- `uint8_t ssid[32]`
  SSID of the AP. Null terminated string.

- `uint8_t password[64]`
  Password of the AP. Null terminated string.

- `bool bssid_set`
  whether set MAC address of target AP or not.

- `uint8_t bssid[6]`
  MAC address of target AP.

```c
smartconfig_type_t type
    Type of smartconfig(ESPTouch or AirKiss).
```

- `uint8_t token`
  Token from cellphone which is used to send ACK to cellphone.

- `uint8_t cellphone_ip[4]`
  IP address of cellphone.

```c
struct smartconfig_start_config_t
    Configure structure for esp_smartconfig_start
```

**Public Members**

- `bool enable_log`
  Enable smartconfig logs.

- `bool esp_touch_v2_enable_crypt`
  Enable ESPTouch v2 crypt.

- `char *esp_touch_v2_key`
  ESPTouch v2 crypt key, len should be 16.

**Macros**

```c
SMARTCONFIG_START_CONFIG_DEFAULT()
```
Enumerations

enum smartconfig_type_t

Values:

enumerator SC_TYPE_ESPTOUCH
    protocol: ESPTouch

counterenum SC_TYPE_AIRKISS
    protocol: AirKiss

counterenum SC_TYPE_ESPTOUCH_AIRKISS
    protocol: ESPTouch and AirKiss

counterenum SC_TYPE_ESPTOUCH_V2
    protocol: ESPTouch v2

enum smartconfig_event_t

Smartconfig event declarations

Values:

enumerator SC_EVENT_SCAN_DONE
    ESP32 station smartconfig has finished to scan for APs

counterenumerator SC_EVENT_FOUND_CHANNEL
    ESP32 station smartconfig has found the channel of the target AP

counterenumerator SC_EVENT_GOT_SSID_PSWD
    ESP32 station smartconfig got the SSID and password

counterenumerator SC_EVENT_SEND_ACK_DONE
    ESP32 station smartconfig has sent ACK to cellphone

Wi-Fi

Introduction The Wi-Fi libraries provide support for configuring and monitoring the ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi networking functionality. This includes configuration for:

- Station mode (aka STA mode or Wi-Fi client mode). ESP32-C3 connects to an access point.
- AP mode (aka Soft-AP mode or Access Point mode). Stations connect to the ESP32-C3.
- Station/AP-coexistence mode (ESP32-C3 is concurrently an access point and a station connected to another access point).
- Various security modes for the above (WPA, WPA2, WEP, etc.)
- Scanning for access points (active & passive scanning).
- Promiscuous mode for monitoring of IEEE802.11 Wi-Fi packets.

Application Examples Several application examples demonstrating the functionality of Wi-Fi library are provided in wifi directory of ESP-IDF repository. Please check the README for more details.
API Reference

Header File

• components/esp_wifi/include/esp_wifi.h

Functions

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_init(const wifi_init_config_t *config)`

Initialize WiFi Allocate resource for WiFi driver, such as WiFi control structure, RX/TX buffer, WiFi NVS structure etc. This WiFi also starts WiFi task.

**Attention** 1. This API must be called before all other WiFi API can be called
**Attention** 2. Always use WIFI_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT macro to initialize the configuration to default values, this can guarantee all the fields get correct value when more fields are added into wifi_init_config_t in future release. If you want to set your own initial values, overwrite the default values which are set by WIFI_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT. Please be notified that the field ‘magic’ of wifi_init_config_t should always be WIFI_INIT_CONFIG_MAGIC!

**Parameters** config – pointer to WiFi initialized configuration structure; can point to a temporary variable.

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: out of memory
• others: refer to error code esp_err.h

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_deinit(void)`

Deinit WiFi Free all resource allocated in esp_wifi_init and stop WiFi task.

**Attention** 1. This API should be called if you want to remove WiFi driver from the system

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_mode(wifi_mode_t mode)`

Set the WiFi operating mode.

```
Set the WiFi operating mode as station, soft-AP or station+soft-AP, The default mode is station mode.
```

**Parameters** mode – WiFi operating mode

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
• others: refer to error code in esp_err.h

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_mode(wifi_mode_t *mode)`

Get current operating mode of WiFi.

**Parameters** mode – [out] store current WiFi mode

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_start (void)
```
Start WiFi according to current configuration If mode is WIFI_MODE_STA, it create station control block and start station If mode is WIFI_MODE_AP, it create soft-AP control block and start soft-AP If mode is WIFI_MODE_APSTA, it creates soft-AP and station control block and start soft-AP and station.

Returns
• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: out of memory
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_CONN: WiFi internal error, station or soft-AP control block wrong
• ESP_FAIL: other WiFi internal errors

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_stop (void)
```
Stop WiFi If mode is WIFI_MODE_STA, it stop station and free station control block If mode is WIFI_MODE_AP, it stop soft-AP and free soft-AP control block If mode is WIFI_MODE_APSTA, it stop station/soft-AP and free station/soft-AP control block.

Returns
• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_restore (void)
```
Restore WiFi stack persistent settings to default values.
This function will reset settings made using the following APIs:
• esp_wifi_set_bandwidth,
• esp_wifi_set_protocol,
• esp_wifi_set_config related
• esp_wifi_set_mode

Returns
• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_connect (void)
```
Connect the ESP32 WiFi station to the AP.

Attention 1. This API only impact WIFI_MODE_STA or WIFI_MODE_APSTA mode
Attention 2. If the ESP32 is connected to an AP, call esp_wifi_disconnect to disconnect.
Attention 3. The scanning triggered by esp_wifi_scan_start() will not be effective until connection between ESP32 and the AP is established. If ESP32 is scanning and connecting at the same time, ESP32 will abort scanning and return a warning message and error number ESP_ERR_WIFI_STATE. If you want to do reconnection after ESP32 received disconnect event, remember to add the maximum retry time, otherwise the called scan will not work. This is especially true when the AP doesn’t exist, and you still try reconnection after ESP32 received disconnect event with the reason code WIFI_REASON_NO_AP_FOUND.

Returns
• ESP_OK: succeed
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by esp_wifi_start
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_CONN: WiFi internal error, station or soft-AP control block wrong
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_SSID: SSID of AP which station connects is invalid

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_disconnect (void)
```
Disconnect the ESP32 WiFi station from the AP.
Returns

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi was not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi was not started by esp_wifi_start
- ESP_FAIL: other WiFi internal errors

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_clear_fast_connect (void)`
Currently this API is just a stub API.

Returns

- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: fail

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_deauth_sta (uint16_t aid)`
deauthenticate all stations or associated id equals to aid

Parameters

- `aid` – when `aid` is 0, deauthenticate all stations, otherwise deauthenticate station whose associated id is `aid`

Returns

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi was not started by esp_wifi_start
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE: WiFi mode is wrong

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_scan_start (const wifi_scan_config_t *config, bool block)`
Scan all available APs.

Attention If this API is called, the found APs are stored in WiFi driver dynamic allocated memory and the will be freed in esp_wifi_scan_get_ap_records, so generally, call esp_wifi_scan_get_ap_records to cause the memory to be freed once the scan is done.

Attention The values of maximum active scan time and passive scan time per channel are limited to 1500 milliseconds. Values above 1500ms may cause station to disconnect from AP and are not recommended.

Parameters

- `config` – configuration of scanning
- `block` – if block is true, this API will block the caller until the scan is done, otherwise it will return immediately

Returns

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi was not started by esp_wifi_start
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_TIMEOUT: blocking scan is timeout
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_STATE: wifi still connecting when invoke esp_wifi_scan_start
- others: refer to error code in esp_err.h

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_scan_stop (void)`
Stop the scan in process.

Returns

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by esp_wifi_start

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_scan_get_ap_num (uint16_t *number)`
Get number of APs found in last scan.

Attention This API can only be called when the scan is completed, otherwise it may get wrong value.
Parameters **number** -[out] store number of APIs found in last scan

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by esp_wifi_start
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_scan_get_ap_records (uint16_t *number, wifi_ap_record_t *ap_records)
```

Get AP list found in last scan.

Parameters
- **number** - [inout] As input param, it stores max AP number ap_records can hold. As output param, it receives the actual AP number this API returns.
- **ap_records** - wifi_ap_record_t array to hold the found APs

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by esp_wifi_start
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: out of memory

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_clear_ap_list (void)
```

Clear AP list found in last scan.

**Attention** When the obtained ap list fails, bss info must be cleared, otherwise it may cause memory leakage.

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by esp_wifi_start
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE: WiFi mode is wrong
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_sta_get_ap_info (wifi_ap_record_t *ap_info)
```

Get information of AP which the ESP32 station is associated with.

**Attention** When the obtained country information is empty, it means that the AP does not carry country information

Parameters **ap_info** -the wifi_ap_record_t to hold AP information sta can get the connected ap’ s phy mode info through the struct member phy_11b, phy_11g, phy_11n, phy_lir in the wifi_ap_record_t struct. For example, phy_11b = 1 imply that ap support 802.11b mode

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_CONN: The station interface don’ t initialized
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_CONNECT: The station is in disconnect status

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_ps (wifi_ps_type_t type)
```

Set current WiFi power save type.

**Attention** Default power save type is WIFI_PS_MIN_MODEM.

Parameters **type** -power save type

Returns ESP_OK: succeed
**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_ps (wifi_ps_type_t *type)**

Get current WiFi power save type.

**Attention** Default power save type is WIFI_PS_MIN_MODEM.

**Parameters**
- `type` - [out] store current power save type

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_protocol (wifi_interface_t ifx, uint8_t protocol_bitmap)**

Set protocol type of specified interface. The default protocol is (WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B|WIFI_PROTOCOL_11G|WIFI_PROTOCOL_11N).

**Attention** Support 802.11b or 802.11bg or 802.11bgn or LR mode

**Parameters**
- `ifx` - interfaces
- `protocol_bitmap` - WiFi protocol bitmap

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface
- others: refer to error codes in esp_err.h

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_protocol (wifi_interface_t ifx, uint8_t *protocol_bitmap)**

Get the current protocol bitmap of the specified interface.

**Parameters**
- `ifx` - interface
- `protocol_bitmap` - [out] store current WiFi protocol bitmap of interface ifx

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- others: refer to error codes in esp_err.h

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_bandwidth (wifi_interface_t ifx, wifi_bandwidth_t bw)**

Set the bandwidth of ESP32 specified interface.

**Attention** 1. API return false if try to configure an interface that is not enabled
2. WIFI_BW_HT40 is supported only when the interface support 11N

**Parameters**
- `ifx` - interface to be configured
- `bw` - bandwidth

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- others: refer to error codes in esp_err.h

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_bandwidth (wifi_interface_t ifx, wifi_bandwidth_t *bw)**

Get the bandwidth of ESP32 specified interface.
## Chapter 2. API Reference

**Attention** 1. API return false if try to get a interface that is not enable

### Parameters
- `ifx` - interface to be configured
- `bw` - [out] store bandwidth of interface ifx

### Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_channel (uint8_t primary, wifi_second_chan_t second)
```

Set primary/secondary channel of ESP32.

**Attention** 1. This API should be called after esp_wifi_start()

**Attention** 2. When ESP32 is in STA mode, this API should not be called when STA is scanning or connecting to an external AP

**Attention** 3. When ESP32 is in softAP mode, this API should not be called when softAP has connected to external STAs

**Attention** 4. When ESP32 is in STA+softAP mode, this API should not be called when in the scenarios described above

### Parameters
- `primary` - for HT20, primary is the channel number, for HT40, primary is the primary channel
- `second` - for HT20, second is ignored, for HT40, second is the second channel

### Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_channel (uint8_t* primary, wifi_second_chan_t* second)
```

Get the primary/secondary channel of ESP32.

**Attention** 1. API return false if try to get a interface that is not enable

### Parameters
- `primary` - store current primary channel
- `second` - [out] store current second channel

### Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_country (const wifi_country_t* country)
```

Configure country info

**Attention** 1. It is discouraged to call this API since this doesn’t validate the per-country rules, it’s up to the user to fill in all fields according to local regulations. Please use esp_wifi_set_country_code instead.

**Attention** 2. The default country is “01” (world safe mode) `{ .cc=”01”, .schan=1, .nchan=11, .policy=WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO }`.

**Attention** 3. The third octect of country code string is one of the following: ‘ ‘, ‘O’, ‘I’, ‘X’, otherwise it is considered as ‘ ‘.
### Attention 4.
When the country policy is WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO, the country info of the AP to which the station is connected is used. E.g. if the configured country info is \{.cc="US", .schan=1, .nchan=11\} and the country info of the AP to which the station is connected is \{.cc="JP", .schan=1, .nchan=14\} then the country info that will be used is \{.cc="JP", .schan=1, .nchan=14\}. If the station disconnected from the AP the country info is set back to the country info of the station automatically, \{.cc="US", .schan=1, .nchan=11\} in the example.

### Attention 5.
When the country policy is WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL, then the configured country info is used always.

### Attention 6.
When the country info is changed because of configuration or because the station connects to a different external AP, the country IE in probe response/beacon of the soft-AP is also changed.

### Attention 7.
The country configuration is stored into flash.

### Attention 8.
When this API is called, the PHY init data will switch to the PHY init data type corresponding to the country info.

#### Parameters
- **country** - the configured country info

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_country(wifi_country_t *country)
```
Get the current country info

#### Parameters
- **country** - country info

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_mac(wifi_interface_t ifx, const uint8_t mac[6])
```
Set MAC address of the ESP32 WiFi station or the soft-AP interface.

#### Attention 1.
This API can only be called when the interface is disabled

#### Attention 2.
ESP32 soft-AP and station have different MAC addresses, do not set them to be the same.

#### Attention 3.
The bit 0 of the first byte of ESP32 MAC address can not be 1. For example, the MAC address can set to be “1a:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX”, but can not be “15:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX”.

#### Parameters
- **ifx** - interface
- **mac** - the MAC address

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_MAC: invalid mac address
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE: WiFi mode is wrong
- others: refer to error codes in esp_err.h

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_mac(wifi_interface_t ifx, uint8_t mac[6])
```
Get mac of specified interface.

#### Parameters
- **ifx** - interface
- **mac** - [out] store mac of the interface ifx

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
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- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_promiscuous_rx_cb (wifi_promiscuous_cb_t cb)**

Register the RX callback function in the promiscuous mode.

Each time a packet is received, the registered callback function will be called.

**Parameters**
- cb – callback

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_promiscuous (bool en)**

Enable the promiscuous mode.

**Parameters**
- en – false - disable, true - enable

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_promiscuous (bool *en)**

Get the promiscuous mode.

**Parameters**
- en – [out] store the current status of promiscuous mode

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_promiscuous_filter (const wifi_promiscuous_filter_t *filter)**

Enable the promiscuous mode packet type filter.

**Note:** The default filter is to filter all packets except WIFI_PKT_MISC

**Parameters**
- filter – the packet type filtered in promiscuous mode.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_promiscuous_filter (wifi_promiscuous_filter_t *filter)**

Get the promiscuous filter.

**Parameters**
- filter – [out] store the current status of promiscuous filter

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_promiscuous_ctrl_filter (const wifi_promiscuous_filter_t *filter)**

Enable subtype filter of the control packet in promiscuous mode.

**Note:** The default filter is to filter none control packet.

**Parameters**
- filter – the subtype of the control packet filtered in promiscuous mode.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_promiscuous_ctrl_filter (wifi_promiscuous_filter_t *filter)**

Get the subtype filter of the control packet in promiscuous mode.

**Parameters**

- `filter` - [out] store the current status of subtype filter of the control packet in promiscuous mode

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_config (wifi_interface_t interface, wifi_config_t *conf)**

Set the configuration of the ESP32 STA or AP.

**Attention**

1. This API can be called only when specified interface is enabled, otherwise, API fail
2. For station configuration, bssid_set needs to be 0; and it needs to be 1 only when users need to check the MAC address of the AP.
3. ESP32 is limited to only one channel, so when in the soft-AP+station mode, the soft-AP will adjust its channel automatically to be the same as the channel of the ESP32 station.

**Parameters**

- `interface` - interface
- `conf` - station or soft-AP configuration

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE: invalid mode
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_PASSWORD: invalid password
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NVS: WiFi internal NVS error
- others: refer to the erro code in esp_err.h

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_config (wifi_interface_t interface, wifi_config_t *conf)**

Get configuration of specified interface.

**Parameters**

- `interface` - interface
- `conf` - [out] station or soft-AP configuration

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: invalid interface

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_ap_get_sta_list (wifi_sta_list_t *sta)**

Get STAs associated with soft-AP.

**Attention**

SSC only API

**Parameters**

- `sta` - [out] station list ap can get the connected sta’s phy mode info through the struct member phy_11b, phy_11g, phy_11n, phy_lr in the wifi_sta_info_t struct. For example, phy_11b = 1 imply that sta support 802.11b mode

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE: WiFi mode is wrong
• ESP_ERR_WIFI_CONN: WiFi internal error, the station/soft-AP control block is invalid

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_ap_get_sta_aid(const uint8_t mac[6], uint16_t *aid)
```
Get AID of STA connected with soft-AP.

**Parameters**
- `mac` - STA's mac address
- `aid` - [out] Store the AID corresponding to STA mac

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Requested resource not found
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE: WiFi mode is wrong
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_CONN: WiFi internal error, the station/soft-AP control block is invalid

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_storage(wifi_storage_t storage)
```
Set the WiFi API configuration storage type.

**Attention** 1. The default value is WIFI_STORAGE_FLASH

**Parameters**
- `storage` - Storage type

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_vendor_ie(bool enable, wifi_vendor_ie_type_t type, wifi_vendor_ie_id_t idx, const void *vnd_ie)
```
Set 802.11 Vendor-Specific Information Element.

**Parameters**
- `enable` - If true, specified IE is enabled. If false, specified IE is removed.
- `type` - Information Element type. Determines the frame type to associate with the IE.
- `idx` - Index to set or clear. Each IE type can be associated with up to two elements (indices 0 & 1).
- `vnd_ie` - Pointer to vendor specific element data. First 6 bytes should be a header with fields matching `vendor_ie_data_t`. If enable is false, this argument is ignored and can be NULL. Data does not need to remain valid after the function returns.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init()
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument, including if first byte of vnd_ie is not WIFI_VENDOR_IE_ELEMENT_ID (0xDD) or second byte is an invalid length.
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Out of memory

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_vendor_ie_cb(esp_vendor_ie_cb_t cb, void *ctx)
```
Register Vendor-Specific Information Element monitoring callback.

**Parameters**
- `cb` - Callback function
- `ctx` - Context argument, passed to callback function.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_max_tx_power(int8_t power)
```
Set maximum transmitting power after WiFi start.
**Attention** 1. Maximum power before wifi startup is limited by PHY init data bin.

**Attention** 2. The value set by this API will be mapped to the max_tx_power of the structure `wifi_country_t` variable.

**Attention** 3. Mapping Table `{Power, max_tx_power} = {{8, 2}, {20, 5}, {28, 7}, {34, 8}, {44, 11}, {52, 13}, {56, 14}, {60, 15}, {66, 16}, {72, 18}, {80, 20}}`.

**Attention** 4. Param power unit is 0.25dBm, range is `[8, 84]` corresponding to 2dBm - 20dBm.

**Attention** 5. Relationship between set value and actual value. As follows: `{set value range, actual value} = {{[8, 19], 8}, {[20, 27], 20}, {[28, 33], 28}, {[34, 43], 34}, {[44, 51], 44}, {[52, 55], 52}, {[56, 59], 56}, {[60, 65], 60}, {[66, 71], 66}, {[72, 79], 72}, {[80, 84], 80}}`.

**Parameters** `power` - Maximum WiFi transmitting power.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by `esp_wifi_init`
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by `esp_wifi_start`
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument, e.g. parameter is out of range

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_max_tx_power (int8_t *power)
```
Get maximum transmitting power after WiFi start.

**Parameters** `power` - Maximum WiFi transmitting power, unit is 0.25dBm.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by `esp_wifi_init`
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by `esp_wifi_start`
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_event_mask (uint32_t mask)
```
Set mask to enable or disable some WiFi events.

**Attention** 1. Mask can be created by logical OR of various `WIFI_EVENT_MASK` constants. Events which have corresponding bit set in the mask will not be delivered to the system event handler.

**Attention** 2. Default WiFi event mask is `WIFI_EVENT_MASK_AP_PROBEREQRECVED`.

**Attention** 3. There may be lots of stations sending probe request data around. Don’t unmask this event unless you need to receive probe request data.

**Parameters** `mask` - WiFi event mask.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by `esp_wifi_init`

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_event_mask (uint32_t *mask)
```
Get mask of WiFi events.

**Parameters** `mask` - WiFi event mask.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by `esp_wifi_init`
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_80211_tx (wifi_interface_t ifx, const void *buffer, int len, bool en_sys_seq)
```
Send raw ieee80211 data.

**Attention** Currently only support for sending beacon/probe request/probe response/action and non-QoS data frame

**Parameters**
The Wi-Fi driver supports the following APIs for CSI data operations:

- **ifx** - Interface if the Wi-Fi mode is Station, the ifx should be WIFI_IF_STA. If the Wi-Fi mode is SoftAP, the ifx should be WIFI_IF_AP. If the Wi-Fi mode is Station+SoftAP, the ifx should be WIFI_IF_STA or WIFI_IF_AP. If the ifx is wrong, the API returns ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF.

- **buffer** - Raw ieee80211 buffer

- **len** - The length of raw buffer, the len must be <= 1500 Bytes and >= 24 Bytes

- **en_sys_seq** - Indicate whether use the internal sequence number. If en_sys_seq is false, the sequence in raw buffer is unchanged, otherwise it will be overwritten by WiFi driver with the system sequence number. Generally, if esp_wifi_80211_tx is called before the Wi-Fi connection has been set up, both en_sys_seq=true and en_sys_seq=false are fine. However, if the API is called after the Wi-Fi connection has been set up, en_sys_seq must be true, otherwise ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG is returned.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: success
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF: Invalid interface
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid parameter
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NO_MEM: out of memory

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_csi_rx_cb (wifi_csi_cb_t cb, void*ctx)
```

Register the RX callback function of CSI data.

Each time a CSI data is received, the callback function will be called.

**Parameters**

- **cb** - Callback
- **ctx** - Context argument, passed to callback function

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_csi_config (const wifi_csi_config_t *config)
```

Set CSI data configuration.

**Parameters**

- **config** - Configuration

**Return**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by esp_wifi_start or promiscuous mode is not enabled
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_csi (bool en)
```

Enable or disable CSI.

**Parameters**

- **en** - true - enable, false - disable
**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_ant_gpio** (const wifi_ant_gpio_config_t *config)

Set antenna GPIO configuration.

**Parameters** config – Antenna GPIO configuration.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: Invalid argument, e.g. parameter is NULL, invalid GPIO number etc

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_ant_gpio** (wifi_ant_gpio_config_t *config)

Get current antenna GPIO configuration.

**Parameters** config – Antenna GPIO configuration.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument, e.g. parameter is NULL

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_ant** (const wifi_ant_config_t *config)

Set antenna configuration.

**Parameters** config – Antenna configuration.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: Invalid argument, e.g. parameter is NULL, invalid antenna mode or invalid GPIO number

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_ant** (wifi_ant_config_t *config)

Get current antenna configuration.

**Parameters** config – Antenna configuration.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument, e.g. parameter is NULL

**int64_t esp_wifi_get_tsf_time** (wifi_interface_t interface)

Get the TSF time In Station mode or SoftAP+Station mode if station is not connected or station doesn’t receive at least one beacon after connected, will return 0.

**Attention** Enabling power save may cause the return value inaccurate, except WiFi modem sleep

**Parameters** interface – The interface whose tsf_time is to be retrieved.

**Returns** 0 or the TSF time

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_inactive_time** (wifi_interface_t ifx, uint16_t sec)

Set the inactive time of the ESP32 STA or AP.

**Attention** 1. For Station, If the station does not receive a beacon frame from the connected SoftAP during the inactive time, disconnect from SoftAP. Default 6s.

**Attention** 2. For SoftAP, If the softAP doesn’t receive any data from the connected STA during inactive time, the softAP will force deauth the STA. Default is 300s.

**Attention** 3. The inactive time configuration is not stored into flash

**Parameters**
- **ifx** – interface to be configured.
- **sec** – Inactive time. Unit seconds.
Returns

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED: WiFi is not started by esp_wifi_start
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument, For Station, if sec is less than 3. For SoftAP, if sec is less than 10.

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_inactive_time(wifi_interface_t ifx, uint16_t* sec)
```
Get inactive time of specified interface.

**Parameters**

- `ifx` – Interface to be configured.
- `sec` – Inactive time. Unit seconds.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_statis_dump(uint32_t modules)
```
Dump WiFi statistics.

**Parameters**

- `modules` – statistic modules to be dumped

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_rssi_threshold(int32_t rssi)
```
Set RSSI threshold below which APP will get an event.

**Attention** This API needs to be called every time after WIFI_EVENT_STA_BSS_RSSI_LOW event is received.

**Parameters**

- `rssi` – threshold value in dbm between -100 to 0

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_ARG: invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_ftm_initiate_session(wifi_ftm_initiator_cfg_t *cfg)
```
Start an FTM Initiator session by sending FTM request If successful, event WIFI_EVENT_FTM_REPORT is generated with the result of the FTM procedure.

**Attention** Use this API only in Station mode

**Parameters**

- `cfg` – FTM Initiator session configuration

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: failed

```c
esp_err_t esp_wifi_ftm_end_session(void)
```
End the ongoing FTM Initiator session.

**Attention** This API works only on FTM Initiator

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: succeed
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- others: failed

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_ftm_resp_set_offset (int16_t offset_cm)**

Set offset in cm for FTM Responder. An equivalent offset is calculated in picoseconds and added in TOD of FTM Measurement frame (T1).

**Attention** Use this API only in AP mode before performing FTM as responder

**Parameters**
- **offset_cm** – T1 Offset to be added in centimeters

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: failed

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_config_11b_rate (wifi_interface_t ifx, bool disable)**

Enable or disable 11b rate of specified interface.

**Attention**
1. This API should be called after esp_wifi_init() and before esp_wifi_start().
2. Only when really need to disable 11b rate call this API otherwise don’t call this.

**Parameters**
- **ifx** – Interface to be configured.
- **disable** – true means disable 11b rate while false means enable 11b rate.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: failed

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_connectionless_module_set_wake_interval (uint16_t wake_interval)**

Set wake interval for connectionless modules to wake up periodically.

**Attention**
1. Only one wake interval for all connectionless modules.
2. This configuration could work at connected status. When ESP_WIFI_STA_DISCONNECTED_PM_ENABLE is enabled, this configuration could work at disconnected status.
3. Event WIFI_EVENT_CONNECTIONLESS_MODULE_WAKE_INTERVAL_START would be posted each time wake interval starts.
4. Recommend to configure interval in multiples of hundred. (e.g. 100ms)

**Parameters**
- **wake_interval** – Milliseconds after would the chip wake up, from 1 to 65535.

**esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_country_code (const char* country, bool ieee80211d_enabled)**

configure country

**Attention**
1. When ieee80211d_enabled, the country info of the AP to which the station is connected is used. E.g. if the configured country is US and the country info of the AP to which the station is connected is JP then the country info that will be used is JP. If the station disconnected from the AP the country info is set back to the country info of the station automatically, US in the example.
2. When ieee80211d_enabled is disabled, then the configured country info is used always.
3. When the country info is changed because of configuration or because the station connects to a different external AP, the country IE in probe response/beacon of the soft-AP is also changed.
4. The country configuration is stored into flash.
5. When this API is called, the PHY init data will switch to the PHY init data type corresponding to the country info.

Attention 7. When country code “01” (world safe mode) is set, SoftAP mode won’t contain country IE.

Attention 8. The default country is “01” (world safe mode) and iee80211d_enabled is TRUE.

Attention 9. The third octect of country code string is one of the following: ‘ ‘, ‘O’, ‘I’, ‘X’, otherwise it is considered as ‘ ‘.

Parameters
- country—the configured country ISO code
- iee80211d_enabled—802.11d is enabled or not

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```
esp_err_t esp_wifi_get_country_code(char *country)
```
get the current country code

Parameters country—country code

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT: WiFi is not initialized by esp_wifi_init
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument

```
esp_err_t esp_wifi_config_80211_tx_rate(wifi_interface_t ifx, wifi_phy_rate_t rate)
```
Config 80211 tx rate of specified interface.

Attention 1. This API should be called after esp_wifi_init() and before esp_wifi_start().

Parameters
- ifx—Interface to be configured.
- rate—Phy rate to be configured.

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: failed

```
esp_err_t esp_wifi_disable_pmf_config(wifi_interface_t ifx)
```
Disable PMF configuration for specified interface.

Attention This API should be called after esp_wifi_set_config() and before esp_wifi_start().

Parameters ifx—Interface to be configured.

Returns
- ESP_OK: succeed
- others: failed

```
Structures

struct wifi_init_config_t

WiFi stack configuration parameters passed to esp_wifi_init call.
Public Members

wifi_osi_funcs_t *osi_funcs
   WiFi OS functions

wpa_crypto_funcs_t wpa_crypto_funcs
   WiFi station crypto functions when connect

int static_rx_buf_num
   WiFi static RX buffer number

int dynamic_rx_buf_num
   WiFi dynamic RX buffer number

int tx_buf_type
   WiFi TX buffer type

int static_tx_buf_num
   WiFi static TX buffer number

int dynamic_tx_buf_num
   WiFi dynamic TX buffer number

int cache_tx_buf_num
   WiFi TX cache buffer number

int csi_enable
   WiFi channel state information enable flag

int ampdu_rx_enable
   WiFi AMPDU RX feature enable flag

int ampdu_tx_enable
   WiFi AMPDU TX feature enable flag

int amsdu_tx_enable
   WiFi AMSDU TX feature enable flag

int nvs_enable
   WiFi NVS flash enable flag

int nano_enable
   Nano option for printf/scan family enable flag

int rx_ba_win
   WiFi Block Ack RX window size

int wifi_task_core_id
   WiFi Task Core ID
### Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
int beacon_max_len
    WiFi softAP maximum length of the beacon

int mgmt_sbuf_num
    WiFi management short buffer number, the minimum value is 6, the maximum value is 32

uint64_t feature_caps
    Enables additional WiFi features and capabilities

bool sta_disconnected_pm
    WiFi Power Management for station at disconnected status

int magic
    WiFi init magic number, it should be the last field
```

**Macros**

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT**
  WiFi driver was not installed by esp_wifi_init

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STARTED**
  WiFi driver was not started by esp_wifi_start

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_STOPPED**
  WiFi driver was not stopped by esp_wifi_stop

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_IF**
  WiFi interface error

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_MODE**
  WiFi mode error

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_STATE**
  WiFi internal state error

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_CONN**
  WiFi internal control block of station or soft-AP error

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_NVS**
  WiFi internal NVS module error

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_MAC**
  MAC address is invalid

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_SSID**
  SSID is invalid

- **ESP_ERR_WIFI_PASSWORD**
  Password is invalid
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_ERR_WIFI_TIMEOUT
Timeout error

ESP_ERR_WIFI_WAKE_FAIL
WiFi is in sleep state (RF closed) and wakeup fail

ESP_ERR_WIFI_WOULD_BLOCK
The caller would block

ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_CONNECT
Station still in disconnect status

ESP_ERR_WIFI_POST
Failed to post the event to WiFi task

ESP_ERR_WIFI_INIT_STATE
Invalid WiFi state when init/deinit is called

ESP_ERR_WIFI_STOP_STATE
Returned when WiFi is stopping

ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_ASSOC
The WiFi connection is not associated

ESP_ERR_WIFI_TX_DISALLOW
The WiFi TX is disallowed

WIFI_STATIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM

WIFI_CACHE_TX_BUFFER_NUM

WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM

WIFI_CSI_ENABLED

WIFI_AMPDU_RX_ENABLED

WIFI_AMPDU_TX_ENABLED

WIFI_AMSDU_TX_ENABLED

WIFI_NVS_ENABLED

WIFI_NANO_FORMAT_ENABLED

WIFI_INIT_CONFIG_MAGIC
WIFI_DEFAULT_RX_BA_WIN
WIFI_TASK_CORE_ID
WIFI_SOFTAP_Beacon_MAX_LEN
WIFI_MGMT_SBUF_NUM
WIFI_STA_DISCONNECTED_PM_ENABLED
CONFIG_FEATURE_WPA3_SAE_BIT
CONFIG_FEATURE_CACHE_TX_BUF_BIT
CONFIG_FEATURE_FTM_INITIATOR_BIT
CONFIG_FEATURE_FTM_RESPONDER_BIT
WIFI_INIT_CONFIG_DEFAULT()

**Type Definitions**

typedef void (*wifi_promiscuous_cb_t)(void *buf, wifi_promiscuous_pkt_type_t type)

The RX callback function in the promiscuous mode. Each time a packet is received, the callback function will be called.

- **Param buf** Data received. Type of data in buffer (wifi_promiscuous_pkt_t or wifi_pkt_rx_ctrl_t) indicated by ‘type’ parameter.
- **Param type** promiscuous packet type.

typedef void (*esp_vendor_ie_cb_t)(void *ctx, wifi_vendor_ie_type_t type, const uint8_t sa[6], const vendor_ie_data_t *vnd_ie, int rssi)

Function signature for received Vendor-Specific Information Element callback.

- **Param ctx** Context argument, as passed to esp_wifi_set_vendor_ie_cb() when registering callback function.
- **Param type** Information element type, based on frame type received.
- **Param sa** Source 802.11 address.
- **Param vnd_ie** Pointer to the vendor specific element data received.
- **Param rssi** Received signal strength indication.

typedef void (*wifi_csi_cb_t)(void *ctx, wifi_csi_info_t *data)

The RX callback function of Channel State Information(CSI) data.

```
Each time a CSI data is received, the callback function will be called.
```

- **Param ctx** context argument, passed to esp_wifi_set_csi_rx_cb() when registering callback function.
- **Param data** CSI data received. The memory that it points to will be deallocated after callback function returns.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_wifi/include/esp_wifi_types.h

Unions

union wifi_config_t

#include <esp_wifi_types.h> Configuration data for ESP32 AP or STA.

The usage of this union (for ap or sta configuration) is determined by the accompanying interface argument passed to esp_wifi_set_config() or esp_wifi_get_config()

Public Members

wifi_ap_config_t ap
collection of AP

wifi_sta_config_t sta
collection of STA

Structures

struct wifi_country_t

Structure describing WiFi country-based regional restrictions.

Public Members

char cc[3]
country code string

uint8_t schan
start channel

uint8_t nchan
total channel number

int8_t max_tx_power
This field is used for getting WiFi maximum transmitting power, call esp_wifi_set_max_tx_power to set the maximum transmitting power.

wifi_country_policy_t policy
country policy

struct wifi_active_scan_time_t
Range of active scan times per channel.

Public Members
uint32_t min
minimum active scan time per channel, units: millisecond

uint32_t max
maximum active scan time per channel, units: millisecond, values above 1500ms may cause station to disconnect from AP and are not recommended.

struct wifi_scan_time_t
Aggregate of active & passive scan time per channel.

**Public Members**

* wifi_active_scan_time_t active
  active scan time per channel, units: millisecond.

uint32_t passive
passive scan time per channel, units: millisecond, values above 1500ms may cause station to disconnect from AP and are not recommended.

struct wifi_scan_config_t
Parameters for an SSID scan.

**Public Members**

* uint8_t *ssid
  SSID of AP

* uint8_t *bssid
  MAC address of AP

* uint8_t channel
  channel, scan the specific channel

* bool show_hidden
  enable to scan AP whose SSID is hidden

* wifi_scan_type_t scan_type
  scan type, active or passive

* wifi_scan_time_t scan_time
  scan time per channel

struct wifi_ap_record_t
Description of a WiFi AP.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```c
uint8_t bssid[6]
    MAC address of AP

uint8_t ssid[33]
    SSID of AP

uint8_t primary
    channel of AP

wifi_second_chan_t second
    secondary channel of AP

int8_t rssi
    signal strength of AP

wifi_auth_mode_t authmode
    authmode of AP

wifi_cipher_type_t pairwise_cipher
    pairwise cipher of AP

wifi_cipher_type_t group_cipher
    group cipher of AP

wifi_ant_t ant
    antenna used to receive beacon from AP

uint32_t phy_11b
    bit: 0 flag to identify if 11b mode is enabled or not

uint32_t phy_11g
    bit: 1 flag to identify if 11g mode is enabled or not

uint32_t phy_11n
    bit: 2 flag to identify if 11n mode is enabled or not

uint32_t phy_lr
    bit: 3 flag to identify if low rate is enabled or not

uint32_t wps
    bit: 4 flag to identify if WPS is supported or not

uint32_t ftm_responder
    bit: 5 flag to identify if FTM is supported in responder mode

uint32_t ftm_initiator
    bit: 6 flag to identify if FTM is supported in initiator mode
```
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

```c
uint32_t reserved
    bit: 7..31 reserved

wifi_country_t country
    country information of AP
```

```c
struct wifi_scan_threshold_t
    Structure describing parameters for a WiFi fast scan.
```

**Public Members**

```c
int8_t rssi
    The minimum rssi to accept in the fast scan mode
```

```c
wifi_auth_mode_t authmode
    The weakest authmode to accept in the fast scan mode. Note: Incase this value is not set and password is set as per WPA2 standards (password len >= 8), it will be defaulted to WPA2 and device won’t connect to deprecated WEP/WPA networks. Please set authmode threshold as WIFI_AUTH_WEP/WIFI_AUTH_WPA_PSK to connect to WEP/WPA networks
```

```c
struct wifi_pmf_config_t
    Configuration structure for Protected Management Frame
```

**Public Members**

```c
bool capable
    Deprecated variable. Device will always connect in PMF mode if other device also advertizes PMF capability.
```

```c
bool required
    Advertizes that Protected Management Frame is required. Device will not associate to non-PMF capable devices.
```

```c
struct wifi_ap_config_t
    Soft-AP configuration settings for the ESP32.
```

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t ssid[32]
    SSID of ESP32 soft-AP. If ssid_len field is 0, this must be a Null terminated string. Otherwise, length is set according to ssid_len.
```

```c
uint8_t password[64]
    Password of ESP32 soft-AP.
```

```c
uint8_t ssid_len
    Optional length of SSID field.
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint8_t channel
    Channel of ESP32 soft-AP

wifi_auth_mode_t authmode
    Auth mode of ESP32 soft-AP. Do not support AUTH_WEP in soft-AP mode

uint8_t ssid_hidden
    Broadcast SSID or not, default 0, broadcast the SSID

uint8_t max_connection
    Max number of stations allowed to connect in, default 4, max 10

uint16_t beacon_interval
    Beacon interval which should be multiples of 100. Unit: TU(time unit, 1 TU = 1024 us). Range: 100 ~ 60000. Default value: 100

wifi_cipher_type_t pairwise_cipher
    Pairwise cipher of SoftAP, group cipher will be derived using this. cipher values are valid starting from WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_TKIP, enum values before that will be considered as invalid and default cipher suites(TKIP+CCMP) will be used. Valid cipher suites in SoftAP mode are WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_TKIP, WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_CCMP and WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_TKIP_CCMP.

bool ftm_responder
    Enable FTM Responder mode

wifi_pmf_config_t pmf_cfg
    Configuration for Protected Management Frame
```

```c
struct wifi_sta_config_t
    STA configuration settings for the ESP32.

Public Members
```

```c
uint8_t ssid[32]
    SSID of target AP.

uint8_t password[64]
    Password of target AP.

wifi_scan_method_t scan_method
    do all channel scan or fast scan

bool bssid_set
    whether set MAC address of target AP or not. Generally, station_config.bssid_set needs to be 0; and it needs to be 1 only when users need to check the MAC address of the AP.

uint8_t bssid[6]
    MAC address of target AP
```
uint8_t channel
channel of target AP. Set to 1~13 to scan starting from the specified channel before connecting to AP. If the channel of AP is unknown, set it to 0.

uint16_t listen_interval
Listen interval for ESP32 station to receive beacon when WIFI_PS_MAX_MODEM is set. Units: AP beacon intervals. Defaults to 3 if set to 0.

wifi_sort_method_t sort_method
sort the connect AP in the list by rssi or security mode

wifi_scan_threshold_t threshold
When sort_method is set, only APs which have an auth mode that is more secure than the selected auth mode and a signal stronger than the minimum RSSI will be used.

wifi_pmf_config_t pmf_cfg
Configuration for Protected Management Frame. Will be advertised in RSN Capabilities in RSN IE.

uint32_t rm_enabled
Whether Radio Measurements are enabled for the connection

uint32_t btm_enabled
Whether BSS Transition Management is enabled for the connection

uint32_t mbo_enabled
Whether MBO is enabled for the connection

uint32_t ft_enabled
Whether FT is enabled for the connection

uint32_t owe_enabled
Whether OWE is enabled for the connection

uint32_t reserved
Reserved for future feature set

wifi_sae_pwe_method_t sae_pwe_h2e
Whether SAE hash to element is enabled

struct wifi_sta_info_t
Description of STA associated with AP.

Public Members

uint8_t mac[6]
mac address
int8_t rssi
   current average rssi of sta connected

uint32_t phy_11b
   bit: 0 flag to identify if 11b mode is enabled or not

uint32_t phy_11g
   bit: 1 flag to identify if 11g mode is enabled or not

uint32_t phy_11n
   bit: 2 flag to identify if 11n mode is enabled or not

uint32_t phy_lr
   bit: 3 flag to identify if low rate is enabled or not

uint32_t is_mesh_child
   bit: 4 flag to identify mesh child

uint32_t reserved
   bit: 5..31 reserved

struct wifi_sta_list_t
   List of stations associated with the ESP32 Soft-AP.

Public Members

wifi_sta_info_t sta[ESP_WIFI_MAX_CONN_NUM]
   station list

int num
   number of stations in the list (other entries are invalid)

struct vendor_ie_data_t
   Vendor Information Element header.
   The first bytes of the Information Element will match this header. Payload follows.

Public Members

uint8_t element_id
   Should be set to WIFI_VENDOR_IE_ELEMENT_ID (0xDD)

uint8_t length
   Length of all bytes in the element data following this field. Minimum 4.

uint8_t vendor_oui[3]
   Vendor identifier (OUI).
uint8_t vendor_oui_type
    Vendor-specific OUI type.

uint8_t payload[0]
    Payload. Length is equal to value in ‘length’ field, minus 4.

struct wifi_pkt_rx_ctrl_t
    Received packet radio metadata header, this is the common header at the beginning of all promiscuous mode RX callback buffers.

**Public Members**

signed rssi
    Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) of packet. unit: dBm

unsigned rate
    PHY rate encoding of the packet. Only valid for non HT(11bg) packet

unsigned __pad0__
    reserved

unsigned sig_mode
    0: non HT(11bg) packet; 1: HT(11n) packet; 3: VHT(11ac) packet

unsigned __pad1__
    reserved

unsigned mcs
    Modulation Coding Scheme. If is HT(11n) packet, shows the modulation, range from 0 to 76(MSC0 ~ MCS76)

unsigned cwb
    Channel Bandwidth of the packet. 0: 20MHz; 1: 40MHz

unsigned __pad2__
    reserved

unsigned smoothing
    reserved

unsigned not_sounding
    reserved

unsigned __pad3__
    reserved

unsigned aggregation
    Aggregation. 0: MPDU packet; 1: AMPDU packet
unsigned *stbc*
    Space Time Block Code(STBC). 0: non STBC packet; 1: STBC packet

unsigned *fec_coding*
    Flag is set for 11n packets which are LDPC

unsigned *sgi*
    Short Guide Interval(SGI). 0: Long GI; 1: Short GI

unsigned __pad4__
    reserved

unsigned *ampdu_cnt*
    ampdu cnt

unsigned *channel*
    primary channel on which this packet is received

unsigned *secondary_channel*
    secondary channel on which this packet is received. 0: none; 1: above; 2: below

unsigned __pad5__
    reserved

unsigned *timestamp*
    timestamp. The local time when this packet is received. It is precise only if modem sleep or light sleep is not enabled. unit: microsecond

unsigned __pad6__
    reserved

signed *noise_floor*
    noise floor of Radio Frequency Module(RF). unit: dBm

unsigned __pad7__
    reserved

unsigned __pad8__
    reserved

unsigned __pad9__
    reserved

unsigned *ant*
    antenna number from which this packet is received. 0: WiFi antenna 0; 1: WiFi antenna 1

unsigned __pad10__
    reserved
Chapter 2. API Reference

unsigned __pad11__
reserved

unsigned __pad12__
reserved

unsigned sig_len
length of packet including Frame Check Sequence (FCS)

unsigned __pad13__
reserved

unsigned rx_state
state of the packet. 0: no error; others: error numbers which are not public

struct wifi_promiscuous_pkt_t
Payload passed to ‘buf’ parameter of promiscuous mode RX callback.

Public Members

wifi_pkt_rx_ctrl_t rx_ctrl
metadata header

uint8_t payload[0]
Data or management payload. Length of payload is described by rx_ctrl.sig_len. Type of content determined by packet type argument of callback.

struct wifi_promiscuous_filter_t
Mask for filtering different packet types in promiscuous mode.

Public Members

uint32_t filter_mask
OR of one or more filter values WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_*

struct wifi_csi_config_t
Channel state information (CSI) configuration type.

Public Members

bool lltf_en
enable to receive legacy long training field (lltf) data. Default enabled

bool httf_en
enable to receive HT long training field (httf) data. Default enabled
bool stbc_htltf2_en
enable to receive space time block code HT long training field (stbc-htltf2) data. Default enabled

bool ltf_merge_en
enable to generate hltf data by averaging lltf and ht_ltf data when receiving HT packet. Otherwise, use ht_ltf data directly. Default enabled

bool channel_filter_en
enable to turn on channel filter to smooth adjacent sub-carrier. Disable it to keep independence of adjacent sub-carrier. Default enabled

bool manu_scale
manually scale the CSI data by left shifting or automatically scale the CSI data. If set true, please set the shift bits. false: automatically. true: manually. Default false

uint8_t shift
manually left shift bits of the scale of the CSI data. The range of the left shift bits is 0~15

struct wifi_csi_info_t
CSI data type.

Public Members

wifi_pkt_rx_ctrl_t rx_ctrl
received packet radio metadata header of the CSI data

uint8_t mac[6]
source MAC address of the CSI data

bool first_word_invalid
first four bytes of the CSI data is invalid or not

int8_t *buf
buffer of CSI data

uint16_t len
length of CSI data

struct wifi_ant_gpio_t
WiFi GPIO configuration for antenna selection.

Public Members

uint8_t gpio_select
Whether this GPIO is connected to external antenna switch

uint8_t gpio_num
The GPIO number that connects to external antenna switch
struct wifi_ant_gpio_config_t
WiFi GPIOs configuration for antenna selection.

Public Members

wifi_ant_gpio_t gpio_cfg[4]
The configurations of GPIOs that connect to external antenna switch

struct wifi_ant_config_t
WiFi antenna configuration.

Public Members

wifi_ant_mode_t rx_ant_mode
WiFi antenna mode for receiving

wifi_ant_t rx_ant_default
Default antenna mode for receiving, it’s ignored if rx_ant_mode is not WIFI_ANT_MODE_AUTO

wifi_ant_mode_t tx_ant_mode
WiFi antenna mode for transmission, it can be set to WIFI_ANT_MODE_AUTO only if rx_ant_mode is set to WIFI_ANT_MODE_AUTO

uint8_t enabled_ant0
Index (in antenna GPIO configuration) of enabled WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT0

uint8_t enabled_ant1
Index (in antenna GPIO configuration) of enabled WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT1

struct wifi_action_tx_req_t
Action Frame Tx Request.

Public Members

wifi_interface_t ifx
WiFi interface to send request to

uint8_t dest_mac[6]
Destination MAC address

bool no_ack
Indicates no ack required

wifi_action_rx_cb_t rx_cb
Rx Callback to receive any response
uint32_t data_len
Length of the appended Data

uint8_t data[0]
Appended Data payload

struct wifi_ftm_initiator_cfg_t
FTM Initiator configuration.

Public Members

uint8_t resp_mac[6]
MAC address of the FTM Responder

uint8_t channel
Primary channel of the FTM Responder

uint8_t frm_count
No. of FTM frames requested in terms of 4 or 8 bursts (allowed values - 0(No pref), 16, 24, 32, 64)

uint16_t burst_period
Requested time period between consecutive FTM bursts in 100’s of milliseconds (0 - No pref)

struct wifi_event_sta_scan_done_t
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_SCAN_DONE event

Public Members

uint32_t status
status of scanning APs: 0 — success, 1 - failure

uint8_t number
number of scan results

uint8_t scan_id
scan sequence number, used for block scan

struct wifi_event_sta_connected_t
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED event

Public Members

uint8_t ssid[32]
SSID of connected AP
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

```c
uint8_t ssid_len
SSID length of connected AP

uint8_t bssid[6]
BSSID of connected AP

uint8_t channel
channel of connected AP

wifi_auth_mode_t authmode
authentication mode used by AP
```

**struct wifi_event_sta_disconnected_t**
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED event

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t ssid[32]
SSID of disconnected AP

uint8_t ssid_len
SSID length of disconnected AP

uint8_t bssid[6]
BSSID of disconnected AP

uint8_t reason
reason of disconnection
```

**struct wifi_event_sta_authmode_change_t**
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_STA_AUTHMODE_CHANGE event

**Public Members**

```c
wifi_auth_mode_t old_mode
the old auth mode of AP

wifi_auth_mode_t new_mode
the new auth mode of AP
```

**struct wifi_event_sta_wps_er_pin_t**
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_PIN event

**Public Members**
uint8_t pin_code[8]
    PIN code of station in enrollee mode

struct wifi_event_sta_wps_er_success_t
    Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_SUCCESS event

    **Public Members**

    uint8_t ap_cred_cnt
        Number of AP credentials received

    uint8_t ssid[MAX_SSID_LEN]
        SSID of AP

    uint8_t passphrase[MAX_PASSPHRASE_LEN]
        Passphrase for the AP

    struct wifi_event_sta_wps_er_success_t::[anonymous] ap_cred[MAX_WPS_AP_CRED]
        All AP credentials received from WPS handshake

struct wifi_event_ap_staconnected_t
    Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_AP_STACONNECTED event

    **Public Members**

    uint8_t mac[6]
        MAC address of the station connected to ESP32 soft-AP

    uint8_t aid
        the aid that ESP32 soft-AP gives to the station connected to

    bool is_mesh_child
        flag to identify mesh child

struct wifi_event_ap_stadisconnected_t
    Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_AP_STADISCONNECTED event

    **Public Members**

    uint8_t mac[6]
        MAC address of the station disconnects to ESP32 soft-AP

    uint8_t aid
        the aid that ESP32 soft-AP gave to the station disconnects to
bool is_mesh_child
flag to identify mesh child

struct wifi_event_ap_probe_req_rx_t
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_AP_PROBEREQRECVED event

Public Members

int rssi
Received probe request signal strength

uint8_t mac[6]
MAC address of the station which send probe request

struct wifi_event_bss_rssi_low_t
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_STA_BSS_RSSI_LOW event

Public Members

int32_t rssi
RSSI value of bss

struct wifi_ftm_report_entry_t
Argument structure for

Public Members

uint8_t dlog_token
Dialog Token of the FTM frame

int8_t rssi
RSSI of the FTM frame received

uint32_t rtt
Round Trip Time in pSec with a peer

uint64_t t1
Time of departure of FTM frame from FTM Responder in pSec

uint64_t t2
Time of arrival of FTM frame at FTM Initiator in pSec

uint64_t t3
Time of departure of ACK from FTM Initiator in pSec
uint64_t t4
    Time of arrival of ACK at FTM Responder in pSec

struct wifi_event_ftm_report_t
    Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_FTM_REPORT event

    Public Members

    uint8_t peer_mac[6]
        MAC address of the FTM Peer

    wifi_ftm_status_t status
        Status of the FTM operation

    uint32_t rtt_raw
        Raw average Round-Trip-Time with peer in Nano-Seconds

    uint32_t rtt_est
        Estimated Round-Trip-Time with peer in Nano-Seconds

    uint32_t dist_est
        Estimated one-way distance in Centi-Meters

    wifi_ftm_report_entry_t *ftm_report_data
        Pointer to FTM Report with multiple entries, should be freed after use

    uint8_t ftm_report_num_entries
        Number of entries in the FTM Report data

struct wifi_event_action_tx_status_t
    Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_ACTION_TX_STATUS event

    Public Members

    wifi_interface_t ifx
        WiFi interface to send request to

    uint32_t context
        Context to identify the request

    uint8_t da[6]
        Destination MAC address

    uint8_t status
        Status of the operation

struct wifi_event_roc_done_t
    Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_ROC_DONE event
Public Members

```c
uint32_t context
```
Context to identify the request

Macros

```c
WIFI_OFFCHAN_TX_REQ
WIFI_OFFCHAN_TX_CANCEL
WIFI_ROC_REQ
WIFI_ROC_CANCEL
WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B
WIFI_PROTOCOL_11G
WIFI_PROTOCOL_11N
WIFI_PROTOCOL_LR
ESP_WIFI_MAX_CONN_NUM
```
max number of stations which can connect to ESP32 soft-AP

```c
WIFI_VENDOR_IE_ELEMENT_ID
```

```c
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_ALL
```
filter all packets

```c
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_MGMT
```
filter the packets with type of WIFI_PKT_MGMT

```c
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_CTRL
```
filter the packets with type of WIFI_PKT_CTRL

```c
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_DATA
```
filter the packets with type of WIFI_PKT_DATA

```c
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_MISC
```
filter the packets with type of WIFI_PKT_MISC

```c
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_DATA_MPDU
```
filter the MPDU which is a kind of WIFI_PKT_DATA

```c
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_DATA_AMPDU
```
filter the AMPDU which is a kind of WIFI_PKT_DATA
WIFI_PROMIS_FILTER_MASK_FCSFAIL
   filter the FCS failed packets, do not open it in general

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_ALL
   filter all control packets

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_WRAPPER
   filter the control packets with subtype of Control Wrapper

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_BAR
   filter the control packets with subtype of Block Ack Request

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_BA
   filter the control packets with subtype of Block Ack

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_PSPOLL
   filter the control packets with subtype of PS-Poll

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_RTS
   filter the control packets with subtype of RTS

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_CTS
   filter the control packets with subtype of CTS

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_ACK
   filter the control packets with subtype of ACK

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_CFEND
   filter the control packets with subtype of CF-END

WIFI_PROMIS_CTRL_FILTER_MASK_CFENDACK
   filter the control packets with subtype of CF-END+CF-ACK

WIFI_EVENT_MASK_ALL
   mask all WiFi events

WIFI_EVENT_MASK_NONE
   mask none of the WiFi events

WIFI_EVENT_MASK_AP_PROBEREQRECVED
   mask SYSTEM_EVENT_AP_PROBERQRECVED event

MAX_SSID_LEN

MAX_PASSPHRASE_LEN

MAX_WPS_AP_CRED
WIFI_STATIS_BUFFER

WIFI_STATIS_RXTX

WIFI_STATIS_HW

WIFI_STATIS_DIAG

WIFI_STATIS_PS

WIFI_STATIS_ALL

Type Definitions

typedef int (*wifi_action_rx_cb_t)(uint8_t*hdr,uint8_t*payload,size_tlen,uint8_t channel)

The Rx callback function of Action Tx operations.

- **Param hdr** pointer to the IEEE 802.11 Header structure
- **Param payload** pointer to the Payload following 802.11 Header
- **Param len** length of the Payload
- **Param channel** channel number the frame is received on

Enumerations

enum wifi_mode_t

- **Values:**
  - enumerator WIFI_MODE_NULL  
    null mode
  - enumerator WIFI_MODE_STA  
    WiFi station mode
  - enumerator WIFI_MODE_AP  
    WiFi soft-AP mode
  - enumerator WIFI_MODE_APSTA  
    WiFi station + soft-AP mode
  - enumerator WIFI_MODE_MAX

enum wifi_interface_t

- **Values:**
  - enumerator WIFI_IF_STA
  - enumerator WIFI_IF_AP
enum wifi_country_policy_t

Values:

eenumerator WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO
Country policy is auto, use the country info of AP to which the station is connected

eenumerator WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL
Country policy is manual, always use the configured country info

enum wifi_auth_mode_t

Values:

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_OPEN
authenticate mode: open

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WEP
authenticate mode: WEP

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WPA_PSK
authenticate mode: WPA_PSK

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WPA2_PSK
authenticate mode: WPA2_PSK

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WPA_WPA2_PSK
authenticate mode: WPA_WPA2_PSK

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WPA2_ENTERPRISE
authenticate mode: WPA2_ENTERPRISE

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WPA3_PSK
authenticate mode: WPA3_PSK

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WPA2_WPA3_PSK
authenticate mode: WPA2_WPA3_PSK

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_WAPI_PSK
authenticate mode: WAPI_PSK

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_OWE
authenticate mode: OWE

eenumerator WIFI_AUTH_MAX

enum wifi_err_reason_t

Values:

eenumerator WIFI_REASON_UNSPECIFIED
enumerator WIFI_REASON_AUTH_EXPIRE
enumerator WIFI_REASON_AUTH_LEAVE
enumerator WIFI_REASON_ASSOC_EXPIRE
enumerator WIFI_REASON_ASSOC_TOOMANY
enumerator WIFI_REASON_NOT_AUTHED
enumerator WIFI_REASON_NOT_ASSOCED
enumerator WIFI_REASON_ASSOC_LEAVE
enumerator WIFI_REASON_ASSOC_NOT_AUTHED
enumerator WIFI_REASON_DISASSOC_PWRCAP_BAD
enumerator WIFI_REASON_DISASSOC_SUPCHAN_BAD
enumerator WIFI_REASON_BSS_TRANSITION_DISASSOC
enumerator WIFI_REASON_IE_INVALID
enumerator WIFI_REASON_MIC_FAILURE
enumerator WIFI_REASON_4WAY_HANDSHAKE_TIMEOUT
enumerator WIFI_REASON_GROUP_KEY_UPDATE_TIMEOUT
enumerator WIFI_REASON_IE_IN_4WAY_DIFERS
enumerator WIFI_REASON_GROUP_CIPHER_INVALID
enumerator WIFI_REASON_PAIRWISE_CIPHER_INVALID
enumerator WIFI_REASON_AKMP_INVALID
enumerator WIFI_REASON_UNSUPP_RSN_IE_VERSION
enumerator WIFI_REASON_INVALID_RSN_IE_CAP
enumerator WIFI_REASON_802_1X_AUTH_FAILED
enumerator WIFI_REASON_CIPHER_SUITE_REJECTED
enumerator WiFi_REASON_INVALID_PMKID
enumerator WiFi_REASON_BEACON_TIMEOUT
enumerator WiFi_REASON_NO_AP_FOUND
enumerator WiFi_REASON_AUTH_FAIL
enumerator WiFi_REASON_ASSOC_FAIL
enumerator WiFi_REASON_HANDSHAKE_TIMEOUT
enumerator WiFi_REASON_CONNECTION_FAIL
enumerator WiFi_REASON_AP_TSF_RESET
enumerator WiFi_REASON_ROAMING

enum wifi_second_chan_t
Values:

enumerator WiFi_SECOND_CHAN_NONE
the channel width is HT20

enumerator WiFi_SECOND_CHAN_ABOVE
the channel width is HT40 and the secondary channel is above the primary channel

enumerator WiFi_SECOND_CHAN_BELOW
the channel width is HT40 and the secondary channel is below the primary channel

enum wifi_scan_type_t
Values:

enumerator WiFi_SCAN_TYPE_ACTIVE
active scan

enumerator WiFi_SCAN_TYPE_PASSIVE
passive scan

enum wifi_cipher_type_t
Values:

enumerator WiFi_CIPHER_TYPE_NONE
the cipher type is none

enumerator WiFi_CIPHER_TYPE_WEP40
the cipher type is WEP40
enumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_WEP104
  the cipher type is WEP104

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_TKIP
  the cipher type is TKIP

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_CCMP
  the cipher type is CCMP

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_TKIP_CCMP
  the cipher type is TKIP and CCMP

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_AES_CMAC128
  the cipher type is AES-CMAC-128

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_SMS4
  the cipher type is SMS4

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_GCMP
  the cipher type is GCMP

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_GCMP256
  the cipher type is GCMP-256

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_AES_GMAC128
  the cipher type is AES-GMAC-128

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_AES_GMAC256
  the cipher type is AES-GMAC-256

denumerator WIFI_CIPHER_TYPE_UNKNOWN
  the cipher type is unknown

denum wifi_ant_t
  WiFi antenna.
  
  Values:

  enumerator WIFI_ANT_ANT0
    WiFi antenna 0

  enumerator WIFI_ANT_ANT1
    WiFi antenna 1

  enumerator WIFI_ANT_MAX
    Invalid WiFi antenna

enum wifi_scan_method_t
  WiFi Scan method.
  
  Values:
enumerator WIFI_FAST_SCAN
Do fast scan, scan will end after find SSID match AP

enumerator WIFI_ALL_CHANNEL_SCAN
All channel scan, scan will end after scan all the channel

def wifi_sort_method_t
Values:

enumerator WIFI_CONNECT_AP_BY_SIGNAL
Sort match AP in scan list by RSSI

enumerator WIFI_CONNECT_AP_BY_SECURITY
Sort match AP in scan list by security mode

def wifi_ps_type_t
Values:

enumerator WIFI_PS_NONE
No power save

enumerator WIFI_PS_MIN_MODEM
Minimum modem power saving. In this mode, station wakes up to receive beacon every DTIM period

enumerator WIFI_PS_MAX_MODEM
Maximum modem power saving. In this mode, interval to receive beacons is determined by the listen_interval parameter in wifi_sta_config_t

def wifi_bandwidth_t
Values:

enumerator WIFI_BW_HT20

enumerator WIFI_BW_HT40

def wifi_sae_pwe_method_t
Configuration for SAE PWE derivation
Values:

enumerator WPA3_SAE_PWE_UNSPECIFIED

enumerator WPA3_SAE_PWE_HUNT_AND_PECK

enumerator WPA3_SAE_PWE_HASH_TO_ELEMENT

enumerator WPA3_SAE_PWE_BOTH
enum wifi_storage_t

Values:

enumerator WIFI_STORAGE_FLASH
    all configuration will store in both memory and flash

enumerator WIFI_STORAGE_RAM
    all configuration will only store in the memory

enum wifi_vendor_ie_type_t

Vendor Information Element type.
Determines the frame type that the IE will be associated with.

Values:

enumerator WIFI_VND_IE_TYPE_BEACON

enumerator WIFI_VND_IE_TYPE_PROBE_REQ

enumerator WIFI_VND_IE_TYPE_PROBE_RESP

enumerator WIFI_VND_IE_TYPE_ASSOC_REQ

enumerator WIFI_VND_IE_TYPE_ASSOC_RESP

enum wifi_vendor_ie_id_t

Vendor Information Element index.
Each IE type can have up to two associated vendor ID elements.

Values:

enumerator WIFI_VND_IE_ID_0

enumerator WIFI_VND_IE_ID_1

enum wifi_promiscuous_pkt_type_t

Promiscuous frame type.
Passed to promiscuous mode RX callback to indicate the type of parameter in the buffer.

Values:

enumerator WIFI_PKT_MGMT
    Management frame, indicates ‘buf’ argument is wifi_promiscuous_pkt_t

enumerator WIFI_PKT_CTRL
    Control frame, indicates ‘buf’ argument is wifi_promiscuous_pkt_t

enumerator WIFI_PKT_DATA
    Data frame, indicates ‘buf’ argument is wifi_promiscuous_pkt_t
enumerator WIFI_PKT_MISC

Other type, such as MIMO etc. ‘buf’ argument is wifi_promiscuous_pkt_t but the payload is zero length.

enum wifi_ant_mode_t

WiFi antenna mode.

Values:

enumerator WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT0

Enable WiFi antenna 0 only

enumerator WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT1

Enable WiFi antenna 1 only

enumerator WIFI_ANT_MODE_AUTO

Enable WiFi antenna 0 and 1, automatically select an antenna

enumerator WIFI_ANT_MODE_MAX

Invalid WiFi enabled antenna

enum wifi_phy_rate_t

WiFi PHY rate encodings.

Values:

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_1M_L

1 Mbps with long preamble

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_2M_L

2 Mbps with long preamble

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_5M_L

5.5 Mbps with long preamble

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_11M_L

11 Mbps with long preamble

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_2M_S

2 Mbps with short preamble

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_5M_S

5.5 Mbps with short preamble

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_11M_S

11 Mbps with short preamble

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_48M

48 Mbps
enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_24M**
24 Mbps

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_12M**
12 Mbps

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_6M**
6 Mbps

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_54M**
54 Mbps

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_36M**
36 Mbps

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_18M**
18 Mbps

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_9M**
9 Mbps

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS0_LGI**
MCS0 with long GI, 6.5 Mbps for 20MHz, 13.5 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS1_LGI**
MCS1 with long GI, 13 Mbps for 20MHz, 27 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS2_LGI**
MCS2 with long GI, 19.5 Mbps for 20MHz, 40.5 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS3_LGI**
MCS3 with long GI, 26 Mbps for 20MHz, 54 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS4_LGI**
MCS4 with long GI, 39 Mbps for 20MHz, 81 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS5_LGI**
MCS5 with long GI, 52 Mbps for 20MHz, 108 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS6_LGI**
MCS6 with long GI, 58.5 Mbps for 20MHz, 121.5 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS7_LGI**
MCS7 with long GI, 65 Mbps for 20MHz, 135 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator **WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS0_SGI**
MCS0 with short GI, 7.2 Mbps for 20MHz, 15 Mbps for 40MHz
enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS1_SGI
MCS1 with short GI, 14.4 Mbps for 20MHz, 30 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS2_SGI
MCS2 with short GI, 21.7 Mbps for 20MHz, 45 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS3_SGI
MCS3 with short GI, 28.9 Mbps for 20MHz, 60 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS4_SGI
MCS4 with short GI, 43.3 Mbps for 20MHz, 90 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS5_SGI
MCS5 with short GI, 57.8 Mbps for 20MHz, 120 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS6_SGI
MCS6 with short GI, 65 Mbps for 20MHz, 135 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MCS7_SGI
MCS7 with short GI, 72.2 Mbps for 20MHz, 150 Mbps for 40MHz

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_LORA_250K
250 Kbps

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_LORA_500K
500 Kbps

enumerator WIFI_PHY_RATE_MAX

enum wifi_event_t
WiFi event declarations

Values:

enumerator WIFI_EVENT_WIFI_READY
ESP32 WiFi ready

everator WIFI_EVENT_SCAN_DONE
ESP32 finish scanning AP

enumerator WIFI_EVENT_STA_START
ESP32 station start

enumerator WIFI_EVENT_STA_STOP
ESP32 station stop

enumerator WIFI_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED
ESP32 station connected to AP
enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED**
ESP32 station disconnected from AP

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_AUTHMODE_CHANGE**
the auth mode of AP connected by ESP32 station changed

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_SUCCESS**
ESP32 station wps succeeds in enrollee mode

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_FAILED**
ESP32 station wps fails in enrollee mode

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_TIMEOUT**
ESP32 station wps timeout in enrollee mode

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_PIN**
ESP32 station wps pin code in enrollee mode

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_PBC_OVERLAP**
ESP32 station wps overlap in enrollee mode

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_AP_START**
ESP32 soft-AP start

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_AP_STOP**
ESP32 soft-AP stop

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_AP_STACONNECTED**
a station connected to ESP32 soft-AP

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_AP_STADISCONNECTED**
a station disconnected from ESP32 soft-AP

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_AP_PROBEREQRECVED**
Receive probe request packet in soft-AP interface

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_FTM_REPORT**
Receive report of FTM procedure

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_BSS_RSSI_LOW**
AP’s RSSI crossed configured threshold

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_ACTION_TX_STATUS**
Status indication of Action Tx operation

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_ROC_DONE**
Remain-on-Channel operation complete
enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_STA_BEACON_TIMEOUT**
ESP32 station beacon timeout

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_CONNECTIONLESS_MODULE_WAKE_INTERVAL_START**
ESP32 connectionless module wake interval start

enumerator **WIFI_EVENT_MAX**
Invalid WiFi event ID

enum **wifi_event_sta_wps_fail_reason_t**
Argument structure for WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_FAILED event

*Values:*

enumerator **WPS_FAIL_REASON_NORMAL**
ESP32 WPS normal fail reason

enumerator **WPS_FAIL_REASON_RECV_M2D**
ESP32 WPS receive M2D frame

enumerator **WPS_FAIL_REASON_MAX**

enum **wifi_ftm_status_t**
FTM operation status types.

*Values:*

enumerator **FTM_STATUS_SUCCESS**
FTM exchange is successful

enumerator **FTM_STATUS_UNSUPPORTED**
Peer does not support FTM

enumerator **FTM_STATUS_CONF_REJECTED**
Peer rejected FTM configuration in FTM Request

enumerator **FTM_STATUS_NO_RESPONSE**
Peer did not respond to FTM Requests

enumerator **FTM_STATUS_FAIL**
Unknown error during FTM exchange

**Wi-Fi Easy Connect™ (DPP)**

Wi-Fi Easy Connect™, also known as Device Provisioning Protocol (DPP) or Easy Connect, is a provisioning protocol certified by Wi-Fi Alliance. It is a secure and standardized provisioning protocol for configuration of Wi-Fi Devices. With Easy Connect adding a new device to a network is as simple as scanning a QR Code. This reduces complexity and enhances user experience while onboarding devices without UI like Smart Home and IoT products. Unlike old protocols like WiFi Protected Setup (WPS), Wi-Fi Easy Connect incorporates strong encryption through public key cryptography to ensure networks remain secure as new devices are added. Easy Connect brings many benefits in the User Experience:
• Simple and intuitive to use; no lengthy instructions to follow for new device setup
• No need to remember and enter passwords into the device being provisioned
• Works with electronic or printed QR codes, or human-readable strings
• Supports both WPA2 and WPA3 networks

Please refer to Wi-Fi Alliance’s official page on Easy Connect for more information.

ESP32-C3 supports Enrollee mode of Easy Connect with QR Code as the provisioning method. A display is required to display this QR Code. Users can scan this QR Code using their capable device and provision the ESP32-C3 to their Wi-Fi network. The provisioning device needs to be connected to the AP which need not support Wi-Fi Easy Connect™. Easy Connect is still an evolving protocol. Of known platforms that support the QR Code method are some Android smartphones with Android 10 or higher. To use Easy Connect no additional App needs to be installed on the supported smartphone.

**Application Example** Example on how to provision ESP32-C3 using a supported smartphone: wifi/wifi_easy_connect/dpp-enrollee.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/wpa_supplicant/esp_supplicant/include/esp_dpp.h

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t esp_supp_dpp_init (esp_supp_dpp_event_cb_t evt_cb)
```

Initialize DPP Supplicant. 

Starts DPP Supplicant and initializes related Data Structures.

return

- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_FAIL: Failure

**Parameters**

- `evt_cb` – Callback function to receive DPP related events

```c
void esp_supp_dpp_deinit (void)
```

De-initialize DPP Supplicant.

Frees memory from DPP Supplicant Data Structures.

```c
esp_err_t esp_supp_dpp_bootstrap_gen (const char* chan_list, esp_supp_dpp_bootstrap_t type, const char* key, const char* info)
```

Generates Bootstrap Information as an Enrollee.

Generates Out Of Band Bootstrap information as an Enrollee which can be used by a DPP Configurator to provision the Enrollee.

**Parameters**

- `chan_list` – List of channels device will be available on for listening
- `type` – Bootstrap method type, only QR Code method is supported for now.
• **key** *(Optional)* 32 byte Raw Private Key for generating a Bootstrapping Public Key

• **info** *(Optional)* Ancillary Device Information like Serial Number

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: Success

• ESP_FAIL: Failure

```c
esp_err_t esp_supp_dpp_start_listen(void)
```

Start listening on Channels provided during `esp_supp_dpp_bootstrap_gen`.

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: Success

• ESP_FAIL: Generic Failure

• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: ROC attempted before WiFi is started

• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Memory allocation failed while posting ROC request

```c
void esp_supp_dpp_stop_listen(void)
```

Stop listening on Channels.

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: Success

• ESP_FAIL: Generic Failure

• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: ROC attempted before WiFi is started

• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Memory allocation failed while posting ROC request

**Macros**

- **ESP_ERR_DPP_FAILURE**
  Generic failure during DPP Operation

- **ESP_ERR_DPP_TX_FAILURE**
  DPP Frame Tx failed OR not Acked

- **ESP_ERR_DPP_INVALID_ATTR**
  Encountered invalid DPP Attribute

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef enum dpp_bootstrap_type esp_supp_dpp_bootstrap_t
```

Types of Bootstrap Methods for DPP.

```c
typedef void (*esp_supp_dpp_event_cb_t)(esp_supp_dpp_event_t evt, void *data)
```

Callback function for receiving DPP Events from Supplicant.

**Param** `evt` DPP event ID

**Param** `data` Event data payload

**Enumerations**
enum **dpp_bootstrap_type**

Types of Bootstrap Methods for DPP.

*Values:*

enumerator **DPP_BOOTSTRAP_QR_CODE**

QR Code Method

enumerator **DPP_BOOTSTRAP_PKEX**

Proof of Knowledge Method

enumerator **DPP_BOOTSTRAP_NFC_URI**

NFC URI record Method

enum **esp_supp_dpp_event_t**

Types of Callback Events received from DPP Supplicant.

*Values:*

enumerator **ESP_SUPP_DPP_URI_READY**

URI is ready through Bootstrapping

enumerator **ESP_SUPP_DPP_CFG_RECVD**

Config received via DPP Authentication

enumerator **ESP_SUPP_DPP_FAIL**

DPP Authentication failure

Code examples for the Wi-Fi API are provided in the wifi directory of ESP-IDF examples.

Code examples for ESP-WIFI-MESH are provided in the mesh directory of ESP-IDF examples.

### 2.5.2 Ethernet

**Ethernet**

**Overview**

ESP-IDF provides a set of consistent and flexible APIs to support both internal Ethernet MAC (EMAC) controller and external SPI-Ethernet modules.

This programming guide is split into the following sections:

1. *Basic Ethernet Concepts*
2. *Configure MAC and PHY*
3. *Connect Driver to TCP/IP Stack*
4. *Misc control of Ethernet driver*

**Basic Ethernet Concepts**

Ethernet is an asynchronous Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detect (CSMA/CD) protocol/interface. It is generally not well suited for low power applications. However, with ubiquitous deployment, internet connectivity, high data rates and limitless rage expandability, Ethernet can accommodate nearly all wired communications.

Normal IEEE 802.3 compliant Ethernet frames are between 64 and 1518 bytes in length. They are made up of five or six different fields: a destination MAC address (DA), a source MAC address (SA), a type/length field, data...
payload, an optional padding field and a Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC). Additionally, when transmitted on the Ethernet medium, a 7-byte preamble field and Start-of-Frame (SOF) delimiter byte are appended to the beginning of the Ethernet packet.

Thus the traffic on the twist-pair cabling will appear as shown below:

![Ethernet Data Frame Format](image)

### Preamble and Start-of-Frame Delimiter
The preamble contains seven bytes of \(55H\), it allows the receiver to lock onto the stream of data before the actual frame arrives. The Start-of-Frame Delimiter (SFD) is a binary sequence \(10101011\) (as seen on the physical medium). It is sometimes considered to be part of the preamble.

When transmitting and receiving data, the preamble and SFD bytes will automatically be generated or stripped from the packets.

### Destination Address
The destination address field contains a 6-byte length MAC address of the device that the packet is directed to. If the Least Significant bit in the first byte of the MAC address is set, the address is a multi-cast destination. For example, 01-00-00-00-F0-00 and 33-45-67-89-AB-CD are multi-cast addresses, while 00-00-00-00-F0-00 and 32-45-67-89-AB-CD are not. Packets with multi-cast destination addresses are designed to arrive and be important to a selected group of Ethernet nodes. If the destination address field is the reserved multi-cast address, i.e. FF-FF-FF-FF-FF, the packet is a broadcast packet and it will be directed to everyone sharing the network. If the Least Significant bit in the first byte of the MAC address is clear, the address is a uni-cast address and will be designed for usage by only the addressed node.

Normally the EMAC controller incorporates receive filters which can be used to discard or accept packets with multi-cast, broadcast and/or uni-cast destination addresses. When transmitting packets, the host controller is responsible for writing the desired destination address into the transmit buffer.

### Source Address
The source address field contains a 6-byte length MAC address of the node which created the Ethernet packet. Users of Ethernet must generate a unique MAC address for each controller used. MAC addresses...
consist of two portions. The first three bytes are known as the Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI). OUIs are distributed by the IEEE. The last three bytes are address bytes at the discretion of the company that purchased the OUI. More information about MAC Address used in ESP-IDF, please see MAC Address Allocation.

When transmitting packets, the assigned source MAC address must be written into the transmit buffer by the host controller.

**Type / Length** The type/length field is a 2-byte field, if the value in this field is \(<= 1500\) (decimal), it is considered a length field and it specifies the amount of non-padding data which follows in the data field. If the value is \(>= 1536\), it represents the protocol the following packet data belongs to. The following are the most common type values:

- IPv4 = 0800H
- IPv6 = 86DDH
- ARP = 0806H

Users implementing proprietary networks may choose to treat this field as a length field, while applications implementing protocols such as the Internet Protocol (IP) or Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), should program this field with the appropriate type defined by the protocol’s specification when transmitting packets.

**Payload** The payload field is a variable length field, anywhere from 0 to 1500 bytes. Larger data packets will violate Ethernet standards and will be dropped by most Ethernet nodes. This field contains the client data, such as an IP datagram.

**Padding and FCS** The padding field is a variable length field added to meet IEEE 802.3 specification requirements when small data payloads are used. The DA, SA, type, payload and padding of an Ethernet packet must be no smaller than 60 bytes. Adding the required 4-byte FCS field, packets must be no smaller than 64 bytes. If the data field is less than 46 bytes long, a padding field is required.

The FCS field is a 4-byte field which contains an industry standard 32-bit CRC calculated with the data from the DA, SA, type, payload and padding fields. Given the complexity of calculating a CRC, the hardware normally will automatically generate a valid CRC and transmit it. Otherwise, the host controller must generate the CRC and place it in the transmit buffer.

Normally, the host controller does not need to concern itself with padding and the CRC which the hardware E MAC will also be able to automatically generate when transmitting and verify when receiving. However, the padding and CRC fields will be written into the receive buffer when packets arrive, so they may be evaluated by the host controller if needed.

**Note:** Besides the basic data frame described above, there’re two other common frame types in 10/100 Mbps Ethernet: control frames and VLAN tagged frames. They’re not supported in ESP-IDF.

**Configure MAC and PHY** Ethernet driver is composed of two parts: MAC and PHY.

We need to setup necessary parameters for MAC and PHY respectively based on your Ethernet board design and then combine the two together, completing the driver installation.

Configuration for MAC is described in `eth_mac_config_t`, including:

- `eth_mac_config_t::sw_reset_timeout_ms`: software reset timeout value, in milliseconds, typically MAC reset should be finished within 100ms.
- `eth_mac_config_t::rx_task_stack_size` and `eth_mac_config_t::rx_task_prio`: the MAC driver creates a dedicated task to process incoming packets, these two parameters are used to set the stack size and priority of the task.
- `eth_mac_config_t::flags`: specifying extra features that the MAC driver should have, it could be useful in some special situations. The value of this field can be OR’d with macros prefixed with
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ETH_MAC_FLAG_. For example, if the MAC driver should work when cache is disabled, then you should configure this field with ETH_MAC_FLAG_WORK_WITH_CACHE_DISABLE.

Configuration for PHY is described in eth_phy_config_t, including:

- `eth_phy_config_t::phy_addr`: multiple PHY device can share the same SMI bus, so each PHY needs a unique address. Usually this address is configured during hardware design by pulling up/down some PHY strapping pins. You can set the value from 0 to 15 based on your Ethernet board. Especially, if the SMI bus is shared by only one PHY device, setting this value to -1 can enable the driver to detect the PHY address automatically.
- `eth_phy_config_t::reset_timeout_ms`: reset timeout value, in milliseconds, typically PHY reset should be finished within 100ms.
- `eth_phy_config_t::autonego_timeout_ms`: auto-negotiation timeout value, in milliseconds. Ethernet driver will start negotiation with the peer Ethernet node automatically, to determine to duplex and speed mode. This value usually depends on the ability of the PHY device on your board.
- `eth_phy_config_t::reset_gpio_num`: if your board also connect the PHY reset pin to one of the GPIO, then set it here. Otherwise, set this field to -1.

ESP-IDF provides a default configuration for MAC and PHY in macro ETH_MAC_DEFAULT_CONFIG and ETH_PHY_DEFAULT_CONFIG.

Create MAC and PHY Instance Ethernet driver is implemented in an Object-Oriented style. Any operation on MAC and PHY should be based on the instance of them two.

SPI-Ethernet Module

```c
eth_mac_config_t mac_config = ETH_MAC_DEFAULT_CONFIG(); // apply default MAC
  // configuration
eth_phy_config_t phy_config = ETH_PHY_DEFAULT_CONFIG(); // apply default PHY
  // configuration
phy_config.phy_addr = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_PHY_ADDR; // alter the PHY
  // address according to your board design
phy_config.reset_gpio_num = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_PHY_RST_GPIO; // alter the GPIO
  // used for PHY reset
// Install GPIO interrupt service (as the SPI-Ethernet module is interrupt driven)
gpio_install_isr_service(0);
// SPI bus configuration
spi_device_handle_t spi_handle = NULL;
spi_bus_config_t buscfg = {
  .miso_io_num = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_SPI_MISO_GPIO,
  .mosi_io_num = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_SPI_MOSI_GPIO,
  .sclk_io_num = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_SPI_SCLK_GPIO,
  .quadwp_io_num = -1,
  .quadhd_io_num = -1,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(spi_bus_initialize(CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_SPI_HOST, &buscfg, 1));
// Configure SPI device
spi_device_interface_config_t spi_devcfg = {
  .mode = 0,
  .clock_speed_hz = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_SPI_CLOCK_MHZ * 1000 * 1000,
  .spics_io_num = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_SPI_CS_GPIO,
  .queue_size = 20
};
/* dm9051 ethernet driver is based on spi driver */
ext_dm9051_config_t dm9051_config = ETH_DM9051_DEFAULT_CONFIG(CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_
  --SPI_HOST, &spi_devcfg);
dm9051_config.int_gpio_num = CONFIG_EXAMPLE_ETH_SPI_INT_GPIO;
esp_eth_mac_t *mac = esp_eth_mac_new_dm9051(dm9051_config, &mac_config);
esp_eth_phy_t *phy = esp_eth_phy_new_dm9051(&phy_config);
```
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Note:

- When creating MAC and PHY instance for SPI-Ethernet modules (e.g. DM9051), the constructor function must have the same suffix (e.g. `esp_eth_mac_new_dm9051` and `esp_eth_phy_new_dm9051`). This is because we don’t have other choices but the integrated PHY.
- The SPI device configuration (i.e. `spi_device_interface_config_t`) may slightly differ for other Ethernet modules or to meet SPI timing on specific PCB. Please check our module’s spec and the examples in esp-idf.

Install Driver  To install the Ethernet driver, we need to combine the instance of MAC and PHY and set some additional high-level configurations (i.e. not specific to either MAC or PHY) in `esp_eth_config_t`:

- `esp_eth_config_t::mac`: instance that created from MAC generator (e.g. `esp_eth_mac_new_esp32()`).
- `esp_eth_config_t::phy`: instance that created from PHY generator (e.g. `esp_eth_phy_new_ip101()`).
- `esp_eth_config_t::check_link_period_ms`: Ethernet driver starts an OS timer to check the link status periodically. This field is used to set the interval, in milliseconds.
- `esp_eth_config_t::stack_input`: In most of Ethernet IoT applications, any Ethernet frame that received by driver should be passed to upper layer (e.g. TCP/IP stack). This field is set to a function which is responsible to deal with the incoming frames. You can even update this field at runtime via function `esp_eth_update_input_path()` after driver installation.
- `esp_eth_config_t::on_lowlevel_init_done` and `esp_eth_config_t::on_lowlevel_deinit_done`: These two fields are used to specify the hooks which get invoked when low level hardware has been initialized or de-initialized.

ESP-IDF provides a default configuration for driver installation in macro `ETH_DEFAULT_CONFIG`.

```
esp_eth_config_t config = ETH_DEFAULT_CONFIG(mac, phy); // apply default driver configuration
esp_eth_handle_t eth_handle = NULL; // after driver installed, we will get the handle of the driver
esp_eth_driver_install(&config, &eth_handle); // install driver
```

Ethernet driver also includes event-driven model, which will send useful and important event to user space. We need to initialize the event loop before installing the Ethernet driver. For more information about event-driven programming, please refer to ESP Event.

```
/** Event handler for Ethernet events */
static void ethevent_handler(void *arg, esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, void *event_data)
{
    uint8_t mac_addr[6] = {0};
    /* we can get the ethernet driver handle from event data */
    esp_eth_handle_t eth_handle = *(esp_eth_handle_t *)event_data;

    switch (event_id) {
    case ETHERNET_EVENT_CONNECTED:
        esp_eth_ioctl(eth_handle, ETH_CMD_G_MAC_ADDR, mac_addr);
        ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Ethernet Link Up");
        ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Ethernet HW Addr %02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x",
                 mac_addr[0], mac_addr[1], mac_addr[2], mac_addr[3], mac_addr[4], mac_addr[5]);
        break;
    case ETHERNET_EVENT_DISCONNECTED:
        ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Ethernet Link Down");
        break;
    case ETHERNET_EVENT_START:
        ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Ethernet Started");
        break;
    (continues on next page)
```
**Case** ETHERNET_EVENT_STOP:

```c
case ETHERNET_EVENT_STOP:
    ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Ethernet Stopped");
    break;
default:
    break;
}
```

The **Start Ethernet Driver** is used to start the Ethernet immediately after its installation.

```c
esp_eth_start(eth_handle); // start Ethernet driver state machine
```

**Connect Driver to TCP/IP Stack**

Up until now, we have installed the Ethernet driver. From the view of OSI (Open System Interconnection), we’re still on layer 2 (i.e., Data Link Layer). We can detect link up and down events, we can gain MAC address in user space, but we can’t obtain IP address, let alone send HTTP request. The TCP/IP stack used in ESP-IDF is called LwIP, for more information about it, please refer to LwIP.

To connect Ethernet driver to TCP/IP stack, these three steps need to follow:

1. Create network interface for Ethernet driver
2. Attach the network interface to Ethernet driver
3. Register IP event handlers

More information about network interface, please refer to Network Interface.
Warning: It is recommended to fully initialize the Ethernet driver and network interface prior registering user’s Ethernet/IP event handlers, i.e. register the event handlers as the last thing prior starting the Ethernet driver. Such approach ensures that Ethernet/IP events get executed first by the Ethernet driver or network interface and so the system is in expected state when executing user’s handlers.

Misc control of Ethernet driver  The following functions should only be invoked after the Ethernet driver has been installed.

- Stop Ethernet driver: `esp_eth_stop()`
- Update Ethernet data input path: `esp_eth_update_input_path()`
- Misc get/set of Ethernet driver attributes: `esp_eth_ioctl()`

```c
/* get MAC address */
uint8_t mac_addr[6];
mempset(mac_addr, 0, sizeof(mac_addr));
esp_eth_ioctl(eth_handle, ETH_CMD_G_MAC_ADDR, mac_addr);
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Ethernet MAC Address: %02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x",
        mac_addr[0], mac_addr[1], mac_addr[2], mac_addr[3], mac_addr[4], mac_addr[5]);

/* get PHY address */
int phy_addr = -1;
esp_eth_ioctl(eth_handle, ETH_CMD_G_PHY_ADDR, &phy_addr);
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Ethernet PHY Address: %d", phy_addr);
```

Flow control  Ethernet on MCU usually has a limitation in the number of frames it can handle during network congestion, because of the limitation in RAM size. A sending station might be transmitting data faster than the peer end can accept it. Ethernet flow control mechanism allows the receiving node to signal the sender requesting suspension of transmissions until the receiver catches up. The magic behind that is the pause frame, which was defined in IEEE 802.3x.

Pause frame is a special Ethernet frame used to carry the pause command, whose EtherType field is 0x8808, with the Control opcode set to 0x0001. Only stations configured for full-duplex operation may send pause frames. When a station wishes to pause the other end of a link, it sends a pause frame to the 48-bit reserved multicast address of 01-80-C2-00-00-01. The pause frame also includes the period of pause time being requested, in the form of a two-byte integer, ranging from 0 to 65535.

After Ethernet driver installation, the flow control feature is disabled by default. You can enable it by:

```c
bool flow_ctrl_enable = true;
esp_eth_ioctl(eth_handle, ETH_CMD_S_FLOW_CTRL, &flow_ctrl_enable);
```

One thing should be kept in mind, is that the pause frame ability will be advertised to peer end by PHY during auto negotiation. Ethernet driver sends pause frame only when both sides of the link support it.

Application Examples

- Ethernet basic example: `ethernet/basic`.
- Ethernet iperf example: `ethernet/iperf`.
- Ethernet to Wi-Fi AP “router” : `ethernet/eth2ap`.
- Most of protocol examples should also work for Ethernet: `protocols`.

Advanced Topics
Custom PHY Driver  

There are multiple PHY manufactures with their wide portfolios of chips available. The ESP-IDF already supports several PHY chips however one can easily get to a point where none of them satisfies user’s actual needs due to either price, features, stock availability etc.

Luckily, a management interface between EMAC and PHY is standardized by IEEE 802.3 in 22.2.4 Management functions section. It defines provisions of so called “MII Management Interface” for the purposes of controlling the PHY and gathering status from the PHY. A set of management registers is defined to control chip behavior, link properties, auto-negotiation configuration etc. This basic management functionality is addressed by esp_eth/src/esp_eth_phy_802_3.c in ESP-IDF and so it makes a creation of new custom PHY chip driver quite a simple task.

Note: Always consult with PHY datasheets since some PHY chips may not comply with IEEE 802.3, Section 22.2.4. It does not mean you are not able to create a custom PHY driver, it will just require more effort. You will have to define all PHY management functions.

Majority of PHY management functionality required by the ESP-IDF Ethernet driver is covered by the esp_eth/src/esp_eth_phy_802_3.c however, the following may require developing chip specific management functions:

• link status which is almost always chip specific,
• chip initialization, even though it is not strictly required, should be customized to at least ensure that expected chip is used and
• chip specific features configuration.

Steps to create custom PHY driver:

1. Define vendor specific registry layout based on PHY datasheet. See esp_eth/src/esp_eth_phy_ip101.c as an example.
2. Prepare derived PHY management object infostructure which
   • must contain at least parent IEEE 802.3 phy_802_3_t object and
   • optionally contain additional variables needed to support non-IEEE 802.3 or customized functionality. See esp_eth/src/esp_eth_phy_ksz80xx.c as an example.
3. Define chip specific management call-back functions.
4. Initialize parent IEEE 802.3 object and re-assign chip specific management call-back functions.

Once you finish the new custom PHY driver implementation, consider sharing it among with other users via IDF Component Registry.

API Reference

Header File

• components/esp_eth/include/esp_eth.h

Header File

• components/esp_eth/include/esp_eth_driver.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_eth_driver_install (const esp_eth_config_t *config, esp_eth_handle_t *out_hdl)

Install Ethernet driver.

Parameters

• config - [in] configuration of the Ethernet driver
• out_hdl - [out] handle of Ethernet driver

Returns

• ESP_OK: install esp_eth driver successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: install esp_eth driver failed because of some invalid argument
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: install esp_eth driver failed because there’s no memory for driver
• ESP_FAIL: install esp_eth driver failed because some other error occurred

```
esp_err_t esp_eth_driver_uninstall (esp_eth_handle_t hdl)
```

Uninstall Ethernet driver.

**Note:** It’s not recommended to uninstall Ethernet driver unless it won’t get used any more in application code. To uninstall Ethernet driver, you have to make sure, all references to the driver are released. Ethernet driver can only be uninstalled successfully when reference counter equals to one.

**Parameters**

| **hdl** | [in] handle of Ethernet driver |

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: uninstall esp_eth driver successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: uninstall esp_eth driver failed because of some invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: uninstall esp_eth driver failed because it has more than one reference
- ESP_FAIL: uninstall esp_eth driver failed because some other error occurred

```
esp_err_t esp_eth_start (esp_eth_handle_t hdl)
```

Start Ethernet driver **ONLY** in standalone mode (i.e. without TCP/IP stack)

**Note:** This API will start driver state machine and internal software timer (for checking link status).

**Parameters**

| **hdl** | [in] handle of Ethernet driver |

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: start esp_eth driver successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: start esp_eth driver failed because of some invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: start esp_eth driver failed because driver has started already
- ESP_FAIL: start esp_eth driver failed because some other error occurred

```
esp_err_t esp_eth_stop (esp_eth_handle_t hdl)
```

Stop Ethernet driver.

**Note:** This function does the opposite operation of `esp_eth_start`.

**Parameters**

| **hdl** | [in] handle of Ethernet driver |

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: stop esp_eth driver successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: stop esp_eth driver failed because of some invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: stop esp_eth driver failed because driver has not started yet
- ESP_FAIL: stop esp_eth driver failed because some other error occurred

```
esp_err_t esp_eth_update_input_path (esp_eth_handle_t hdl, esp_err_t (*stack_input)(esp_eth_handle_t hdl, uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t length, void *priv), void *priv)
```

Update Ethernet data input path (i.e. specify where to pass the input buffer)
Note: After install driver, Ethernet still don’t know where to deliver the input buffer. In fact, this API registers a callback function which get invoked when Ethernet received new packets.

**Parameters**

- `hdl` - [in] handle of Ethernet driver
- `stack_input` - [in] function pointer, which does the actual process on incoming packets
- `priv` - [in] private resource, which gets passed to `stack_input` callback without any modification

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: update input path successfully
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`: update input path failed because of some invalid argument
- `ESP_FAIL`: update input path failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t esp_eth_transmit(esp_eth_handle_t hdl, void *buf, size_t length)
```

General Transmit.

**Parameters**

- `hdl` - [in] handle of Ethernet driver
- `buf` - [in] buffer of the packet to transfer
- `length` - [in] length of the buffer to transfer

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: transmit frame buffer successfully
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`: transmit frame buffer failed because of some invalid argument
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE`: invalid driver state (e.i. driver is not started)
- `ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT`: transmit frame buffer failed because HW was not get available in predefined period
- `ESP_FAIL`: transmit frame buffer failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t esp_eth_transmit_vargs(esp_eth_handle_t hdl, uint32_t argc, ...)
```

Special Transmit with variable number of arguments.

**Parameters**

- `hdl` - [in] handle of Ethernet driver
- `argc` - [in] number variable arguments
- `...` - variable arguments

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: transmit successfull
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE`: invalid driver state (e.i. driver is not started)
- `ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT`: transmit frame buffer failed because HW was not get available in predefined period
- `ESP_FAIL`: transmit frame buffer failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t esp_eth_ioctl(esp_eth_handle_t hdl, esp_eth_io_cmd_t cmd, void *data)
```

Misc IO function of Ethernet driver.

The following common IO control commands are supported:

- `ETH_CMD_S_MAC_ADDR` sets Ethernet interface MAC address. `data` argument is pointer to MAC address buffer with expected size of 6 bytes.
- `ETH_CMD_G_MAC_ADDR` gets Ethernet interface MAC address. `data` argument is pointer to a buffer to which MAC address is to be copied. The buffer size must be at least 6 bytes.
- `ETH_CMD_S_PHY_ADDR` sets PHY address in range of <0-31>. `data` argument is pointer to memory of `uint32_t` datatype from where the configuration option is read.
- `ETH_CMD_G_PHY_ADDR` gets PHY address. `data` argument is pointer to memory of `uint32_t` datatype to which the PHY address is to be stored.
• ETH_CMD_S_AUTONEGO enables or disables Ethernet link speed and duplex mode autonegotiation. data argument is pointer to memory of bool datatype from which the configuration option is read. Preconditions: Ethernet driver needs to be stopped.

• ETH_CMD_G_AUTONEGO gets current configuration of the Ethernet link speed and duplex mode autonegotiation. data argument is pointer to memory of bool datatype to which the current configuration is to be stored.

• ETH_CMD_S_SPEED sets the Ethernet link speed. data argument is pointer to memory of eth_speed_t datatype from which the configuration option is read. Preconditions: Ethernet driver needs to be stopped and auto-negotiation disabled.

• ETH_CMD_G_SPEED gets current Ethernet link speed. data argument is pointer to memory of eth_speed_t datatype to which the speed is to be stored.

• ETH_CMD_S_PROMISCUOUS sets/resets Ethernet interface promiscuous mode. data argument is pointer to memory of bool datatype from which the configuration option is read.

• ETH_CMD_S_FLOW_CTRL sets/resets Ethernet interface flow control. data argument is pointer to memory of bool datatype from which the configuration option is read.

• ETH_CMD_S_PHY_LOOPBACK sets/resets PHY to/from loopback mode. data argument is pointer to memory of bool datatype from which the configuration option is read.

• Note that additional control commands may be available for specific MAC or PHY chips. Please consult specific MAC or PHY documentation or driver code.

Parameters
• hdl – [in] handle of Ethernet driver
• cmd – [in] IO control command
• data – [inout] address of data for set command or address where to store the data when used with get command

Returns
• ESP_OK: process io command successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: process io command failed because of some invalid argument
• ESP_FAIL: process io command failed because some other error occurred
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: requested feature is not supported

esp_err_t esp_eth_increase_reference (esp_eth_handle_t hdl)
Increase Ethernet driver reference.

Note: Ethernet driver handle can be obtained by os timer, netif, etc. It’s dangerous when thread A is using Ethernet but thread B uninstall the driver. Using reference counter can prevent such risk, but care should be taken, when you obtain Ethernet driver, this API must be invoked so that the driver won’t be uninstalled during your using time.

Parameters hdl – [in] handle of Ethernet driver

Returns
• ESP_OK: increase reference successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: increase reference failed because of some invalid argument

esp_err_t esp_eth_decrease_reference (esp_eth_handle_t hdl)
Decrease Ethernet driver reference.

Parameters hdl – [in] handle of Ethernet driver

Returns
• ESP_OK: increase reference successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: increase reference failed because of some invalid argument

**Structures**

```c
struct esp_eth_config_t
```
Configuration of Ethernet driver.

**Public Members**

```c
esp_eth_mac_t *mac
```
Ethernet MAC object.

```c
esp_eth_phy_t *phy
```
Ethernet PHY object.

```c
uint32_t check_link_period_ms
```
Period time of checking Ethernet link status.

```c
esp_err_t (*stack_input)(esp_eth_handle_t eth_handle, uint8_t*buffer, uint32_t length, void *priv)
```
Input frame buffer to user’s stack.

**Param**

- **eth_handle** [in] handle of Ethernet driver
- **buffer** [in] frame buffer that will get input to upper stack
- **length** [in] length of the frame buffer

**Return**

- ESP_OK: input frame buffer to upper stack successfully
- ESP_FAIL: error occurred when inputting buffer to upper stack

```c
esp_err_t (*on_lowlevel_init_done)(esp_eth_handle_t eth_handle)
```
Callback function invoked when lowlevel initialization is finished.

**Param**

- **eth_handle** [in] handle of Ethernet driver

**Return**

- ESP_OK: process extra lowlevel initialization successfully
- ESP_FAIL: error occurred when processing extra lowlevel initialization

```c
esp_err_t (*on_lowlevel_deinit_done)(esp_eth_handle_t eth_handle)
```
Callback function invoked when lowlevel deinitialization is finished.

**Param**

- **eth_handle** [in] handle of Ethernet driver

**Return**

- ESP_OK: process extra lowlevel deinitialization successfully
- ESP_FAIL: error occurred when processing extra lowlevel deinitialization

```c
esp_err_t (*read_phy_reg)(esp_eth_handle_t eth_handle, uint32_t phy_addr, uint32_t phy_reg, uint32_t *reg_value)
```
Read PHY register.

**Note:** Usually the PHY register read/write function is provided by MAC (SMI interface), but if the PHY device is managed by other interface (e.g. I2C), then user needs to implement the corresponding read/write. Setting this to NULL means your PHY device is managed by MAC’s SMI interface.
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**Param phy_addr [in]** PHY chip address (0~31)
**Param phy_reg [in]** PHY register index code
**Param reg_value [out]** PHY register value

**Return**
- ESP_OK: read PHY register successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: read PHY register failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: read PHY register failed because of timeout
- ESP_FAIL: read PHY register failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*write_phy_reg)(esp_eth_handle_t eth_handle, uint32_t phy_addr, uint32_t phy_reg, uint32_t reg_value)
```
Write PHY register.

**Note:** Usually the PHY register read/write function is provided by MAC (SMI interface), but if the PHY device is managed by other interface (e.g. I2C), then user needs to implement the corresponding read/write. Setting this to NULL means your PHY device is managed by MAC’s SMI interface.

**Param eth_handle [in]** handle of Ethernet driver
**Param phy_addr [in]** PHY chip address (0~31)
**Param phy_reg [in]** PHY register index code
**Param reg_value [in]** PHY register value

**Return**
- ESP_OK: write PHY register successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: read PHY register failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: write PHY register failed because of timeout
- ESP_FAIL: write PHY register failed because some other error occurred

**Macros**

```c
#define ETH_DEFAULT_CONFIG (emac, ephy)
```
Default configuration for Ethernet driver.

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef void *esp_eth_handle_t
```
Handle of Ethernet driver.

**Enumerations**

```c
enum esp_eth_io_cmd_t
```
Command list for ioctl API.

**Values:**

- enumerator ETH_CMD_G_MAC_ADDR
  Get MAC address

- enumerator ETH_CMD_S_MAC_ADDR
  Set MAC address

- enumerator ETH_CMD_G_PHY_ADDR
  Get PHY address
enumerator **ETH_CMD_S_PHY_ADDR**  
Set PHY address

enumerator **ETH_CMD_G_AUTONEGO**  
Get PHY Auto Negotiation

enumerator **ETH_CMD_S_AUTONEGO**  
Set PHY Auto Negotiation

enumerator **ETH_CMD_G_SPEED**  
Get Speed

enumerator **ETH_CMD_S_SPEED**  
Set Speed

enumerator **ETH_CMD_S_PROMISCUOUS**  
Set promiscuous mode

enumerator **ETH_CMD_S_FLOW_CTRL**  
Set flow control

enumerator **ETH_CMD_G_DUPLEX_MODE**  
Get Duplex mode

enumerator **ETH_CMD_S_DUPLEX_MODE**  
Set Duplex mode

enumerator **ETH_CMD_S_PHY_LOOPBACK**  
Set PHY loopback

enumerator **ETH_CMD_CUSTOM_MAC_CMDS**

enumerator **ETH_CMD_CUSTOM_PHY_CMDS**

**Header File**

- components/esp_eth/include/esp_eth_com.h

**Structures**

struct **esp_eth_mediator_s**  
Ethernet mediator.

**Public Members**

`esp_err_t (*phy_reg_read)(esp_eth_mediator_t *eth, uint32_t phy_addr, uint32_t phy_reg, uint32_t *reg_value)`  
Read PHY register.
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

**Param eth** [in] mediator of Ethernet driver
**Param phy_addr** [in] PHY Chip address (0~31)
**Param phy_reg** [in] PHY register index code
**Param reg_value** [out] PHY register value

**Return**
- ESP_OK: read PHY register successfully
- ESP_FAIL: read PHY register failed because some error occurred

*esp_err_t (*phy_reg_write)(esp_eth_mediator_t *eth, uint32_t phy_addr, uint32_t phy_reg, uint32_t reg_value)*

Write PHY register.

**Param eth** [in] mediator of Ethernet driver
**Param phy_addr** [in] PHY Chip address (0~31)
**Param phy_reg** [in] PHY register index code
**Param reg_value** [in] PHY register value

**Return**
- ESP_OK: write PHY register successfully
- ESP_FAIL: write PHY register failed because some error occurred

*esp_err_t (*stack_input)(esp_eth_mediator_t *eth, uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t length)*

Deliver packet to upper stack.

**Param eth** [in] mediator of Ethernet driver
**Param buffer** [in] packet buffer
**Param length** [in] length of the packet

**Return**
- ESP_OK: deliver packet to upper stack successfully
- ESP_FAIL: deliver packet failed because some error occurred

*esp_err_t (*on_state_changed)(esp_eth_mediator_t *eth, esp_eth_state_t state, void *args)*

Callback on Ethernet state changed.

**Param eth** [in] mediator of Ethernet driver
**Param state** [in] new state
**Param args** [in] optional argument for the new state

**Return**
- ESP_OK: process the new state successfully
- ESP_FAIL: process the new state failed because some error occurred

**Type Definitions**

typedef struct esp_eth_mediator_s esp_eth_mediator_t

Ethernet mediator.

**Enumerations**

enum esp_eth_state_t

Ethernet driver state.

Values:

enumerator ETH_STATE_LLINIT

Lowlevel init done
enumerator ETH_STATE_DEINIT
    Deinit done
enumerator ETH_STATE_LINK
    Link status changed
enumerator ETH_STATE_SPEED
    Speed updated
enumerator ETH_STATE_DUPLEX
    Duplex updated
enumerator ETH_STATE_PAUSE
    Pause ability updated

enum eth_event_t
    Ethernet event declarations.
    Values:
    enumerator ETHERNET_EVENT_START
        Ethernet driver start
    enumerator ETHERNET_EVENT_STOP
        Ethernet driver stop
    enumerator ETHERNET_EVENT_CONNECTED
        Ethernet got a valid link
    enumerator ETHERNET_EVENT_DISCONNECTED
        Ethernet lost a valid link

Header File
- components/esp_eth/include/esp_eth_mac.h

Unions
union eth_mac_clock_config_t
    #include <esp_eth_mac.h> Ethernet MAC Clock Configuration.

Public Members

struct eth_mac_clock_config_t::[anonymous] mii
    EMAC MII Clock Configuration

emac_rmii_clock_mode_t clock_mode
    RMII Clock Mode Configuration
**emac_rmii_clock_gpio_t**

RMII Clock GPIO Configuration

**struct eth_mac_clock_config_t:[anonymous] rmii**

EMAC RMII Clock Configuration

**Structures**

**struct esp_eth_mac_s**

Ethernet MAC.

**Public Members**

```c
esp_err_t (*set_mediator)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, esp_eth_mediator_t *eth)
```

Set mediator for Ethernet MAC.

- **Param** mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- **Param** eth [in] Ethernet mediator

**Return**

- ESP_OK: set mediator for Ethernet MAC successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: set mediator for Ethernet MAC failed because of invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t (*init)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac)
```

Initialize Ethernet MAC.

- **Param** mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance

**Return**

- ESP_OK: initialize Ethernet MAC successfully
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: initialize Ethernet MAC failed because of timeout
- ESP_FAIL: initialize Ethernet MAC failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*deinit)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac)
```

Deinitialize Ethernet MAC.

- **Param** mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance

**Return**

- ESP_OK: deinitialize Ethernet MAC successfully
- ESP_FAIL: deinitialize Ethernet MAC failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*start)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac)
```

Start Ethernet MAC.

- **Param** mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance

**Return**

- ESP_OK: start Ethernet MAC successfully
- ESP_FAIL: start Ethernet MAC failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*stop)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac)
```

Stop Ethernet MAC.

- **Param** mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance

**Return**

- ESP_OK: stop Ethernet MAC successfully
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_FAIL: stop Ethernet MAC failed because some error occurred

`esp_err_t (*transmit)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint8_t *buf, uint32_t length)`
Transmit packet from Ethernet MAC.

**Note:** Returned error codes may differ for each specific MAC chip.

- Param `mac` [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- Param `buf` [in] packet buffer to transmit
- Param `length` [in] length of packet
- Return
  - ESP_OK: transmit packet successfully
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE: number of actually sent bytes differs to expected
  - ESP_FAIL: transmit packet failed because some other error occurred

`esp_err_t (*transmit_vargs)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint32_t argc, va_list args)`
Transmit packet from Ethernet MAC constructed with special parameters at Layer2.

**Note:** Typical intended use case is to make possible to construct a frame from multiple higher layer buffers without a need of buffer reallocations. However, other use cases are not limited.

**Note:** Returned error codes may differ for each specific MAC chip.

- Param `mac` [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- Param `argc` [in] number variable arguments
- Param `args` [in] variable arguments
- Return
  - ESP_OK: transmit packet successfully
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE: number of actually sent bytes differs to expected
  - ESP_FAIL: transmit packet failed because some other error occurred

`esp_err_t (*receive)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint8_t *buf, uint32_t *length)`
Receive packet from Ethernet MAC.

**Note:** Memory of `buf` is allocated in the Layer2, make sure it get free after process.

**Note:** Before this function got invoked, the value of “length” should set by user, equals the size of buffer. After the function returned, the value of “length” means the real length of received data.

- Param `mac` [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- Param `buf` [out] packet buffer which will preserve the received frame
- Param `length` [out] length of the received packet
- Return
  - ESP_OK: receive packet successfully
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: receive packet failed because of invalid argument
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE: input buffer size is not enough to hold the incoming data. in this case, value of returned “length” indicates the real size of incoming data.
  - ESP_FAIL: receive packet failed because some other error occurred
esp_err_t (*read_phy_reg)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint32_t phy_addr, uint32_t phy_reg, uint32_t *reg_value)

Read PHY register.

Param mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
Param phy_addr [in] PHY chip address (0~31)
Param phy_reg [in] PHY register index code
Param reg_value [out] PHY register value

Return
• ESP_OK: read PHY register successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: read PHY register failed because of invalid argument
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: read PHY register failed because of wrong state of MAC
• ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: read PHY register failed because of timeout
• ESP_FAIL: read PHY register failed because some other error occurred

esp_err_t (*write_phy_reg)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint32_t phy_addr, uint32_t phy_reg, uint32_t reg_value)

Write PHY register.

Param mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
Param phy_addr [in] PHY chip address (0~31)
Param phy_reg [in] PHY register index code
Param reg_value [in] PHY register value

Return
• ESP_OK: write PHY register successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: write PHY register failed because of wrong state of MAC
• ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: write PHY register failed because of timeout
• ESP_FAIL: write PHY register failed because some other error occurred

esp_err_t (*set_addr)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint8_t *addr)

Set MAC address.

Param mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
Param addr [in] MAC address

Return
• ESP_OK: set MAC address successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: set MAC address failed because of invalid argument
• ESP_FAIL: set MAC address failed because some other error occurred

esp_err_t (*get_addr)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint8_t *addr)

Get MAC address.

Param mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
Param addr [out] MAC address

Return
• ESP_OK: get MAC address successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: get MAC address failed because of invalid argument
• ESP_FAIL: get MAC address failed because some other error occurred

esp_err_t (*set_speed)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, eth_speed_t speed)

Set speed of MAC.

Param mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
Param speed [in] MAC speed

Return
• ESP_OK: set MAC speed successfully
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: set MAC speed failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: set MAC speed failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*set_duplex)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, eth_duplex_t duplex)
```

Set duplex mode of MAC.

- **Param mac** [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- **Param duplex** [in] MAC duplex

**Return**
- ESP_OK: set MAC duplex mode successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: set MAC duplex failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: set MAC duplex failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*set_link)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, eth_link_t link)
```

Set link status of MAC.

- **Param mac** [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- **Param link** [in] Link status

**Return**
- ESP_OK: set link status successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: set link status failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: set link status failed because some other error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*set_promiscuous)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, bool enable)
```

Set promiscuous of MAC.

- **Param mac** [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- **Param enable** [in] set true to enable promiscuous mode; set false to disable promiscuous mode

**Return**
- ESP_OK: set promiscuous mode successfully
- ESP_FAIL: set promiscuous mode failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*enable_flow_ctrl)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, bool enable)
```

Enable flow control on MAC layer or not.

- **Param mac** [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- **Param enable** [in] set true to enable flow control; set false to disable flow control

**Return**
- ESP_OK: set flow control successfully
- ESP_FAIL: set flow control failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*set_peer_pause_ability)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint32_t ability)
```

Set the PAUSE ability of peer node.

- **Param mac** [in] Ethernet MAC instance
- **Param ability** [in] zero indicates that pause function is supported by link partner; non-zero indicates that pause function is not supported by link partner

**Return**
- ESP_OK: set peer pause ability successfully
- ESP_FAIL: set peer pause ability failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*custom_ioctl)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac, uint32_t cmd, void *data)
```

Custom IO function of MAC driver. This function is intended to extend common options of esp_eth_ioctl to cover specifics of MAC chip.

**Note:** This function may not be assigned when the MAC chip supports only most common set of
configuration options.

```c
Param mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
Param cmd [in] IO control command
Param data [inout] address of data for set command or address where to store the data when used with get command
Return
• ESP_OK: process io command successfully
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: process io command failed because of some invalid argument
• ESP_FAIL: process io command failed because some other error occurred
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: requested feature is not supported
```

```c
esp_err_t (*del)(esp_eth_mac_t *mac)
```
Free memory of Ethernet MAC.

```c
Param mac [in] Ethernet MAC instance
Return
• ESP_OK: free Ethernet MAC instance successfully
• ESP_FAIL: free Ethernet MAC instance failed because some error occurred
```

```c
struct eth_mac_config_t
```
Configuration of Ethernet MAC object.

**Public Members**

```c
uint32_t sw_reset_timeout_ms
```
Software reset timeout value (Unit: ms)

```c
uint32_t rx_task_stack_size
```
Stack size of the receive task

```c
uint32_t rx_task_prio
```
Priority of the receive task

```c
uint32_t flags
```
Flags that specify extra capability for mac driver

**Macros**

```c
ETH_MAC_FLAG_WORK_WITH_CACHE_DISABLE
MAC driver can work when cache is disabled
```

```c
ETH_MAC_FLAG_PIN_TO_CORE
Pin MAC task to the CPU core where driver installation happened
```

```c
ETH_MAC_DEFAULT_CONFIG()
```
Default configuration for Ethernet MAC object.

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef struct esp_eth_mac_s esp_eth_mac_t
```
Ethernet MAC.
Enumerations

```c
enum emac_rmii_clock_mode_t

RMII Clock Mode Options.

Values:

enumerator EMAC_CLK_DEFAULT
    Default values configured using Kconfig are going to be used when "Default" selected.

enumerator EMAC_CLK_EXT_IN
    Input RMII Clock from external. EMAC Clock GPIO number needs to be configured when this option is selected.

Note: MAC will get RMII clock from outside. Note that ESP32 only supports GPIO0 to input the RMII clock.
```

```c
enumerator EMAC_CLK_OUT

Output RMII Clock from internal APLL Clock. EMAC Clock GPIO number needs to be configured when this option is selected.

enum emac_rmii_clock_gpio_t

RMII Clock GPIO number Options.

Values:

enumerator EMAC_CLK_IN_GPIO
    MAC will get RMII clock from outside at this GPIO.

Note: ESP32 only supports GPIO0 to input the RMII clock.
```

enumerator EMAC_APPL_CLK_OUT_GPIO

Output RMII Clock from internal APLL Clock available at GPIO0.

Note: GPIO0 can be set to output a pre-divided PLL clock (test only!). Enabling this option will configure GPIO0 to output a 50MHz clock. In fact this clock doesn’t have directly relationship with EMAC peripheral. Sometimes this clock won’t work well with your PHY chip. You might need to add some extra devices after GPIO0 (e.g. inverter). Note that outputting RMII clock on GPIO0 is an experimental practice. If you want the Ethernet to work with WiFi, don’t select GPIO0 output mode for stability.

enumerator EMAC_CLK_OUT_GPIO

Output RMII Clock from internal APLL Clock available at GPIO16.

enumerator EMAC_CLK_OUT_180_GPIO

Inverted Output RMII Clock from internal APLL Clock available at GPIO17.

Header File
```
• components/esp_eth/include/esp_eth_phy.h
```
Functions

```c
esp_eth_phy_t *esp_eth_phy_new_ip101 (const eth_phy_config_t *config)
```
Create a PHY instance of IP101.

**Parameters**
- `config` [-in] configuration of PHY

**Returns**
- instance: create PHY instance successfully
- NULL: create PHY instance failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_eth_phy_t *esp_eth_phy_new_rtl8201 (const eth_phy_config_t *config)
```
Create a PHY instance of RTL8201.

**Parameters**
- `config` [-in] configuration of PHY

**Returns**
- instance: create PHY instance successfully
- NULL: create PHY instance failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_eth_phy_t *esp_eth_phy_new_lan87xx (const eth_phy_config_t *config)
```
Create a PHY instance of LAN87xx.

**Parameters**
- `config` [-in] configuration of PHY

**Returns**
- instance: create PHY instance successfully
- NULL: create PHY instance failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_eth_phy_t *esp_eth_phy_new_dp83848 (const eth_phy_config_t *config)
```
Create a PHY instance of DP83848.

**Parameters**
- `config` [-in] configuration of PHY

**Returns**
- instance: create PHY instance successfully
- NULL: create PHY instance failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_eth_phy_t *esp_eth_phy_new_ksz80xx (const eth_phy_config_t *config)
```
Create a PHY instance of KSZ80xx.

The phy model from the KSZ80xx series is detected automatically. If the driver is unable to detect a supported model, `NULL` is returned.

Currently, the following models are supported: KSZ8001, KSZ8021, KSZ8031, KSZ8041, KSZ8051, KSZ8061, KSZ8081, KSZ8091

**Parameters**
- `config` [-in] configuration of PHY

**Returns**
- instance: create PHY instance successfully
- NULL: create PHY instance failed because some error occurred

Structures

```c
struct esp_eth_phy_s
```
Ethernet PHY.

Public Members

```c
esp_err_t (*set_mediator)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, esp_eth_mediator_t *mediator)
```
Set mediator for PHY.

**Param**
- `phy` [in] Ethernet PHY instance
- `mediator` [in] mediator of Ethernet driver

**Return**
- ESP_OK: set mediator for Ethernet PHY instance successfully
**ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG**: set mediator for Ethernet PHY instance failed because of some invalid arguments

```c
esp_err_t (*reset)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy)
```

Software Reset Ethernet PHY.

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Return**

- ESP_OK: reset Ethernet PHY successfully
- ESP_FAIL: reset Ethernet PHY failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*reset_hw)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy)
```

Hardware Reset Ethernet PHY.

**Note:** Hardware reset is mostly done by pull down and up PHY’s nRST pin

```c
esp_err_t (*init)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy)
```

Initialize Ethernet PHY.

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Return**

- ESP_OK: initialize Ethernet PHY successfully
- ESP_FAIL: initialize Ethernet PHY failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*deinit)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy)
```

Deinitialize Ethernet PHY.

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Return**

- ESP_OK: deinitialize Ethernet PHY successfully
- ESP_FAIL: deinitialize Ethernet PHY failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*autonego_ctrl)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, eth_phy_autoneg_cmd_t cmd, bool *autonego_en_stat)
```

Configure auto negotiation.

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Param cmd** [in] Configuration command, it is possible to Enable (restart), Disable or get current status of PHY auto negotiation

**Param autonego_en_stat** [out] Address where to store current status of auto negotiation configuration

**Return**

- ESP_OK: restart auto negotiation successfully
- ESP_FAIL: restart auto negotiation failed because some error occurred
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid command

```c
esp_err_t (*get_link)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy)
```

Get Ethernet PHY link status.

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Return**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_OK: get Ethernet PHY link status successfully
- ESP_FAIL: get Ethernet PHY link status failed because some error occurred

```c
esp_err_t (*pwrctl)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, bool enable)
```

Power control of Ethernet PHY.

- Param phy [in] Ethernet PHY instance
- Param enable [in] set true to power on Ethernet PHY; set false to power off Ethernet PHY

```c
esp_err_t (*set_addr)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, uint32_t addr)
```

Set PHY chip address.

- Param phy [in] Ethernet PHY instance
- Param addr [in] PHY chip address

```c
esp_err_t (*get_addr)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, uint32_t *addr)
```

Get PHY chip address.

- Param phy [in] Ethernet PHY instance
- Param addr [out] PHY chip address

```c
esp_err_t (*advertise_pause_ability)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, uint32_t ability)
```

Advertise pause function supported by MAC layer.

- Param phy [in] Ethernet PHY instance
- Param addr [out] Pause ability

```c
esp_err_t (*loopback)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, bool enable)
```

Sets the PHY to loopback mode.

- Param phy [in] Ethernet PHY instance
- Param enable [in] enables or disables PHY loopback

```c
esp_err_t (*set_speed)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, eth_speed_t speed)
```

Sets PHY speed mode.

- Note: Autonegotiation feature needs to be disabled prior to calling this function for the new setting to be applied

```c
Param phy [in] Ethernet PHY instance
```
**Param speed** [in] Speed mode to be set

**Return**
- ESP_OK: PHY instance speed mode has been configured successfully
- ESP_FAIL: PHY instance speed mode configuration failed because some error occurred

`esp_err_t (*setDuplex)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, eth_duplex_t duplex)`

Sets PHY duplex mode.

**Note:** Autonegotiation feature needs to be disabled prior to calling this function for the new setting to be applied

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Param duplex** [in] Duplex mode to be set

**Return**
- ESP_OK: PHY instance duplex mode has been configured successfully
- ESP_FAIL: PHY instance duplex mode configuration failed because some error occurred

`esp_err_t (*custom_ioctl)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy, uint32_t cmd, void *data)`

Custom IO function of PHY driver. This function is intended to extend common options of esp_eth_ioctl to cover specifics of PHY chip.

**Note:** This function may not be assigned when the PHY chip supports only most common set of configuration options.

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Param cmd** [in] IO control command

**Param data** [inout] address of data for set command or address where to store the data when used with get command

**Return**
- ESP_OK: process io command successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: process io command failed because of some invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: process io command failed because some other error occurred
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: requested feature is not supported

`esp_err_t (*del)(esp_eth_phy_t *phy)`

Free memory of Ethernet PHY instance.

**Param phy** [in] Ethernet PHY instance

**Return**
- ESP_OK: free PHY instance successfully
- ESP_FAIL: free PHY instance failed because some error occurred

**Public Members**

```c
int32_t phy_addr
```

PHY address, set -1 to enable PHY address detection at initialization stage
uint32_t reset_timeout_ms
    Reset timeout value (Unit: ms)

uint32_t autonego_timeout_ms
    Auto-negotiation timeout value (Unit: ms)

int reset_gpio_num
    Reset GPIO number, -1 means no hardware reset

Macros
ESP_ETH_PHY_ADDR_AUTO
    ETH_PHY_DEFAULT_CONFIG()
        Default configuration for Ethernet PHY object.

Type Definitions
typedef struct esp_eth_phy_s esp_eth_phy_t
    Ethernet PHY.

Enumerations
enum eth_phy_autoneg_cmd_t
    Auto-negotiation control commands.
        Values:
        enumerator ESP_ETH_PHY_AUTONEGO_RESTART
        enumerator ESP_ETH_PHY_AUTONEGO_EN
        enumerator ESP_ETH_PHY_AUTONEGO_DIS
        enumerator ESP_ETH_PHY_AUTONEGO_G_STAT

Header File
    • components/esp_eth/include/esp_eth_phy_802_3.h

Functions
esp_err_t esp_eth_phy_802_3_reset_hw (phy_802_3_t *phy_802_3, uint32_t reset_assert_us)
    Performs hardware reset with specific reset pin assertion time.
        Parameters
            • phy_802_3 – IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure
            • reset_assert_us – Hardware reset pin assertion time
        Returns
            • ESP_OK: reset Ethernet PHY successfully
esp_err_t esp_eth_phy_802_3_detect_phy_addr (esp_eth_mediator_t *eth, int *detected_addr)

Detect PHY address.

**Parameters**
- *eth* – Mediator of Ethernet driver
- *detected_addr* – [out] a valid address after detection

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: detectphyaddress successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid parameter
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: can’t detect any PHY device
- ESP_FAIL: detect phy address failed because some error occurred

esp_err_t esp_eth_phy_802_3_basic_phy_init (phy_802_3_t *phy_802_3)

Performs basic PHY chip initialization.

**Note:** It should be called as the first function in PHY specific driver instance

**Parameters**
- phy_802_3 – IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: initialized Ethernet PHY successfully
- ESP_FAIL: initialization of Ethernet PHY failed because some error occurred
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: PHY device not detected
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: MII Management read/write operation timeout
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: PHY is in invalid state to perform requested operation

esp_err_t esp_eth_phy_802_3_basic_phy_deinit (phy_802_3_t *phy_802_3)

Performs basic PHY chip de-initialization.

**Note:** It should be called as the last function in PHY specific driver instance

**Parameters**
- phy_802_3 – IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: de-initialized Ethernet PHY successfully
- ESP_FAIL: de-initialization of Ethernet PHY failed because some error occurred
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: MII Management read/write operation timeout
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: PHY is in invalid state to perform requested operation

esp_err_t esp_eth_phy_802_3_read_oui (phy_802_3_t *phy_802_3, uint32_t *oui)

Reads raw content of OUI field.

**Parameters**
- phy_802_3 – IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure
- oui – [out] OUI value

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: OUI field read successfully
- ESP_FAIL: OUI field read failed because some error occurred
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid oui argument
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: MII Management read/write operation timeout
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: PHY is in invalid state to perform requested operation

esp_err_t esp_eth_phy_802_3_read_manufac_info (phy_802_3_t *phy_802_3, uint8_t *model, uint8_t *rev)

Reads manufacturer’s model and revision number.

**Parameters**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **phy_802_3** - IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure
- **model** - [out] Manufacturer’s model number (can be NULL when not required)
- **rev** - [out] Manufacturer’s revision number (can be NULL when not required)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Manufacturer’s info read successfully
- ESP_FAIL: Manufacturer’s info read failed because some error occurred
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: MII Management read/write operation timeout
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: PHY is in invalid state to perform requested operation

```c
phy_802_3_t *esp_eth_phy_into_phy_802_3(esp_eth_phy_t *phy)
```

Returns address to parent IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure.

**Parameters**
- **phy** - Ethernet PHY instance

**Returns**
- phy_802_3_t* - address to parent IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure

```c
esp_err_t esp_eth_phy_802_3_obj_config_init(phy_802_3_t *phy_802_3, const eth_phy_config_t *config)
```

Initializes configuration of parent IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure.

**Parameters**
- **phy_802_3** - Address to IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure
- **config** - Configuration of the IEEE 802.3 PHY object

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: configuration initialized successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: invalid config argument

**Structures**

```c
struct phy_802_3_t
```

IEEE 802.3 PHY object infostructure.

**Public Members**

```c
esp_eth_phy_t *parent
```

Parent Ethernet PHY instance

```c
esp_eth_mediator_t *eth
```

Mediator of Ethernet driver

```c
int addr
```

PHY address

```c
uint32_t reset_timeout_ms
```

Reset timeout value (Unit: ms)

```c
uint32_t autonego_timeout_ms
```

Auto-negotiation timeout value (Unit: ms)

```c
eth_link_t link_status
```

Current Link status

```c
int reset_gpio_num
```

Reset GPIO number, -1 means no hardware reset
Chapter 2. API Reference

Header File

- components/esp/include/esp_netif_glue.h

Functions

`esp_eth_netif_glue_handle_t esp_eth_new_netif_glue(esp_eth_handle_t eth_hdl)`
Create a netif glue for Ethernet driver.

**Note:** netif glue is used to attach io driver to TCP/IP netif

**Parameters**
- `eth_hdl` - Ethernet driver handle

**Returns**
- `glue object`, which inherits `esp_netif_driver_base_t`

`esp_err_t esp_eth_del_netif_glue(esp_eth_netif_glue_handle_t eth_netif_glue)`
Delete netif glue of Ethernet driver.

**Parameters**
- `eth_netif_glue` - netif glue

**Returns**
- `ESP_OK`: delete netif glue successfully

Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_eth_netif_glue_t *esp_eth_netif_glue_handle_t

Handle of netif glue - an intermediate layer between netif and Ethernet driver.

Code examples for the Ethernet API are provided in the `ethernet` directory of ESP-IDF examples.

2.5.3 Thread

Thread

**Introduction**
Thread is an IP-based mesh networking protocol. It’s based on the 802.15.4 physical and MAC layer.

**Application Examples**
The `openthread` directory of ESP-IDF examples contains the following applications:

- The OpenThread interactive shell `openthread/ot_cli`
- The Thread border router `openthread/ot_br`
- The Thread radio co-processor `openthread/ot_rcp`

**API Reference**
For manipulating the Thread network, the OpenThread api shall be used. The OpenThread api docs can be found at the [OpenThread official website](#).

ESP-IDF provides extra apis for launching and managing the OpenThread stack, binding to network interfaces and border routing features.

Header File

- components/openthread/include/esp_openthread.h

Functions
**esp_err_t esp_openthread_init** (const esp_openthread_platform_config_t *init_config)

Initializes the full OpenThread stack.

**Note:** The OpenThread instance will also be initialized in this function.

**Parameters**
- **init_config** — [in] The initialization configuration.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if allocation has failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if radio or host connection mode not supported
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if already initialized

**esp_err_t esp_openthreadLaunchMainloop** (void)

Launches the OpenThread main loop.

**Note:** This function will not return unless error happens when running the OpenThread stack.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if allocation has failed
- ESP_FAIL on other failures

**esp_err_t esp_openthread_deinit** (void)

This function performs OpenThread stack and platform driver deinitialization.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if not initialized

**otInstance** *esp_openthreadGetinstance** (void)

This function acquires the underlying OpenThread instance.

**Note:** This function can be called on other tasks without lock.

**Returns**
- The OpenThread instance pointer

**Header File**

- components/openthread/include/esp_openthread_types.h

**Structures**

**struct esp_openthread_mainloop_context_t**

This structure represents a context for a select() based mainloop.

**Public Members**

**fd_set read_fds**

The read file descriptors
Chapter 2. API Reference

fd_set write_fds
    The write file descriptors

fd_set error_fds
    The error file descriptors

int max_fd
    The max file descriptor

struct timeval timeout
    The timeout

struct esp_openthread_uart_config_t
    The uart port config for OpenThread.

**Public Members**

`uart_port_t port`
    UART port number

`uart_config_t uart_config`
    UART configuration, see `uart_config_t` docs

int rx_pin
    UART RX pin

int tx_pin
    UART TX pin

struct esp_openthread_radio_config_t
    The OpenThread radio configuration.

**Public Members**

`esp_openthread_radio_mode_t radio_mode`
    The radio mode

`esp_openthread_uart_config_t radio_uart_config`
    The uart configuration to RCP

struct esp_openthread_host_connection_config_t
    The OpenThread host connection configuration.

**Public Members**

`esp_openthread_host_connection_mode_t host_connection_mode`
    The host connection mode


\texttt{esp\_openthread\_uart\_config\_t} \texttt{host\_uart\_config}

The uart configuration to host

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_openthread\_port\_config\_t}

The OpenThread port specific configuration.

\textbf{Public Members}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{const char *storage\_partition\_name}
    The partition for storing OpenThread dataset
  \item \texttt{uint8_t\_t netif\_queue\_size}
    The packet queue size for the network interface
  \item \texttt{uint8_t\_t task\_queue\_size}
    The task queue size
\end{itemize}

\textbf{struct} \texttt{esp\_openthread\_platform\_config\_t}

The OpenThread platform configuration.

\textbf{Public Members}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{esp\_openthread\_radio\_config\_t radio\_config}
    The radio configuration
  \item \texttt{esp\_openthread\_host\_connection\_config\_t host\_config}
    The host connection configuration
  \item \texttt{esp\_openthread\_port\_config\_t port\_config}
    The port configuration
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Type Definitions}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{typedef void (*esp\_openthread\_rcp\_failure\_handler\_t)(\textit{void})}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Enumerations}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{enum esp\_openthread\_event\_t}
    OpenThread event declarations.
    \textbf{Values}:
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{OPENTHREAD\_EVENT\_START}
        OpenThread stack start
      \item \texttt{OPENTHREAD\_EVENT\_STOP}
        OpenThread stack stop
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_IF_UP**
OpenThread network interface up

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_IF_DOWN**
OpenThread network interface down

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_GOT_IP6**
OpenThread stack added IPv6 address

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_LOST_IP6**
OpenThread stack removed IPv6 address

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_MULTICAST_GROUP_JOIN**
OpenThread stack joined IPv6 multicast group

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_MULTICAST_GROUP_LEAVE**
OpenThread stack left IPv6 multicast group

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_TREL_ADD_IP6**
OpenThread stack added TREL IPv6 address

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_TREL_REMOVE_IP6**
OpenThread stack removed TREL IPv6 address

enumerator **OPENTHREAD_EVENT_TREL_MULTICAST_GROUP_JOIN**
OpenThread stack joined TREL IPv6 multicast group

enum **esp_openthread_radio_mode_t**
The radio mode of OpenThread.

*Values:*

enumerator **RADIO_MODE_NATIVE**
Use the native 15.4 radio

enumerator **RADIO_MODE_UART_RCP**
UART connection to a 15.4 capable radio co-processor (RCP)

enumerator **RADIO_MODE_SPI_RCP**
SPI connection to a 15.4 capable radio co-processor (RCP)

enum **esp_openthread_host_connection_mode_t**
How OpenThread connects to the host.

*Values:*

enumerator **HOST_CONNECTION_MODE_NONE**
Disable host connection

enumerator **HOST_CONNECTION_MODE_CLI_UART**
CLI UART connection to the host
enumerator **HOST_CONNECTION_MODE_RCP_UART**

RCP UART connection to the host

**Header File**

- components/openthread/include/esp_openthread_lock.h

**Functions**

**esp_err_t** **esp_openthread_lock_init** (void)

This function initializes the OpenThread API lock.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if allocation has failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if already initialized

**void** **esp_openthread_lock_deinit** (void)

This function deinitializes the OpenThread API lock.

**bool** **esp_openthread_lock_acquire** (TickType_t block_ticks)

This function acquires the OpenThread API lock.

**Note:** Every OT APIs that takes an otInstance argument MUST be protected with this API lock except that the call site is in OT callbacks.

**Parameters** block_ticks - [in] The maximum number of RTOS ticks to wait for the lock.

**Returns**

- True on lock acquired
- False on failing to acquire the lock with the timeout.

**void** **esp_openthread_lock_release** (void)

This function releases the OpenThread API lock.

**Header File**

- components/openthread/include/esp_openthread_netif_glue.h

**Functions**

**void** * **esp_openthread_netif_glue_init** (const esp_openthread_platform_config_t *config)

This function initializes the OpenThread network interface glue.

**Parameters** config - [in] The platform configuration.

**Returns**

- glue pointer on success
- NULL on failure

**void** **esp_openthread_netif_glue_deinit** (void)

This function deinitializes the OpenThread network interface glue.

**esp_netif_t** * **esp_openthread_get_netif** (void)

This function acquires the OpenThread netif.

**Returns** The OpenThread netif or NULL if not initialized.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Macros

```c
ESP_NETIF_INHERENT_DEFAULT_OPENTHREAD()
```

Default configuration reference of OT esp-netif.

```c
ESP_NETIF_DEFAULT_OPENTHREAD()
```

Header File

- components/openthread/include/esp_openthread_border_router.h

Functions

```c
void esp_openthread_set_backbone_netif(esp_netif_t *backbone_netif)
```

Sets the backbone interface used for border routing.

**Note:** This function must be called before esp_openthread_init

**Parameters** backbone_netif – [in] The backbone network interface (WiFi or ethernet)

```c
esp_err_t esp_openthread_border_router_init()
```

Initializes the border router features of OpenThread.

**Note:** Calling this function will make the device behave as an OpenThread border router. Kconfig option CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_BORDER_ROUTER is required.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if feature not supported
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if already initialized
- ESP_FAIL on other failures

```c
esp_err_t esp_openthread_border_router_deinit()
```

Deinitializes the border router features of OpenThread.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if not initialized
- ESP_FAIL on other failures

```c
esp_netif_t *esp_openthread_get_backbone_netif()
```

Gets the backbone interface of OpenThread border router.

**Returns**

- The backbone interface or NULL if border router not initialized.

```c
void esp_openthread_register_rcp_failure_handler(esp_openthread_rcp_failure_handler handler)
```

Registers the callback for RCP failure.

```c
void esp_openthread_rcp_deinit()
```

Deinitializes the connection to RCP.

Thread is an IPv6-based mesh networking technology for IoT. Code examples for the Thread API are provided in the openthread directory of ESP-IDF examples.
2.5.4 ESP-NETIF

ESP-NETIF

The purpose of ESP-NETIF library is twofold:

- It provides an abstraction layer for the application on top of the TCP/IP stack. This will allow applications to choose between IP stacks in the future.
- The APIs it provides are thread safe, even if the underlying TCP/IP stack APIs are not.

ESP-IDF currently implements ESP-NETIF for the lwIP TCP/IP stack only. However, the adapter itself is TCP/IP implementation agnostic and different implementations are possible.

Some ESP-NETIF API functions are intended to be called by application code, for example to get/set interface IP addresses, configure DHCP. Other functions are intended for internal ESP-IDF use by the network driver layer.

In many cases, applications do not need to call ESP-NETIF APIs directly as they are called from the default network event handlers.

ESP-NETIF architecture

![ESP-NETIF Architecture Diagram](continues on next page)
### Data and event flow in the diagram

- **Initialization line from user code to ESP-NETIF and communication driver**
- **Data packets going from communication media to TCP/IP stack and back**
- **Events aggregated in ESP-NETIF propagates to driver, user code and network stack**
- **User settings and runtime configuration**

### ESP-NETIF interaction

#### A) User code, boiler plate

Overall application interaction with a specific IO driver for communication media and configured TCP/IP network stack is abstracted using ESP-NETIF APIs and outlined as below:

**A) Initialization code**

1) Initializes IO driver
2) Creates a new instance of ESP-NETIF and configure with
   - ESP-NETIF specific options (flags, behaviour, name)
   - Network stack options (netif init and input functions, not publicly available)
   - IO driver specific options (transmit, free rx buffer functions, IO driver handle)
3) Attaches the IO driver handle to the ESP-NETIF instance created in the above steps
4) Configures event handlers
   - use default handlers for common interfaces defined in IO drivers; or define a specific handlers for customised behaviour/new interfaces
   - register handlers for app related events (such as IP lost/acquired)

**B) Interaction with network interfaces using ESP-NETIF API**

- Getting and setting TCP/IP related parameters (DHCP, IP, etc)
- Receiving IP events (connect/disconnect)
- Controlling application lifecycle (set interface up/down)

#### B) Communication driver, IO driver, media driver

Communication driver plays these two important roles in relation with ESP-NETIF:

1) Event handlers: Define behaviour patterns of interaction with ESP-NETIF (for example: ethernet link-up -> turn netif on)
2) Glue IO layer: Adapts the input/output functions to use ESP-NETIF transmit, receive and free receive buffer
   - Installs driver_transmit to appropriate ESP-NETIF object, so that outgoing packets from network stack are passed to the IO driver
   - Calls `esp_netif_receive()` to pass incoming data to network stack
C) ESP-NETIF

ESP-NETIF is an intermediary between an IO driver and a network stack, connecting packet data path between these two. As that it provides a set of interfaces for attaching a driver to ESP-NETIF object (runtime) and configuring a network stack (compile time). In addition to that a set of API is provided to control network interface lifecycle and its TCP/IP properties. As an overview, the ESP-NETIF public interface could be divided into these 6 groups:

1) Initialization APIs (to create and configure ESP-NETIF instance)
2) Input/Output API (for passing data between IO driver and network stack)
3) Event or Action API
   • Used for network interface lifecycle management
   • ESP-NETIF provides building blocks for designing event handlers
4) Setters and Getters for basic network interface properties
5) Network stack abstraction: enabling user interaction with TCP/IP stack
   • Set interface up or down
   • DHCP server and client API
   • DNS API
6) Driver conversion utilities

D) Network stack

Network stack has no public interaction with application code with regard to public interfaces and shall be fully abstracted by ESP-NETIF API.

E) ESP-NETIF L2 TAP Interface

The ESP-NETIF L2 TAP interface is ESP-IDF mechanism utilized to access Data Link Layer (L2 per OSI/ISO) for frame reception and transmission from user application. Its typical usage in embedded world might be implementation of non-IP related protocols such as PTP, Wake on LAN and others. Note that only Ethernet (IEEE 802.3) is currently supported.

From user perspective, the ESP-NETIF L2 TAP interface is accessed using file descriptors of VFS which provides a file-like interfacing (using functions like `open()`, `read()`, `write()`, etc). Refer to Virtual filesystem component to learn more.

There is only one ESP-NETIF L2 TAP interface device (path name) available. However multiple file descriptors with different configuration can be opened at a time since the ESP-NETIF L2 TAP interface can be understood as generic entry point to Layer 2 infrastructure. Important is then specific configuration of particular file descriptor. It can be configured to give an access to specific Network Interface identified by `if_key` (e.g. `ETH_DEF`) and to filter only specific frames based on their type (e.g. Ethernet type in case of IEEE 802.3). Filtering only specific frames is crucial since the ESP-NETIF L2 TAP needs to exist along with IP stack and so the IP related traffic (IP, ARP, etc.) should not be passed directly to the user application. Even though such option is still configurable, it is not recommended in standard use cases. Filtering is also advantageous from a perspective the user’s application gets access only to frame types it is interested in and the remaining traffic is either passed to other L2 TAP file descriptors or to IP stack.

ESP-NETIF L2 TAP Interface Usage Manual

Initialization

To be able to use the ESP-NETIF L2 TAP interface, it needs to be enabled in Kconfig by `CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP` first and then registered by `esp_vfs_l2tap_intf_register()` prior usage of any VFS function.

`open()` Once the ESP-NETIF L2 TAP is registered, it can be opened at path name “/dev/net/tap”. The same path name can be opened multiple times up to `CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP_MAX_FDS` and multiple file descriptors with different configuration may access the Data Link Layer frames.

The ESP-NETIF L2 TAP can be opened with `O_NONBLOCK` file status flag to the `read()` does not block. Note that the `write()` may block in current implementation when accessing a Network interface since it is a shared resource among multiple ESP-NETIF L2 TAP file descriptors and IP stack, and there is currently no queuing mechanism deployed. The file status flag can be retrieved and modified using `fcntl()`.
On success, `open()` returns the new file descriptor (a nonnegative integer). On error, -1 is returned and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

**ioctl()** The newly opened ESP-NETIF L2 TAP file descriptor needs to be configured prior its usage since it is not bounded to any specific Network Interface and no frame type filter is configured. The following configuration options are available to do so:

- **L2TAP_S_INTF_DEVICE** - bounds the file descriptor to specific Network Interface which is identified by its `if_key`. ESP-NETIF Network Interface `if_key` is passed to `ioctl()` as the third parameter. Note that default Network Interfaces `if_key`s used in ESP-IDF can be found in `esp_netif/include/esp_netif_defaults.h`.
- **L2TAP_S_DEVICE_DRV_HNDL** - is other way how to bound the file descriptor to specific Network Interface. In this case the Network interface is identified directly by IO Driver handle (e.g. `esp_eth_handle_t` in case of Ethernet). The IO Driver handle is passed to `ioctl()` as the third parameter.
- **L2TAP_S_RCV_FILTER** - sets the filter to frames with this type to be passed to the file descriptor. In case of Ethernet frames, the frames are to be filtered based on Length/Ethernet type field. In case the filter value is set less than or equal to 0x05DC, the Ethernet type field is considered to represent IEEE802.3 Length Field and all frames with values in interval <0, 0x05DC> at that field are to be passed to the file descriptor. The IEEE802.2 logical link control (LLC) resolution is then expected to be performed by user’s application. In case the filter value is set greater than 0x05DC, the Ethernet type field is considered to represent protocol identification and only frames which are equal to the set value are to be passed to the file descriptor.

All above set configuration options have getter counterpart option to read the current settings.

```
Warning: The file descriptor needs to be firstly bounded to specific Network Interface by L2TAP_S_INTF_DEVICE or L2TAP_SDEVICE_DRV_HNDL to be L2TAP_S_RCV_FILTER option available.
```

Note: VLAN tagged frames are currently not recognized. If user needs to process VLAN tagged frames, they need set filter to be equal to VLAN tag (i.e. 0x8100 or 0x88A8) and process the VLAN tagged frames in user application.

Note: L2TAP_SDEVICE_DRV_HNDL is particularly useful when user’s application does not require usage of IP stack and so ESP-NETIF is not required to be initialized too. As a result, Network Interface cannot be identified by its `if_key` and hence it needs to be identified directly by its IO Driver handle.

On success, `ioctl()` returns 0. On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

**EBADF** - not a valid file descriptor.

**EACCES** - option change is denied in this state (e.g. file descriptor has not be bounded to Network interface yet).

**EINVAL** - invalid configuration argument. Ethernet type filter is already used by other file descriptor on that same Network interface.

**ENODEV** - no such Network Interface which is tried to be assigned to the file descriptor exists.

**ENOSYS** - unsupported operation, passed configuration option does not exists.

**fcntl()** `fcntl()` is used to manipulate with properties of opened ESP-NETIF L2 TAP file descriptor.

The following commands manipulate the status flags associated with file descriptor:

- **F_GETFD** - the function returns the file descriptor flags, the third argument is ignored.
- **F_SETFD** - sets the file descriptor flags to the value specified by the third argument. Zero is returned.

On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.
**read()**

Opened and configured ESP-NETIF L2 TAP file descriptor can be accessed by `read()` to get inbound frames. The read operation can be either blocking or non-blocking based on actual state of `O_NONBLOCK` file status flag. When the file status flag is set blocking, the read operation waits until a frame is received and context is switched to other task. When the file status flag is set non-blocking, the read operation returns immediately. In such case, either a frame is returned if it was already queued or the function indicates the queue is empty. The number of queued frames associated with one file descriptor is limited by `CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP_RX_QUEUE_SIZE` Kconfig option. Once the number of queued frames reach configured threshold, the newly arriving frames are dropped until the queue has enough room to accept incoming traffic (Tail Drop queue management).

On success, `read()` returns the number of bytes read. Zero is returned when size of the destination buffer is 0. On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

**EBADF** - not a valid file descriptor.

**ENOSYS** - unsupported command.

**write()**

A raw Data Link Layer frame can be sent to Network Interface via opened and configured ESP-NETIF L2 TAP file descriptor. User’s application is responsible to construct the whole frame except for fields which are added automatically by the physical interface device. The following fields need to be constructed by the user’s application in case of Ethernet link: source/destination MAC addresses, Ethernet type, actual protocol header and user data. See below for more information about Ethernet frame structure.

```
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------+----------------------------
| Destination MAC   | Source MAC        | Type/Length | Payload (protocol header/
| data) ...         |                   |             | data) ...                   |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------+----------------------------
```

In other words, there is no additional frame processing performed by the ESP-NETIF L2 TAP interface. It only checks the Ethernet type of the frame is the same as the filter configured in the file descriptor. If the Ethernet type is different, an error is returned and the frame is not sent. Note that the `write()` may block in current implementation when accessing a Network interface since it is a shared resource among multiple ESP-NETIF L2 TAP file descriptors and IP stack, and there is currently no queuing mechanism deployed.

On success, `write()` returns the number of bytes written. Zero is returned when size of the input buffer is 0. On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

**EBADF** - not a valid file descriptor.

**EAGAIN** - the file descriptor has been marked non-blocking (`O_NONBLOCK`), and the read would block.

**close()**

Opened ESP-NETIF L2 TAP file descriptor can be closed by the `close()` to free its allocated resources. The ESP-NETIF L2 TAP implementation of `close()` may block. On the other hand, it is thread safe and can be called from different task than the file descriptor is actually used. If such situation occurs and one task is blocked in I/O operation and another task tries to close the file descriptor, the first task is unblocked. The first’s task read operation then ends with error.

On success, `close()` returns zero. On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

**EBADF** - not a valid file descriptor.
select()  Select is used in a standard way, just `CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_SELECT` needs to be enabled to be the `select()` function available.

**ESP-NETIF programmer’s manual** Please refer to the example section for basic initialization of default interfaces:

- WiFi Station: wifi/getting_started/station/main/station_example_main.c
- Ethernet: ethernet/basic/main/ethernet_example_main.c
- L2 TAP: protocols/l2tap/main/l2tap_main.c
- WiFi Access Point: wifi/getting_started/softAP/main/softap_example_main.c

For more specific cases please consult this guide: *ESP-NETIF Custom I/O Driver*.

**WiFi default initialization** The initialization code as well as registering event handlers for default interfaces, such as softAP and station, are provided in separate APIs to facilitate simple startup code for most applications:

- `esp_netif_create_default_wifi_sta()`  
- `esp_netif_create_default_wifi_ap()`

Please note that these functions return the `esp_netif` handle, i.e. a pointer to a network interface object allocated and configured with default settings, which as a consequence, means that:

- The created object has to be destroyed if a network de-initialization is provided by an application using `esp_netif_destroy_default_wifi()`.
- These default interfaces must not be created multiple times, unless the created handle is deleted using `esp_netif_destroy()`.
- When using Wifi in AP+STA mode, both these interfaces has to be created.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/esp_netif/include/esp_netif.h

**Functions**

- `esp_err_t esp_netif_init(void)`  
  Initialize the underlying TCP/IP stack.

  **Note:** This function should be called exactly once from application code, when the application starts up.

  **Returns**
  - ESP_OK on success
  - ESP_FAIL if initializing failed

- `esp_err_t esp_netif_deinit(void)`  
  Deinitialize the esp-netif component (and the underlying TCP/IP stack)

  **Note:** De-initialization is not supported yet

  **Returns**
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_netif not initialized
  - ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED otherwise
**esp_netif_t** *esp_netif_new(const esp_netif_config_t *esp_netif_config)*

Creates an instance of new esp-netif object based on provided config.

**Parameters**

esp_netif_config – pointer esp-netif configuration

**Returns**

• pointer to esp-netif object on success
• NULL otherwise

void **esp_netif_destroy**(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)**

Destroys the esp_netif object.

**Parameters**

esp_netif – [in] pointer to the object to be deleted

**esp_err_t** **esp_netif_set_driver_config**(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, const esp_netif_driver_ifconfig_t *driver_config)**

Configures driver related options of esp_netif object.

**Parameters**

• esp_netif – [inout] pointer to the object to be configured
• driver_config – [in] pointer esp-netif io driver related configuration

**Returns**

• ESP_OK on success
• ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS if invalid parameters provided

**esp_err_t** **esp_netif_attach**(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_iodriver_handle driver_handle)**

Attaches esp_netif instance to the io driver handle.

Calling this function enables connecting specific esp_netif object with already initialized io driver to update esp_netif object with driver specific configuration (i.e. calls post_attach callback, which typically sets io driver callbacks to esp_netif instance and starts the driver)

**Parameters**

• esp_netif – [inout] pointer to esp_netif object to be attached
• driver_handle – [in] pointer to the driver handle

**Returns**

• ESP_OK on success
• ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DRIVER_ATTACH_FAILED if driver’s post_attach callback failed

**esp_err_t** **esp_netif_receive**(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, void *buffer, size_t len, void *eb)**

Passes the raw packets from communication media to the appropriate TCP/IP stack.

This function is called from the configured (peripheral) driver layer. The data are then forwarded as frames to the TCP/IP stack.

**Parameters**

• esp_netif – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
• buffer – [in] Received data
• len – [in] Length of the data frame
• eb – [in] Pointer to internal buffer (used in Wi-Fi driver)

**Returns**

• ESP_OK

void **esp_netif_action_start**(void *esp_netif, esp_netif_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)**

Default building block for network interface action upon IO driver start event Creates network interface, if AUTOUP enabled turns the interface on, if DHCPS enabled starts dhcp server.

**Note:** This API can be directly used as event handler

**Parameters**

• esp_netif – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
Chapter 2. API Reference

- base
- event_id
- data

void esp_netif_action_stop (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon IO driver stop event.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –

void esp_netif_action_connected (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon IO driver connected event.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –

void esp_netif_action_disconnected (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon IO driver disconnected event.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –

void esp_netif_action_got_ip (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon network got IP event.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –
void esp_netif_action_join_ip6_multicast_group (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon IPv6 multicast group join.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif –[in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –

void esp_netif_action_leave_ip6_multicast_group (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon IPv6 multicast group leave.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif –[in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –

void esp_netif_action_add_ip6_address (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon IPv6 address added by the underlying stack.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif –[in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –

void esp_netif_action_remove_ip6_address (void *esp_netif, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t event_id, void *data)

Default building block for network interface action upon IPv6 address removed by the underlying stack.

Note: This API can be directly used as event handler

Parameters
- esp_netif –[in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- base –
- event_id –
- data –
**esp_err_t esp_netif_set_default_netif (esp_netif_t *esp_netif)**

Manual configuration of the default netif.

This API overrides the automatic configuration of the default interface based on the route_prio. If the selected netif is set default using this API, no other interface could be set-default disregarding its route_prio number (unless the selected netif gets destroyed).

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success

**esp_err_t esp_netif_set_mac (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, uint8_t mac[])**

Set the mac address for the interface instance.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `mac` - [in] Desired mac address for the related network interface

**Returns**
- ESP_OK - success
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IF_NOT_READY - interface status error
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED - mac not supported on this interface

**esp_err_t esp_netif_get_mac (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, uint8_t mac[])**

Get the mac address for the interface instance.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `mac` - [out] Resultant mac address for the related network interface

**Returns**
- ESP_OK - success
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IF_NOT_READY - interface status error
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED - mac not supported on this interface

**esp_err_t esp_netif_set_hostname (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, const char *hostname)**

Set the hostname of an interface.

The configured hostname overrides the default configuration value CONFIG_LWIP_LOCAL_HOSTNAME. Please note that when the hostname is altered after interface started/connected the changes would only be reflected once the interface restarts/reconnects.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
- ESP_OK - success
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IF_NOT_READY - interface status error
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS - parameter error

**esp_err_t esp_netif_get_hostname (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, const char **hostname)**

Get interface hostname.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `hostname` - [out] Returns a pointer to the hostname. May be NULL if no hostname is set. If set non-NULL, pointer remains valid (and string may change if the hostname changes).

**Returns**
- ESP_OK - success
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IF_NOT_READY - interface status error
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS - parameter error

**bool esp_netif_is_netif_up (esp_netif_t *esp_netif)**

Test if supplied interface is up or down.
Parameters `esp_netif` – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

Returns
  - true - Interface is up
  - false - Interface is down

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_get_ip_info(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_ip_info_t *ip_info)
```

Get interface’s IP address information.

If the interface is up, IP information is read directly from the TCP/IP stack. If the interface is down, IP information is read from a copy kept in the ESP-NETIF instance.

Parameters
  - `esp_netif` – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
  - `ip_info` – [out] If successful, IP information will be returned in this argument.

Returns
  - ESP_OK
  - ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_get_old_ip_info(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_ip_info_t *ip_info)
```

Get interface’s old IP information.

Returns an “old” IP address previously stored for the interface when the valid IP changed.

If the IP lost timer has expired (meaning the interface was down for longer than the configured interval) then the old IP information will be zero.

Parameters
  - `esp_netif` – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
  - `ip_info` – [out] If successful, IP information will be returned in this argument.

Returns
  - ESP_OK
  - ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_set_ip_info(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, const esp_netif_ip_info_t *ip_info)
```

Set interface’s IP address information.

This function is mainly used to set a static IP on an interface.

If the interface is up, the new IP information is set directly in the TCP/IP stack.

The copy of IP information kept in the ESP-NETIF instance is also updated (this copy is returned if the IP is queried while the interface is still down.)

Note: DHCP client/server must be stopped (if enabled for this interface) before setting new IP information.

Note: Calling this interface for may generate a SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP or SYSTEM_EVENT_ETH_GOT_IP event.

Parameters
  - `esp_netif` – [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
  - `ip_info` – [in] IP information to set on the specified interface

Returns
  - ESP_OK
  - ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
  - ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_NOT_STOPPED If DHCP server or client is still running
**esp_err_t esp_netif_set_old_ip_info(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, const esp_netif_ip_info_t *ip_info)**

Set interface old IP information.

This function is called from the DHCP client (if enabled), before a new IP is set. It is also called from the default handlers for the SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED and SYSTEM_EVENT_ETH_CONNECTED events.

Calling this function stores the previously configured IP, which can be used to determine if the IP changes in the future.

If the interface is disconnected or down for too long, the “IP lost timer” will expire (after the configured interval) and set the old IP information to zero.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `ip_info` [in] Store the old IP information for the specified interface

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS

**int esp_netif_get_netif_impl_index(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)**

Get net interface index from network stack implementation.

---

**Note:** This index could be used in `setsockopt()` to bind socket with multicast interface

**Parameters** `esp_netif` [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns** implementation specific index of interface represented with supplied `esp_netif`

**esp_err_t esp_netif_get_netif_impl_name(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, char *name)**

Get net interface name from network stack implementation.

---

**Note:** This name could be used in `setsockopt()` to bind socket with appropriate interface

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `name` [out] Interface name as specified in underlying TCP/IP stack. Note that the actual name will be copied to the specified buffer, which must be allocated to hold maximum interface name size (6 characters for lwIP)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS

**esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcps_option(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_dhcp_option_mode_t opt_op, esp_netif_dhcp_option_id_t opt_id, void *opt_val, uint32_t opt_len)**

Set or Get DHCP server option.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `opt_op` [in] ESP_NETIF_OP_SET to set an option, ESP_NETIF_OP_GET to get an option.
- `opt_id` [in] Option index to get or set, must be one of the supported enum values.
- `opt_val` [inout] Pointer to the option parameter.
- `opt_len` [in] Length of the option parameter.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STOPPED
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STARTED

```
esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcpc_option(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_dhcp_option_mode_t opt_op,
                                 esp_netif_dhcp_option_id_t opt_id, void *opt_val, uint32_t opt_len)
```

Set or Get DHCP client option.

**Parameters**

- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `opt_op` - [in] ESP_NETIF_OP_SET to set an option, ESP_NETIF_OP_GET to get an option.
- `opt_id` - [in] Option index to get or set, must be one of the supported enum values.
- `opt_val` - [inout] Pointer to the option parameter.
- `opt_len` - [in] Length of the option parameter.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STOPPED
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STARTED

```
esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcpc_start(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)
```

Start DHCP client (only if enabled in interface object)

**Note:** The default event handlers for the SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED and SYSTEM_EVENT_ETH_CONNECTED events call this function.

**Parameters**

- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STARTED
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_STARTED

```
esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcpc_stop(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)
```

Stop DHCP client (only if enabled in interface object)

**Note:** Calling `action_netif_stop()` will also stop the DHCP Client if it is running.

**Parameters**

- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STOPPED
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_IF_NOT_READY

```
esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcpc_get_status(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_dhcp_status_t *status)
```

Get DHCP client status.

**Parameters**

- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `status` - [out] If successful, the status of DHCP client will be returned in this argument.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK

```
esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcps_get_status(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_dhcp_status_t *status)
```

Get DHCP Server status.

**Parameters**

...
Chapter 2. API Reference

- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to `esp-netif` instance
- `status` [out] If successful, the status of the DHCP server will be returned in this argument.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK

`esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcps_start (esp_netif_t *esp_netif)`
Start DHCP server (only if enabled in interface object)

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to `esp-netif` instance

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STARTED

`esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcps_stop (esp_netif_t *esp_netif)`
Stop DHCP server (only if enabled in interface object)

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to `esp-netif` instance

**Returns**
- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STOPPED
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IF_NOT_READY

`esp_err_t esp_netif_dhcps_get_clients_by_mac (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, int num, esp_netif_pair_mac_ip_t *mac_ip_pair)`
Populate IP addresses of clients connected to DHCP server listed by their MAC addresses.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to `esp-netif` instance
- `num` [in] Number of clients with specified MAC addresses in the array of pairs
- `mac_ip_pair` [inout] Array of pairs of MAC and IP addresses (MAC are inputs, IP outputs)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS on invalid params
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if DHCP server not enabled

`esp_err_t esp_netif_set_dns_info (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_dns_type_t type, esp_netif_dns_info_t *dns)`
Set DNS Server information.

This function behaves differently if DHCP server or client is enabled

If DHCP client is enabled, main and backup DNS servers will be updated automatically from the DHCP lease if the relevant DHCP options are set. Fallback DNS Server is never updated from the DHCP lease and is designed to be set via this API. If DHCP client is disabled, all DNS server types can be set via this API only.

If DHCP server is enabled, the Main DNS Server setting is used by the DHCP server to provide a DNS Server option to DHCP clients (Wi-Fi stations).

- The default Main DNS server is typically the IP of the DHCP server itself.
- This function can override it by setting server type ESP_NETIF_DNS_MAIN.
- Other DNS Server types are not supported for the DHCP server.
- To propagate the DNS info to client, please stop the DHCP server before using this API.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` [in] Handle to `esp-netif` instance
- `type` [in] Type of DNS Server to set: ESP_NETIF_DNS_MAIN, ESP_NETIF_DNS_BACKUP, ESP_NETIF_DNS_FALLBACK
- `dns` [in] DNS Server address to set
Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS invalid params

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_get_dns_info (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_dns_type_t type,
                                  esp_netif_dns_info_t *dns)
```

Get DNS Server information.

Return the currently configured DNS Server address for the specified interface and Server type.

This may be result of a previous call to `esp_netif_set_dns_info()`. If the interface’s DHCP client is enabled, the Main or Backup DNS Server may be set by the current DHCP lease.

Parameters

- `esp_netif` ⚶ [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `type` ⚶ [in] Type of DNS Server to get: ESP_NETIF_DNS_MAIN, ESP_NETIF_DNS_BACKUP, ESP_NETIF_DNS_FALLBACK
- `dns` ⚶ [out] DNS Server result is written here on success

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS invalid params

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_create_ip6_linklocal (esp_netif_t *esp_netif)
```

Create interface link-local IPv6 address.

Cause the TCP/IP stack to create a link-local IPv6 address for the specified interface.

This function also registers a callback for the specified interface, so that if the link-local address becomes verified as the preferred address then a SYSTEM_EVENT_GOT_IP6 event will be sent.

Parameters `esp_netif` ⚶ [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

Returns

- ESP_OK
- ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_get_ip6_linklocal (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_ip6_addr_t *if_ip6)
```

Get interface link-local IPv6 address.

If the specified interface is up and a preferred link-local IPv6 address has been created for the interface, return a copy of it.

Parameters

- `esp_netif` ⚶ [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `if_ip6` ⚶ [out] IPv6 information will be returned in this argument if successful.

Returns

- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL If interface is down, does not have a link-local IPv6 address, or the link-local IPv6 address is not a preferred address.

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_get_ip6_global (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_ip6_addr_t *if_ip6)
```

Get interface global IPv6 address.

If the specified interface is up and a preferred global IPv6 address has been created for the interface, return a copy of it.

Parameters

- `esp_netif` ⚶ [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `if_ip6` ⚶ [out] IPv6 information will be returned in this argument if successful.

Returns

- ESP_OK
- ESP_FAIL If interface is down, does not have a global IPv6 address, or the global IPv6 address is not a preferred address.
int esp_netif_get_all_ip6(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_ip6_addr_t if_ip6[])
Get all IPv6 addresses of the specified interface.

Parameters
- esp_netif ⚶ [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- if_ip6 ⚶ [out] Array of IPv6 addresses will be copied to the argument

Returns number of returned IPv6 addresses

void esp_netif_set_ip4_addr (esp_ip4_addr_t *addr, uint8_t a, uint8_t b, uint8_t c, uint8_t d)
Sets IPv4 address to the specified octets.

Parameters
- addr ⚶ [out] IP address to be set
- a – the first octet (127 for IP 127.0.0.1)
- b –
- c –
- d –

char *esp_ip4addr_ntoa (const esp_ip4_addr_t *addr, char *buf, int buflen)
Converts numeric IP address into decimal dotted ASCII representation.

Parameters
- addr ⚶ [in] IP address in network order to convert
- buf – target buffer where the string is stored
- buflen – length of buf

Returns either pointer to buf which now holds the ASCII representation of addr or NULL if buf was too small

uint32_t esp_ip4addr_aton (const char *addr)
Ascii internet address interpretation routine. The value returned is in network order.

Parameters addr – IP address in ascii representation (e.g. “127.0.0.1”)

Returns ip address in network order

esp_err_t esp_netif_str_to_ip4 (const char *src, esp_ip4_addr_t *dst)
Converts Ascii internet IPv4 address into esp_ip4_addr_t.

Parameters
- src ⚶ [in] IPv4 address in ascii representation (e.g. “127.0.0.1”)
- dst ⚶ [out] Address of the target esp_ip4_addr_t structure to receive converted address

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_FAIL if conversion failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if invalid parameter is passed into

esp_err_t esp_netif_str_to_ip6 (const char *src, esp_ip6_addr_t *dst)
Converts Ascii internet IPv6 address into esp_ip6_addr_t. Zeros in the IP address can be stripped or completely omitted: “2001:db8:85a3:0:0:0:2:1” or “2001:db8::2:1”

Parameters
- src ⚶ [in] IPv6 address in ascii representation (e.g. “2001:db8:85a3:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:2:1”)
- dst ⚶ [out] Address of the target esp_ip6_addr_t structure to receive converted address

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_FAIL if conversion failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if invalid parameter is passed into

esp_netif_iodriver_handle esp_netif_get_io_driver (esp_netif_t *esp_netif)
Gets media driver handle for this esp-netif instance.

Parameters esp_netif ⚶ [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

Returns opaque pointer of related IO driver
esp_netif_t *esp_netif_get_handle_from_ifkey(const char *if_key)

Searches over a list of created objects to find an instance with supplied if key.

**Parameters**
- **if_key** - Textual description of network interface

**Returns**
Handle to esp-netif instance

esp_netif_flags_t esp_netif_get_flags(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)

Returns configured flags for this interface.

**Parameters**
- **esp_netif** - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
Configuration flags

const char *esp_netif_get_ifkey(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)

Returns configured interface key for this esp-netif instance.

**Parameters**
- **esp_netif** - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
Textual description of related interface

const char *esp_netif_get_desc(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)

Returns configured interface type for this esp-netif instance.

**Parameters**
- **esp_netif** - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
Enumerated type of this interface, such as station, AP, ethernet

int esp_netif_get_route_prio(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)

Returns configured routing priority number.

**Parameters**
- **esp_netif** - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
Integer representing the instance’s route-prio, or -1 if invalid parameters

int32_t esp_netif_get_event_id(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_ip_event_type_t event_type)

Returns configured event for this esp-netif instance and supplied event type.

**Parameters**
- **esp_netif** - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- **event_type** - (either get or lost IP)

**Returns**
specific event id which is configured to be raised if the interface lost or acquired IP address
-1 if supplied event_type is not known

esp_netif_t *esp_netif_next(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)

Iterates over list of interfaces. Returns first netif if NULL given as parameter.

**Parameters**
- **esp_netif** - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
First netif from the list if supplied parameter is NULL, next one otherwise

size_t esp_netif_get_nr_of_ifs(void)

Returns number of registered esp_netif objects.

**Returns**
Number of esp_netifs

void esp_netif_netstack_buf_ref(void *netstack_buf)

increase the reference counter of net stack buffer

**Parameters**
- **netstack_buf** - [in] the net stack buffer

void esp_netif_netstack_buf_free(void *netstack_buf)

free the netstack buffer

**Parameters**
- **netstack_buf** - [in] the net stack buffer

**Header File**

- components/esp_netif/include/esp_netif_types.h
Chapter 2. API Reference

Structures

```c
struct esp_netif_dns_info_t
    DNS server info.
```

Public Members

```c
    esp_ip_addr_t ip
    IPV4 address of DNS server
```

```c
struct esp_netif_ip_info_t
    Event structure for IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP, IP_EVENT_ETH_GOT_IP events
```

Public Members

```c
    esp_ip4_addr_t ip
    Interface IPV4 address
```

```c
    esp_ip4_addr_t netmask
    Interface IPV4 netmask
```

```c
    esp_ip4_addr_t gw
    Interface IPV4 gateway address
```

```c
struct esp_netif_ip6_info_t
    IPV6 IP address information.
```

Public Members

```c
    esp_ip6_addr_t ip
    Interface IPV6 address
```

```c
struct ip_event_got_ip_t
    Event structure for IP_EVENT_GOT_IP event.
```

Public Members

```c
    esp_netif_t *esp_netif
    Pointer to corresponding esp-netif object
```

```c
    esp_netif_ip_info_t ip_info
    IP address, netmask, gateway IP address
```

```c
    bool ip_changed
    Whether the assigned IP has changed or not
```

```c
struct ip_event_got_ip6_t
    Event structure for IP_EVENT_GOT_IP6 event
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```
esp_netif_t *esp_netif
   Pointer to corresponding esp-netif object
```

```
esp_netif_ip6_info_t ip6_info
   IPv6 address of the interface
```

```
int ip_index
   IPv6 address index
```

```
struct ip_event_add_ip6_t
   Event structure for ADD_IP6 event
```

Public Members

```
esp_ip6_addr_t addr
   The address to be added to the interface
```

```
bool preferred
   The default preference of the address
```

```
struct ip_event_ap_staipassigned_t
   Event structure for IP_EVENT_AP_STAIPASSIGNED event
```

Public Members

```
esp_netif_t *esp_netif
   Pointer to the associated netif handle
```

```
esp_ip4_addr_t ip
   IP address which was assigned to the station
```

```
uint8_t mac[6]
   MAC address of the connected client
```

```
struct bridgeif_config
   LwIP bridge configuration
```

Public Members

```
uint16_t max_fdb_dyn_entries
   maximum number of entries in dynamic forwarding database
```

```
uint16_t max_fdb_sta_entries
   maximum number of entries in static forwarding database
```
```
uint8_t max_ports
  maximum number of ports the bridge can consist of

struct esp_netif_inherent_config
  ESP-netif inherent config parameters.

Public Members

esp_netif_flags_t flags
  flags that define esp-netif behavior

uint8_t mac[6]
  initial mac address for this interface

const esp_netif_ip_info_t *ip_info
  initial ip address for this interface

uint32_t get_ip_event
  event id to be raised when interface gets an IP

uint32_t lost_ip_event
  event id to be raised when interface losts its IP

const char *if_key
  string identifier of the interface

const char *if_desc
  textual description of the interface

int route_prio
  numeric priority of this interface to become a default routing if (if other netifs are up). A higher value of route_prio indicates a higher priority

bridgeif_config_t *bridge_info
  LwIP bridge configuration

struct esp_netif_driver_base_s
  ESP-netif driver base handle.

Public Members

esp_err_t (*post_attach)(esp_netif_t *netif, esp_netif_iodriver_handle h)
  post attach function pointer

esp_netif_t *netif
  netif handle
```
struct **esp_netif_driver_ifconfig**
Specific IO driver configuration.

**Public Members**

*esp_netif_iodriver_handle* **handle**
io-driver handle

*esp_err_t (**transmit**)**(void *h, void *buffer, size_t len)**
transmit function pointer

*esp_err_t (**transmit_wrap**)**(void *h, void *buffer, size_t len, void *netstack_buffer)**
transmit wrap function pointer

void (**driver_free_rx_buffer**)**(void *h, void *buffer)**
free rx buffer function pointer

struct **esp_netif_config**
Generic esp_netif configuration.

**Public Members**

const *esp_netif_inherent_config_t* **base**
base config

const *esp_netif_driver_ifconfig_t* **driver**
driver config

const *esp_netif_netstack_config_t* **stack**
stack config

struct **esp_netif_pair_mac_ip_t**
DHCP client’s addr info (pair of MAC and IP address)

**Public Members**

uint8_t **mac[6]**
Clients MAC address

*esp_ip4_addr_t* **ip**
Clients IP address

**Macros**

**ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_BASE**
Definition of ESP-NETIF based errors.
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INVALID_PARAMS
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IF_NOT_READY
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCPC_START_FAILED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STARTED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_ALREADY_STOPPED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_NO_MEM
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCP_NOT_STOPPED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DRIVER_ATTACH_FAILED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_INIT_FAILED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DNS_NOT_CONFIGURED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_MLD6_FAILED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_IP6_ADDR_FAILED
ESP_ERR_ESP_NETIF_DHCPS_START_FAILED

ESP_NETIF_BR_FLOOD
Definition of ESP-NETIF bridge control.

ESP_NETIF_BR_DROP

ESP_NETIF_BR_FDW_CPU

Type Definitions
typedef struct esp_netif_obj esp_netif_t
typedef enum esp_netif_flags esp_netif_flags_t
typedef enum esp_netif_ip_event_type esp_netif_ip_event_type_t
typedef struct bridgeif_config bridgeif_config_t
LwIP bridge configuration
typedef struct esp_netif_inherent_config esp_netif_inherent_config_t
ESP-netif inherent config parameters.
typedef struct esp_netif_config esp_netif_config_t

typedef void *esp_netif_iodriver_handle
IO driver handle type.

typedef struct esp_netif_driver_base_s esp_netif_driver_base_t
ESP-netif driver base handle.

typedef struct esp_netif_driver_ifconfig esp_netif_driver_ifconfig_t

Specific L3 network stack configuration.

typedef esp_err_t (*esp_netif_receive_t)(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, void *buffer, size_t len, void *eb)
ESP-NETIF Receive function type.

Enumerations

enum esp_netif_dns_type_t
Type of DNS server.

Values:

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DNS_MAIN
DNS main server address

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DNS_BACKUP
DNS backup server address (Wi-Fi STA and Ethernet only)

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DNS_FALLBACK
DNS fallback server address (Wi-Fi STA and Ethernet only)

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DNS_MAX

enum esp_netif_dhcp_status_t
Status of DHCP client or DHCP server.

Values:

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DHCP_INIT
DHCP client/server is in initial state (not yet started)

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DHCP_STARTED
DHCP client/server has been started

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DHCP_STOPPED
DHCP client/server has been stopped

enumerator ESP_NETIF_DHCP_STATUS_MAX
enum `esp_netif_dhcp_option_mode_t`

Mode for DHCP client or DHCP server option functions.

Values:

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_OP_START`

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_OP_SET`  
Set option

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_OP_GET`  
Get option

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_OP_MAX`

enum `esp_netif_dhcp_option_id_t`

Supported options for DHCP client or DHCP server.

Values:

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_SUBNET_MASK`  
Network mask

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_DOMAIN_NAME_SERVER`  
Domain name server

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_ROUTER_SOLICITATION_ADDRESS`  
Solicitation router address

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_REQUESTED_IP_ADDRESS`  
Request specific IP address

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_IP_ADDRESS_LEASE_TIME`  
Request IP address lease time

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_IP_REQUEST_RETRY_TIME`  
Request IP address retry counter

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_VENDOR_CLASS_IDENTIFIER`  
Vendor Class Identifier of a DHCP client

enumerator `ESP_NETIF_VENDOR_SPECIFIC_INFO`  
Vendor Specific Information of a DHCP server

enum `ip_event_t`

IP event declarations

Values:

enumerator `IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP`  
station got IP from connected AP
enumerator IP_EVENT_STA_LOST_IP
    station lost IP and the IP is reset to 0

enumerator IP_EVENT_AP_STAIPASSIGNED
    soft-AP assign an IP to a connected station

enumerator IP_EVENT_GOT_IP6
    station or ap or ethernet interface v6IP addr is preferred

enumerator IP_EVENT_ETH_GOT_IP
    ethernet got IP from connected AP

enumerator IP_EVENT_ETH_LOST_IP
    ethernet lost IP and the IP is reset to 0

enumerator IP_EVENT_PPP_GOT_IP
    PPP interface got IP

enumerator IP_EVENT_PPP_LOST_IP
    PPP interface lost IP

enum esp_netif_flags
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_DHCP_CLIENT

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_DHCP_SERVER

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_FLAG_AUTOUP

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_FLAG_GARP

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_FLAG_EVENT_IP_MODIFIED

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_FLAG_IS_PPP

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_FLAG_IS_BRIDGE

enum esp_netif_ip_event_type
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_IP_EVENT_GOT_IP

    enumerator ESP_NETIF_IP_EVENT_LOST_IP

Header File
- components/esp_netif/include/esp_netif_ip_addr.h
Functions

`esp_ip6_addr_type_t esp_netif_ip6_get_addr_type(esp_ip6_addr_t *ip6_addr)`
Get the IPv6 address type.

**Parameters**
- `ip6_addr` - [in] IPv6 type

**Returns**
IPv6 type in form of enum `esp_ip6_addr_type_t`

static inline void `esp_netif_ip_addr_copy(esp_ip_addr_t *dest, const esp_ip_addr_t *src)`
Copy IP addresses.

**Parameters**
- `dest` - [out] destination IP
- `src` - [in] source IP

Structures

struct `esp_ip6_addr`
IPv6 address.

**Public Members**

- `uint32_t addr[4]`
  IPv6 address
- `uint8_t zone`
  zone ID

struct `esp_ip4_addr`
IPv4 address.

**Public Members**

- `uint32_t addr`
  IPv4 address

struct `_ip_addr`
IP address.

**Public Members**

- `esp_ip6_addr_t ip6`
  IPv6 address type
- `esp_ip4_addr_t ip4`
  IPv4 address type
- `union _ip_addr::[anonymous] u_addr`
  IP address union
- `uint8_t type`
  ipaddress type
Macros

*esp_netif_hton1*(x)
*esp_netif_ip4_makeu32*(a, b, c, d)

**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK1** (ip6addr)
**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK2** (ip6addr)
**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK3** (ip6addr)
**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK4** (ip6addr)
**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK5** (ip6addr)
**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK6** (ip6addr)
**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK7** (ip6addr)
**ESP_IP6_ADDR_BLOCK8** (ip6addr)

**IPSTR**

*esp_ip4_addr_get_byte*(ipaddr, idx)
*esp_ip4_addr1*(ipaddr)
*esp_ip4_addr2*(ipaddr)
*esp_ip4_addr3*(ipaddr)
*esp_ip4_addr4*(ipaddr)
*esp_ip4_addr1_16*(ipaddr)
*esp_ip4_addr2_16*(ipaddr)
*esp_ip4_addr3_16*(ipaddr)
*esp_ip4_addr4_16*(ipaddr)

**IP2STR** (ipaddr)

**IPV6STR**

**IPV62STR** (ipaddr)

**ESP_IPADDR_TYPE_V4**

**ESP_IPADDR_TYPE_V6**

**ESP_IPADDR_TYPE_ANY**

*esp_ip4touint32*(a, b, c, d)
*esp_ip4toaddr*(a, b, c, d)
**ESP_IP4ADDR_INIT** (a, b, c, d)
**ESP_IP6ADDR_INIT** (a, b, c, d)
**Type Definitions**

typedef struct \texttt{esp\_ip4\_addr} \texttt{esp\_ip4\_addr\_t}

typedef struct \texttt{esp\_ip6\_addr} \texttt{esp\_ip6\_addr\_t}

typedef struct \texttt{ip\_addr} \texttt{esp\_ip\_addr\_t}

**IP address.**

**Enumerations**

enum \texttt{esp\_ip6\_addr\_type\_t}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{ESP\_IP6\_ADDR\_IS\_UNKNOWN}
  \item \texttt{ESP\_IP6\_ADDR\_IS\_GLOBAL}
  \item \texttt{ESP\_IP6\_ADDR\_IS\_LINK\_LOCAL}
  \item \texttt{ESP\_IP6\_ADDR\_IS\_SITE\_LOCAL}
  \item \texttt{ESP\_IP6\_ADDR\_IS\_UNIQUE\_LOCAL}
  \item \texttt{ESP\_IP6\_ADDR\_IS\_IPV4\_MAPPED\_IPV6}
\end{itemize}

**Header File**

- components/esp_netif/include/esp vfs l2tap.h

**Functions**

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{esp\_err\_t \texttt{esp\_vfs\_l2tap\_intf\_register} (l2tap\_vfs\_config\_t \*config)}
  \texttt{\textit{Add L2 TAP virtual filesystem driver.}}
  \texttt{This function must be called prior usage of ESP-NETIF L2 TAP Interface}
  \texttt{Parameters config – L2 TAP virtual filesystem driver configuration. Default base path}
  \texttt{/dev/net/tap is used when this parameter is NULL.}
  \texttt{Returns esp\_err\_t}
  \texttt{\textbullet \ ESP\_OK on success}

  \item \texttt{esp\_err\_t \texttt{esp\_vfs\_l2tap\_intf\_unregister} (const char \*base\_path)}
  \texttt{\textit{Removes L2 TAP virtual filesystem driver.}}
  \texttt{Parameters base\_path – Base path to the L2 TAP virtual filesystem driver. Default path}
  \texttt{/dev/net/tap is used when this parameter is NULL.}
  \texttt{Returns esp\_err\_t}
  \texttt{\textbullet \ ESP\_OK on success}

  \item \texttt{esp\_err\_t \texttt{esp\_vfs\_l2tap\_eth\_filter} (l2tap\_iodriver\_handle driver\_handle, void \*buff, size\_t \*size)}
  \texttt{\textit{Filters received Ethernet L2 frames into L2 TAP infrastructure.}}
  \texttt{Parameters}
  \texttt{\textbullet \ driver\_handle – handle of driver at which the frame was received}
  \texttt{\textbullet \ buff – received L2 frame}
  \texttt{\textbullet \ size – input length of the L2 frame which is set to 0 when frame is filtered into L2 TAP}
\end{itemize}
**Returns** esp_err_t
- ESP_OK is always returned

**Structures**

struct l2tap_vfs_config_t
L2Tap VFS config parameters.

**Public Members**

const char * `base_path`
vfs base path

**Macros**

L2TAP_VFS_DEFAULT_PATH
L2TAP_VFS_CONFIG_DEFAULT()

**Type Definitions**

typedef void * `l2tap_iodriver_handle`

**Enumerations**

enum l2tap_ioctl_opt_t

* Values:

  enumerator L2TAP_S_RCV_FILTER
  enumerator L2TAP_G_RCV_FILTER
  enumerator L2TAP_S_INTF_DEVICE
  enumerator L2TAP_G_INTF_DEVICE
  enumerator L2TAP_S_DEVICE_DRV_HNDL
  enumerator L2TAP_G_DEVICE_DRV_HNDL

**WiFi default API reference**

**Header File**

- components/esp_wifi/include/esp_wifi_default.h
Chapter 2. API Reference

Functions

`esp_err_t esp_netif_attach_wifi_station(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)`
Attaches wifi station interface to supplied netif.

Parameters
- `esp_netif` — instance to attach the wifi station to

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_FAIL if attach failed

`esp_err_t esp_netif_attach_wifi_ap(esp_netif_t *esp_netif)`
Attaches wifi soft AP interface to supplied netif.

Parameters
- `esp_netif` — instance to attach the wifi AP to

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_FAIL if attach failed

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_default_wifi_sta_handlers(void)`
Sets default wifi event handlers for STA interface.

Returns
- ESP_OK on success, error returned from esp_event_handler_register if failed

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_set_default_wifi_ap_handlers(void)`
Sets default wifi event handlers for AP interface.

Returns
- ESP_OK on success, error returned from esp_event_handler_register if failed

`esp_err_t esp_wifi_clear_default_wifi_driver_and_handlers(void *esp_netif)`
Clears default wifi event handlers for supplied network interface.

Parameters
- `esp_netif` — instance of corresponding if object

Returns
- ESP_OK on success, error returned from esp_event_handler_register if failed

`esp_netif_t *esp_netif_create_default_wifi_ap(void)`
Creates default WIFI AP. In case of any init error this API aborts.

Note: The API creates esp_netif object with default WiFi access point config, attaches the netif to wifi and registers default wifi handlers.

Returns pointer to esp-netif instance

`esp_netif_t *esp_netif_create_default_wifi_sta(void)`
Creates default WIFI STA. In case of any init error this API aborts.

Note: The API creates esp_netif object with default WiFi station config, attaches the netif to wifi and registers default wifi handlers.

Returns pointer to esp-netif instance

`void esp_netif_destroy_default_wifi(void *esp_netif)`
Destroys default WIFI netif created with esp_netif_create_default_wifi_…() API.

Note: This API unregisters wifi handlers and detaches the created object from the wifi. (this function is a no-operation if esp_netif is NULL)
### Parameters

`esp_netif` - [in] object to detach from WiFi and destroy

```c
esp_netif_t *esp_netif_create_wifi (wifi_interface_t wifi_if, esp_netif_inherent_config_t *esp_netif_config)
```

Creates esp_netif WiFi object based on the custom configuration.

**Attention** This API DOES NOT register default handlers!

**Parameters**

- `wifi_if` - [in] type of wifi interface
- `esp_netif_config` - inherent esp-netif configuration pointer

**Returns** pointer to esp-netif instance

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_create_default_wifi_mesh_netifs (esp_netif_t **p_netif_sta, esp_netif_t **p_netif_ap)
```

Creates default STA and AP network interfaces for esp-mesh.

Both netifs are almost identical to the default station and softAP, but with DHCP client and server disabled.

Please note that the DHCP client is typically enabled only if the device is promoted to a root node.

Returns created interfaces which could be ignored setting parameters to NULL if an application code does not need to save the interface instances for further processing.

**Parameters**

- `p_netif_sta` - [out] pointer where the resultant STA interface is saved (if non NULL)
- `p_netif_ap` - [out] pointer where the resultant AP interface is saved (if non NULL)

**Returns** ESP_OK on success

### 2.5.5 IP Network Layer

#### ESP-NETIF Custom I/O Driver

This section outlines implementing a new I/O driver with esp-netif connection capabilities. By convention the I/O driver has to register itself as an esp-netif driver and thus holds a dependency on esp-netif component and is responsible for providing data path functions, post-attach callback and in most cases also default event handlers to define network interface actions based on driver’s lifecycle transitions.

**Packet input/output** As shown in the diagram, the following three API functions for the packet data path must be defined for connecting with esp-netif:

- `esp_netif_transmit()`
- `esp_netif_free_rx_buffer()`
- `esp_netif_receive()`

The first two functions for transmitting and freeing the rx buffer are provided as callbacks, i.e. they get called from esp-netif (and its underlying TCP/IP stack) and I/O driver provides their implementation.

The receiving function on the other hand gets called from the I/O driver, so that the driver’s code simply calls `esp_netif_receive()` on a new data received event.

**Post attach callback** A final part of the network interface initialization consists of attaching the esp-netif instance to the I/O driver, by means of calling the following API:

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_attach(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, esp_netif_iodriver_handle_t __driver_handle);
```
It is assumed that the `esp_netif_iiodriver_handle` is a pointer to driver’s object, a struct derived from `struct esp_netif_driver_base_s`, so that the first member of I/O driver structure must be this base structure with pointers to

- post-attach function callback
- related `esp_netif` instance

As a consequence the I/O driver has to create an instance of the struct per below:

```c
typedef struct my_netif_driver_s {
    esp_netif_driver_base_t base;  // !< base structure reserved as...
    esp_netif_driver_t* driver_impl;  // !< handle of driver...
    struct implementation* h;  // !< handle of driver...
} my_netif_driver_t;
```

with actual values of `my_netif_driver_t::base.post_attach` and the actual drivers handle `my_netif_driver_t::h`. So when the `esp_netif_attach()` gets called from the initialization code, the post-attach callback from I/O driver’s code gets executed to mutually register callbacks between esp-netif and I/O driver instances. Typically the driver is started as well in the post-attach callback. An example of a simple post-attach callback is outlined below:

```c
static esp_err_t my_post_attach_start(esp_netif_t *esp_netif, void *args)
{
    my_netif_driver_t *driver = args;
    const esp_netif_driver_ifconfig_t driver_ifconfig = {
        .driver_free_rx_buffer = my_free_rx_buf,
        .transmit = my_transmit,
        .handle = driver->driver_impl
    };
    driver->base.netif = esp_netif;
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_netif_set_driver_config(esp_netif, &driver_ifconfig));
    my_driver_start(driver->driver_impl);
    return ESP_OK;
}
```

**Default handlers**  I/O drivers also typically provide default definitions of lifecycle behaviour of related network interfaces based on state transitions of I/O drivers. For example `driver start -> network start`, etc. An example of such a default handler is provided below:

```c
esp_err_t my_driver_netif_set_default_handlers(my_netif_driver_t *driver, esp_netif_t *esp_netif)
{
    driver_set_event_handler(driver->driver_impl, esp_netif_action_start, MY_DRV_EVENT_START, esp_netif);
    driver_set_event_handler(driver->driver_impl, esp_netif_action_stop, MY_DRV_EVENT_STOP, esp_netif);
    return ESP_OK;
}
```

**Network stack connection**  The packet data path functions for transmitting and freeing the rx buffer (defined in the I/O driver) are called from the esp-netif, specifically from its TCP/IP stack connecting layer.

Note, that IDF provides several network stack configurations for the most common network interfaces, such as for the WiFi station or Ethernet. These configurations are defined in `esp_netif/include/esp_netif_defaults.h` and should be sufficient for most network drivers. (In rare cases, expert users might want to define custom lwIP based interface layers; it is possible, but an explicit dependency to lwIP needs to be set)

The following API reference outlines these network stack interaction with the esp-netif:
Header File

- components/esp_netif/include/esp_netif_net_stack.h

Functions

```c
esp_netif_t *esp_netif_get_handle_from_netif_impl (void *dev)
```

Returns esp-netif handle.

**Parameters**
- `dev` - [in] opaque ptr to network interface of specific TCP/IP stack

```c
void *esp_netif_get_netif_impl (esp_netif_t *esp_netif)
```

Returns network stack specific implementation handle (if supported)

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance

**Returns**
- handle to related network stack netif handle

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_set_link_speed (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, uint32_t speed)
```

Set link-speed for the specified network interface.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `speed` - [in] Link speed in bit/s

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_transmit (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, void *data, size_t len)
```

Outputs packets from the TCP/IP stack to the media to be transmitted.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `data` - [in] Data to be transmitted
- `len` - [in] Length of the data frame

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success, an error passed from the I/O driver otherwise

```c
esp_err_t esp_netif_transmit_wrap (esp_netif_t *esp_netif, void *data, size_t len, void *netstack_buf)
```

Outputs packets from the TCP/IP stack to the media to be transmitted.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `data` - [in] Data to be transmitted
- `len` - [in] Length of the data frame
- `netstack_buf` - [in] net stack buffer

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success, an error passed from the I/O driver otherwise

```c
void esp_netif_free_rx_buffer (void *esp_netif, void *buffer)
```

Free the rx buffer allocated by the media driver.

**Parameters**
- `esp_netif` - [in] Handle to esp-netif instance
- `buffer` - [in] Rx buffer pointer

Code examples for TCP/IP socket APIs are provided in the protocols/sockets directory of ESP-IDF examples.
2.5.6 Application Layer

Documentation for Application layer network protocols (above the IP Network layer) are provided in Application Protocols.

2.6 Peripherals API

2.6.1 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Oneshot Mode Driver

Introduction

The Analog to Digital Converter is an on-chip sensor which is able to measure analog signals from dedicated analog IO pads.

The ADC on ESP32-C3 can be used in scenario(s) like:

- Generate one-shot ADC conversion result
- Generate continuous ADC conversion results

This guide will introduce ADC oneshot mode conversion.

Functional Overview

The following sections of this document cover the typical steps to install and operate an ADC:

- **Resource Allocation** - covers which parameters should be set up to get an ADC handle and how to recycle the resources when ADC finishes working.
- **Unit Configuration** - covers the parameters that should be set up to configure the ADC unit, so as to get ADC conversion raw result.
- **Read Conversion Result** - covers how to get ADC conversion raw result.
- **Hardware Limitations** - describes the ADC related hardware limitations.
- **Power Management** - covers power management related.
- **IRAM Safe** - describes tips on how to read ADC conversion raw result when cache is disabled.
- **Thread Safety** - lists which APIs are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver.
- **Kconfig Options** - lists the supported Kconfig options that can be used to make a different effect on driver behavior.

Resource Allocation

The ADC oneshot mode driver is implemented based on ESP32-C3 SAR ADC module. Different ESP chips might have different number of independent ADCs. From oneshot mode driver’s point of view, an ADC instance is represented by `adc_oneshot_unit_handle_t`.

To install an ADC instance, set up the required initial configuration structure `adc_oneshot_unit_init_cfg_t`:

- `adc_oneshot_unit_init_cfg_t::unit_id` selects the ADC. Please refer to the datasheet to know dedicated analog IOs for this ADC.
- `adc_oneshot_unit_init_cfg_t::ulp_mode` sets if the ADC will be working under ULP mode.

After setting up the initial configurations for the ADC, call `adc_oneshot_new_unit()` with the prepared `adc_oneshot_unit_init_cfg_t`. This function will return an ADC unit handle, if the allocation is successful.

This function may fail due to various errors such as invalid arguments, insufficient memory, etc. Specifically, when the to-be-allocated ADC instance is registered already, this function will return `ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND` error. Number of available ADC(s) is recorded by `SOC_ADC_PERIPH_NUM`.
Chapter 2. API Reference

If a previously created ADC instance is no longer required, you should recycle the ADC instance by calling `adc_oneshot_del_unit()`, related hardware and software resources will be recycled as well.

Create an ADC Unit Handle under Normal OneShot Mode

```c
adc_oneshot_unit_handle_t adc1_handle;
dacloneshot_unit_init_cfg_t init_config1 = {
  .unit_id = ADC_UNIT_1,
  .ulp_mode = ADC_ULP_MODE_DISABLE,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_oneshot_new_unit(&init_config1, &adc1_handle));
```

Recycle the ADC Unit

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_oneshot_del_unit(adc1_handle));
```

Unit Configuration After an ADC instance is created, set up the `adc_oneshot_chan_cfg_t` to configure ADC IOs to measure analog signal:

- `adc_oneshot_chan_cfg_t::atten`, ADC attenuation. Refer to the On-Chip Sensor chapter in TRM.
- `adc_oneshot_chan_cfg_t::bitwidth`, the bitwidth of the raw conversion result.

Note: For the IO corresponding ADC channel number. Check datasheet to know the ADC IOs. On the other hand, `adc_continuous_io_to_channel()` and `adc_continuous_channel_to_io()` can be used to know the ADC channels and ADC IOs.

To make these settings take effect, call `adc_oneshot_config_channel()` with above configuration structure. You should specify an ADC channel to be configured as well. Especially, this `adc_oneshot_config_channel()` can be called multiple times to configure different ADC channels. Driver will save these per channel configurations internally.

Configure Two ADC Channels

```c
adc_oneshot_chan_cfg_t config = {
  .bitwidth = ADC_BITWIDTH_DEFAULT,
  .atten = ADC_ATTEN_DB_11,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_oneshot_config_channel(adc1_handle, EXAMPLE_ADC1_CHAN0, &config));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_oneshot_config_channel(adc1_handle, EXAMPLE_ADC1_CHAN1, &config));
```

Read Conversion Result After above configurations, the ADC is ready to measure the analog signal(s) from the configured ADC channel(s). Call `adc_oneshot_read()` to get the conversion raw result of an ADC channel.

- `adc_oneshot_read()` is safer. ADC(s) are shared by some other drivers / peripherals, see Hardware Limitations. This function takes some mutexes, to avoid concurrent hardware usage. Therefore, this function should not be used in an ISR context. This function may fail when the ADC is in use by other drivers / peripherals, and return `ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT`. Under this condition, the ADC raw result is invalid.

These two functions will both fail due to invalid arguments.

The ADC conversion results read from these two functions are raw data. To calculate the voltage based on the ADC raw results, this formula can be used:

\[
V_{out} = D_{out} \times \frac{V_{max}}{D_{max}} \quad (1)
\]
where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vout</td>
<td>Digital output result, standing for the voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dout</td>
<td>ADC raw digital reading result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vmax</td>
<td>Maximum measurable input analog voltage, this is related to the ADC attenuation, please refer to the On-Chip Sensor chapter in TRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dmax</td>
<td>Maximum of the output ADC raw digital reading result, which is $2^\text{bitwidth}$, where bitwidth is the :cpp:member::adc_oneshot_chan_cfg_t::bitwidth configured before.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To do further calibration to convert the ADC raw result to voltage in mV, please refer to calibration doc *Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Calibration Driver*.

**Read Raw Result**

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_oneshot_read(adc1_handle, EXAMPLE_ADC1_CHAN0, &adc_raw[0][0]));
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "ADC%d Channel[%d] Raw Data: %d", ADC_UNIT_1 + 1, EXAMPLE_ADC1_CHAN0, adc_raw[0][0]);
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_oneshot_read(adc1_handle, EXAMPLE_ADC1_CHAN1, &adc_raw[0][1]));
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "ADC%d Channel[%d] Raw Data: %d", ADC_UNIT_1 + 1, EXAMPLE_ADC1_CHAN1, adc_raw[0][1]);
```

**Hardware Limitations**

- Random Number Generator uses ADC as an input source. When ADC `adc_oneshot_read()` works, the random number generated from RNG will be less random.
- A specific ADC unit can only work under one operating mode at any one time, either Continuous Mode or Oneshot Mode. `adc_oneshot_read()` has provided the protection.
- ADC2 is also used by the Wi-Fi. `adc_oneshot_read()` has provided the protection between Wi-Fi driver and ADC continuous mode driver.

**Power Management** When power management is enabled (i.e. `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is on), the system clock frequency may be adjusted when the system is in an idle state. However, the ADC oneshot mode driver works in a polling routine, the `adc_oneshot_read()` will poll the CPU until the function returns. During this period of time, the task in which ADC oneshot mode driver resides won’t be blocked. Therefore the clock frequency is stable when reading.

**IRAM Safe** By default, all the ADC oneshot mode driver APIs are not supposed to be run when the Cache is disabled (Cache may be disabled due to many reasons, such as Flash writing/erasing, OTA, etc.). If these APIs executes when the Cache is disabled, you will probably see errors like Illegal Instruction or Load/Store Prohibited.

**Thread Safety**

- `adc_oneshot_new_unit()`
- `adc_oneshot_config_channel()`
- `adc_oneshot_read()`

Above functions are guaranteed to be thread safe. Therefore, you can call them from different RTOS tasks without protection by extra locks.

- `adc_oneshot_del_unit()` is not thread safe. Besides, concurrently calling this function may result in failures of above thread-safe APIs.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Kconfig Options

- CONFIG_ADC_ONESHOT_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM controls where to place the ADC fast read function (IRAM or Flash), see IRAM Safe for more details.

Application Examples

- ADC oneshot mode example: peripherals/adc/oneshot_read.

API Reference

Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/adc_types.h

Structures

struct adc_digi_pattern_config_t
ADC digital controller pattern configuration.

Public Members

uint8_t atten
    Attenuation of this ADC channel.

uint8_t channel
    ADC channel.

uint8_t unit
    ADC unit.

uint8_t bit_width
    ADC output bit width.

struct adc_digi_output_data_t
ADC digital controller (DMA mode) output data format. Used to analyze the acquired ADC (DMA) data.

Public Members

uint32_t data
    ADC real output data info. Resolution: 12 bit.

uint32_t reserved12
    Reserved12.

uint32_t channel
    ADC channel index info. If (channel < ADC_CHANNEL_MAX), The data is valid. If (channel > ADC_CHANNEL_MAX), The data is invalid.
Chapter 2. API Reference

uint32_t unit
ADC unit index info. 0: ADC1; 1: ADC2.

uint32_t reserved17_31
Reserved17.

struct adc_digi_output_data_t::[anonymous]::[anonymous] type2
When the configured output format is 12bit.

uint32_t val
Raw data value

Enumerations

enum adc_unit_t
ADC unit.
Values:

enumerator ADC_UNIT_1
SAR ADC 1.

enumerator ADC_UNIT_2
SAR ADC 2.

eenum adc_channel_t
ADC channels.
Values:

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_0
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_1
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_2
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_3
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_4
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_5
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_6
ADC channel.
enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_7
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_8
ADC channel.

enumerator ADC_CHANNEL_9
ADC channel.

enum adc_atten_t
ADC attenuation parameter. Different parameters determine the range of the ADC.

Values:

enumerator ADC_ATTEN_DB_0
No input attenuation, ADC can measure up to approx.

enumerator ADC_ATTEN_DB_2_5
The input voltage of ADC will be attenuated extending the range of measurement by about 2.5 dB (1.33 x)

enumerator ADC_ATTEN_DB_6
The input voltage of ADC will be attenuated extending the range of measurement by about 6 dB (2 x)

enumerator ADC_ATTEN_DB_11
The input voltage of ADC will be attenuated extending the range of measurement by about 11 dB (3.55 x)

enum adc_bitwidth_t

Values:

enumerator ADC_BITWIDTH_DEFAULT
Default ADC output bits, max supported width will be selected.

enumerator ADC_BITWIDTH_9
ADC output width is 9Bit.

enumerator ADC_BITWIDTH_10
ADC output width is 10Bit.

enumerator ADC_BITWIDTH_11
ADC output width is 11Bit.

enumerator ADC_BITWIDTH_12
ADC output width is 12Bit.

enumerator ADC_BITWIDTH_13
ADC output width is 13Bit.
enum adc_ulp_mode_t

Values:

enumerator ADC_ULP_MODE_DISABLE
ADC ULP mode is disabled.

enumerator ADC_ULP_MODE_FSM
ADC is controlled by ULP FSM.

enumerator ADC_ULP_MODE_RISCV
ADC is controlled by ULP RISCV.

enum adc_digi_convert_mode_t
ADC digital controller (DMA mode) work mode.

Values:

enumerator ADC_CONV_SINGLE_UNIT_1
Only use ADC1 for conversion.

enumerator ADC_CONV_SINGLE_UNIT_2
Only use ADC2 for conversion.

enumerator ADC_CONV_BOTH_UNIT
Use Both ADC1 and ADC2 for conversion simultaneously.

enumerator ADC_CONV_ALTER_UNIT
Use both ADC1 and ADC2 for conversion by turn. e.g. ADC1 -> ADC2 -> ADC1 -> ADC2 ···

enum adc_digi_output_format_t
ADC digital controller (DMA mode) output data format option.

Values:

enumerator ADC_DIGI_OUTPUT_FORMAT_TYPE1
See adc_digi_output_data_t.type1

enumerator ADC_DIGI_OUTPUT_FORMAT_TYPE2
See adc_digi_output_data_t.type2

Header File

- components/esp_adc/include/esp_adc/adc_oneshot.h

Functions

esp_err_t adc_oneshot_new_unit (const adc_oneshot_unit_init_cfg_t *init_config,
adc_oneshot_unit_handle_t *ret_unit)

Create a handle to a specific ADC unit.

Note: This API is thread-safe. For more details, see ADC programming guide
**Parameters**

- `init_config` [in] Driver initial configurations
- `ret_unit` [out] ADC unit handle

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid arguments
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: No memory
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: The ADC peripheral to be claimed is already in use

```c
esp_err_t adc_oneshot_config_channel (adc_oneshot_unit_handle_t handle, adc_channel_t channel, const adc_oneshot_chan_cfg_t *config)
```

Set ADC oneshot mode required configurations.

**Note:** This API is thread-safe. For more details, see ADC programming guide

**Parameters**

- `handle` [in] ADC handle
- `channel` [in] ADC channel to be configured
- `config` [in] ADC configurations

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid arguments

```c
esp_err_t adc_oneshot_read (adc_oneshot_unit_handle_t handle, adc_channel_t chan, int *out_raw)
```

Get one ADC conversion raw result.

**Note:** This API is thread-safe. For more details, see ADC programming guide

**Note:** This API should NOT be called in an ISR context

**Parameters**

- `handle` [in] ADC handle
- `chan` [in] ADC channel
- `out_raw` [out] ADC conversion raw result

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid arguments
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: Timeout, the ADC result is invalid

```c
esp_err_t adc_oneshot_del_unit (adc_oneshot_unit_handle_t handle)
```

Delete the ADC unit handle.

**Note:** This API is thread-safe. For more details, see ADC programming guide

**Parameters**

- `handle` [in] ADC handle

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid arguments
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: The ADC peripheral to be disclaimed isn’t in use
**esp_err_t adc_oneshot_io_to_channel** (int io_num, *adc_unit_t* unit_id, *adc_channel_t* channel)

Get ADC channel from the given GPIO number.

**Parameters**
- `io_num` - [in] GPIO number
- `unit_id` - [out] ADC unit
- `channel` - [out] ADC channel

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: The IO is not a valid ADC pad

**esp_err_t adc_oneshot_channel_to_io** (*adc_unit_t* unit_id, *adc_channel_t* channel, int *io_num)

Get GPIO number from the given ADC channel.

**Parameters**
- `unit_id` - [in] ADC unit
- `channel` - [in] ADC channel
- `io_num` - [out] GPIO number
- `-` - ESP_OK: On success
- `-` - ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument

**Structures**

**struct adc_oneshot_unit_init_cfg_t**

ADC oneshot driver initial configurations.

**Public Members**

```c
adc_unit_t unit_id
```

ADC unit.

```c
adc_ulp_mode_t ulp_mode
```

ADC controlled by ULP, see `adc_ulp_mode_t`

**struct adc_oneshot_chan_cfg_t**

ADC channel configurations.

**Public Members**

```c
adc_atten_t atten
```

ADC attenuation.

```c
adc_bitwidth_t bitwidth
```

ADC conversion result bits.

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef struct adc_oneshot_unit_ctx_t* adc_oneshot_unit_handle_t
```

Type of ADC unit handle for oneshot mode.
2.6.2 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Continuous Mode Driver

Introduction

The Analog to Digital Converter is an on-chip sensor which is able to measure analog signals from specific analog IO pads.

The ADC on ESP32-C3 can be used in scenario(s) like:
- Generate one-shot ADC conversion result
- Generate continuous ADC conversion results

This guide will introduce ADC continuous mode conversion.

Driver Concepts

ADC continuous mode conversion is made up with multiple Conversion Frames.

- Conversion Frame: One Conversion Frame contains multiple Conversion Results. Conversion Frame size is configured in `adc_continuous_new_handle()`, in bytes.
- Conversion Result: One Conversion Result contains multiple bytes (see `SOC_ADC_DIGI_RESULT_BYTES`). Its structure is `adc_digi_output_data_t`, including ADC unit, ADC channel and raw data.

Functional Overview

The following sections of this document cover the typical steps to install the ADC continuous mode driver, and read ADC conversion results from group of ADC channels continuously:

- **Resource Allocation** - covers which parameters should be set up to initialize the ADC continuous mode driver and how to deinitialize it.
- **ADC Configurations** - describes how to configure the ADC(s) to make it work under continuous mode.
- **ADC Control** - describes ADC control functions.
- **Register Event Callbacks** - describes how to hook user specific code to an ADC continuous mode event callback function.
- **Read Conversion Result** - covers how to get ADC conversion result.
- **Hardware Limitations** - describes the ADC related hardware limitations.
- **Power Management** - covers power management related.
- **IRAM Safe** - covers the IRAM safe functions.
- **Thread Safety** - lists which APIs are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver.

Resource Allocation

The ADC continuous mode driver is implemented based on ESP32-C3 SAR ADC module. Different ESP targets might have different number of independent ADCs.

To create an ADC continuous mode driver handle, set up the required configuration structure `adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t`:

- `adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t::max_store_buf_size` set the maximum size (in bytes) of the pool that the driver saves ADC conversion result into. If this pool is full, new conversion results will be lost.
- `adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t::conv_frame_size` set the size of the ADC conversion frame, in bytes.
After setting up above configurations for the ADC, call `adc_continuous_new_handle()` with the prepared `adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t`. This function may fail due to various errors such as invalid arguments, insufficient memory, etc.

Especially, when this function returns `ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND`, this means there is no free GDMA channel.

If the ADC continuous mode driver is no longer used, you should deinitialize the driver by calling `adc_continuous_deinit()`.

### Initialize the ADC Continuous Mode Driver

```c
adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t adc_config = {
    .max_store_buf_size = 1024,
    .conv_frame_size = 100,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_continuous_new_handle(&adc_config));
```

### Recycle the ADC Unit

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_continuous_deinit());
```

### ADC Configurations

After the ADC continuous mode driver is initialized, set up the `adc_continuous_config_t` to configure ADC IOs to measure analog signal:

- `adc_continuous_config_t::pattern_num`, number of ADC channels that will be used.
- `adc_continuous_config_t::adc_pattern`, list of configs for each ADC channel that will be used, see below description.
- `adc_continuous_config_t::sample_freq_hz`, expected ADC sampling frequency in Hz.
- `adc_continuous_config_t::conv_mode`, continuous conversion mode.
- `adc_continuous_config_t::format`, conversion output format.

For `adc_digi_pattern_config_t`:

- `adc_digi_pattern_config_t::atten`, ADC attenuation. Refer to the On-Chip Sensor chapter in TRM.
- `adc_digi_pattern_config_t::channel`, the IO corresponding ADC channel number. See below note.
- `adc_digi_pattern_config_t::unit`, the ADC that the IO is subordinate to.
- `adc_digi_pattern_config_t::bit_width`, the bitwidth of the raw conversion result.

**Note:** For the IO corresponding ADC channel number. Check datasheet to acquire the ADC IOs. On the other hand, `adc_continuous_io_to_channel()` and `adc_continuous_channel_to_io()` can be used to acquire the ADC channels and ADC IOs.

To make these settings take effect, call `adc_continuous_config()` with the configuration structure above. This API may fail due to reasons like `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`. When it returns `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE`, this means the ADC continuous mode driver is started, you shouldn’t call this API at this moment.

See ADC continuous mode example `peripherals/adc/continuous_read` to see configuration codes.

### ADC Control

**Start and Stop** Calling `adc_continuous_start()` will make the ADC start to measure analog signals from the configured ADC channels, and generate the conversion results. On the contrary, calling `adc_continuous_stop()` will stop the ADC conversion.

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_continuous_stop());
```
Register Event Callbacks  By calling `adc_continuous_register_event_callbacks()`, you can hook your own function to the driver ISR. Supported event callbacks are listed in `adc_continuous_evt_cbs_t` - `adc_continuous_evt_cbs_t::on_conv_done`, this is invoked when one conversion frame finishes. - `adc_continuous_evt_cbs_t::on_pool_ovf`, this is invoked when internal pool is full. Newer conversion results will be discarded.

As above callbacks are called in an ISR context, you should always ensure the callback function is suitable for an ISR context. Blocking logics should not appear in these callbacks. Callback function prototype is declared in `adc_continuous_callback_t`.

You can also register your own context when calling `adc_continuous_register_event_callbacks()`, by the parameter `user_data`. This user data will be passed to the callback functions directly.

This function may fail due to reasons like `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`. Specially, when `CONFIG_ADC_CONTINUOUS_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` is enabled, this error may indicate that the callback functions aren’t in internal RAM. Check error log to know this. Besides, when it fails due to `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE`, this means the ADC continuous mode driver is started, you shouldn’t add callback at this moment.

Conversion Done Event  The driver will fill in the event data of a `adc_continuous_evt_cbs_t::on_conv_done` event. Event data contains a buffer pointer to a conversion frame buffer, together with the size. Refer to `adc_continuous_evt_data_t` to know the event data structure.

Note:  It is worth noting that, the data buffer `adc_continuous_evt_data_t::conv_frame_buffer` is maintained by the driver itself. Therefore, never free this piece of memory.

Note:  When the Kconfig option `CONFIG_ADC_CONTINUOUS_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` is enabled, the registered callbacks and the functions called by the callbacks should be placed in IRAM. The involved variables should be placed in internal RAM as well.

Pool Overflow Event  The ADC continuous mode driver has an internal pool to save the conversion results. When the pool is full, a pool overflow event will emerge. Under this condition, the driver won’t fill in the event data. This usually happens the speed to read data from the pool (by calling `adc_continuous_read()`) is much slower than the ADC conversion speed.

Read Conversion Result  After calling `adc_continuous_start()`, the ADC continuous conversion starts. Call `adc_continuous_read()` to get the conversion results of the ADC channels. You need to provide a buffer to get the raw results.

This function will try to read the expected length of conversion results each time.

- If the requested length isn’t reached, the function will still move the data from the internal pool to the buffer you prepared. Therefore, check the `out_length` to know the actual size of conversion results.
- If there is no conversion result generated in the internal pool, the function will block for `timeout_ms` until the conversion results are generated. If there is still no generated results, the function will return `ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT`.
- If the generated results fill up the internal pool, new generated results will be lost. Next time when the `adc_continuous_read()` is called, this function will return `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` indicating this situation.

This API aims to give you a chance to read all the ADC continuous conversion results.

The ADC conversion results read from above function are raw data. To calculate the voltage based on the ADC raw results, this formula can be used:

\[
V_{\text{out}} = \frac{\text{Dout} \times V_{\text{max}}}{D_{\text{max}}} \quad (1)
\]
where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vout</th>
<th>Digital output result, standing for the voltage.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dout</td>
<td>ADC raw digital reading result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vmax</td>
<td>Maximum measurable input analog voltage, this is related to the ADC attenuation, please refer to the On-Chip Sensor chapter in TRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dmax</td>
<td>Maximum of the output ADC raw digital reading result, which is $2^{\text{bitwidth}}$, where bitwidth is the \texttt{adc_digi_pattern_config_t::bit_width} configured before.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To do further calibration to convert the ADC raw result to voltage in mV, please refer to calibration doc *Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Calibration Driver*.

**Hardware Limitations**

- A specific ADC unit can only work under one operating mode at any one time, either Continuous Mode or Oneshot Mode. \texttt{adc_continuous_start()} has provided the protection.
- Random Number Generator uses ADC as an input source. When ADC continuous mode driver works, the random number generated from RNG will be less random.
- ADC2 is also used by the Wi-Fi. \texttt{adc_continuous_start()} has provided the protection between Wi-Fi driver and ADC continuous mode driver.

**Power Management**  When power management is enabled (i.e. \texttt{CONFIG_PM_ENABLE} is on), the APB clock frequency may be adjusted when the system is in an idle state, thus potentially changing the behavior of ADC continuous conversion.

However, the continuous mode driver can prevent this change by acquiring a power management lock of type \texttt{ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX}. The lock is acquired after the continuous conversion is started by \texttt{adc_continuous_start()}. Similarly, the lock will be released after \texttt{adc_continuous_stop()}. Therefore, \texttt{adc_continuous_start()} and \texttt{adc_continuous_stop()} should appear in pairs, otherwise the power management will be out of action.

**IRAM Safe**  All the ADC continuous mode driver APIs are not IRAM-safe. They are not supposed to be run when the Cache is disabled. By enabling the Kconfig option \texttt{CONFIG_ADC_CONTINUOUS_ISR_IRAM_SAFE}, driver internal ISR handler is IRAM-safe, which means even when the Cache is disabled, the driver will still save the conversion results into its internal pool.

**Thread Safety**  ADC continuous mode driver APIs are not guaranteed to be thread safe. However, the share hardware mutual exclusion is provided by the driver. See *Hardware Limitations* for more details.

**Application Examples**

- ADC continuous mode example: peripherals/adc/continuous_read.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/esp_adc/include/esp_adc/adc_continuous.h
Functions

**esp_err_t adc_continuous_new_handle**(const *adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t* hdl_config, *adc_continuous_handle_t* ret_handle)

Initialize ADC continuous driver and get a handle to it.

**Parameters**
- **hdl_config** -[in] Pointer to ADC initialization config. Refer to *adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t*.
- **ret_handle** -[out] ADC continuous mode driver handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG If the combination of arguments is invalid.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND No free interrupt found with the specified flags
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM If out of memory
- ESP_OK On success

**esp_err_t adc_continuous_config**(adc_continuous_handle_t handle, const *adc_continuous_config_t* config)

Set ADC continuous mode required configurations.

**Parameters**
- **handle** -[in] ADC continuous mode driver handle
- **config** -[in] Refer to *adc_digi_config_t*.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Driver state is invalid, you shouldn’t call this API at this moment
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: If the combination of arguments is invalid.
- ESP_OK: On success

**esp_err_t adc_continuous_register_event_callbacks**(adc_continuous_handle_t handle, const *adc_continuousEvt_cb_s_t* cbs, void *user_data)

Register callbacks.

**Note:** User can deregister a previously registered callback by calling this function and setting the to-be-deregistered callback member int the **cbs** structure to NULL.

**Note:** When CONFIG_ADC_CONTINUOUS_ISR_IRAM_SAFE is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. Involved variables (including **user_data**) should be in internal RAM as well.

**Note:** You should only call this API when the ADC continuous mode driver isn’t started. Check return value to know this.

**Parameters**
- **handle** -[in] ADC continuous mode driver handle
- **cbs** -[in] Group of callback functions
- **user_data** -[in] User data, which will be delivered to the callback functions directly

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid arguments
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Driver state is invalid, you shouldn’t call this API at this moment

**esp_err_t adc_continuous_start**(adc_continuous_handle_t handle)

Start the ADC under continuous mode. After this, the hardware starts working.
**Parameters** handle - [in] ADC continuous mode driver handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver state is invalid.
- ESP_OK On success

```c
esp_err_t adc_continuous_read(adc_continuous_handle_t handle, uint8_t *buf, uint32_t length_max, uint32_t *out_length, uint32_t timeout_ms)
```

Read bytes from ADC under continuous mode.

**Parameters**
- handle - [in] ADC continuous mode driver handle
- buf - [out] Conversion result buffer to read from ADC. Suggest convert to `adc_digi_output_data_t` for ADC Conversion Results. See @brief Driver Backgrounds to know this concept.
- length_max - [in] Expected length of the Conversion Results read from the ADC, in bytes.
- out_length - [out] Real length of the Conversion Results read from the ADC via this API, in bytes.
- timeout_ms - [in] Time to wait for data via this API, in millisecond.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver state is invalid. Usually it means the ADC sampling rate is faster than the task processing rate.
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Operation timed out
- ESP_OK On success

```c
esp_err_t adc_continuous_stop(adc_continuous_handle_t handle)
```

Stop the ADC. After this, the hardware stops working.

**Parameters** handle - [in] ADC continuous mode driver handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver state is invalid.
- ESP_OK On success

```c
esp_err_t adc_continuous_deinit(adc_continuous_handle_t handle)
```

Deinitialize the ADC continuous driver.

**Parameters** handle - [in] ADC continuous mode driver handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver state is invalid.
- ESP_OK On success

```c
esp_err_t adc_continuous_io_to_channel(int io_num, adc_unit_t *unit_id, adc_channel_t *channel)
```

Get ADC channel from the given GPIO number.

**Parameters**
- io_num - [in] GPIO number
- unit_id - [out] ADC unit
- channel - [out] ADC channel

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: The IO is not a valid ADC pad

```c
esp_err_t adc_continuous_channel_to_io(adc_unit_t unit_id, adc_channel_t channel, int *io_num)
```

Get GPIO number from the given ADC channel.

**Parameters**
- unit_id - [in] ADC unit
- channel - [in] ADC channel
- io_num - [out] GPIO number
- - - ESP_OK: On success
- - ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument
Structures

struct _adc_continuous_handle_cfg_t
ADC continuous mode driver initial configurations.

Public Members

uint32_t max_store_buf_size
Max length of the conversion Results that driver can store, in bytes.

uint32_t conv_frame_size
Conversion frame size, in bytes. This should be in multiples of
SOC_ADC_DIGI_DATA_BYTES_PER_CONV.

struct _adc_continuous_config_t
ADC continuous mode driver configurations.

Public Members

uint32_t pattern_num
Number of ADC channels that will be used.

adc_digi_pattern_config_t *adc_pattern
List of configs for each ADC channel that will be used.

uint32_t sample_freq_hz
The expected ADC sampling frequency in Hz. Please refer to soc/soc_caps.h to know available
sampling frequency range

adc_digi_convert_mode_t conv_mode
ADC DMA conversion mode, see adc_digi_convert_mode_t.

adc_digi_output_format_t format
ADC DMA conversion output format, see adc_digi_output_format_t.

struct _adc_continuous_evt_data_t
Event data structure.

Note: The conv_frame_buffer is maintained by the driver itself, so never free this piece of memory.

Public Members

uint8_t *conv_frame_buffer
Pointer to conversion result buffer for one conversion frame.

uint32_t size
Conversion frame size.
struct \texttt{adc\_continuous\_evt\_cbs\_t}
Group of ADC continuous mode callbacks.

\textbf{Note:} These callbacks are all running in an ISR environment.

\textbf{Note:} When CONFIG\_ADC\_CONTINUOUS\_ISR\_IRAM\_SAFE is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. Involved variables should be in internal RAM as well.

\section*{Public Members}

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{adc\_continuous\_callback\_t on\_conv\_done}
Event callback, invoked when one conversion frame is done. See @brief Driver Backgrounds to know conversion frame concept.

\texttt{adc\_continuous\_callback\_t on\_pool\_ovf}
Event callback, invoked when the internal pool is full.
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Macros}

\texttt{ADC\_MAX\_DELAY}
Driver Backgrounds.

\section*{Type Definitions}

\begin{verbatim}
typedef struct \texttt{adc\_continuous\_ctx\_t} *\texttt{adc\_continuous\_handle\_t}
Type of adc continuous mode driver handle.
typedef bool (*\texttt{adc\_continuous\_callback\_t})(\texttt{adc\_continuous\_handle\_t} handle, const \texttt{adc\_continuous\_evt\_data\_t} *edata, void *user\_data)
Prototype of ADC continuous mode event callback.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{Param handle [in]} ADC continuous mode driver handle
\item \texttt{Param edata [in]} Pointer to ADC continuous mode event data
\item \texttt{Param user\_data [in]} User registered context, registered when in
\item \texttt{Prototype adc\_continuous\_register\_event\_callbacks()}
\item \texttt{Return} Whether a high priority task is woken up by this function
\end{itemize}
\end{verbatim}

\section{2.6.3 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Calibration Driver}

\section*{Introduction}

Based on series of comparisons with the reference voltage, ESP32-C3 ADC determines each bit of the output digital result. Per design the ESP32-C3 ADC reference voltage is 1100 mV, however the true reference voltage can range from 1000 mV to 1200 mV among different chips. This guide will introduce an ADC calibration driver to minimize this difference.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Functional Overview

The following sections of this document cover the typical steps to install and use the ADC calibration driver:

- **Calibration Scheme Creation** - covers how to create a calibration scheme handle and delete the calibration scheme handle.
- **Calibration Configuration** - covers how to configure the calibration driver to calculate necessary characteristics used for calibration.
- **Result Conversion** - covers how to convert ADC raw result to calibrated result.
- **Thread Safety** - lists which APIs are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver.
- **Minimize Noise** - describes a general way to minimize the noise.

**Calibration Scheme Creation**  
The ADC calibration driver provides ADC calibration scheme(s). From calibration driver’s point of view, an ADC calibration scheme is created to an ADC calibration handle `adc_cali_handle_t`. `adc_cali_check_scheme()` can be used to know which calibration scheme is supported on the chip. For those users who are already aware of the supported scheme, this step can be skipped. Just call the corresponding function to create the scheme handle.

For those users who use their custom ADC calibration schemes, you could either modify this function `adc_cali_check_scheme()`, or just skip this step and call your custom creation function.

**ADC Calibration Curve Fitting Scheme**  
ESP32-C3 supports `ADC_CALI_SCHEME_VER_CURVE_FITTING` scheme. To create this scheme, set up `adc_cali_curve_fitting_config_t` first.

- `adc_cali_curve_fitting_config_t::unit_id`, the ADC that your ADC raw results are from.
- `adc_cali_curve_fitting_config_t::atten`, ADC attenuation that your ADC raw results use.
- `adc_cali_curve_fitting_config_t::bitwidth`, the ADC raw result bitwidth.

After setting up the configuration structure, call `adc_cali_create_scheme_curve_fitting()` to create a Curve Fitting calibration scheme handle. This function may fail due to reasons such as `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` or `ESP_ERR_NO_MEM`. Especially, when the function return `ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED`, this means the calibration scheme required eFuse bits are not burnt on your board.

**Create Curve Fitting Scheme**

```c
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "calibration scheme version is %s", "Curve Fitting");
adc_cali_curve_fitting_config_t cali_config = {
    .unit_id = unit,
    .atten = atten,
    .bitwidth = ADC_BITWIDTH_DEFAULT,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_cali_create_scheme_curve_fitting(&cali_config, &handle));
```

When the ADC calibration is no longer used, please delete the calibration scheme driver from the calibration handle by calling `adc_cali_delete_scheme_curve_fitting()`.  

**Delete Curve Fitting Scheme**

```c
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "delete %s calibration scheme", "Curve Fitting");
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_cali_delete_scheme_curve_fitting(handle));
```

**Note:**  
For users who want to use their custom calibration schemes, you could provide a creation function to create your calibration scheme handle. Check the function table `adc_cali_scheme_t` in components/esp_adc/interface/adc_cali_interface.h to know the ESP ADC calibration interface.
Result Conversion

After setting up the calibration characteristics, you can call `adc_cali_raw_to_voltage()` to convert the ADC raw result into calibrated result. The calibrated result is in the unit of mV. This function may fail due to invalid argument. Especially, if this function returns `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE`, this means the calibration scheme isn’t created. You need to create a calibration scheme handle, use `adc_cali_check_scheme()` to know the supported calibration scheme. On the other hand, you could also provide a custom calibration scheme and create the handle.

Get Voltage

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(adc_cali_raw_to_voltage(adc_cali_handle, adc_raw[0][0], &voltage[0][0]));
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "ADC%d Channel[%d] Cali Voltage: %d mV", ADC_UNIT_1 + 1, EXAMPLE_ADC1_CHAN0, voltage[0][0]);
```

Thread Safety

The factory function `esp_adc_cali_new_scheme()` is guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver. Therefore, you can call them from different RTOS tasks without protection by extra locks.

Other functions that take the `adc_cali_handle_t` as the first positional parameter are not thread safe, you should avoid calling them from multiple tasks.

Minimize Noise

The ESP32-C3 ADC can be sensitive to noise leading to large discrepancies in ADC readings. Depending on the usage scenario, you may need to connect a bypass capacitor (e.g. a 100 nF ceramic capacitor) to the ADC input pad in use, to minimize noise. Besides, multisampling may also be used to further mitigate the effects of noise.

API Reference

Header File

- `components/esp_adc/include/esp_adc/adc_cali.h`

Functions

```c
esp_err_t adc_cali_check_scheme(adc_cali_scheme_ver_t *scheme_mask)
Check the supported ADC calibration scheme.

Parameters

- `scheme_mask` - [out] Supported ADC calibration scheme(s)

Returns

- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: No supported calibration scheme
```

```c
esp_err_t adc_cali_raw_to_voltage(adc_cali_handle_t handle, int raw, int *voltage)
Convert ADC raw data to calibrated voltage.

Parameters

- `handle` - [in] ADC calibration handle
- `raw` - [in] ADC raw data
- `voltage` - [out] Calibrated ADC voltage (in mV)

Returns

- ESP_OK: On success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Invalid state, scheme didn’t registered
```

Type Definitions

```c
typedef struct adc_cali_scheme_t *adc_cali_handle_t
ADC calibration handle.
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Enumerations

enum adc_cali_scheme_ver_t
ADC calibration scheme.

Values:

enumerator ADC_CALI_SCHEME_VER_LINE_FITTING
Line fitting scheme.

enumerator ADC_CALI_SCHEME_VER_CURVE_FITTING
Curve fitting scheme.

Header File

- components/esp_adc/include/esp_adc/adc_cali_scheme.h

2.6.4 Clock Tree

This section lists definitions of the ESP32-C3’s supported root clocks and module clocks. These definitions are commonly used in the driver configuration, to help user select a proper source clock for the peripheral.

Root Clocks

Root clocks generate reliable clock signals. These clock signals then pass through various gates, muxes, dividers, or multipliers to become the clock sources for every functional module: the CPU core(s), WIFI, BT, the RTC, and the peripherals.

ESP32-C3’s root clocks are listed in soc_root_clk_t:

- Internal 17.5MHz RC Oscillator (RC_FAST)
  This RC oscillator generates a ~17.5MHz clock signal output as the RC_FAST_CLK. The ~17.5MHz signal output is also passed into a configurable divider, which by default divides the input clock frequency by 256, to generate a RC_FAST_D256_CLK. The exact frequency of RC_FAST_CLK can be computed in runtime through calibration on the RC_FAST_D256_CLK.
- External 40MHz Crystal (XTAL)
- Internal 136kHz RC Oscillator (RC_SLOW)
  This RC oscillator generates a ~136kHz clock signal output as the RC_SLOW_CLK. The exact frequency of this clock can be computed in runtime through calibration.
- External 32kHz Crystal - optional (XTAL32K)
  The clock source for this XTAL32K_CLK can be either a 32kHz crystal connecting to the XTAL_32K_P and XTAL_32K_N pins or a 32kHz clock signal generated by an external circuit. The external signal must be connected to the XTAL_32K_P pin. XTAL32K_CLK can also be calibrated to get its exact frequency.

Typically, the frequency of the signal generated from a RC oscillator circuit is less accurate and more sensitive to environment comparing to the signal generated from a crystal. ESP32-C3 provides several clock source options for the RTC_SLOW_CLK, and users can make the choice based on the requirements for system time accuracy and power consumption (refer to RTC Timer Clock Sources for more details).

Module Clocks

ESP32-C3’s available module clocks are listed in soc_module_clk_t. Each module clock has a unique ID. You can get more information on each clock by checking the documented enum value.
Chapter 2. API Reference

API Reference

Header File

- components/soc/esp32c3/include/soc/clk_tree_defs.h

Macros

**SOC_CLK_RC_FAST_FREQ_APPROX**

Approximate RC_FAST_CLK frequency in Hz

**SOC_CLK_RC_SLOW_FREQ_APPROX**

Approximate RC_SLOW_CLK frequency in Hz

**SOC_CLK_RC_FAST_D256_FREQ_APPROX**

Approximate RC_FAST_D256_CLK frequency in Hz

**SOC_CLK_XTAL32K_FREQ_APPROX**

Approximate XTAL32K_CLK frequency in Hz

**SOC_GPTIMER_CLKS**

Array initializer for all supported clock sources of GPTimer.

The following code can be used to iterate all possible clocks:

```c
soc_periph_gptimer_clk_src_t gptimer_clks[] = (soc_periph_gptimer_clk_src_t*)SOC_GPTIMER_CLKS;
for (size_t i = 0; i < sizeof(gptimer_clks) / sizeof(gptimer_clks[0]); i++) {
    soc_periph_gptimer_clk_src_t clk = gptimer_clks[i];
    // Test GPTimer with the clock `clk`
}
```

**SOC_RMT_CLKS**

Array initializer for all supported clock sources of RMT.

**SOC_TEMP_SENSOR_CLKS**

Array initializer for all supported clock sources of Temperature Sensor.

**SOC_I2S_CLKS**

Array initializer for all supported clock sources of I2S.

**SOC_I2C_CLKS**

Array initializer for all supported clock sources of I2C.

**SOC_SDM_CLKS**

Array initializer for all supported clock sources of SDM.

Enumerations

```c
enum soc_root_clk_t
{
    Root clock.
    Values:
```

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Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **SOC_ROOT_CLK_INT_RC_FAST**
Internal 17.5MHz RC oscillator

enumerator **SOC_ROOT_CLK_INT_RC_SLOW**
Internal 136kHz RC oscillator

enumerator **SOC_ROOT_CLK_EXT_XTAL**
External 40MHz crystal

enumerator **SOC_ROOT_CLK_EXT_XTAL32K**
External 32kHz crystal/clock signal

enum **soc_cpu_clk_src_t**
CPU_CLK mux inputs, which are the supported clock sources for the CPU_CLK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| enumerator **SOC_CPU_CLK_SRC_XTAL**
Select XTAL_CLK as CPU_CLK source |
| enumerator **SOC_CPU_CLK_SRC_PLL**
Select PLL_CLK as CPU_CLK source (PLL_CLK is the output of 40MHz crystal oscillator frequency multiplier, can be 480MHz or 320MHz) |
| enumerator **SOC_CPU_CLK_SRC_RC_FAST**
Select RC_FAST_CLK as CPU_CLK source |
| enumerator **SOC_CPU_CLK_SRC_INVALID**
Invalid CPU_CLK source |

Note: Enum values are matched with the register field values on purpose

enum **soc_rtc_slow_clk_src_t**
RTC_SLOW_CLK mux inputs, which are the supported clock sources for the RTC_SLOW_CLK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| enumerator **SOC_RTC_SLOW_CLK_SRC_RC_SLOW**
Select RC_SLOW_CLK as RTC_SLOW_CLK source |
| enumerator **SOC_RTC_SLOW_CLK_SRC_XTAL32K**
Select XTAL32K_CLK as RTC_SLOW_CLK source |
| enumerator **SOC_RTC_SLOW_CLK_SRC_RC_FAST_D256**
Select RC_FAST_D256_CLK (referred as FOSC_DIV or 8m_d256/8md256 in TRM and reg. description) as RTC_SLOW_CLK source |

Note: Enum values are matched with the register field values on purpose
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **SOC_RTC_SLOW_CLK_SRC_INVALID**
Invalid RTC_SLOW_CLK source

enum **soc_rtc_fast_clk_src_t**
RTC_FAST_CLK mux inputs, which are the supported clock sources for the RTC_FAST_CLK.

**Note:** Enum values are matched with the register field values on purpose

**Values:**

enumerator **SOC_RTC_FAST_CLK_SRC_XTAL_D2**
Select XTAL_D2_CLK (may referred as XTAL_CLK_DIV_2) as RTC_FAST_CLK source

enumerator **SOC_RTC_FAST_CLK_SRC_XTAL_DIV**
Alias name for **SOC_RTC_FAST_CLK_SRC_XTAL_D2**

enumerator **SOC_RTC_FAST_CLK_SRC_RC_FAST**
Select RC_FAST_CLK as RTC_FAST_CLK source

enumerator **SOC_RTC_FAST_CLK_SRC_INVALID**
Invalid RTC_FAST_CLK source

enum **soc_module_clk_t**
Supported clock sources for modules (CPU, peripherals, RTC, etc.)

**Note:** enum starts from 1, to save 0 for special purpose

**Values:**

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_CPU**
CPU_CLK can be sourced from XTAL, PLL, or RC_FAST by configuring soc_cpu_clk_src_t

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_RTC_FAST**
RTC_FAST_CLK can be sourced from XTAL_D2 or RC_FAST by configuring soc_rtc_fast_clk_src_t

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_RTC_SLOW**
RTC_SLOW_CLK can be sourced from RC_SLOW, XTAL32K, or RC_FAST_D256 by configuring soc_rtc_slow_clk_src_t

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_APB**
APB_CLK is highly dependent on the CPU_CLK source

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_PLL_F80M**
PLL_F80M_CLK is derived from PLL, and has a fixed frequency of 80MHz

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_PLL_F160M**
PLL_F160M_CLK is derived from PLL, and has a fixed frequency of 160MHz
enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_PLL_D2**
PLL_D2_CLK is derived from PLL, it has a fixed divider of 2

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_XTAL32K**
XTAL32K_CLK comes from the external 32kHz crystal, passing a clock gating to the peripherals

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_RC_FAST**
RC_FAST_CLK comes from the internal 20MHz rc oscillator, passing a clock gating to the peripherals

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_RC_FAST_D256**
RC_FAST_D256_CLK comes from the internal 20MHz rc oscillator, divided by 256, and passing a clock gating to the peripherals

enumerator **SOC_MOD_CLK_XTAL**
XTAL_CLK comes from the external 40MHz crystal

enum **soc_periph_gptimer_clk_src_t**
Type of GPTimer clock source.
*Values:*

enumerator **GPTIMER_CLK_SRC_APB**
Select APB as the source clock

enumerator **GPTIMER_CLK_SRC_XTAL**
Select XTAL as the source clock

enumerator **GPTIMER_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT**
Select APB as the default choice

enum **soc_periph_tg_clk_src_legacy_t**
Type of Timer Group clock source, reserved for the legacy timer group driver.
*Values:*

enumerator **TIMER_SRC_CLK_APB**
Timer group clock source is APB

enumerator **TIMER_SRC_CLK_XTAL**
Timer group clock source is XTAL

enumerator **TIMER_SRC_CLK_DEFAULT**
Timer group clock source default choice is APB

enum **soc_periph_rmt_clk_src_t**
Type of RMT clock source.
*Values:*

enumerator **RMT_CLK_SRC_APB**
Select APB as the source clock
enumerator RMT_CLK_SRC_RC_FAST
    Select RC_FAST as the source clock

enumerator RMT_CLK_SRC_XTAL
    Select XTAL as the source clock

enumerator RMT_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT
    Select APB as the default choice

eenum soc_periph_rmt_clk_src_legacy_t
    Type of RMT clock source, reserved for the legacy RMT driver.
    Values:

enumerator RMT_BASECLK_APB
    RMT source clock is APB

enumerator RMT_BASECLK_XTAL
    RMT source clock is XTAL

enumerator RMT_BASECLK_DEFAULT
    RMT source clock default choice is APB

eenum soc_periph_temperature_sensor_clk_src_t
    Type of Temp Sensor clock source.
    Values:

enumerator TEMPERATURE_SENSOR_CLK_SRC_XTAL
    Select XTAL as the source clock

enumerator TEMPERATURE_SENSOR_CLK_SRC_RC_FAST
    Select RC_FAST as the source clock

enumerator TEMPERATURE_SENSOR_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT
    Select XTAL as the default choice

eenum soc_periph_uart_clk_src_legacy_t
    Type of UART clock source, reserved for the legacy UART driver.
    Values:

enumerator UART_SCLK_APB
    UART source clock is APB CLK

enumerator UART_SCLK_RTC
    UART source clock is RC_FAST

enumerator UART_SCLK_XTAL
    UART source clock is XTAL
2.6.5 GPIO & RTC GPIO

Overview

The ESP32-C3 chip features 22 physical GPIO pins (GPIO0 ~ GPIO21). Each pin can be used as a general-purpose I/O, or be connected to an internal peripheral signal. Through GPIO matrix and IO MUX, peripheral input signals can be from any IO pins, and peripheral output signals can be routed to any IO pins. Together these modules provide highly configurable I/O. For more details, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > IO MUX and GPIO Matrix (GPIO, IO_MUX) [PDF].

The table below provides more information on pin usage, and please note the comments in the table for GPIOs with restrictions.
GPIO | Analog Function | Comment
---|---|---
GPIO0 | ADC1_CH0 | RTC
GPIO1 | ADC1_CH1 | RTC
GPIO2 | ADC1_CH2 | Strapping pin: RTC
GPIO3 | ADC1_CH3 | RTC
GPIO4 | ADC1_CH4 | RTC
GPIO5 | ADC2_CH0 | RTC
GPIO6 |  |  
GPIO7 |  |  
GPIO8 |  | Strapping pin
GPIO9 |  | Strapping pin
GPIO10 |  |  
GPIO11 |  |  
GPIO12 | SPI0/1 |  
GPIO13 | SPI0/1 |  
GPIO14 | SPI0/1 |  
GPIO15 | SPI0/1 |  
GPIO16 | SPI0/1 |  
GPIO17 | SPI0/1 |  
GPIO18 | USB-JTAG |  
GPIO19 | USB-JTAG |  
GPIO20 |  |  
GPIO21 |  |  

**Note:**
- Strapping pin: GPIO2, GPIO8 and GPIO9 are strapping pins. For more information, please refer to ESP32-C3 datasheet.
- SPI0/1: GPIO12-17 are usually used for SPI flash and PSRAM and are not recommended for other uses.
- USB-JTAG: GPIO 18 and 19 are used by USB-JTAG by default. In order to use them as GPIOs, USB-JTAG will be disabled by the drivers.
- RTC: GPIO0-5 can be used when in Deep-sleep mode.

**Application Example**

GPIO output and input interrupt example: peripherals/gpio/generic_gpio.

**API Reference - Normal GPIO**

**Header File**

- components/driver/include/driver/gpio.h

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t gpio_config(const gpio_config_t *pGPIOConfig)
```

- Configure GPIO's Mode, pull-up, PullDown, IntrType

**Parameters**

- `pGPIOConfig` - Pointer to GPIO configure struct

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success, ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG otherwise
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

- ESP_OK success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

`esp_err_t gpio_reset_pin(gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Reset an gpio to default state (select gpio function, enable pullup and disable input and output).

**Note:** This function also configures the IOMUX for this pin to the GPIO function, and disconnects any other peripheral output configured via GPIO Matrix.

**Parameters**
- `gpio_num` – GPIO number.

**Returns**
- Always return ESP_OK.

`esp_err_t gpio_set_intr_type(gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_int_type_t intr_type)`

GPIO set interrupt trigger type.

**Parameters**
- `gpio_num` – GPIO number. If you want to set the trigger type of e.g. of GPIO16, `gpio_num` should be GPIO_NUM_16 (16);
- `intr_type` – Interrupt type, select from gpio_int_type_t

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

`esp_err_t gpio_intr_enable(gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Enable GPIO module interrupt signal.

**Note:** ESP32: Please do not use the interrupt of GPIO36 and GPIO39 when using ADC or Wi-Fi and Bluetooth with sleep mode enabled. Please refer to the comments of `adc1_get_raw`. Please refer to Section 3.11 of ESP32 ECO and Workarounds for Bugs for the description of this issue. As a workaround, call `adc_power_acquire()` in the app. This will result in higher power consumption (by ~1mA), but will remove the glitches on GPIO36 and GPIO39.

**Parameters**
- `gpio_num` – GPIO number. If you want to enable an interrupt on e.g. GPIO16, `gpio_num` should be GPIO_NUM_16 (16);

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

`esp_err_t gpio_intr_disable(gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Disable GPIO module interrupt signal.

**Note:** This function is allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled within ISR context, by enabling `CONFIG_GPIO_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`

**Parameters**
- `gpio_num` – GPIO number. If you want to disable the interrupt of e.g. GPIO16, `gpio_num` should be GPIO_NUM_16 (16);

**Returns**
- ESP_OK success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

`esp_err_t gpio_set_level(gpio_num_t gpio_num, uint32_t level)`

GPIO set output level.
## Chapter 2. API Reference

**Note:** This function is allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled within ISR context, by enabling `CONFIG_GPIO_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>int gpio_get_level(gpio_num_t gpio_num)</strong></td>
<td>GPIO get input level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warning:</strong> If the pad is not configured for input (or input and output) the returned value is always 0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameters</strong></td>
<td><strong>gpio_num</strong> – GPIO number. If you want to get the logic level of e.g. pin GPIO16, <code>gpio_num</code> should be <code>GPIO_NUM_16</code> (16);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Returns</strong></td>
<td>• 0 the GPIO input level is 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 the GPIO input level is 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>esp_err_t gpio_set_direction(gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_mode_t mode)</strong></td>
<td>Configure GPIO direction, such as output_only, input_only, output_and_input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameters</strong></td>
<td><strong>gpio_num</strong> – Configure GPIO pins number, it should be GPIO number. If you want to set direction of e.g. GPIO16, <code>gpio_num</code> should be <code>GPIO_NUM_16</code> (16);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mode</strong> – GPIO direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Returns</strong></td>
<td>• ESP_OK Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Parameter error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>esp_err_t gpio_set_pull_mode(gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_pull_mode_t pull)</strong></td>
<td>Configure GPIO pull-up/pull-down resistors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameters</strong></td>
<td><strong>gpio_num</strong> – GPIO number. If you want to set pull up or down mode for e.g. GPIO16, <code>gpio_num</code> should be <code>GPIO_NUM_16</code> (16);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>pull</strong> – GPIO pull up/down mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Returns</strong></td>
<td>• ESP_OK Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Parameter error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>esp_err_t gpio_wakeup_enable(gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_int_type_t intr_type)</strong></td>
<td>Enable GPIO wake-up function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameters</strong></td>
<td><strong>gpio_num</strong> – GPIO number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **intr_type** - GPIO wake-up type. Only GPIO_INTR_LOW_LEVEL or GPIO_INTR_HIGH_LEVEL can be used.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

` esp_err_t gpio_wakeup_disable (gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Disable GPIO wake-up function.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** - GPIO number

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

` esp_err_t gpio_isr_register (void (*fn)(void*), void*arg, int intr_alloc_flags, gpio_isr_handle_t*handle)`

Register GPIO interrupt handler, the handler is an ISR. The handler will be attached to the same CPU core that this function is running on.

This ISR function is called whenever any GPIO interrupt occurs. See the alternative gpio_install_isr_service() and gpio_isr_handler_add() API in order to have the driver support per-GPIO ISRs.

To disable or remove the ISR, pass the returned handle to the **interrupt allocation functions**.

**Parameters**

- **fn** - Interrupt handler function.
- **arg** - Parameter for handler function
- **intr_alloc_flags** - Flags used to allocate the interrupt. One or multiple (ORred) ESP_INTR_FLAG_* values. See esp_intr_alloc.h for more info.
- **handle** - Pointer to return handle. If non-NULL, a handle for the interrupt will be returned here.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG GPIO error
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND No free interrupt found with the specified flags

` esp_err_t gpio_pullup_en (gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Enable pull-up on GPIO.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** - GPIO number

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

` esp_err_t gpio_pullup_dis (gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Disable pull-up on GPIO.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** - GPIO number

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

` esp_err_t gpio_pulldown_en (gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Enable pull-down on GPIO.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** - GPIO number

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

` esp_err_t gpio_pulldown_dis (gpio_num_t gpio_num)`

Disable pull-down on GPIO.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** - GPIO number

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

*esp_err_t gpio_install_isr_service*(int intr_alloc_flags)

Install the GPIO driver’s ETS_GPIO_INTR_SOURCE ISR handler service, which allows per-pin GPIO interrupt handlers.

This function is incompatible with *gpio_isr_register()- if that function is used, a single global ISR is registered for all GPIO interrupts. If this function is used, the ISR service provides a global GPIO ISR and individual pin handlers are registered via the *gpio_isr_handler_add() function.

**Parameters**
intr_alloc_flags - Flags used to allocate the interrupt. One or multiple (ORred) ESP_INTR_FLAG_* values. See esp_intr_alloc.h for more info.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM No memory to install this service
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE ISR service already installed.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND No free interrupt found with the specified flags
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG GPIO error

*void gpio_uninstall_isr_service*(void)

Uninstall the driver’s GPIO ISR service, freeing related resources.

*esp_err_t gpio_isr_handler_add*(gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_isr_t isr_handler, void *args)

Add ISR handler for the corresponding GPIO pin.

Call this function after using *gpio_install_isr_service()* to install the driver’s GPIO ISR handler service.

The pin ISR handlers no longer need to be declared with IRAM_ATTR, unless you pass the ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM flag when allocating the ISR in *gpio_install_isr_service()*.

This ISR handler will be called from an ISR. So there is a stack size limit (configurable as “ISR stack size” in menuconfig). This limit is smaller compared to a global GPIO interrupt handler due to the additional level of indirection.

**Parameters**
- gpio_num - GPIO number
- isr_handler - ISR handler function for the corresponding GPIO number.
- args - parameter for ISR handler.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Wrong state, the ISR service has not been initialized.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

*esp_err_t gpio_isr_handler_remove*(gpio_num_t gpio_num)

Remove ISR handler for the corresponding GPIO pin.

**Parameters**
- gpio_num - GPIO number

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Wrong state, the ISR service has not been initialized.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

*esp_err_t gpio_set_drive_capability*(gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_drive_cap_t strength)

Set GPIO pad drive capability.

**Parameters**
- gpio_num - GPIO number, only support output GPIOs
- strength - Drive capability of the pad

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

---

**esp_err_t gpio_get_drive_capability (gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_drive_cap_t *strength)**

Get GPIO pad drive capability.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** – GPIO number, only support output GPIOs
- **strength** – Pointer to accept drive capability of the pad

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t gpio_hold_en (gpio_num_t gpio_num)**

Enable gpio pad hold function.

The gpio pad hold function works in both input and output modes, but must be output-capable gpios. If pad hold enabled: in output mode: the output level of the pad will be force locked and can not be changed. in input mode: the input value read will not change, regardless the changes of input signal.

The state of digital gpio cannot be held during Deep-sleep, and it will resume the hold function when the chip wakes up from Deep-sleep. If the digital gpio also needs to be held during Deep-sleep, `gpio_deep_sleep_hold_en` should also be called.

Power down or call `gpio_hold_dis` will disable this function.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** – GPIO number, only support output-capable GPIOs

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED Not support pad hold function

**esp_err_t gpio_hold_dis (gpio_num_t gpio_num)**

Disable gpio pad hold function.

When the chip is woken up from Deep-sleep, the gpio will be set to the default mode, so, the gpio will output the default level if this function is called. If you don’t want the level changes, the gpio should be configured to a known state before this function is called. e.g. If you hold gpio18 high during Deep-sleep, after the chip is woken up and `gpio_hold_dis` is called, gpio18 will output low level (because gpio18 is input mode by default). If you don’t want this behavior, you should configure gpio18 as output mode and set it to high level before calling `gpio_hold_dis`.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** – GPIO number, only support output-capable GPIOs

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED Not support pad hold function

**void gpio_deep_sleep_hold_en (void)**

Enable all digital gpio pad hold function during Deep-sleep.

When the chip is in Deep-sleep mode, all digital gpio will hold the state before sleep, and when the chip is woken up, the status of digital gpio will not be held. Note that the pad hold feature only works when the chip is in Deep-sleep mode, when not in sleep mode, the digital gpio state can be changed even you have called this function.

Power down or call `gpio_hold_dis` will disable this function, otherwise, the digital gpio hold feature works as long as the chip enter Deep-sleep.

**void gpio_deep_sleep_hold_dis (void)**

Disable all digital gpio pad hold function during Deep-sleep.

**void gpio_iomux_in (uint32_t gpio_num, uint32_t signal_idx)**

Set pad input to a peripheral signal through the IOMUX.

**Parameters**

- **gpio_num** – GPIO number of the pad.
- **signal_idx** – Peripheral signal id to input. One of the *IN_IDX signals in soc/gpio_sig_map.h.*
void gpio_iomux_out (uint8_t gpio_num, int func, bool oen_inv)

Set peripheral output to an GPIO pad through the IOMUX.

Parameters

• gpio_num - gpio_num GPIO number of the pad.
• func - The function number of the peripheral pin to output pin. One of the FUNC_X_*
  of specified pin (X) in soc/io_mux_reg.h.
• oen_inv - True if the output enable needs to be inverted, otherwise False.

esp_err_t gpio_force_hold_all (void)

Force hold digital and rtc gpio pad.

Note: GPIO force hold, whether the chip in sleep mode or wakeup mode.

esp_err_t gpio_force_unhold_all (void)

Force unhold digital and rtc gpio pad.

Note: GPIO force unhold, whether the chip in sleep mode or wakeup mode.

esp_err_t gpio_sleep_sel_en (gpio_num_t gpio_num)

Enable SLP_SEL to change GPIO status automatically in lightsleep.

Parameters gpio_num - GPIO number of the pad.

Returns

• ESP_OK Success

esp_err_t gpio_sleep_sel_dis (gpio_num_t gpio_num)

Disable SLP_SEL to change GPIO status automatically in lightsleep.

Parameters gpio_num - GPIO number of the pad.

Returns

• ESP_OK Success

esp_err_t gpio_sleep_set_direction (gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_mode_t mode)

GPIO set direction at sleep.

Configure GPIO direction, such as output_only, input_only, output_and_input

Parameters

• gpio_num - Configure GPIO pins number, it should be GPIO number. If you want to
  set direction of e.g. GPIO16, gpio_num should be GPIO_NUM_16 (16);
• mode - GPIO direction

Returns

• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG GPIO error

esp_err_t gpio_sleep_set_pull_mode (gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_pull_mode_t pull)

Configure GPIO pull-up/pull-down resistors at sleep.

Note: ESP32: Only pins that support both input & output have integrated pull-up and pull-down resistors. Input-only GPIOs 34-39 do not.

Parameters

• gpio_num - GPIO number. If you want to set pull up or down mode for e.g. GPIO16,
  gpio_num should be GPIO_NUM_16 (16);
• pull - GPIO pull up/down mode.

Returns
### Variables

- `ESP_OK` Success
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` : Parameter error

### Functions

#### `esp_err_t gpio_deep_sleep_wakeup_enable (gpio_num_t gpio_num, gpio_int_type_t intr_type)`
Enable GPIO deep-sleep wake-up function.

**Note:** Called by the SDK. User shouldn’t call this directly in the APP.

#### Parameters
- `gpio_num` - GPIO number.
- `intr_type` - GPIO wake-up type. Only `GPIO_INTR_LOW_LEVEL` or `GPIO_INTR_HIGH_LEVEL` can be used.

#### Returns
- `ESP_OK` Success
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` Parameter error

#### `esp_err_t gpio_deep_sleep_wakeup_disable (gpio_num_t gpio_num)`
Disable GPIO deep-sleep wake-up function.

#### Parameters
- `gpio_num` - GPIO number

#### Returns
- `ESP_OK` Success
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` Parameter error

### Structures

**struct gpio_config_t**

Configuration parameters of GPIO pad for `gpio_config` function.

#### Public Members

- `uint64_t pin_bit_mask`
  GPIO pin: set with bit mask, each bit maps to a GPIO

- `gpio_mode_t mode`
  GPIO mode: set input/output mode

- `gpio_pullup_t pull_up_en`
  GPIO pull-up

- `gpio_pulldown_t pull_down_en`
  GPIO pull-down

- `gpio_int_type_t intr_type`
  GPIO interrupt type

### Macros

- `GPIO_PIN_COUNT`
- `GPIO_IS_VALID_GPIO (gpio_num)`
  Check whether it is a valid GPIO number.
**GPIO_IS_VALID_OUTPUT_GPIO** (gpio_num)
Check whether it can be a valid GPIO number of output mode.

**GPIO_IS_DEEP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_VALID_GPIO** (gpio_num)

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef intr_handle_t gpio_isr_handle_t

typedef void (*gpio_isr_t)(void *arg)
        GPIO interrupt handler.
        
        **Param arg**  User registered data
```

**Header File**

- components/hal/include/hal/gpio_types.h

**Macros**

- GPIO_PIN_REG_0
- GPIO_PIN_REG_1
- GPIO_PIN_REG_2
- GPIO_PIN_REG_3
- GPIO_PIN_REG_4
- GPIO_PIN_REG_5
- GPIO_PIN_REG_6
- GPIO_PIN_REG_7
- GPIO_PIN_REG_8
- GPIO_PIN_REG_9
- GPIO_PIN_REG_10
- GPIO_PIN_REG_11
- GPIO_PIN_REG_12
- GPIO_PIN_REG_13
- GPIO_PIN_REG_14
GPIO_PIN_REG_15
GPIO_PIN_REG_16
GPIO_PIN_REG_17
GPIO_PIN_REG_18
GPIO_PIN_REG_19
GPIO_PIN_REG_20
GPIO_PIN_REG_21
GPIO_PIN_REG_22
GPIO_PIN_REG_23
GPIO_PIN_REG_24
GPIO_PIN_REG_25
GPIO_PIN_REG_26
GPIO_PIN_REG_27
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GPIO_PIN_REG_42
GPIO_PIN_REG_43
GPIO_PIN_REG_44
GPIO_PIN_REG_45
GPIO_PIN_REG_46
GPIO_PIN_REG_47
GPIO_PIN_REG_48

Enumerations

c enum gpio_port_t

Values:

enumerator GPIO_PORT_0
enumerator GPIO_PORT_MAX

c enum gpio_num_t

Values:

enumerator GPIO_NUM_NC
   Use to signal not connected to S/W
enumerator GPIO_NUM_0
  GPIO0, input and output
enumerator GPIO_NUM_1
  GPIO1, input and output
enumerator GPIO_NUM_2
  GPIO2, input and output
enumerator GPIO_NUM_3
    GPIO3, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_4
    GPIO4, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_5
    GPIO5, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_6
    GPIO6, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_7
    GPIO7, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_8
    GPIO8, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_9
    GPIO9, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_10
    GPIO10, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_11
    GPIO11, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_12
    GPIO12, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_13
    GPIO13, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_14
    GPIO14, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_15
    GPIO15, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_16
    GPIO16, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_17
    GPIO17, input and output

enumerator GPIO_NUM_18
    GPIO18, input and output
enumerator **GPIO_NUM_19**

GPIO19, input and output

enumerator **GPIO_NUM_20**

GPIO20, input and output

enumerator **GPIO_NUM_21**

GPIO21, input and output

enumerator **GPIO_NUM_MAX**

enum **gpio_int_type_t**

*Values:*

enumerator **GPIO_INTR_DISABLE**

Disable GPIO interrupt

enumerator **GPIO_INTR_POSEDGE**

GPIO interrupt type: rising edge

enumerator **GPIO_INTR_NEGEDGE**

GPIO interrupt type: falling edge

enumerator **GPIO_INTR_ANYEDGE**

GPIO interrupt type: both rising and falling edge

enumerator **GPIO_INTR_LOW_LEVEL**

GPIO interrupt type: input low level trigger

enumerator **GPIO_INTR_HIGH_LEVEL**

GPIO interrupt type: input high level trigger

enumerator **GPIO_INTR_MAX**

enum **gpio_mode_t**

*Values:*

enumerator **GPIO_MODE_DISABLE**

GPIO mode: disable input and output

enumerator **GPIO_MODE_INPUT**

GPIO mode: input only

enumerator **GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT**

GPIO mode: output only mode

enumerator **GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT_OD**

GPIO mode: output only with open-drain mode
enumerator `GPIO_MODE_INPUT_OUTPUT_OD`  
  GPIO mode: output and input with open-drain mode

enumerator `GPIO_MODE_INPUT_OUTPUT`  
  GPIO mode: output and input mode

enum `gpio_pullup_t`  
  Values:

  enumerator `GPIO_PULLUP_DISABLE`  
  Disable GPIO pull-up resistor

  enumerator `GPIO_PULLUP_ENABLE`  
  Enable GPIO pull-up resistor

enum `gpio_pulldown_t`  
  Values:

  enumerator `GPIO_PULLDOWN_DISABLE`  
  Disable GPIO pull-down resistor

  enumerator `GPIO_PULLDOWN_ENABLE`  
  Enable GPIO pull-down resistor

enum `gpio_pull_mode_t`  
  Values:

  enumerator `GPIO_PULLUP_ONLY`  
  Pad pull up

  enumerator `GPIO_PULLDOWN_ONLY`  
  Pad pull down

  enumerator `GPIO_PULLUP_PULLDOWN`  
  Pad pull up + pull down

  enumerator `GPIO_FLOATING`  
  Pad floating

enum `gpio_drive_cap_t`  
  Values:

  enumerator `GPIO_DRIVE_CAP_0`  
  Pad drive capability: weak

  enumerator `GPIO_DRIVE_CAP_1`  
  Pad drive capability: stronger
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enumerator GPIO_DRIVE_CAP_2
Pad drive capability: medium

enumerator GPIO_DRIVE_CAP_DEFAULT
Pad drive capability: medium

enumerator GPIO_DRIVE_CAP_3
Pad drive capability: strongest

enumerator GPIO_DRIVE_CAP_MAX

2.6.6 General Purpose Timer (GPTimer)

Introduction

GPTimer (General Purpose Timer) is the driver of ESP32-C3 Timer Group peripheral. The hardware timer features high resolution and flexible alarm action. The behavior when the internal counter of a timer reaches a specific target value is called a timer alarm. When a timer alarms, a user registered per-timer callback would be called.

Typically, a general purpose timer can be used in scenarios like:

• Free running as a wall clock, fetching a high-resolution timestamp at any time and any places
• Generate periodalarms, triggerevents periodically
• Generate one-shot alarm, respond in target time

Functional Overview

The following sections of this document cover the typical steps to install and operate a timer:

• Resource Allocation - covers which parameters should be set up to get a timer handle and how to recycle the resources when GPTimer finishes working.
• Set and Get Count Value - covers how to force the timer counting from a start point and how to get the count value at anytime.
• Set up Alarm Action - covers the parameters that should be set up to enable the alarm event.
• Register Event Callbacks - covers how to hook user specific code to the alarm event callback function.
• Enable and Disable Timer - covers how to enable and disable the timer.
• Start and Stop Timer - shows some typical use cases that start the timer with different alarm behavior.
• Power Management - describes how different source clock selections can affect power consumption.
• IRAM Safe - describes tips on how to make the timer interrupt and IO control functions work better along with a disabled cache.
• Thread Safety - lists which APIs are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver.
• Kconfig Options - lists the supported Kconfig options that can be used to make a different effect on driver behavior.

Resource Allocation  Different ESP chips might have different numbers of independent timer groups, and within each group, there could also be several independent timers.¹

A GPTimer instance is represented by gptimer_handle_t. The driver behind will manage all available hardware resources in a pool, so that you do not need to care about which timer and which group it belongs to.

To install a timer instance, there is a configuration structure that needs to be given in advance: gptimer_config_t:

¹ Different ESP chip series might have different numbers of GPTimer instances. For more details, please refer to ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Chapter Timer Group (TIMG) [PDF]. The driver will not forbid you from applying for more timers, but it will return error when all available hardware resources are used up. Please always check the return value when doing resource allocation (e.g. gptimer_new_timer()).
Chapter 2. API Reference

- `gptimer_config_t::clk_src` selects the source clock for the timer. The available clocks are listed in `gptimer_clock_source_t`, you can only pick one of them. For the effect on power consumption of different clock source, please refer to Section Power Management.
- `gptimer_config_t::direction` sets the counting direction of the timer, supported directions are listed in `gptimer_count_direction_t`, you can only pick one of them.
- `gptimer_config_t::resolution_hz` sets the resolution of the internal counter. Each count step is equivalent to \(1 / \text{resolution}_hz\) seconds.
- Optional `gptimer_config_t::intr_shared` sets whether or not mark the timer interrupt source as a shared one. For the pros/cons of a shared interrupt, you can refer to Interrupt Handling.

With all the above configurations set in the structure, the structure can be passed to `gptimer_new_timer()` which will instantiate the timer instance and return a handle of the timer.

The function can fail due to various errors such as insufficient memory, invalid arguments, etc. Specifically, when there are no more free timers (i.e. all hardware resources have been used up), then `ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND` will be returned. The total number of available timers is represented by the `SOC_TIMER_GROUP_TOTAL_TIMERS` and its value will depend on the ESP chip.

If a previously created GPTimer instance is no longer required, you should recycle the timer by calling `gptimer_del_timer()`. This will allow the underlying HW timer to be used for other purposes. Before deleting a GPTimer handle, please disable it by `gptimer_disable()` in advance or make sure it has not enabled yet by `gptimer_enable()`.

**Creating a GPTimer Handle with Resolution of 1 MHz**

```c
gptimer_handle_t gptimer = NULL;
gptimer_config_t timer_config = {
    .clk_src = GPTIMER_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT,
    .direction = GPTIMER_COUNT_UP,
    .resolution_hz = 1 * 1000 * 1000, // 1MHz, 1 tick = 1us
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_new_timer(&timer_config, &gptimer));
```

**Set and Get Count Value** When the GPTimer is created, the internal counter will be reset to zero by default. The counter value can be updated asynchronously by `gptimer_set_raw_count()`. The maximum count value is dependent on the bit width of the hardware timer, which is also reflected by the SOC macro `SOC_TIMER_GROUP_COUNTER_BIT_WIDTH`. When updating the raw count of an active timer, the timer will immediately start counting from the new value.

Count value can be retrieved by `gptimer_get_raw_count()`, at any time.

**Set up Alarm Action** For most of the use cases of GPTimer, you should set up the alarm action before starting the timer, except for the simple wall-clock scenario, where a free running timer is enough. To set up the alarm action, you should configure several members of `gptimer_alarm_config_t` based on how you make use of the alarm event:

- `gptimer_alarm_config_t::alarm_count` sets the target count value that will trigger the alarm event. You should also take the counting direction into consideration when setting the alarm value. Specially, `gptimer_alarm_config_t::alarm_count` and `gptimer_alarm_config_t::reload_count` cannot be set to the same value when `gptimer_alarm_config_t::auto_reload_on_alarm` is true, as keeping reload with a target alarm count is meaningless.
- `gptimer_alarm_config_t::reload_count` sets the count value to be reloaded when the alarm event happens. This configuration only takes effect when `gptimer_alarm_config_t::auto_reload_on_alarm` is set to true.
- `gptimer_alarm_config_t::auto_reload_on_alarm` flag sets whether to enable the auto-reload feature. If enabled, the hardware timer will reload the value of `gptimer_alarm_config_t::reload_count` into counter immediately when an alarm event happens.
To make the alarm configurations take effect, you should call `gptimer_set_alarm_action()`. Especially, if `gptimer_alarm_config_t` is set to `NULL`, the alarm function will be disabled.

**Note:** If an alarm value is set and the timer has already exceeded this value, the alarm will be triggered immediately.

**Register Event Callbacks** After the timer starts up, it can generate a specific event (e.g. the "Alarm Event") dynamically. If you have some functions that should be called when the event happens, please hook your function to the interrupt service routine by calling `gptimer_register_event_callbacks()`. All supported event callbacks are listed in `gptimer_event_callbacks_t`:

- `gptimer_event_callbacks_t::on_alarm` sets a callback function for alarm events. As this function is called within the ISR context, you must ensure that the function does not attempt to block (e.g., by making sure that only FreeRTOS APIs with `ISR` suffix are called from within the function). The function prototype is declared in `gptimer_alarm_cb_t`.

You can save your own context to `gptimer_register_event_callbacks()` as well, via the parameter `user_data`. The user data will be directly passed to the callback function.

This function will lazy install the interrupt service for the timer but not enable it. So please call this function before `gptimer_enable()`, otherwise the `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` error will be returned. See Section **Enable and Disable Timer** for more information.

**Enable and Disable Timer** Before doing IO control to the timer, you needs to enable the timer first, by calling `gptimer_enable()`. This function will:

- Switch the timer driver state from `init` to `enable`.
- Enable the interrupt service if it has been lazy installed by `gptimer_register_event_callbacks()`.
- Acquire a proper power management lock if a specific clock source (e.g. APB clock) is selected. See Section **Power Management** for more information.

Calling `gptimer_disable()` will do the opposite, that is, put the timer driver back to the `init` state, disable the interrupts service and release the power management lock.

**Start and Stop Timer** The basic IO operation of a timer is to start and stop. Calling `gptimer_start()` can make the internal counter work, while calling `gptimer_stop()` can make the counter stop working. The following illustrates how to start a timer with or without an alarm event.

**Start Timer as a Wall Clock**

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_enable(gptimer));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_start(gptimer));
// Retrieve the timestamp at any time
uint64_t count;
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_get_raw_count(gptimer, &count));
```

**Trigger Period Events**

```c
typedef struct {
   uint64_t event_count;
} example_queue_element_t;

static bool example_timer_on_alarm_cb(gptimer_handle_t timer, const gptimer_alarm_event_data_t *edata, void *user_ctx)
{
    BaseType_t high_task_awoken = pdFALSE;
    QueueHandle_t queue = (QueueHandle_t)user_ctx;
    // Retrieve the count value from event data
```
example_queue_element_t ele = {
    .event_count = edata->count_value
};

// Optional: send the event data to other task by OS queue
// Do not introduce complex logics in callbacks
// Suggest dealing with event data in the main loop, instead of in this_
->callback
xQueueSendFromISR(queue, &ele, &high_task_awoken);

return high_task_awoken == pdTRUE;
}
gptimer_alarm_config_t alarm_config = {
    .reload_count = 0,  // counter will reload with 0 on alarm event
    .alarm_count = 1000000, // period = 1s @resolution 1MHz
    .flags.auto_reload_on_alarm = true,  // enable auto-reload
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_set_alarm_action(gptimer, &alarm_config));

gptimer_event_callbacks_t cbs = {
    .on_alarm = example_timer_on_alarm_cb, // register user callback
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_register_event_callbacks(gptimer, &cbs, queue));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_enable(gptimer));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_start(gptimer));

Trigger One-Shot Event

typedef struct {
    uint64_t event_count;
} example_queue_element_t;

static bool example_timer_on_alarm_cb(gptimer_handle_t timer, const gptimer_alarm_
->event_data_t *edata, void *user_ctx)
{
    BaseType_t high_task_awoken = pdFALSE;
    QueueHandle_t queue = (QueueHandle_t)user_ctx;
    // Stop timer the sooner the better
gptimer_stop(timer);
    // Retrieve the count value from event data
    example_queue_element_t ele = {
        .event_count = edata->count_value
    };
    // Optional: send the event data to other task by OS queue
    xQueueSendFromISR(queue, &ele, &high_task_awoken);
    // return whether we need to yield at the end of ISR
    return high_task_awoken == pdTRUE;
}
gptimer_alarm_config_t alarm_config = {
    .alarm_count = 1 * 1000 * 1000, // alarm target = 1s @resolution 1MHz
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_set_alarm_action(gptimer, &alarm_config));

gptimer_event_callbacks_t cbs = {
    .on_alarm = example_timer_on_alarm_cb, // register user callback
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_register_event_callbacks(gptimer, &cbs, queue));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_enable(gptimer));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_start(gptimer));
Dynamic Alarm Update  Alarm value can be updated dynamically inside the ISR handler callback, by changing `gptimer_alarm_event_data_t::alarm_value`. Then the alarm value will be updated after the callback function returns.

```c
typedef struct {
    uint64_t event_count;
} example_queue_element_t;

static bool example_timer_on_alarm_cb(gptimer_handle_t timer, const gptimer_alarm_event_data_t *edata, void *user_ctx)
{
    BaseType_t high_task_awoken = pdFALSE;
    QueueHandle_t queue = (QueueHandle_t)user_data;
    // Retrieve the count value from event data
    example_queue_element_t ele = {
        .event_count = edata->count_value
    };
    // Optional: send the event data to other task by OS queue
    xQueueSendFromISR(queue, &ele, &high_task_awoken);
    // reconfigure alarm value
    gptimer_alarm_config_t alarm_config = {
        .alarm_count = edata->alarm_value + 1000000, // alarm in next 1s
    };
    gptimer_set_alarm_action(timer, &alarm_config);
    // return whether we need to yield at the end of ISR
    return high_task_awoken == pdTRUE;
}

void example_timer_alarm_isr(gptimer_handle_t timer)
{
    gptimer_alarm_config_t alarm_config = {
        .alarm_count = 1000000, // initial alarm target = 1s @resolution 1MHz
    };
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_set_alarm_action(gptimer, &alarm_config));
    gptimer_event_callbacks_t cbs = {
        .on_alarm = example_timer_on_alarm_cb, // register user callback
    };
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_register_event_callbacks(gptimer, &cbs, queue));
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_enable(gptimer));
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK(gptimer_start(gptimer, &alarm_config));
}
```

Power Management  When power management is enabled (i.e. `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is on), the system will adjust the APB frequency before going into Light-sleep mode, thus potentially changing the period of a GPTimer’s counting step and leading to inaccurate time keeping.

However, the driver can prevent the system from changing APB frequency by acquiring a power management lock of type `ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX`. Whenever the driver creates a GPTimer instance that has selected `GPTIMER_CLK_SRC_APB` as its clock source, the driver will guarantee that the power management lock is acquired when enabling the timer by `gptimer_enable()`. Likewise, the driver releases the lock when `gptimer_disable()` is called for that timer.

If other gptimer clock sources are selected such as `GPTIMER_CLK_SRC_XTAL`, then the driver will not install power management lock. The XTAL clock source is more suitable for a low power application as long as the source clock can still provide sufficient resolution.

IRAM Safe  By default, the GPTimer interrupt will be deferred when the cache is disabled because of writing or erasing the flash. Thus the alarm interrupt will not get executed in time, which is not expected in a real-time application.

There is a Kconfig option `CONFIG_GPTIMER_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` that will:

- Enable the interrupt being serviced even when the cache is disabled
Chapter 2. API Reference

- Place all functions that used by the ISR into IRAM\(^2\)
- Place driver object into DRAM (in case it is mapped to PSRAM by accident)

This will allow the interrupt to run while the cache is disabled, but will come at the cost of increased IRAM consumption.

There is another Kconfig option `CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM` that can put commonly used IO control functions into IRAM as well. So, these functions can also be executable when the cache is disabled. These IO control functions are as follows:

- `gptimer_start()`
- `gptimer_stop()`
- `gptimer_get_raw_count()`
- `gptimer_set_raw_count()`
- `gptimer_set_alarm_action()`

**Thread Safety**  The factory function `gptimer_new_timer()` is guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver, which means, you can call it from different RTOS tasks without protection by extra locks.

The following functions are allowed to run under ISR context, as the driver uses a critical section to prevent them being called concurrently in the task and ISR.

- `gptimer_start()`
- `gptimer_stop()`
- `gptimer_get_raw_count()`
- `gptimer_set_raw_count()`
- `gptimer_set_alarm_action()`

Other functions that take `gptimer_handle_t` as the first positional parameter, are not treated as thread safe, which means you should avoid calling them from multiple tasks.

**Kconfig Options**

- `CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM` controls where to place the GPTimer control functions (IRAM or flash), see Section IRAM Safe for more information.
- `CONFIG_GPTIMER_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` controls whether the default ISR handler can work when the cache is disabled, see Section IRAM Safe for more information.
- `CONFIG_GPTIMER_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG` is used to enabled the debug log output. Enable this option will increase the firmware binary size.

**Application Examples**

- Typical use cases of GPTimer are listed in the example `peripherals/timer_group/gptimer`.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- `components/driver/include/driver/gptimer.h`

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_new_timer(const gptimer_config_t *config, gptimer_handle_t *ret_timer)
```

Create a new General Purpose Timer, and return the handle.

---

\(^2\)`gptimer_event_callbacks_t::on_alarm` callback and the functions invoked by the callback should also be placed in IRAM, please take care of them by yourself.
Parameters

- `config` [in] GPTimer configuration
- `ret_timer` [out] Returned timer handle

Returns

- ESP_OK: Create GPTimer successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create GPTimer failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create GPTimer failed because out of memory
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Create GPTimer failed because all hardware timers are used up and no more free one
- ESP_FAIL: Create GPTimer failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_del_timer(gptimer_handle_t timer)
```

Delete the GPTimer handle.

**Note:** A timer can’t be in the enable state when this function is invoked. See also `gptimer_disable` for how to disable a timer.

Parameters

- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`

Returns

- ESP_OK: Delete GPTimer successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Delete GPTimer failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Delete GPTimer failed because the timer is not in init state
- ESP_FAIL: Delete GPTimer failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_set_raw_count(gptimer_handle_t timer, uint64_t value)
```

Set GPTimer raw count value.

**Note:** When updating the raw count of an active timer, the timer will immediately start counting from the new value.

**Note:** This function is allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled, by enabling `CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`

Parameters

- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`
- `value` [in] Count value to be set

Returns

- ESP_OK: Set GPTimer raw count value successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Set GPTimer raw count value failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Set GPTimer raw count value failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_get_raw_count(gptimer_handle_t timer, uint64_t *value)
```

Get GPTimer raw count value.

**Note:** This function will trigger a software capture event and then return the captured count value.
Note: With the raw count value and the resolution set in the `gptimer_config_t`, you can convert the count value into seconds.

Note: This function is allowed to run within ISR context

Note: This function is allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled, by enabling CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM

Parameters
- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`
- `value` [out] Returned GPTimer count value

Returns
- ESP_OK: Get GPTimer raw count value successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Get GPTimer raw count value failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Get GPTimer raw count value failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_register_event_callbacks(gptimer_handle_t timer, const gptimer_event_callbacks_t *cbs, void *user_data)
```

Set callbacks for GPTimer.

Note: User registered callbacks are expected to be runnable within ISR context

Note: The first call to this function needs to be before the call to `gptimer_enable`

Note: User can deregister a previously registered callback by calling this function and setting the callback member in the `cbs` structure to NULL.

Parameters
- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`
- `cbs` [in] Group of callback functions
- `user_data` [in] User data, which will be passed to callback functions directly

Returns
- ESP_OK: Set event callbacks successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Set event callbacks failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Set event callbacks failed because the timer is not in init state
- ESP_FAIL: Set event callbacks failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_set_alarm_action(gptimer_handle_t timer, const gptimer_alarm_config_t *config)
```

Set alarm event actions for GPTimer.

Note: This function is allowed to run within ISR context, so that user can set new alarm action immediately in the ISR callback.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Note:** This function is allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled, by enabling `CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`

### Parameters
- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`
- `config` [in] Alarm configuration, especially, set config to NULL means disabling the alarm function

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Set alarm action for GPTimer successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Set alarm action for GPTimer failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Set alarm action for GPTimer failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_enable (gptimer_handle_t timer)
```

Enable GPTimer.

**Note:** This function will transit the timer state from init to enable.

**Note:** This function will enable the interrupt service, if it’s lazy installed in `gptimer_register_event_callbacks`.

**Note:** This function will acquire a PM lock, if a specific source clock (e.g. APB) is selected in the `gptimer_config_t`, while `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is enabled.

**Note:** Enable a timer doesn’t mean to start it. See also `gptimer_start` for how to make the timer start counting.

### Parameters
- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Enable GPTimer successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Enable GPTimer failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Enable GPTimer failed because the timer is already enabled
- ESP_FAIL: Enable GPTimer failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t gptimer_disable (gptimer_handle_t timer)
```

Disable GPTimer.

**Note:** This function will do the opposite work to the `gptimer_enable`

**Note:** Disable a timer doesn’t mean to stop it. See also `gptimer_stop` for how to make the timer stop counting.

### Parameters
- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Disable GPTimer successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Disable GPTimer failed because of invalid argument
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Disable GPTimer failed because the timer is not enabled yet
• ESP_FAIL: Disable GPTimer failed because of other error

`esp_err_t gptimer_start (gptimer_handle_t timer)`
Start GPTimer (internal counter starts counting)

**Note:** This function should be called when the timer is in the enable state (i.e. after calling `gptimer_enable`)

**Note:** This function is allowed to run within ISR context

**Note:** This function will be placed into IRAM if `CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM` is on, so that it’s allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled

**Parameters**
- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Start GPTimer successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Start GPTimer failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Start GPTimer failed because the timer is not enabled yet
- ESP_FAIL: Start GPTimer failed because of other error

`esp_err_t gptimer_stop (gptimer_handle_t timer)`
Stop GPTimer (internal counter stops counting)

**Note:** This function should be called when the timer is in the enable state (i.e. after calling `gptimer_enable`)

**Note:** This function is allowed to run within ISR context

**Note:** This function will be placed into IRAM if `CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM` is on, so that it’s allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled

**Parameters**
- `timer` [in] Timer handle created by `gptimer_new_timer`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Stop GPTimer successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Stop GPTimer failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Stop GPTimer failed because the timer is not enabled yet
- ESP_FAIL: Stop GPTimer failed because of other error

**Structures**

`struct gptimer_alarm_event_data_t`
GPTimer alarm event data.

**Public Members**
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint64_t count_value
    Current count value

uint64_t alarm_value
    Current alarm value

struct gptimer_event_callbacks_t
    Group of supported GPTimer callbacks.
```

**Note:** The callbacks are all running under ISR environment

**Note:** When CONFIG_GPTIMER_ISR_IRAM_SAFE is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM.

### Public Members

```c
struct gptimer_alarm_cb_t on_alarm
    Timer alarm callback
```

### Public Members

```c
struct gptimer_config_t
    General Purpose Timer configuration.
```

### Public Members

```c
struct gptimer_clock_source_t clk_src
    GPTimer clock source

struct gptimer_count_direction_t direction
    Count direction

uint32_t resolution_hz
    Counter resolution (working frequency) in Hz, hence, the step size of each count tick equals to (1 / resolution_hz) seconds

uint32_t intr_shared
    Set true, the timer interrupt number can be shared with other peripherals

struct gptimer_config_t::[anonymous] flags
    GPTimer config flags
```

### Public Members

```c
struct gptimer_alarm_config_t
    General Purpose Timer alarm configuration.
```

### Public Members
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint64_t alarm_count
    Alarm target count value

uint64_t reload_count
    Alarm reload count value, effect only when auto_reload_on_alarm is set to true

uint32_t auto_reload_on_alarm
    Reload the count value by hardware, immediately at the alarm event

struct gptimer_alarm_config_t::[anonymous] flags
    Alarm config flags
```

### Type Definitions

typedef struct gptimer_t *gptimer_handle_t
    Type of General Purpose Timer handle.

typedef bool (*gptimer_alarm_cb_t)(gptimer_handle_t timer, const gptimer_alarm_event_data_t *edata, void *user_ctx)
    Timer alarm callback prototype.

    - **Param timer** [in] Timer handle created by gptimer_new_timer
    - **Param edata** [in] Alarm event data, fed by driver
    - **Param user_ctx** [in] User data, passed from gptimer_register_event_callbacks
    - **Return** Whether a high priority task has been waken up by this function

### Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/timer_types.h

### Type Definitions

typedef soc_periph_gptimer_clk_src_t gptimer_clock_source_t
    GPTimer clock source.

---

**Note:** User should select the clock source based on the power and resolution requirement

### Enumerations

enum gptimer_count_direction_t
    GPTimer count direction.

    - **Values:**

        - enumerator GPTIMER_COUNT_DOWN
            Decrease count value

        - enumerator GPTIMER_COUNT_UP
            Increase count value
2.6.7 Dedicated GPIO

Overview

The dedicated GPIO is designed for CPU interaction with GPIO matrix and IO MUX. Any GPIO that is configured as “dedicated” can be accessed by CPU instructions directly, which makes it easy to achieve a high GPIO flip speed, and simulate serial/parallel interface in a bit-banging way. As toggling a GPIO in this “CPU Dedicated” way costs few overhead, it would be great for cases like performance measurement using an oscilloscope.

Create/Destroy GPIO Bundle

A GPIO bundle is a group of GPIOs, which can be manipulated at the same time in one CPU cycle. The maximal number of GPIOs that a bundle can contain is limited by each CPU. What’s more, the GPIO bundle has a strong relevance to the CPU which it derives from. **Any operations on the GPIO bundle should be put inside a task which is running on the same CPU core to the GPIO bundle belongs to.** Likewise, only those ISRs who are installed on the same CPU core are allowed to do operations on that GPIO bundle.

**Note:** Dedicated GPIO is more of a CPU peripheral, so it has a strong relationship with CPU core. It’s highly recommended to install and operate GPIO bundle in a pin-to-core task. For example, if GPIOA is connected to CPU0, and the dedicated GPIO instruction is issued from CPU1, then it’s impossible to control GPIOA.

To install a GPIO bundle, one needs to call `dedic_gpio_new_bundle()` to allocate the software resources and connect the dedicated channels to user selected GPIOs. Configurations for a GPIO bundle are covered in `dedic_gpio_bundle_config_t` structure:

- `gpio_array`: An array that contains GPIO number.
- `array_size`: Element number of `gpio_array`.
- `flags`: Extra flags to control the behavior of GPIO Bundle.
  - `in_en` and `out_en` are used to select whether to enable the input and output function (note, they can be enabled together).
  - `in_invert` and `out_invert` are used to select whether to invert the GPIO signal.

The following code shows how to install a output only GPIO bundle:

```c
// configure GPIO
const int bundleA_gpios[] = {0, 1};
gpio_config_t io_conf = {
    .mode = GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT,
};
for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(bundleA_gpios) / sizeof(bundleA_gpios[0]); i++) {
    io_conf.pin_bit_mask = 1ULL << bundleA_gpios[i];
    gpio_config(&io_conf);
}
// Create bundleA, output only
dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t bundleA = NULL;
dedic_gpio_bundle_config_t bundleA_config = {
    .gpio_array = bundleA_gpios,
    .array_size = sizeof(bundleA_gpios) / sizeof(bundleA_gpios[0]),
    .flags = {
        .out_en = 1,
    },
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(dedic_gpio_new_bundle(&bundleA_config, &bundleA));
```

To uninstall the GPIO bundle, one needs to call `dedic_gpio_del_bundle()`.

Note: **dedic_gpio_new_bundle()** doesn’t cover any GPIO pad configuration (e.g. pull up/down, drive ability, output/input enable), so before installing a dedicated GPIO bundle, you have to configure the GPIO separately using GPIO driver API (e.g. **gpio_config()**). For more information about GPIO driver, please refer to **GPIO API Reference**.

**GPIO Bundle Operations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write to GPIOs in the bundle by mask</td>
<td><strong>dedic_gpio_bundle_write()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read the value that output from the given GPIO bundle</td>
<td><strong>dedic_gpio_bundle_read_out()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read the value that input to the given GPIO bundle</td>
<td><strong>dedic_gpio_bundle_read_in()</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Using the above functions might not get a high GPIO flip speed because of the overhead of function calls and the bit operations involved inside. Users can try **Manipulate GPIOs by Writing Assembly Code** instead to reduce the overhead but should take care of the thread safety by themselves.

**Manipulate GPIOs by Writing Assembly Code**

For advanced users, they can always manipulate the GPIOs by writing assembly code or invoking CPU Low Level APIs. The usual procedure could be:

1. Allocate a GPIO bundle: **dedic_gpio_new_bundle()**
2. Query the mask occupied by that bundle: **dedic_gpio_get_out_mask()** or/and **dedic_gpio_get_in_mask()**
3. Call CPU LL apis (e.g. **dedic_gpio_cpu_ll_write_mask**) or write assembly code with that mask
4. The fasted way of toggling IO is to use the dedicated “set/clear” instructions:
   - Set bits of GPIO: **csrrsi rd, csr, imm[4:0]**
   - Clear bits of GPIO: **csrrci rd, csr, imm[4:0]**
   - Note: Can only control the lowest 4 GPIO channels

For details of supported dedicated GPIO instructions, please refer to [ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > ESP-RISC-V CPU](https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files POSSIBILITY: [PDF].)

Some of the dedicated CPU instructions are also wrapped inside **hal/dedic_gpio_cpu_ll.h** as helper inline functions.

Note: Writing assembly code in application could make your code hard to port between targets, because those customized instructions are not guaranteed to remain the same format on different targets.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/driver/include/driver/dedic_gpio.h

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t dedic_gpio_get_out_mask(dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t bundle, uint32_t *mask)
```

Get allocated channel mask.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Note: Each bundle should have at least one mask (in or/and out), based on bundle configuration.

Note: With the returned mask, user can directly invoke LL function like “dedic_gpio_cpu_ll_write_mask” or write assembly code with dedicated GPIO instructions, to get better performance on GPIO manipulation.

### Parameters
- **bundle** [in] Handle of GPIO bundle that returned from “dedic_gpio_new_bundle”
- **mask** [out] Returned mask value for on specific direction (in or out)

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Get channel mask successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Get channel mask failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Get channel mask failed because of other error

**esp_err_t dedic_gpio_get_in_mask (dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t bundle, uint32_t *mask)**

**esp_err_t dedic_gpio_new_bundle (const dedic_gpio_bundle_config_t *config, dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t *ret_bundle)**

Create GPIO bundle and return the handle.

Note: One has to enable at least input or output mode in “config” parameter.

### Parameters
- **config** [in] Configuration of GPIO bundle
- **ret_bundle** [out] Returned handle of the new created GPIO bundle

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Create GPIO bundle successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create GPIO bundle failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create GPIO bundle failed because of no capable memory
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Create GPIO bundle failed because of no enough continuous dedicated channels
- ESP_FAIL: Create GPIO bundle failed because of other error

**esp_err_t dedic_gpio_del_bundle (dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t bundle)**

Destory GPIO bundle.

### Parameters
- **bundle** [in] Handle of GPIO bundle that returned from “dedic_gpio_new_bundle”

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Destory GPIO bundle successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Destory GPIO bundle failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Destory GPIO bundle failed because of other error

**void dedic_gpio_bundle_write (dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t bundle, uint32_t mask, uint32_t value)**

Write value to GPIO bundle.

Note: The mask is seen from the view of GPIO bundle. For example, bundleA contains [GPIO10, GPIO12, GPIO17], to set GPIO17 individually, the mask should be 0x04.

Note: For performance reasons, this function doesn’t check the validity of any parameters, and is placed in IRAM.
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- **bundle** - [in] Handle of GPIO bundle that returned from “dedic_gpio_new_bundle”
- **mask** - [in] Mask of the GPIOs to be written in the given bundle
- **value** - [in] Value to write to given GPIO bundle, low bit represents low member in the bundle

uint32_t dedic_gpio_bundle_read_out (dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t bundle)

Read the value that output from the given GPIO bundle.

**Note:** For performance reasons, this function doesn’t check the validity of any parameters, and is placed in IRAM.

**Parameters**
- **bundle** - [in] Handle of GPIO bundle that returned from “dedic_gpio_new_bundle”

**Returns** Value that output from the GPIO bundle, low bit represents low member in the bundle

uint32_t dedic_gpio_bundle_read_in (dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t bundle)

Read the value that input to the given GPIO bundle.

**Note:** For performance reasons, this function doesn’t check the validity of any parameters, and is placed in IRAM.

**Parameters**
- **bundle** - [in] Handle of GPIO bundle that returned from “dedic_gpio_new_bundle”

**Returns** Value that input to the GPIO bundle, low bit represents low member in the bundle

**Structures**

struct dedic_gpio_bundle_config_t

Type of Dedicated GPIO bundle configuration.

**Public Members**

const int *gpio_array

Array of GPIO numbers, gpio_array[0] ~ gpio_array[size-1] <=> low_dedic_channel_num ~ high_dedic_channel_num

size_t array_size

Number of GPIOs in gpio_array

unsigned int in_en

Enable input

unsigned int in_invert

Invert input signal

unsigned int out_en

Enable output

unsigned int out_invert

Invert output signal
struct dedic_gpio_bundle_config_t::[anonymous] flags

Flags to control specific behaviour of GPIO bundle

Type Definitions

typedef struct dedic_gpio_bundle_t *dedic_gpio_bundle_handle_t

Type of Dedicated GPIO bundle.

2.6.8 Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMAC)

The HMAC (Hash-based Message Authentication Code) module provides hardware acceleration for SHA256-HMAC generation using a key burned into an eFuse block. HMACs work with pre-shared secret keys and provide authenticity and integrity to a message.

For more detailed information on the application workflow and the HMAC calculation process, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > HMAC Accelerator (HMAC) [PDF].

Generalized Application Scheme

Let there be two parties, A and B. They want to verify the authenticity and integrity of messages sent between each other. Before they can start sending messages, they need to exchange the secret key via a secure channel. To verify A’s messages, B can do the following:

- A calculates the HMAC of the message it wants to send.
- A sends the message and the HMAC to B.
- B calculates HMAC of the received message itself.
- B checks whether the received and calculated HMACs match. If they do match, the message is authentic.

However, the HMAC itself isn’t bound to this use case. It can also be used for challenge-response protocols supporting HMAC or as a key input for further security modules (see below), etc.

HMAC on the ESP32-C3

On the ESP32-C3, the HMAC module works with a secret key burnt into the eFuses. This eFuse key can be made completely inaccessible for any resources outside the cryptographic modules, thus avoiding key leakage.

Furthermore, the ESP32-C3 has three different application scenarios for its HMAC module:

1. HMAC is generated for software use
2. HMAC is used as a key for the Digital Signature (DS) module
3. HMAC is used for enabling the soft-disabled JTAG interface

The first mode is called Upstream mode, while the last two modes are called Downstream modes.

eFuse Keys for HMAC  Six physical eFuse blocks can be used as keys for the HMAC module: block 4 up to block 9. The enum hmac_key_id_t in the API maps them to HMAC_KEY0 … HMAC_KEY5. Each key has a corresponding eFuse parameter key purpose determining for which of the three HMAC application scenarios (see below) the key may be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Purpose</th>
<th>Application Scenario</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>HMAC generated for software use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>HMAC used as a key for the Digital Signature (DS) module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HMAC used for enabling the soft-disabled JTAG interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HMAC both as a key for the DS module and for enabling JTAG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is to prevent the usage of a key for a different function than originally intended.
To calculate an HMAC, the software has to provide the ID of the key block containing the secret key as well as the key purpose (see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > eFuse Controller (eFuse) [PDF]). Before the HMAC key calculation, the HMAC module looks up the purpose of the provided key block. The calculation only proceeds if the purpose of the provided key block matches the purpose stored in the eFuses of the key block provided by the ID.

**HMAC Generation for Software**  Key Purpose value: 8

In this case, the HMAC is given out to the software (e.g. to authenticate a message).

The API to calculate the HMAC is `esp_hmac_calculate()`. The input arguments for the function are the message, message length and the eFuse key block ID which contains the secret and has efuse key purpose set to Upstream mode.

**HMAC for Digital Signature**  Key Purpose values: 7, 5

The HMAC can be used as a key derivation function to decrypt private key parameters which are used by the Digital Signature module. A standard message is used by the hardware in that case. The user only needs to provide the eFuse key block and purpose on the HMAC side (additional parameters are required for the Digital Signature component in that case). Neither the key nor the actual HMAC are ever exposed to outside the HMAC module and DS component. The calculation of the HMAC and its hand-over to the DS component happen internally.

For more details, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Digital Signature (DS) [PDF].

**HMAC for Enabling JTAG**  Key Purpose values: 6, 5

The third application is using the HMAC as a key to enable JTAG if it was soft-disabled before. Following is the procedure to re-enable the JTAG

**Setup**

1. Generate a 256-bit HMAC secret key to use for JTAG re-enable.
2. Write the key to an eFuse block with key purpose HMAC_DOWN_ALL (5) or HMAC_DOWN_JTAG (6). This can be done using the `ets_efuse_write_key()` function in the firmware or using espfuse.py from the host.
3. Configure the eFuse key block to be read protected using the `esp_efuse_set_read_protect()`, so that software cannot read back the value.
4. Burn the “soft JTAG disable” bit/bits on ESP32-C3. This will permanently disable JTAG unless the correct key value is provided by software.

**Note:** The API `esp_efuse_write_field_cnt(ESP_EFUSE_SOFT_DIS_JTAG, ESP_EFUSE_SOFT_DIS_JTAG[0]>>bit_count)` can be used to burn “soft JTAG disable” bits on ESP32-C3.

**JTAG enable**

1. The key to re-enable JTAG is the output of the HMAC-SHA256 function using the secret key in eFuse and 32 0x00 bytes as the message.
2. Pass this key value when calling the `esp_hmac_jtag_enable()` function from the firmware.
3. To re-disable JTAG in the firmware, reset the system or call `esp_hmac_jtag_disable()`.

For more details, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > HMAC Accelerator (HMAC) [PDF].

**Application Outline**

Following code is an outline of how to set an eFuse key and then use it to calculate an HMAC for software usage. We use `ets_efuse_write_key()` to set physical key block 4 in the eFuse for the HMAC module together with its purpose. `ETS_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_HMAC_UP` (8) means that this key can only be used for HMAC generation for software usage:
Now we can use the saved key to calculate an HMAC for software usage.

```c
#include "esp_hmac.h"

uint8_t hmac[32];
const char *message = "Hello, HMAC!";
const size_t msg_len = 12;

esp_err_t result = esp_hmac_calculate(HMAC_KEY4, message, msg_len, hmac);
if (result == ESP_OK) {
    // HMAC written to hmac now
} else {
    // failure calculating HMAC
}
```

### API Reference

#### Header File
- components/esp_hw_support/include/soc/esp32c3/esp_hmac.h

#### Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_hmac_calculate(hmac_key_id_t key_id, const void *message, size_t message_len, uint8_t *hmac)
```

Calculate the HMAC of a given message.

Calculate the HMAC `hmac` of a given message `message` with length `message_len`. SHA256 is used for the calculation (fixed on ESP32S2).

**Note:** Uses the HMAC peripheral in “upstream” mode.

#### Parameters
- `key_id` - Determines which of the 6 key blocks in the efuses should be used for the HMAC calculation. The corresponding purpose field of the key block in the efuse must be set to the HMAC upstream purpose value.
- `message` - the message for which to calculate the HMAC
- `message_len` - message length return ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if unsuccessful
- `hmac` - [out] the hmac result; the buffer behind the provided pointer must be a writeable buffer of 32 bytes

#### Returns
- ESP_OK, if the calculation was successful,
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- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if message or hmac is a nullptr or if key_id out of range
- ESP_FAIL, if the hmac calculation failed

**esp_err_t esp_hmac_jtag_enable(hmac_key_id_t key_id, const uint8_t* token)**

Use HMAC peripheral in Downstream mode to re-enable the JTAG, if it is not permanently disabled by HW. In downstream mode, HMAC calculations performed by peripheral are used internally and not provided back to user.

**Note**: Return value of the API does not indicate the JTAG status.

**Parameters**
- **key_id** – Determines which of the 6 key blocks in the efuses should be used for the HMAC calculation. The corresponding purpose field of the key block in the efuse must be set to HMAC downstream purpose.
- **token** – Pre calculated HMAC value of the 32-byte 0x00 using SHA-256 and the known private HMAC key. The key is already programmed to a eFuse key block. The key block number is provided as the first parameter to this function.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK, if the key_purpose of the key_id matches to HMAC downstream mode. The API returns success even if calculated HMAC does not match with the provided token. However, The JTAG will be re-enabled only if the calculated HMAC value matches with provided token, otherwise JTAG will remain disabled.
- ESP_FAIL, if the key_purpose of the key_id is not set to HMAC downstream purpose or JTAG is permanently disabled by EFUSE_HARD_DIS_JTAG eFuse parameter.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, invalid input arguments

**esp_err_t esp_hmac_jtag_disable(void)**

Disable the JTAG which might be enabled using the HMAC downstream mode. This function just clears the result generated by calling esp_hmac_jtag_enable() API.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK return ESP_OK after writing the HMAC_SET_INVALIDATE_JTAG_REG with value 1.

**Enumerations**

enum **hmac_key_id_t**

The possible efuse keys for the HMAC peripheral

**Values**:

- enumerator HMAC_KEY0
- enumerator HMAC_KEY1
- enumerator HMAC_KEY2
- enumerator HMAC_KEY3
- enumerator HMAC_KEY4
- enumerator HMAC_KEY5
- enumerator HMAC_KEY_MAX
2.6.9  Digital Signature (DS)

The Digital Signature (DS) module provides hardware acceleration of signing messages based on RSA. It uses pre-encrypted parameters to calculate a signature. The parameters are encrypted using HMAC as a key-derivation function. In turn, the HMAC uses eFuses as input key. The whole process happens in hardware so that neither the decryption key for the RSA parameters nor the input key for the HMAC key derivation function can be seen by the software while calculating the signature.

For more detailed information on the hardware involved in signature calculation and the registers used, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Digital Signature (DS) [PDF].

Private Key Parameters

The private key parameters for the RSA signature are stored in flash. To prevent unauthorized access, they are AES-encrypted. The HMAC module is used as a key-derivation function to calculate the AES encryption key for the private key parameters. In turn, the HMAC module uses a key from the eFuses key block which can be read-protected to prevent unauthorized access as well.

Upon signature calculation invocation, the software only specifies which eFuse key to use, the corresponding eFuse key purpose, the location of the encrypted RSA parameters and the message.

Key Generation

Both the HMAC key and the RSA private key have to be created and stored before the DS peripheral can be used. This needs to be done in software on the ESP32-C3 or alternatively on a host. For this context, the IDF provides esp_efuse_write_block() to set the HMAC key and esp_hmac_calculate() to encrypt the private RSA key parameters.

You can find instructions on how to calculate and assemble the private key parameters in ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Digital Signature (DS) [PDF].

Signature Calculation with IDF

For more detailed information on the workflow and the registers used, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Digital Signature (DS) [PDF].

Three parameters need to be prepared to calculate the digital signature:

1. the eFuse key block ID which is used as key for the HMAC,
2. the location of the encrypted private key parameters,
3. and the message to be signed.

Since the signature calculation takes some time, there are two possible API versions to use in IDF. The first one is esp_ds_sign() and simply blocks until the calculation is finished. If software needs to do something else during the calculation, esp_ds_start_sign() can be called, followed by periodic calls to esp_ds_is_busy() to check when the calculation has finished. Once the calculation has finished, esp_ds_finish_sign() can be called to get the resulting signature.

The APIs esp_ds_sign() and esp_ds_start_sign() calculate a plain RSA signature with help of the DS peripheral. This signature needs to be converted to appropriate format for further use. For example, MbedTLS SSL stack supports PKCS#1 format. The API esp_ds_rsa_sign() can be used to obtain the signature directly in the PKCS#1 v1.5 format. It internally uses esp_ds_start_sign() and converts the signature into PKCS#1 v1.5 format.

Note: Note that this is only the basic DS building block, the message length is fixed. To create signatures of arbitrary messages, the input is normally a hash of the actual message, padded up to the required length. An API to do this is planned in the future.
Configure the DS peripheral for a TLS connection

The DS peripheral on ESP32-C3 chip must be configured before it can be used for a TLS connection. The configuration involves the following steps -

1) Randomly generate a 256 bit value called the *Initialization Vector* (IV).
2) Randomly generate a 256 bit value called the *HMAC_KEY*.
3) Calculate the encrypted private key parameters from the client private key (RSA) and the parameters generated in the above steps.
4) Then burn the 256 bit *HMAC_KEY* on the efuse, which can only be read by the DS peripheral.

For more details, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Digital Signature (DS) [PDF].

To configure the DS peripheral for development purposes, you can use the `esp-secure-cert-tool`.

The encrypted private key parameters obtained after the DS peripheral configuration are then to be kept in flash. Furthermore, they are to be passed to the DS peripheral which makes use of those parameters for the Digital Signature operation. The application then needs to read the ds data from the flash which has been done through the API’s provided by the `esp_secure_cert_mgr` component. Please refer the component/README. for more details.

The process of initializing the DS peripheral and then performing the Digital Signature operation is done internally with help of ESP-TLS. Please refer to Digital Signature with ESP-TLS in ESP-TLS for more details. As mentioned in the ESP-TLS documentation, the application only needs to provide the encrypted private key parameters to the esp_tls context (as `ds_data`), which internally performs all necessary operations for initializing the DS peripheral and then performing the DS operation.

Example for SSL Mutual Authentication using DS

The example `ssl_ds` shows how to use the DS peripheral for mutual authentication. The example uses `mqtt_client` (Implemented through ESP-MQTT) to connect to broker test.mosquitto.org using ssl transport with mutual authentication. The ssl part is internally performed with ESP-TLS. See example README for more details.

API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_hw_support/include/soc/esp32c3/esp_ds.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_ds_sign(const void* message, const esp_ds_data_t* data, hmac_key_id_t key_id, void* signature)
```

Sign the message with a hardware key from specific key slot. The function calculates a plain RSA signature with help of the DS peripheral. The RSA encryption operation is as follows: \( Z = XY \mod M \) where, \( Z \) is the signature, \( X \) is the input message, \( Y \) and \( M \) are the RSA private key parameters.

This function is a wrapper around `esp_ds_finish_sign()` and `esp_ds_start_sign()`, so do not use them in parallel. It blocks until the signing is finished and then returns the signature.

**Note:** This function locks the HMAC, SHA, AES and RSA components during its entire execution time.

**Parameters**

- `message` – the message to be signed; its length should be \((data->rsa_length + 1)\times 4\) bytes
- `data` – the encrypted signing key data (AES encrypted RSA key + IV)
- `key_id` – the HMAC key ID determining the HMAC key of the HMAC which will be used to decrypt the signing key data
- `signature` – the destination of the signature, should be \((data->rsa_length + 1)\times 4\) bytes long
Chapter 2. API Reference

Returns

- ESP_OK if successful, the signature was written to the parameter \texttt{signature}.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if one of the parameters is NULL or \texttt{data->rsa_length} is too long or 0
- ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_HMAC_FAIL if there was an HMAC failure during retrieval of the decryption key
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if there hasn’t been enough memory to allocate the context object
- ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_KEY if there’s a problem with passing the HMAC key to the DS component
- ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_DIGEST if the message digest didn’t match; the signature is invalid.
- ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_PADDING if the message padding is incorrect, the signature can be read though since the message digest matches.

### \texttt{esp_err_t esp_ds_start_sign}(const void *\texttt{message}, \texttt{const esp_ds_data_t *} \texttt{data}, hmac_key_id_t \texttt{key_id}, esp_ds_context_t **\texttt{esp_ds_ctx})

Start the signing process.

This function yields a context object which needs to be passed to \texttt{esp_ds_finish_sign()} to finish the signing process. The function calculates a plain RSA signature with help of the DS peripheral. The RSA encryption operation is as follows: \( Z = XY \mod M \) where, \( Z \) is the signature, \( X \) is the input message, \( Y \) and \( M \) are the RSA private key parameters.

**Note:** This function locks the HMAC, SHA, AES and RSA components, so the user has to ensure to call \texttt{esp_ds_finish_sign()} in a timely manner.

### Parameters

- \texttt{message} – the message to be signed; its length should be \((\texttt{data->rsa_length} + 1) \times 4\) bytes
- \texttt{data} – the encrypted signing key data (AES encrypted RSA key + IV)
- \texttt{key_id} – the HMAC key ID determining the HMAC key of the HMAC which will be used to decrypt the signing key data
- \texttt{esp_ds_ctx} – the context object which is needed for finishing the signing process later

### Returns

- ESP_OK if successful, the ds operation was started now and has to be finished with \texttt{esp_ds_finish_sign()}
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if one of the parameters is NULL or \texttt{data->rsa_length} is too long or 0
- ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_HMAC_FAIL if there was an HMAC failure during retrieval of the decryption key
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if there hasn’t been enough memory to allocate the context object
- ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_KEY if there’s a problem with passing the HMAC key to the DS component

### \texttt{bool esp_ds_is_busy}(void)

Return true if the DS peripheral is busy, otherwise false.

**Note:** Only valid if \texttt{esp_ds_start_sign()} was called before.

### \texttt{esp_err_t esp_ds_finish_sign}(void *\texttt{signature}, \texttt{esp_ds_context_t *\texttt{esp_ds_ctx})

Finish the signing process.

### Parameters

- \texttt{signature} – the destination of the signature, should be \((\texttt{data->rsa_length} + 1) \times 4\) bytes long
- \texttt{esp_ds_ctx} – the context object retrieved by \texttt{esp_ds_start_sign()}

### Returns
• ESP_OK if successful, the ds operation has been finished and the result is written to signature.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if one of the parameters is NULL
• ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_DIGEST if the message digest didn’t match; the signature is invalid. This means that the encrypted RSA key parameters are invalid, indicating that they may have been tampered with or indicating a flash error, etc.
• ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_PADDING if the message padding is incorrect, the signature can be read though since the message digest matches (see TRM for more details).

```
esp_err_t esp_ds_encrypt_params (esp_ds_data_t *data, const void* iv, const esp_ds_p_data_t *p_data, const void *key)
```

Encrypt the private key parameters.

The encryption is a prerequisite step before any signature operation can be done. It is not strictly necessary to use this encryption function, the encryption could also happen on an external device.

**Parameters**

- `data` - Output buffer to store encrypted data, suitable for later use generating signatures. The allocated memory must be in internal memory and word aligned since it’s filled by DMA. Both is asserted at run time.
- `iv` - Pointer to 16 byte IV buffer, will be copied into ‘data’. Should be randomly generated bytes each time.
- `p_data` - Pointer to input plaintext key data. The expectation is this data will be deleted after this process is done and ‘data’ is stored.
- `key` - Pointer to 32 bytes of key data. Type determined by key_type parameter. The expectation is the corresponding HMAC key will be stored to efuse and then permanently erased.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if successful, the ds operation has been finished and the result is written to signature.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if one of the parameters is NULL or p_data->rsa_length is too long

**Structures**

```
struct esp_digital_signature_data
```

Encrypted private key data. Recommended to store in flash in this format.

**Note:** This struct has to match to one from the ROM code! This documentation is mostly taken from there.

**Public Members**

```
esp_digital_signature_length_t rsa_length
```

RSA LENGTH register parameters (number of words in RSA key & operands, minus one). Max value 127 (for RSA 3072).

This value must match the length field encrypted and stored in ‘c’, or invalid results will be returned. (The DS peripheral will always use the value in ‘c’, not this value, so an attacker can’t alter the DS peripheral results this way, it will just truncate or extend the message and the resulting signature in software.)

**Note:** In IDF, the enum type length is the same as of type unsigned, so they can be used interchangably. See the ROM code for the original declaration of struct ets_ds_data_t.
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uint32_t iv[ESP_DS_IV_BIT_LEN / 32]
IV value used to encrypt `c`

uint8_t c[ESP_DS_C_LEN]
Encrypted Digital Signature parameters. Result of AES-CBC encryption of plaintext values. Includes an encrypted message digest.

struct esp_ds_p_data_t
Plaintext parameters used by Digital Signature.
This is only used for encrypting the RSA parameters by calling esp_ds_encrypt_params(). Afterwards, the result can be stored in flash or in other persistent memory. The encryption is a prerequisite step before any signature operation can be done.

Public Members

uint32_t Y[ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_MAX_BIT_LEN / 32]
RSA exponent.

uint32_t M[ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_MAX_BIT_LEN / 32]
RSA modulus.

uint32_t Rb[ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_MAX_BIT_LEN / 32]
RSA r inverse operand.

uint32_t M_prime
RSA M prime operand.

uint32_t length
RSA length in words (32 bit)

Macros

ESP32C3_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_HMAC_FAIL
HMAC peripheral problem

ESP32C3_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_KEY
given HMAC key isn’t correct, HMAC peripheral problem

ESP32C3_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_DIGEST
message digest check failed, result is invalid

ESP32C3_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_DS_INVALID_PADDING
padding check failed, but result is produced anyway and can be read

ESP_DS_IV_BIT_LEN

ESP_DS_IV_LEN
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ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_MAX_BIT_LEN
ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_MD_BIT_LEN
ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_M_PRIME_BIT_LEN
ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_L_BIT_LEN
ESP_DS_SIGNATURE_PADDING_BIT_LEN
ESP_DS_C_LEN

Type Definitions
typedef struct esp_ds_context esp_ds_context_t
typedef struct esp_digital_signature_data esp_ds_data_t

Encrypted private key data. Recommended to store in flash in this format.

Note: This struct has to match to one from the ROM code! This documentation is mostly taken from there.

Enumerations
enum esp_digital_signature_length_t

Values:

enumerator ESP_DS_RSA_1024
enumerator ESP_DS_RSA_2048
enumerator ESP_DS_RSA_3072

2.6.10 Inter-Integrated Circuit (I2C)

Overview

I2C is a serial, synchronous, half-duplex communication protocol that allows co-existence of multiple masters and slaves on the same bus. The I2C bus consists of two lines: serial data line (SDA) and serial clock (SCL). Both lines require pull-up resistors.

With such advantages as simplicity and low manufacturing cost, I2C is mostly used for communication of low-speed peripheral devices over short distances (within one foot).

ESP32-C3 has 1 I2C controller (also referred to as port), responsible for handling communications on the I2C bus. A single I2C controller can operate as master or slave.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Driver Features

I2C driver governs communications of devices over the I2C bus. The driver supports the following features:

- Reading and writing bytes in Master mode
- Slave mode
- Reading and writing to registers which are in turn read/written by the master

Driver Usage

The following sections describe typical steps of configuring and operating the I2C driver:

1. **Configuration** - set the initialization parameters (master or slave mode, GPIO pins for SDA and SCL, clock speed, etc.)
2. **Install Driver** - activate the driver on one of the two I2C controllers as a master or slave
3. Depending on whether you configure the driver for a master or slave, choose the appropriate item
   a) **Communication as Master** - handle communications (master)
   b) **Communication as Slave** - respond to messages from the master (slave)
4. **Interrupt Handling** - configure and service I2C interrupts
5. **Customized Configuration** - adjust default I2C communication parameters (timings, bit order, etc.)
6. **Error Handling** - how to recognize and handle driver configuration and communication errors
7. **Delete Driver** - release resources used by the I2C driver when communication ends

Configuration  To establish I2C communication, start by configuring the driver. This is done by setting the parameters of the structure `i2c_config_t`:

- Set I2C mode of operation - master or slave from `i2c_mode_t`
- Configure communication pins
  - Assign GPIO pins for SDA and SCL signals
  - Set whether to enable ESP32-C3’s internal pull-ups
- (Master only) Set I2C clock speed
- (Slave only) Configure the following
  - Whether to enable 10 bit address mode
  - Define slave address

After that, initialize the configuration for a given I2C port. For this, call the function `i2c_param_config()` and pass to it the port number and the structure `i2c_config_t`.

Configuration example (master):

```c
int i2c_master_port = 0;
i2c_config_t conf = {
    .mode = I2C_MODE_MASTER,
    .sda_io_num = I2C_MASTER_SDA_IO,  // select GPIO specific to your project
    .sda_pullup_en = GPIO_PULLUP_ENABLE,
    .scl_io_num = I2C_MASTER_SCL_IO,   // select GPIO specific to your project
    .scl_pullup_en = GPIO_PULLUP_ENABLE,
    .master.clk_speed = I2C_MASTER_FREQ_HZ, // select frequency specific to your project
    .clk_flags = 0,                      // flags to choose I2C source clock here
};
```

Configuration example (slave):
```
int i2c_slave_port = I2C_SLAVE_NUM;
i2c_config_t conf_slave = {
    .sda_io_num = I2C_SLAVE_SDA_IO,  // select GPIO specific to your project
    .sda_pullup_en = GPIO_PULLUP_ENABLE,
    .scl_io_num = I2C_SLAVE_SCL_IO,  // select GPIO specific to your project
    .scl_pullup_en = GPIO_PULLUP_ENABLE,
    .mode = I2C_MODE_SLAVE,
    .slave.addr_10bit_en = 0,
    .slave.slave_addr = ESP_SLAVE_ADDR,  // address of your project
    .clk_flags = 0,
};
```

At this stage, `i2c_param_config()` also sets a few other I2C configuration parameters to default values that are defined by the I2C specification. For more details on the values and how to modify them, see Customized Configuration.

**Source Clock Configuration** Clock sources allocator is added for supporting different clock sources. The clock allocator will choose one clock source that meets all the requirements of frequency and capability (as requested in `i2c_config_t::clk_flags`).

When `i2c_config_t::clk_flags` is 0, the clock allocator will select only according to the desired frequency. If no special capabilities are needed, such as APB, you can configure the clock allocator to select the source clock only according to the desired frequency. For this, set `i2c_config_t::clk_flags` to 0. For clock characteristics, see the table below.

**Note:** A clock is not a valid option, if it doesn’t meet the requested capabilities, i.e. any bit of requested capabilities (clk_flags) is 0 in the clock’s capabilities.

**Table 2: Characteristics of ESP32-C3 clock sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clock name</th>
<th>MAX freq for SCL</th>
<th>Clock capabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XTAL 40 MHz</td>
<td>2 MHz</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC 20 MHz</td>
<td>1 MHz</td>
<td>I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_AWARE_DFS, I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_LIGHT_SLEEP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanations for `i2c_config_t::clk_flags` are as follows:

1. **I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_AWARE_DFS**: Clock’s baud rate will not change while APB clock is changing.
2. **I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_LIGHT_SLEEP**: It supports Light-sleep mode, which APB clock cannot do.
3. Some flags may not be supported on ESP32-C3, reading technical reference manual before using it.

**Note:** The clock frequency of SCL in master mode should not be larger than max frequency for SCL mentioned in the table above.

**Note:** The clock frequency of SCL will be influenced by the pull-up resistors and wire capacitance (or might slave capacitance) together. Therefore, users need to choose correct pull-up resistors by themselves to make the frequency accurate. It is recommended by I2C protocol that the pull-up resistors commonly range from 1KOhms to 10KOhms, but different frequencies need different resistors.

Generally speaking, the higher frequency is selected, the smaller resistor should be used (but not less than 1KOhms). This is because high resistor will decline the current, which will lengthen the rising time and reduce the frequency.
Usually, range 2KOhms to 5KOhms is what we recommend, but users also might need to make some adjustment depends on their reality.

**Install Driver**  After the I2C driver is configured, install it by calling the function `i2c_driver_install()` with the following parameters:

- Port number, one of the two port numbers from `i2c_port_t`
- master or slave, selected from `i2c_mode_t`
- (Slave only) Size of buffers to allocate for sending and receiving data. As I2C is a master-centric bus, data can only go from the slave to the master at the master’s request. Therefore, the slave will usually have a send buffer where the slave application writes data. The data remains in the send buffer to be read by the master at the master’s own discretion.
- Flags for allocating the interrupt (see ESP_INTR_FLAG_* values in `esp_hw_support/include/esp_intr_alloc.h`)

**Communication as Master**  After installing the I2C driver, ESP32-C3 is ready to communicate with other I2C devices.

ESP32-C3’s I2C controller operating as master is responsible for establishing communication with I2C slave devices and sending commands to trigger a slave to action, for example, to take a measurement and send the readings back to the master.

For better process organization, the driver provides a container, called a “command link”, that should be populated with a sequence of commands and then passed to the I2C controller for execution.

**Master Write**  The example below shows how to build a command link for an I2C master to send n bytes to a slave.

![Fig. 5: I2C command link - master write example](image)

The following describes how a command link for a “master write” is set up and what comes inside:

1. Create a command link with `i2c_cmd_link_create()`.

   Then, populate it with the series of data to be sent to the slave:
   a) **Start bit** - `i2c_master_start()`
   b) **Slave address** - `i2c_master_write_byte()`. The single byte address is provided as an argument of this function call.
   c) **Data** - One or more bytes as an argument of `i2c_master_write()`
d) **Stop bit - `i2c_master_stop()`**

Both functions `i2c_master_write_byte()` and `i2c_master_write()` have an additional argument specifying whether the master should ensure that it has received the ACK bit.

2. Trigger the execution of the command link by I2C controller by calling `i2c_master_cmd_begin()`. Once the execution is triggered, the command link cannot be modified.

3. After the commands are transmitted, release the resources used by the command link by calling `i2c_cmd_link_delete()`.

**Master Read**  The example below shows how to build a command link for an I2C master to read \( n \) bytes from a slave.

Fig. 6: I2C command link - master read example

Compared to writing data, the command link is populated in Step 4 not with `i2c_master_write...` functions but with `i2c_master_read_byte()` and/or `i2c_master_read()`. Also, the last read in Step 5 is configured so that the master does not provide the ACK bit.

**Indicating Write or Read**  After sending a slave address (see Step 3 on both diagrams above), the master either writes or reads from the slave.

The information on what the master will actually do is hidden in the least significant bit of the slave’s address.

For this reason, the command link sent by the master to write data to the slave contains the address ```ESP_SLAVE_ADDR << 1 | I2C_MASTER_WRITE``` and looks as follows:

```c
i2c_master_write_byte(cmd, (ESP_SLAVE_ADDR << 1) | I2C_MASTER_WRITE, ACK_EN);
```

Likewise, the command link to read from the slave looks as follows:

```c
i2c_master_write_byte(cmd, (ESP_SLAVE_ADDR << 1) | I2C_MASTER_READ, ACK_EN);
```

**Communication as Slave**  After installing the I2C driver, ESP32-C3 is ready to communicate with other I2C devices.

The API provides the following functions for slaves

- **`i2c_slave_read_buffer()`**

Whenever the master writes data to the slave, the slave will automatically store it in the receive buffer. This allows the slave application to call the function `i2c_slave_read_buffer()` at its own discretion. This function also has a parameter to specify block time if no data is in the receive buffer. This will allow the slave application to wait with a specified timeout for data to arrive to the buffer.
• **i2c_slave_write_buffer()**
  
  The send buffer is used to store all the data that the slave wants to send to the master in FIFO order. The data stays there until the master requests for it. The function `i2c_slave_write_buffer()` has a parameter to specify block time if the send buffer is full. This will allow the slave application to wait with a specified timeout for the adequate amount of space to become available in the send buffer.

  A code example showing how to use these functions can be found in `peripherals/i2c`.

**Interrupt Handling**  
During driver installation, an interrupt handler is installed by default.

**Customized Configuration**  
As mentioned at the end of Section **Configuration**, when the function `i2c_param_config()` initializes the driver configuration for an I2C port, it also sets several I2C communication parameters to default values defined in the **I2C specification**. Some other related parameters are pre-configured in registers of the I2C controller.

All these parameters can be changed to user-defined values by calling dedicated functions given in the table below. Please note that the timing values are defined in APB clock cycles. The frequency of APB is specified in `$I2C_APB_CLK_FREQ$`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters to Change</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High time and low time for SCL pulses</td>
<td><code>i2c_set_period()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCL and SDA signal timing used during generation of <strong>start</strong> signals</td>
<td><code>i2c_set_start_timing()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCL and SDA signal timing used during generation of <strong>stop</strong> signals</td>
<td><code>i2c_set_stop_timing()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing relationship between SCL and SDA signals when slave samples, as well as when master toggles</td>
<td><code>i2c_set_data_timing()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C timeout</td>
<td><code>i2c_set_timeout()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice between transmitting / receiving the LSB or MSB first, choose one of the modes defined in <code>i2c_trans_mode_t</code></td>
<td><code>i2c_set_data_mode()</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the above functions has a _get_ counterpart to check the currently set value. For example, to check the I2C timeout value, call `i2c_get_timeout()`.

To check the default parameter values which are set during the driver configuration process, please refer to the file `driver/i2c.c` and look for defines with the suffix _DEFAULT_.

You can also select different pins for SDA and SCL signals and alter the configuration of pull-ups with the function `i2c_set_pin()`. If you want to modify already entered values, use the function `i2c_param_config()`.

**Note:**  
ESP32-C3’s internal pull-ups are in the range of tens of kOhm, which is, in most cases, insufficient for use as I2C pull-ups. Users are advised to use external pull-ups with values described in the **I2C specification**.

**Error Handling**  
The majority of I2C driver functions either return `ESP_OK` on successful completion or a specific error code on failure. It is a good practice to always check the returned values and implement error handling. The driver also prints out log messages that contain error details, e.g., when checking the validity of entered configuration. For details please refer to the file `driver/i2c.c` and look for defines with the suffix _ERR_STR_.

Use dedicated interrupts to capture communication failures. For instance, if a slave stretches the clock for too long while preparing the data to send back to master, the interrupt `I2C_TIME_OUT_INT` will be triggered. For detailed information, see **Interrupt Handling**.

In case of a communication failure, you can reset the internal hardware buffers by calling the functions `i2c_reset_tx_fifo()` and `i2c_reset_rx_fifo()` for the send and receive buffers respectively.
Delete Driver  When the I2C communication is established with the function `i2c_driver_install()` and is not required for some substantial amount of time, the driver may be deinitialized to release allocated resources by calling `i2c_driver_delete()`.

Before calling `i2c_driver_delete()` to remove i2c driver, please make sure that all threads have stopped using the driver in any way, because this function does not guarantee thread safety.

Application Example

I2C examples: peripherals/i2c.

API Reference

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/i2c.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t i2c_driver_install(i2c_port_t i2c_num, i2c_mode_t mode, size_t slv_rx_buf_len, size_t slv_tx_buf_len, int intr_alloc_flags)
```

Install an I2C driver.

**Note:** Not all Espressif chips can support slave mode (e.g. ESP32C2)

**Note:** In master mode, if the cache is likely to be disabled (such as write flash) and the slave is time-sensitive, ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM is suggested to be used. In this case, please use the memory allocated from internal RAM in i2c read and write function, because we can not access the psram (if psram is enabled) in interrupt handle function when cache is disabled.

**Parameters**

- **i2c_num** - I2C port number
- **mode** - I2C mode (either master or slave).
- **slv_rx_buf_len** - Receiving buffer size. Only slave mode will use this value, it is ignored in master mode.
- **slv_tx_buf_len** - Sending buffer size. Only slave mode will use this value, it is ignored in master mode.
- **intr_alloc_flags** - Flags used to allocate the interrupt. One or multiple (ORred) ESP_INTR_FLAG_* values. See esp_intr_alloc.h for more info.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Driver installation error

```c
esp_err_t i2c_driver_delete(i2c_port_t i2c_num)
```

Delete I2C driver.

**Note:** This function does not guarantee thread safety. Please make sure that no thread will continuously hold semaphores before calling the delete function.

**Parameters**  **i2c_num** - I2C port to delete

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
**esp_err_t i2c_param_config(i2c_port_t i2c_num, const i2c_config_t *i2c_conf)**

Configure an I2C bus with the given configuration.

**Parameters**
- `i2c_num` - I2C port to configure
- `i2c_conf` - Pointer to the I2C configuration

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_reset_tx_fifo(i2c_port_t i2c_num)**

Reset I2C tx hardware fifo

**Parameters**
- `i2c_num` - I2C port number

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_reset_rx_fifo(i2c_port_t i2c_num)**

Reset I2C rx fifo

**Parameters**
- `i2c_num` - I2C port number

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_set_pin(i2c_port_t i2c_num, int sda_io_num, int scl_io_num, bool sda_pullup_en, bool scl_pullup_en, i2c_mode_t mode)**

Configure GPIO pins for I2C SCK and SDA signals.

**Parameters**
- `i2c_num` - I2C port number
- `sda_io_num` - GPIO number for I2C SDA signal
- `scl_io_num` - GPIO number for I2C SCL signal
- `sda_pullup_en` - Enable the internal pullup for SDA pin
- `scl_pullup_en` - Enable the internal pullup for SCL pin
- `mode` - I2C mode

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_master_write_to_device(i2c_port_t i2c_num, uint8_t device_address, const uint8_t *write_buffer, size_t write_size, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)**

Perform a write to a device connected to a particular I2C port. This function is a wrapper to `i2c_master_start()`, `i2c_master_write()`, `i2c_master_read()`, etc… It shall only be called in I2C master mode.

**Parameters**
- `i2c_num` - I2C port number to perform the transfer on
- `device_address` - 7-bit address
- `write_buffer` - Bytes to send on the bus
- `write_size` - Size, in bytes, of the write buffer
- `ticks_to_wait` - Maximum ticks to wait before issuing a timeout.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Sending command error, slave hasnt’ t ACK the transfer.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE I2C driver not installed or not in master mode.
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Operation timeout because the bus is busy.
```c
esp_err_t i2c_master_read_from_device(i2c_port_t i2c_num, uint8_t device_address, uint8_t *read_buffer, size_t read_size, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)
```

Perform a read to a device connected to a particular I2C port. This function is a wrapper to i2c_master_start(), i2c_master_write(), i2c_master_read(), etc… It shall only be called in I2C master mode.

**Parameters**
- **i2c_num** – I2C port number to perform the transfer on
- **device_address** – I2C device’s 7-bit address
- **read_buffer** – Buffer to store the bytes received on the bus
- **read_size** – Size, in bytes, of the read buffer
- **ticks_to_wait** – Maximum ticks to wait before issuing a timeout.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Sending command error, slave hasn’t ACK the transfer.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE I2C driver not installed or not in master mode.
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Operation timeout because the bus is busy.

```c
esp_err_t i2c_master_write_read_device(i2c_port_t i2c_num, uint8_t device_address, const uint8_t *write_buffer, size_t write_size, uint8_t *read_buffer, size_t read_size, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)
```

Perform a write followed by a read to a device on the I2C bus. A repeated start signal is used between the write and read, thus, the bus is not released until the two transactions are finished. This function is a wrapper to i2c_master_start(), i2c_master_write(), i2c_master_read(), etc… It shall only be called in I2C master mode.

**Parameters**
- **i2c_num** – I2C port number to perform the transfer on
- **device_address** – I2C device’s 7-bit address
- **write_buffer** – Bytes to send on the bus
- **write_size** – Size, in bytes, of the write buffer
- **read_buffer** – Buffer to store the bytes received on the bus
- **read_size** – Size, in bytes, of the read buffer
- **ticks_to_wait** – Maximum ticks to wait before issuing a timeout.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Sending command error, slave hasn’t ACK the transfer.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE I2C driver not installed or not in master mode.
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Operation timeout because the bus is busy.

```c
i2c_cmd_handle_t i2c_cmd_link_create_static(uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t size)
```

Create and initialize an I2C commands list with a given buffer. All the allocations for data or signals (START, STOP, ACK, …) will be performed within this buffer. This buffer must be valid during the whole transaction. After finishing the I2C transactions, it is required to call i2c_cmd_link_delete_static().

**Note:** It is highly advised to not allocate this buffer on the stack. The size of the data used underneath may increase in the future, resulting in a possible stack overflow as the macro I2C_LINK_RECOMMENDED_SIZE would also return a bigger value. A better option is to use a buffer allocated statically or dynamically (with malloc).

**Parameters**
- **buffer** – Buffer to use for commands allocations
- **size** – Size in bytes of the buffer

**Returns** Handle to the I2C command link or NULL if the buffer provided is too small, please use I2C_LINK_RECOMMENDED_SIZE macro to get the recommended size for the buffer.
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
i2c_cmd_link_t i2c_cmd_link_create(void)

Create and initialize an I2C commands list with a given buffer. After finishing the I2C transactions, it is required to call `i2c_cmd_link_delete()` to release and return the resources. The required bytes will be dynamically allocated.

**Returns** Handle to the I2C command link or NULL in case of insufficient dynamic memory.

```c
void i2c_cmd_link_delete_static(i2c_cmd_handle_t cmd_handle)

Free the I2C commands list allocated statically with `i2c_cmd_link_create_static()`.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list allocated statically. This handle should be created thanks to `i2c_cmd_link_create_static()` function.

```c
void i2c_cmd_link_delete(i2c_cmd_handle_t cmd_handle)

Free the I2C commands list.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list. This handle should be created thanks to `i2c_cmd_link_create()` function.

```c
esp_err_t i2c_master_start(i2c_cmd_handle_t cmd_handle)

Queue a “START signal” to the given commands list. This function shall only be called in I2C master mode. Call `i2c_master_cmd_begin()` to send all the queued commands.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM The static buffer used to create `cmd_handler` is too small
- ESP_FAIL No more memory left on the heap

```c
esp_err_t i2c_master_write_byte(i2c_cmd_handle_t cmd_handle, uint8_t data, bool ack_en)

Queue a “write byte” command to the commands list. A single byte will be sent on the I2C port. This function shall only be called in I2C master mode. Call `i2c_master_cmd_begin()` to send all queued commands.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list
- `data` - Byte to send on the port
- `ack_en` - Enable ACK signal

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM The static buffer used to create `cmd_handler` is too small
- ESP_FAIL No more memory left on the heap

```c
esp_err_t i2c_master_write(i2c_cmd_handle_t cmd_handle, const uint8_t* data, size_t data_len, bool ack_en)

Queue a “write (multiple) bytes” command to the commands list. This function shall only be called in I2C master mode. Call `i2c_master_cmd_begin()` to send all queued commands.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list
- `data` - Bytes to send. This buffer shall remain valid until the transaction is finished. If the PSRAM is enabled and `intr_flag` is set to ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM, `data` should be allocated from internal RAM.
- `data_len` - Length, in bytes, of the data buffer
- `ack_en` - Enable ACK signal

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM The static buffer used to create `cmd_handler` is too small
- ESP_FAIL No more memory left on the heap
Queue a “read byte” command to the commands list. A single byte will be read on the I2C bus. This function shall only be called in I2C master mode. Call `i2c_master_cmd_begin()` to send all queued commands.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list
- `data` - Pointer where the received byte will be stored. This buffer shall remain **valid** until the transaction is finished.
- `ack` - ACK signal

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM The static buffer used to create `cmd_handler` is too small
- ESP_FAIL No more memory left on the heap

Queue a “read (multiple) bytes” command to the commands list. Multiple bytes will be read on the I2C bus. This function shall only be called in I2C master mode. Call `i2c_master_cmd_begin()` to send all queued commands.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list
- `data` - Pointer where the received bytes will be stored. This buffer shall remain **valid** until the transaction is finished.
- `data_len` - Size, in bytes, of the `data` buffer
- `ack` - ACK signal

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM The static buffer used to create `cmd_handler` is too small
- ESP_FAIL No more memory left on the heap

Queue a “STOP signal” to the given commands list. This function shall only be called in I2C master mode. Call `i2c_master_cmd_begin()` to send all the queued commands.

**Parameters**
- `cmd_handle` - I2C commands list

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Sending command error, slave hasn’t ACK the transfer.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE I2C driver not installed or not in master mode.
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Operation timeout because the bus is busy.
int i2c_slave_write_buffer ( i2c_port_t i2c_num, const uint8_t* data, int size, TickType_t ticks_to_wait )

Write bytes to internal ringbuffer of the I2C slave data. When the TX fifo empty, the ISR will fill the hardware FIFO with the internal ringbuffer’s data.

Note: This function shall only be called in I2C slave mode.

Parameters

- **i2c_num** – I2C port number
- **data** – Bytes to write into internal buffer
- **size** – Size, in bytes, of data buffer
- **ticks_to_wait** – Maximum ticks to wait.

Returns

- ESP_FAIL (-1) Parameter error
- Other (>=0) The number of data bytes pushed to the I2C slave buffer.

int i2c_slave_read_buffer ( i2c_port_t i2c_num, uint8_t* data, size_t max_size, TickType_t ticks_to_wait )

Read bytes from I2C internal buffer. When the I2C bus receives data, the ISR will copy them from the hardware RX FIFO to the internal ringbuffer. Calling this function will then copy bytes from the internal ringbuffer to the data user buffer.

Note: This function shall only be called in I2C slave mode.

Parameters

- **i2c_num** – I2C port number
- **data** – Buffer to fill with ringbuffer’s bytes
- **max_size** – Maximum bytes to read
- **ticks_to_wait** – Maximum waiting ticks

Returns

- ESP_FAIL(-1) Parameter error
- Other(>=0) The number of data bytes read from I2C slave buffer.

esp_err_t i2c_set_period ( i2c_port_t i2c_num, int high_period, int low_period )

Set I2C master clock period.

Parameters

- **i2c_num** – I2C port number
- **high_period** – Clock cycle number during SCL is high level, high_period is a 14 bit value
- **low_period** – Clock cycle number during SCL is low level, low_period is a 14 bit value

Returns

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

esp_err_t i2c_get_period ( i2c_port_t i2c_num, int * high_period, int * low_period )

Get I2C master clock period.

Parameters

- **i2c_num** – I2C port number
- **high_period** – Pointer to get clock cycle number during SCL is high level, will get a 14 bit value
- **low_period** – Pointer to get clock cycle number during SCL is low level, will get a 14 bit value

Returns

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
\texttt{esp_err_t i2c_filter_enable(i2c_port_t i2c_num, uint8_t cyc_num)}

Enable hardware filter on I2C bus. Sometimes the I2C bus is disturbed by high frequency noise (about 20ns), or the rising edge of the SCL clock is very slow, these may cause the master state machine to break. Enable hardware filter can filter out high frequency interference and make the master more stable.

\textbf{Note:} Enable filter will slow down the SCL clock.

\textbf{Parameters}
- i2c_num – I2C port number to filter
- cyc_num – the APB cycles need to be filtered (0 <= cyc_num <= 7). When the period of a pulse is less than cyc_num * APB_cycle, the I2C controller will ignore this pulse.

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

\texttt{esp_err_t i2c_filter_disable(i2c_port_t i2c_num)}

Disable filter on I2C bus.

\textbf{Parameters} i2c_num – I2C port number

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

\texttt{esp_err_t i2c_set_start_timing(i2c_port_t i2c_num, int setup_time, int hold_time)}

set I2C master start signal timing

\textbf{Parameters}
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- setup_time – clock number between the falling-edge of SDA and rising-edge of SCL for start mark, it’s a 10-bit value.
- hold_time – clock num between the falling-edge of SDA and falling-edge of SCL for start mark, it’s a 10-bit value.

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

\texttt{esp_err_t i2c_get_start_timing(i2c_port_t i2c_num, int *setup_time, int *hold_time)}

get I2C master start signal timing

\textbf{Parameters}
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- setup_time – pointer to get setup time
- hold_time – pointer to get hold time

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

\texttt{esp_err_t i2c_set_stop_timing(i2c_port_t i2c_num, int setup_time, int hold_time)}

set I2C master stop signal timing

\textbf{Parameters}
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- setup_time – clock num between the rising-edge of SCL and the rising-edge of SDA, it’s a 10-bit value.
- hold_time – clock number after the STOP bit’s rising-edge, it’s a 14-bit value.

\textbf{Returns}
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
**esp_err_t i2c_get_stop_timing** (i2c_port_t i2c_num, int *setup_time, int *hold_time)

get I2C master stop signal timing

**Parameters**
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- setup_time – pointer to get setup time.
- hold_time – pointer to get hold time.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_set_data_timing** (i2c_port_t i2c_num, int sample_time, int hold_time)

set I2C data signal timing

**Parameters**
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- sample_time – clock number I2C used to sample data on SDA after the rising-edge of SCL, it’s a 10-bit value
- hold_time – clock number I2C used to hold the data after the falling-edge of SCL, it’s a 10-bit value

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_get_data_timing** (i2c_port_t i2c_num, int *sample_time, int *hold_time)

get I2C data signal timing

**Parameters**
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- sample_time – pointer to get sample time
- hold_time – pointer to get hold time

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_set_timeout** (i2c_port_t i2c_num, int timeout)

set I2C timeout value

**Parameters**
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- timeout – timeout value for I2C bus (unit: APB 80Mhz clock cycle)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_get_timeout** (i2c_port_t i2c_num, int *timeout)

get I2C timeout value

**Parameters**
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- timeout – pointer to get timeout value

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t i2c_set_data_mode** (i2c_port_t i2c_num, i2c_trans_mode_t tx_trans_mode, i2c_trans_mode_t rx_trans_mode)

set I2C data transfer mode

**Parameters**
- i2c_num – I2C port number
- tx_trans_mode – I2C sending data mode
- rx_trans_mode – I2C receiving data mode
• rx_trans_mode – I2C receiving data mode

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

```
esp_err_t i2c_get_data_mode(i2c_port_t i2c_num, i2c_trans_mode_t *tx_trans_mode, i2c_trans_mode_t *rx_trans_mode)
```

get I2C data transfer mode

Parameters
• i2c_num – I2C port number
• tx_trans_mode – pointer to get I2C sending data mode
• rx_trans_mode – pointer to get I2C receiving data mode

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

Structures

struct i2c_config_t
I2C initialization parameters.

Public Members

*i2c_mode_t* mode
I2C mode

int sda_io_num
GPIO number for I2C sda signal

int scl_io_num
GPIO number for I2C scl signal

bool sda_pullup_en
Internal GPIO pull mode for I2C sda signal

bool scl_pullup_en
Internal GPIO pull mode for I2C scl signal

uint32_t clk_speed
I2C clock frequency for master mode, (no higher than 1MHz for now)

struct i2c_config_t::[anonymous]::[anonymous] master
I2C master config

uint8_t addr_10bit_en
I2C 10bit address mode enable for slave mode

uint16_t slave_addr
I2C address for slave mode
uint32_t maxmum_speed
    I2C expected clock speed from SCL.

struct i2c_config_t::[anonymous]::[anonymous] slave
    I2C slave config

uint32_t clk_flags
    Bitwise of I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_*FOR_DFS* for clk source choice

Macros

I2C_APB_CLK_FREQ
    I2C source clock is APB clock, 80MHz

I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_FOR_NORMAL
    Any one clock source that is available for the specified frequency may be chosen

I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_AWARE_DFS
    For REF tick clock, it won’t change with APB.

I2C_SCLK_SRC_FLAG_LIGHT_SLEEP
    For light sleep mode.

I2C_INTERNAL_STRUCT_SIZE
    Minimum size, in bytes, of the internal private structure used to describe I2C commands link.

I2C_LINK_RECOMMENDED_SIZE (TRANSACTIONS)
    The following macro is used to determine the recommended size of the buffer to pass to i2c_cmd_link_create_static() function. It requires one parameter, TRANSACTIONS, describing the number of transactions intended to be performed on the I2C port. For example, if one wants to perform a read on an I2C device register, TRANSACTIONS must be at least 2, because the commands required are the following:

    • write device register
    • read register content

    Signals such as “(repeated) start”, “stop”, “nack”, “ack” shall not be counted.

Type Definitions

typedef void *i2c_cmd_handle_t
    I2C command handle

Header File

    • components/hal/include/hal/i2c_types.h

Structures

struct i2c_hal_clk_config_t
    Data structure for calculating I2C bus timing.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint16_t clkm_div
    I2C core clock devider

uint16_t scl_low
    I2C scl low period

uint16_t scl_high
    I2C scl high period

uint16_t scl_wait_high
    I2C scl wait_high period

uint16_t sda_hold
    I2C scl low period

uint16_t sda_sample
    I2C sda sample time

uint16_t setup
    I2C start and stop condition setup period

uint16_t hold
    I2C start and stop condition hold period

uint16_t tout
    I2C bus timeout period

struct i2c_hal_timing_config_t
    Timing configuration structure. Used for I2C reset internally.

Public Members

int high_period
    high_period time

int low_period
    low_period time

int wait_high_period
    wait_high_period time

int rstart_setup
    restart setup

int start_hold
    start hold time
int stop_setup
    stop setup

int stop_hold
    stop hold time

int sda_sample
    high_period time

int sda_hold
    sda hold time

int timeout
    timeout value

Type Definitions
typedef soc_periph_i2c_clk_src_t i2c_clock_source_t
I2C group clock source.

Enumerations
c enum i2c_port_t
    I2C port number, can be I2C_NUM_0 ~ (I2C_NUM_MAX-1).
    Values:
        enumerator I2C_NUM_0
            I2C port 0
        enumerator I2C_NUM_MAX
            I2C port max
c enum i2c_mode_t
    Values:
        enumerator I2C_MODE_SLAVE
            I2C slave mode
        enumerator I2C_MODE_MASTER
            I2C master mode
        enumerator I2C_MODE_MAX

c enum i2c_rw_t
    Values:
        enumerator I2C_MASTER_WRITE
            I2C write data
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator I2C_MASTER_READ
   I2C read data

enum i2c_trans_mode_t
   Values:

   enumerator I2C_DATA_MODE_MSB_FIRST
      I2C data msb first

   enumerator I2C_DATA_MODE_LSB_FIRST
      I2C data lsb first

   enumerator I2C_DATA_MODE_MAX

enum i2c_addr_mode_t
   Values:

   enumerator I2C_ADDR_BIT_7
      I2C 7bit address for slave mode

   enumerator I2C_ADDR_BIT_10
      I2C 10bit address for slave mode

   enumerator I2C_ADDR_BIT_MAX

enum i2c_ack_type_t
   Values:

   enumerator I2C_MASTER_ACK
      I2C ack for each byte read

   enumerator I2C_MASTER_NACK
      I2C nack for each byte read

   enumerator I2C_MASTER_LAST_NACK
      I2C nack for the last byte

   enumerator I2C_MASTER_ACK_MAX

2.6.11 Inter-IC Sound (I2S)

Introduction

I2S (Inter-IC Sound) is a serial, synchronous communication protocol that is usually used for transmitting audio data between two digital audio devices.

ESP32-C3 contains one I2S peripheral(s). These peripherals can be configured to input and output sample data via the I2S driver.

An I2S bus that communicate in Standard or TDM mode consists of the following lines:
• **MCLK**: Master clock line. It’s an optional signal depends on slave side, mainly used for offering a reference clock to the I2S slave device.
• **BCLK**: Bit clock line. The bit clock for data line.
• **WS**: Word(Slot) select line. It is usually used to identify the vocal tract except PDM mode.
• **DIN/DOUT**: Serial data input/output line. (Data will loopback internally if din and dout are set to a same GPIO)

And for the I2S bus that communicate in PDM mode, the lines are:

• **CLK**: PDM clock line.
• **DIN/DOUT**: Serial data input/output line.

Each I2S controller has the following features that can be configured by the I2S driver:

• Operation as system master or slave
• Capable of acting as transmitter or receiver
• DMA controller that allows for streaming sample data without requiring the CPU to copy each data sample

Each controller has separate rx and tx channel. That means they are able to work under different clock and slot configurations with separate GPIO pins. Note that although the internal MCLK of tx channel and rx channel are separate on a controller, the output MCLK signal can only be attached to one channel. If two different MCLK output is required, they must be allocated on different I2S controller.

### I2S File Structure

```
  I2S Application  I2S Application
    |             |              |
    v             v              v
i2s.h          i2s.h            i2s.h
    |             |              |
i2s_types.h    i2s_types.h      i2s_hal.h
    |             |              |
i2s_types_legacy.h    i2s_common.h   i2s_hal.c
    |             |              |
i2s_legacy.c  i2s_common_c   i2s_std.c / i2s_pdm.c / i2s_tdm.c
    |             |              |
i2s_private.h

Legend:
- **Includes**
- **Public Header**
- **Private Header**
- **Source File**
```

Public headers that need to be included in the I2S application

• **i2s.h**: The header file of legacy I2S APIs (for apps using legacy driver).
• **i2s_std.h**: The header file that provides standard communication mode specific APIs (for apps using new driver with standard mode).
• **i2s_pdm.h**: The header file that provides PDM communication mode specific APIs (for apps using new driver with PDM mode).
• **i2s_tdm.h**: The header file that provides TDM communication mode specific APIs (for apps using new driver with TDM mode).

**Note**: The legacy driver can’t coexist with the new driver. Including i2s.h to use the legacy driver or the other three headers to use the new driver. The legacy driver might be removed in future.
Public headers that have been included in the headers above

- `i2s_types_legacy.h`: The legacy public types that only used in the legacy driver.
- `i2s_types.h`: The header file that provides public types.
- `i2s_common.h`: The header file that provides common APIs for all communication modes.

### I2S Clock

#### Clock Source

- `i2s_clock_src_t::I2S_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT`: Default PLL clock.
- `i2s_clock_src_t::I2S_CLK_SRC_PLL_160M`: 160 MHz PLL clock.

#### Clock Terminology

- **sample rate**: The number of sampled data in one second per slot.
- **sclk**: Source clock frequency. It is the frequency of the clock source.
- **mclk**: Master clock frequency. bclk is generate from this clock, mclk is mostly needed in the case that requires the MCLK signal as a reference clock to synchronize BCLK and WS between I2S master role and slave role.
- **bclk**: Bit clock frequency. Every tick of this clock stands for one data bit on data pin. It means there will be 8/16/24/32 bclk ticks in one slot, because the number of bclk ticks in one slot is equal to the `i2s_std_slot_config_t::slot_bit_width`.
- **lrck / ws**: Left/Right clock or word select clock. For non-PDM mode, its frequency is equal to the sample rate.

**Note:** Normally mclk should be the multiple of sample rate and bclk at the same time. This field `i2s_std_clk_config_t::mclk_multiple` means the multiple of mclk to the sample rate. If `slot_bit_width` is set to `I2S_SLOT_BIT_WIDTH_24BIT`, to keep mclk a multiple to the bclk, `i2s_std_clk_config_t::mclk_multiple` should be set to `I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_384`, otherwise the ws will be inaccurate. But in the most other cases, `I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_256` should be enough.

### I2S Communication Mode

#### Overview of All Modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>PDM TX</th>
<th>PDM RX</th>
<th>TDM</th>
<th>ADC/DAC</th>
<th>LCD/Camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP32</td>
<td>I2S 0/1</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP32S</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP32E</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>I2S0</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP32S3</td>
<td>I2S 0/1</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>I2S 0</td>
<td>I2S0</td>
<td>I2S 0/1</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standard Mode** Standard mode always has left and right two sound channels which are called ‘slots’. These slots can support 8/16/24/32 bits width sample data. And the communication format for the slots mainly includes these following formats:

- **Philip Format**: Data signal have one bit shift comparing to the WS(word select) signal. And the duty of WS signal is 50%.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Standard Philip Timing Diagram

- **MSB Format**: Almost same as philip format, but its data have no shift.

Standard MSB Timing Diagram

- **PCM Short Format**: Data have one bit shift and meanwhile WS signal becomes a pulse lasting one BCLK(Bit Clock) cycle.

Standard PCM Timing Diagram

PDM Mode (TX)  PDM(Pulse-density Modulation) mode for tx channel can convert PCM data into PDM format which always has left and right slots. PDM TX can only support 16 bits width sample data. PDM TX only needs CLK pin for clock signal and DOUT pin for data signal (i.e. WS and SD signal in the following figure, the BCK signal is an internal bit sampling clock, not needed between PDM devices). This mode allows user to configure the up-sampling parameters `i2s_pdm_tx_clk_config_t::up_sample_fp` and `i2s_pdm_tx_clk_config_t::up_sample_fs`. The up-sampling rate can be calculated by `up_sample_rate = fp / fs`, there are up-sampling modes in PDM TX:

- **Fixed Clock Frequency**: In this mode the up-sampling rate will change according to the sample rate. Setting `fp = 960` and `fs = sample_rate / 100`, then the clock frequency(Fpdm) on CLK pin will be fixed to 128 * 48 KHz = 6.144 MHz, note that this frequency is not equal to the sample rate(Fpcm).
- **Fixed Up-sampling Rate**: In this mode the up-sampling rate is fixed to 2. Setting `fp = 960` and `fs = 480`, then the clock frequency(Fpdm) on CLK pin will be 128 * sample_rate.
**TDM Mode**  TDM (Time Division Multiplexing) mode supports up to 16 slots, these slots can be enabled by `i2s_tdm_slot_config_t::slot_mask`. But due to the hardware limitation, only up to 4 slots are supported while the slot is set to 32 bit-width, and 8 slots for 16 bit-width, 16 slots for 8 bit-width. The slot communication format of TDM is almost same as standard mode, but there are some small differences between them.

- **Philip Format**: Data signal have one bit shift comparing to the WS (word select) signal. And no matter how many slots are contained in one frame, the duty of WS signal will always keep 50%.

- **MSB Format**: Almost same as philip format, but its data have no shift.

- **PCM Short Format**: Data have one bit shift and meanwhile WS signal becomes a pulse lasting one BCLK (Bit Clock) cycle for every frame.

- **PCM Long Format**: Data have one bit shift and meanwhile WS signal will lasting one slot bit width for every frame. For example, if there are 4 slots enabled, then the duty of WS will be 25%, and if there are 5 slots, it will be 20%.
Functional Overview

The I2S driver offers the following services:

**Resources Management**  There are three levels’ resources in I2S driver:

- **platform level**: Resources of all I2S controllers in the current target.
- **controller level**: Resources in one I2S controller.
- **channel level**: Resources of tx or rx channel in one I2S controller.

The public APIs are all channel level APIs, the channel handle `i2s_chan_handle_t` can help user to manage the resources under a specific channel without considering the other two levels. The other two upper levels’ resources are private and will be managed by the driver automatically. Users can call `i2s_new_channel()` to allocate a channel handle and call `i2s_del_channel()` to delete it.

**Power Management**  When the power management is enabled (i.e. `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is on), the system will adjust or stop the source clock of I2S before going into light sleep, thus potentially changing the I2S signals and leading to transmitting or receiving invalid data.

I2S driver can prevent the system from changing or stopping the source clock by acquiring a power management lock. When the source clock is generated from APB, the lock type will be set to `esp_pm_lock_type_t::ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX` and when the source clock is APLL (if target support APLL), it will be set to `esp_pm_lock_type_t::ESP_PM_NO_LIGHT_SLEEP`. Whenever user is reading or writing via I2S (i.e. calling `i2s_channel_read()` or `i2s_channel_write()`), the driver will guarantee that the power management lock is acquired. Likewise, the driver releases the lock after reading or writing finished.

**Finite-State Machine**  There are three states for an I2S channel, they are registered, ready, and running. Their relationship is shown in the following diagram:

The `<mode>` in the diagram can be replaced by corresponding I2S communication mode like `std` for standard two-slot mode, for other information of communication mode, please refer to the *I2S Communication Mode* section.

**Data Transport**  The data transport of I2S peripheral, including sending and receiving, is realized by DMA. Before transporting data, please call `i2s_channel_enable()` to enable the specific channel. When the sent or received data reach the size of one DMA buffer, `I2S_OUT_EOF` or `I2S_IN_SUC_EOF` interrupt will be triggered. Note that the DMA buffer size is not equal to `i2s_chan_config_t::dma_frame_num`, one frame here means all the sampled data in one WS circle. Therefore, `dma_buffer_size = dma_frame_num * slot_num * slot_bit_width / 8`. For the transmit case, users can input the data by calling `i2s_channel_write()`. This function will help users to copy the data from the source buffer to the DMA tx buffer and wait for the transmission finished. Then it’ll repeat until the sent bytes reach the given size. For the receive case, the function `i2s_channel_read()` will wait for receiving the message queue which contains the DMA buffer address, it will help users to copy the data from DMA rx buffer to the destination buffer.
Both `i2s_channel_write()` and `i2s_channel_read()` are blocking functions, they will keep waiting until the whole source buffer are sent or the whole destination buffer loaded, unless they exceed the max blocking time, then the error code `ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT` will return in this case. To send or receive data asynchronously, callbacks can be registered by `i2s_channel_register_event_callback()`, users are able to access the DMA buffer directly in the callback function instead of transmitting or receiving by the two blocking functions. However, please be aware that it is an interrupt callback, don’t do complex logic, floating operation or call non-reentrant functions in the callback.

**Configuration Setting** Users can initialize a channel by corresponding function (i.e. `i2s_channel_init_std_mode()`, `i2s_channel_init_pdm_rx_mode()`, `i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode()` or `i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode()`), the channel will be initialized to the specific mode. If the configurations need to be updated after initialization, `i2s_channel_disable()` has to be called first to ensure the channel has stopped, and then calling corresponding `reconfig` functions, like `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_slot()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_clock()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_gpio()`.

**IRAM Safe** By default, the I2S interrupt will be deferred when the Cache is disabled for reasons like writing/erasing Flash. Thus the EOF interrupt will not get executed in time, which is not expected in a real-time application.

There’s a Kconfig option `CONFIG_I2S_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` that will:

1. Enable the interrupt being serviced even when cache is disabled
2. Place driver object into DRAM (in case it’s linked to PSRAM by accident)

This will allow the interrupt to run while the cache is disabled but will come at the cost of increased IRAM consumption.
Thread Safety  All the public I2S APIs are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver, which means, user can call them from different RTOS tasks without protection by extra locks. Notice that I2S driver uses mutex lock to ensure the thread safety, thus these APIs are not allowed to be used in ISR.

Kconfig Options

- CONFIG_I2S_ISR_IRAM_SAFE controls whether the default ISR handler can work when cache is disabled, see IRAM Safe for more information.
- CONFIG_I2S_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN controls whether to suppress the compiling warning message while using the legacy I2S driver.
- CONFIG_I2S_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG is used to enabled the debug log output. Enable this option will increase the firmware binary size.

Application Example

The examples of the I2S driver can be found in the directory peripherals/i2s. Here are some simple usages of each mode:

Standard TX/RX Usage  Different slot communication formats can be generated by following helper macros for standard mode. As described above, there are three formats in standard mode, their helper macros are:

- I2S_STD_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG
- I2S_STD_PCM_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG
- I2S_STD_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG

The clock config helper macro is:

- I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG

Please refer to Standard Mode for STD API information. And for more details, please refer to driver/include/driver/i2s_std.h.

STD TX Mode  Take 16-bit data width for example, when the data in a uint 16_t writing buffer are:

| data 0 | data 1 | data 2 | data 3 | data 4 | data 5 | data 6 | data 7 | ...
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0x0001 | 0x0002 | 0x0003 | 0x0004 | 0x0005 | 0x0006 | 0x0007 | 0x0008 | ...

Here is the table of the real data on the line with different i2s_std_slot_config_t::slot_mode and i2s_std_slot_config_t::slot_mask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>data width</th>
<th>slot mode</th>
<th>slot mask</th>
<th>ws low</th>
<th>ws high</th>
<th>ws low</th>
<th>ws high</th>
<th>ws low</th>
<th>ws high</th>
<th>ws low</th>
<th>ws high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 bit</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>0x00001</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right</td>
<td>0x00001</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>both</td>
<td>0x00001</td>
<td>0x00001</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stereo</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>0x00001</td>
<td>0x00001</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00005</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
<td>0x00006</td>
<td>0x00007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
<td>0x00006</td>
<td>0x00008</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
<td>0x00008</td>
<td>0x00008</td>
<td>0x00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>both</td>
<td>0x00001</td>
<td>0x00002</td>
<td>0x00003</td>
<td>0x00004</td>
<td>0x00005</td>
<td>0x00006</td>
<td>0x00007</td>
<td>0x00008</td>
<td>0x00007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:  Similar for 8-bit and 32-bit data width, the type of the buffer is better to be uint8_t and uint32_t type. But specially, when the data width is 24-bit, the data buffer should aligned with 3-byte(i.e. every 3 bytes stands for a 24-bit data in one slot), additionally, i2s_chan_config_t::dma_frame_num, i2s_std_clk_config_t::mclk_multiple and the writing buffer size should be the multiple of 3, otherwise the data on the line or the sample rate will be incorrect.
#include "driver/i2s_std.h"
#include "driver/gpio.h"

i2s_chan_handle_t tx_handle;
/* Get the default channel configuration by helper macro.
* This helper macro is defined in 'i2s_common.h' and shared by all the i2s
→communication mode.
* It can help to specify the I2S role, and port id */
i2s_chan_config_t chan_cfg = I2S_CHANNEL_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_NUM_AUTO, I2S_ROLE_→MASTER);
/* Allocate a new tx channel and get the handle of this channel */
i2s_new_channel(&chan_cfg, &tx_handle, NULL);

/* Setting the configurations, the slot configuration and clock configuration can_→be generated by the macros
* These two helper macros is defined in 'i2s_std.h' which can only be used in STD_→mode.
* They can help to specify the slot and clock configurations for initialization_→or updating */
i2s_std_config_t std_cfg = {
    .clk_cfg = I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG(48000),
    .slot_cfg = I2S_STD_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_32BIT, I2S_SLOT_→MODE_STEREO),
    .gpio_cfg = {
        .mclk = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
        .bclk = GPIO_NUM_4,
        .ws = GPIO_NUM_5,
        .dout = GPIO_NUM_18,
        .dout = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
        .invert_flags = {
            .mclk_inv = false,
            .bclk_inv = false,
            .ws_inv = false,
        },
    },
};
/* Initialize the channel */
i2s_channel_init_std_mode(tx_handle, &std_cfg);
/* Before write data, start the tx channel first */
i2s_channel_enable(tx_handle);
i2s_channel_write(tx_handle, src_buf, bytes_to_write, bytes_written, ticks_to_→wait);
/* If the configurations of slot or clock need to be updated,
* stop the channel first and then update it */
// i2s_channel_disable(tx_handle);
// std_cfg.slot_cfg.slot_mode = I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO; // Default is stereo
// i2s_channel_reconfig_std_slot(tx_handle, &std_cfg.slot_cfg);
// std_cfg.clk_cfg.sample_rate_hz = 96000;
// i2s_channel_reconfig_std_clock(tx_handle, &std_cfg.clk_cfg);
/* Have to stop the channel before deleting it */
i2s_channel_disable(tx_handle);
/* If the handle is not needed any more, delete it to release the channel_→resources */
i2s_del_channel(tx_handle);

STD RX Mode  Take 16-bit data width for example, when the data on the line are:
Here is the table of the data that received in the buffer with different `i2s_std_slot_config_t::slot_mode` and `i2s_std_slot_config_t::slot_mask`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>data width</th>
<th>slot mode</th>
<th>slot mask</th>
<th>data 0</th>
<th>data 1</th>
<th>data 2</th>
<th>data 3</th>
<th>data 4</th>
<th>data 5</th>
<th>data 6</th>
<th>data 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 bit</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>0x0001</td>
<td>0x0003</td>
<td>0x0005</td>
<td>0x0007</td>
<td>0x0009</td>
<td>0x000b</td>
<td>0x000d</td>
<td>0x000f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right</td>
<td></td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0006</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
<td>0x000a</td>
<td>0x000c</td>
<td>0x000e</td>
<td>0x0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stereo</td>
<td>any</td>
<td></td>
<td>0x0001</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0003</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0005</td>
<td>0x0006</td>
<td>0x0007</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 8-bit, 24-bit and 32-bit are similar as 16-bit, the data bit-width in the receiving buffer are equal to the data bit-width on the line. Additionally, when using 24-bit data width, `i2s_chan_config_t::dma_frame_num`, `i2s_std_clk_config_t::mclk_multiple` and the receiving buffer size should be the multiple of 3, otherwise the data on the line or the sample rate will be incorrect.

```c
#include "driver/i2s_std.h"
#include "driver/gpio.h"

i2s_chan_handle_t rx_handle;

/* Get the default channel configuration by helper macro. */
/* This helper macro is defined in 'i2s_common.h' and shared by all the i2s_ communication mode. */
/* It can help to specify the I2S role, and port id */
i2s_chan_config_t chan_cfg = I2S_CHANNEL_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_NUM_AUTO, I2S_ROLE_ MASTER);

/* Allocate a new rx channel and get the handle of this channel */
i2s_new_channel(&chan_cfg, NULL, &rx_handle);

/* Setting the configurations, the slot configuration and clock configuration can be generated by the macros */
/* These two helper macros is defined in 'i2s_std.h' which can only be used in STD mode. */
/* They can help to specify the slot and clock configurations for initialization or updating */
i2s_std_config_t std_cfg = {
 .clk_cfg = I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG(48000),
 .slot_cfg = I2S_STD_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_32BIT, I2S_SLOT_ MODE_STEREO),
 .gpio_cfg = {
   .mclk = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
   .bclk = GPIO_NUM_4,
   .ws = GPIO_NUM_5,
   .dout = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
   .din = GPIO_NUM_19,
   .invert_flags = {
     .mclk_inv = false,
     .bclk_inv = false,
     .ws_inv = false,
   },
 },
/* Initialize the channel */
i2s_channel_init_std_mode(rx_handle, &std_cfg);

/* Before read data, start the rx channel first */
```

(continues on next page)
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(continued from previous page)

```c
i2s_channel_enable(rx_handle);
i2s_channel_read(rx_handle, desc_buf, bytes_to_read, bytes_read, ticks_to_wait);

/* Have to stop the channel before deleting it */
i2s_channel_disable(rx_handle);
/* If the handle is not needed any more, delete it to release the channel_→resources */
i2s_del_channel(rx_handle);
```

**PDM TX usage**  For PDM mode in tx channel, the slot configuration helper macro is:

- `I2S_PDM_TX_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG`

The clock configuration helper macro is:

- `I2S_PDM_TX_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG`

Please refer to *PDM Mode* for PDM TX API information. And for more details, please refer to `driver/include/driver/i2s_pdm.h`.

The PDM data width is fixed to 16-bit, when the data in a `int16_t` writing buffer are:

| data 0 | data 1 | data 2 | data 3 | data 4 | data 5 | data 6 | data 7 | ...
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----
| 0x0001 | 0x0002 | 0x0003 | 0x0004 | 0x0005 | 0x0006 | 0x0007 | 0x0008 |     |

Here is the table of the real data on the line with different `i2s_pdm_tx_slot_config_t::slot_mode` and `i2s_pdm_tx_slot_config_t::line_mode` (The PDM format on the line is transferred to PCM format for easier comprehension).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>line mode</th>
<th>slot mode</th>
<th>line</th>
<th>left</th>
<th>right</th>
<th>left</th>
<th>right</th>
<th>left</th>
<th>right</th>
<th>left</th>
<th>right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one-line codec</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>dout</td>
<td>0x0001</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0003</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stereo</td>
<td>dout</td>
<td>0x0001</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0003</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0005</td>
<td>0x0006</td>
<td>0x0007</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-line dac</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>dout</td>
<td>0x0001</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0006</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dout2</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two-line dac</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>dout</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0006</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dout2</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0006</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stereo</td>
<td>dout</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0002</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0006</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
<td>0x0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dout2</td>
<td>0x0001</td>
<td>0x0001</td>
<td>0x0003</td>
<td>0x0003</td>
<td>0x0005</td>
<td>0x0005</td>
<td>0x0007</td>
<td>0x0007</td>
<td>0x0007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** There are three line modes for PDM TX mode, they are `I2S_PDM_TX_ONE_LINE_CODEC`, `I2S_PDM_TX_ONE_LINE_DAC` and `I2S_PDM_TX_TWO_LINE_DAC`. One-line codec is for the PDM codecs those require clock signal, the PDM codec can differentiate the left and right slots by the clock level, and the other two are used to driver power amplifiers directly with a low-pass filter, they do not need the clock signal, so there are two lines to differentiate the left and right slots. Additionally, for the mono mode of one-line codec, the slot can be force to change to the right by setting the clock invert flag in gpio configuration.

```c
#include "driver/i2s_pdm.h"
#include "driver/gpio.h"

/* Allocate an I2S tx channel */
i2s_chan_config_t chan_cfg = I2S_CHANNEL_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_NUM_0, I2S_ROLE_MASTER);
i2s_new_channel(&chan_cfg, &tx_handle, NULL);
/* Init the channel into PDM TX mode */
i2s_pdm_tx_config_t pdm_tx_cfg = {
```

(continues on next page)
.clk_cfg = I2S_PDM_TX_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG(36000),
.slot_cfg = I2S_PDM_TX_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_16BIT, I2S_SLOT_-
    MODE_MONO),
.gpio_cfg = {
    .clk = GPIO_NUM_5,
    .dout = GPIO_NUM_18,
    .invert_flags = {
        .clk_inv = false,
    },
},
};
i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode(tx_handle, &pdm_tx_cfg);
...

TDM TX/RX usage Different slot communication formats can be generated by following helper macros for TDM mode. As described above, there are four formats in TDM mode, their helper macros are:

- I2S_TDM_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG
- I2S_TDM_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG
- I2S_TDM_PCM_SHORT_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG
- I2S_TDM_PCM_LONG_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG

The clock config helper macro is:

- I2S_TDM_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG

Please refer to TDM Mode for TDM API information. And for more details, please refer to driver/include/driver/i2s_tdm.h.

TDM TX Mode

```c
#include "driver/i2s_tdm.h"
#include "driver/gpio.h"

/* Allocate an I2S tx channel */
i2s_chan_config_t chan_cfg = I2S_CHANNEL_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_NUM_AUTO, I2S_ROLE_-
    MASTER);
i2s_new_channel(&chan_cfg, tx_handle, NULL);

/* Init the channel into TDM mode */
i2s_tdm_config_t tdm_cfg = {
    .clk_cfg = I2S_TDM_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG(44100),
    .slot_cfg = I2S_TDM_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_16BIT, I2S_SLOT_-
        MODE_STEREO,
        I2S_TDM_SLOT0 | I2S_TDM_SLOT1 | I2S_TDM_SLOT2 | I2S_TDM_SLOT3),
    .gpio_cfg = {
        .mclk = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
        .bclk = GPIO_NUM_4,
        .ws = GPIO_NUM_5,
        .dout = GPIO_NUM_18,
        .din = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
        .invert_flags = {
            .mclk_inv = false,
            .bclk_inv = false,
            .ws_inv = false,
        },
    },
};
i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode(tx_handle, &tdm_cfg);
```
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TDM RX Mode

```c
#include "driver/i2s_tdm.h"
#include "driver/gpio.h"

/* Set the channel mode to TDM */
i2s_chan_config_t chan_cfg = I2S_CHANNEL_CONFIG(I2S_ROLE_MASTER, I2S_COMM_MODE_TDM, &i2s_pin);
i2s_new_channel(&chan_cfg, NULL, &rx_handle);

/* Init the channel into TDM mode */
i2s_tdm_config_t tdm_cfg = {
   .clk_cfg = I2S_TDM_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG(44100),
   .slot_cfg = I2S_TDM_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_16BIT, I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO, 
                                             I2S_TDM_SLOT0 | I2S_TDM_SLOT1 | I2S_TDM_SLOT2 | I2S_TDM_SLOT3),
   .gpio_cfg = {
      .mclk = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
      .bclk = GPIO_NUM_4,
      .ws = GPIO_NUM_5,
      .dout = I2S_GPIO_UNUSED,
      .din = GPIO_NUM_18,
      .invert_flags = {
         .mclk_inv = false,
         .bclk_inv = false,
         .ws_inv = false,
      },
   },
};
i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode(rx_handle, &tdm_cfg);
```

Full-duplex  Full-duplex mode will register tx and rx channel in an I2S port at the same time, and they will share the BCLK and WS signal. Currently STD and TDM communication mode are able to adopt full-duplex mode in following way, but PDM full-duplex is not supported because PDM TX and RX clock are not same. Note that one handle can only stand for one channel, the slot and clock configurations for both tx and rx channel should be set one by one. Here is an example of how to allocate a pair of full-duplex channels:

```c
#include "driver/i2s_std.h"
#include "driver/gpio.h"

i2s_chan_handle_t tx_handle;
i2s_chan_handle_t rx_handle;

/* Allocate a pair of I2S channel */
i2s_chan_config_t chan_cfg = I2S_CHANNEL_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_NUM_AUTO, I2S_ROLE_MASTER);
/* Allocate for tx and rx channel at the same time, then they will work in full-duplex mode */
i2s_new_channel(&chan_cfg, &tx_handle, &rx_handle);
/* Set the configurations for BOTH TWO channels, since tx and rx channel have to be same in full-duplex mode */
i2s_std_config_t std_cfg = {
```
Simplex Mode To allocate a channel in simplex mode, \texttt{i2s_new_channel()} should be called for each channel. The clock and gpio pins of TX/RX channel on ESP32-C3 are separate, they can be configured in different modes and clocks, and they are able to coexist on a same I2S port in simplex mode. So PDM duplex can be realized by registering PDM TX simplex and PDM RX simplex on a same I2S port. But in this way, PDM TX/RX might work with different clocks, take care when configuring the gpio pins and clocks.

The following example offers a use case for the simplex mode, but note that, although the internal MCLK signals for tx and rx channel are separate, the output MCLK can only be bound to one of them if they are from a same controller, if both channel initialized MCLK, it depends on which is initialized later.

```c
#include "driver/i2s_std.h"
#include "driver/gpio.h"

i2s_chan_handle_t tx_handle;
i2s_chan_handle_t rx_handle;
i2s_chan_config_t chan_cfg = I2S_CHANNEL_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_NUM_0, I2S_ROLE_MASTER);
i2s_new_channel(chan_cfg, &tx_handle, NULL);
i2s_std_config_t std_tx_cfg = {
  .clk_cfg = I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG(48000),
  .slot_cfg = I2S_STD_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG(I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_16BIT, I2S SLOT_MODE_STEREO),
  .gpio_cfg = {
    .mclk = GPIO_NUM_0,
    .bclk = GPIO_NUM_4,
    .ws = GPIO_NUM_5,
    .dout = GPIO_NUM_18,
    .din = GPIO_NUM_19,
    .invert_flags = {
      .mclk_inv = false,
      .bclk_inv = false,
      .ws_inv = false,
    },
  },
};
i2s_init_channel(tx_handle, &std_cfg);
i2s_init_channel(rx_handle, &std_cfg);
i2s_channel_enable(tx_handle);
i2s_channel_enable(rx_handle);
```

(continues on next page)
Application Notes

How to Prevent Data Lost  For the applications that need a high frequency sample rate, sometimes the massive throughput of receiving data may cause data lost. Users can receive data lost event by registering isr callback function to receive event queue:

```c
static IRAM_ATTR bool i2s_rx_queue_overflow_callback(i2s_chan_handle_t *handle, i2s_event_data_t *event, void *user_ctx)
{
    // handle rx queue overflow event ...
    return false;
}
```

Please follow these steps to prevent data lost:

1. Determine the interrupt interval. Generally, when data lost happened, the interval should be the bigger the better, it can help to reduce the interrupt times, i.e., dma_frame_num should be as big as possible while the DMA buffer size won’t exceed its maximum value 4092. The relationships are:

   \[
   \text{interrupt\_interval (unit: sec)} = \frac{\text{dma\_frame\_num}}{\text{sample\_rate}}
   \]

   \[
   \text{dma\_buffer\_size} = \frac{\text{dma\_frame\_num} \times \text{slot\_num} \times \text{data\_bit\_width}}{8} \leq 4092
   \]

2. Determine the \text{dma\_desc\_num}. The \text{dma\_desc\_num} is decided by the max time of \text{i2s\_channel\_read polling cycle}, all the received data are supposed to be stored between two
i2s_channel_read. This cycle can be measured by a timer or an outputting gpio signal. The relationship is:

\[
dma_{\text{desc\_num}} > \frac{\text{polling\_cycle}}{\text{interrupt\_interval}}
\]

3. Determine the receiving buffer size. The receiving buffer that offered by user in i2s_channel_read should be able to take all the data in all dma buffers, that means it should be bigger than the total size of all the dma buffers:

\[
\text{recv\_buffer\_size} > \text{dma\_desc\_num} \times \text{dma\_buffer\_size}
\]

For example, if there is an I2S application, and the known values are:

| sample_rate | 144000 Hz |
| data_bit_width | 32 bits |
| slot_num | 2 |
| polling_cycle | 10ms |

Then the parameters dma_frame_num, dma_desc_num and recv_buf_size can be calculated according to the given known values:

\[
dma_{\text{frame\_num}} \times \text{slot\_num} \times \frac{\text{data\_bit\_width}}{8} = \text{dma\_buffer\_size} < 4092
\]
\[
dma_{\text{frame\_num}} < 511
\]
\[
\text{interrupt\_interval} = \frac{\text{dma\_frame\_num}}{\text{sample\_rate}} = 511 / 144000 = 0.003549 \text{ s} \approx 3.549 \text{ ms}
\]
\[
dma_{\text{desc\_num}} > \frac{\text{polling\_cycle}}{\text{interrupt\_interval}} = \text{ceil}(10 / 3.549) = \text{ceil}(2.818) = 3
\]
\[
\text{recv\_buffer\_size} > \text{dma\_desc\_num} \times \text{dma\_buffer\_size} = 3 \times 4092 = 12276 \text{ bytes}
\]

**API Reference**

**Standard Mode**

**Header File**

- components/driver/include/driver/i2s_std.h

**Functions**

\[\text{esp\_err\_t} \ i2s\_channel\_init\_std\_mode\ (i2s\_chan\_handle\_t \ handle, \ const \ i2s\_std\_config\_t \ *std\_cfg)\]

Initialize i2s channel to standard mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is REGISTERED, (i.e., channel has been allocated, but not initialized) and the state will be updated to READY if initialization success, otherwise the state will return to REGISTERED.

**Parameters**

- **handle** [in] I2S channel handler
- **std_cfg** [in] Configurations for standard mode, including clock, slot and gpio The clock configuration can be generated by the helper macro I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG The slot configuration can be generated by the helper macro I2S_STD_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG, I2S_STD_PCM_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG or I2S_STD_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Initialize successfully
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM No memory for storing the channel information
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer or invalid configuration
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not registered
**esp_err_t** `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_clock` *(i2s-chan_handle_t* handle, *const i2s_std_clk_config_t* clk_cfg)*

Reconfigure the I2S clock for standard mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started this function won’t change the state. ‘i2s_channel_disable’ should be called before calling this function if I2S has started.

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to standard mode, i.e., ‘i2s_channel_init_std_mode’ has been called before reconfiguring

**Parameters**

- **handle** - [in] I2S channel handler
- **clk_cfg** - [in] Standard mode clock configuration, can be generated by
  ```c
  I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG
  ```

**Returns**

- **ESP_OK** Set clock successfully
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not standard mode
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE** This channel is not initialized or not stopped

**esp_err_t** `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_slot` *(i2s_chan_handle_t* handle, *const i2s_std_slot_config_t* slot_cfg)*

Reconfigure the I2S slot for standard mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started this function won’t change the state. ‘i2s_channel_disable’ should be called before calling this function if I2S has started.

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to standard mode, i.e., ‘i2s_channel_init_std_mode’ has been called before reconfiguring

**Parameters**

- **handle** - [in] I2S channel handler
- **slot_cfg** - [in] Standard mode slot configuration, can be generated by
  ```c
  I2S_STD_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG,
  I2S_STD_PCM_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG and I2S_STD_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG.
  ```

**Returns**

- **ESP_OK** Set clock successfully
- **ESP_ERR_NO_MEM** No memory for DMA buffer
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not standard mode
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE** This channel is not initialized or not stopped

**esp_err_t** `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_gpio` *(i2s_chan_handle_t* handle, *const i2s_std_gpio_config_t* gpio_cfg)*

Reconfigure the I2S gpio for standard mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started this function won’t change the state. ‘i2s_channel_disable’ should be called before calling this function if I2S has started.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Note: The input channel handle has to be initialized to standard mode, i.e., ‘i2s_channel_init_std_mode’ has been called before reconfiguring

Parameters
- **handle** - [in] I2S channel handler
- **gpio_cfg** - [in] Standard mode gpio configuration, specified by user

Returns
- ESP_OK Set clock successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not standard mode
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not initialized or not stopped

Structures

```c
struct i2s_std_slot_config_t
I2S slot configuration for standard mode.
```

Public Members

```c
data_bit_width_t data_bit_width
I2S sample data bit width (valid data bits per sample)
```

```c
slot_bit_width_t slot_bit_width
I2S slot bit width (total bits per slot)
```

```c
slot_mode_t slot_mode
Set mono or stereo mode with I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO In TX direction, mono means the written buffer contains only one slot data and stereo means the written buffer contains both left and right data
```

```c
slot_mask_t slot_mask
Select the left, right or both slot
```

```c
ws_width_t ws_width
WS signal width (i.e. the number of clk ticks that ws signal is high)
```

```c
ws_pol
WS signal polarity, set true to enable high lever first
```

```c
bit_shift
Set to enbale bit shift in Philip mode
```

```c
left_align
Set to enable left alignment
```

```c
big_endian
Set to enable big endian
```

```c
bit_order_lsb
Set to enable lsb first
```
struct `i2s_std_clk_config_t`
I2S clock configuration for standard mode.

**Public Members**

- `uint32_t sample_rate_hz`
  I2S sample rate

- `i2s_clock_src_t clk_src`
  Choose clock source

- `i2s_mclk_multiple_t mclk_multiple`
  The multiple of mclk to the sample rate. Default is 256 in the helper macro, it can satisfy most of cases, but please set this field a multiple of 3 (like 384) when using 24-bit data width, otherwise the sample rate might be inaccurate.

struct `i2s_std_gpio_config_t`
I2S standard mode GPIO pins configuration.

**Public Members**

- `gpio_num_t mclk`
  MCK pin, output

- `gpio_num_t bclk`
  BCK pin, input in slave role, output in master role

- `gpio_num_t ws`
  WS pin, input in slave role, output in master role

- `gpio_num_t dout`
  DATA pin, output

- `gpio_num_t din`
  DATA pin, input

- `uint32_t mclk_inv`
  Set 1 to invert the mclk output

- `uint32_t bclk_inv`
  Set 1 to invert the bclk input/output

- `uint32_t ws_inv`
  Set 1 to invert the ws input/output

- struct `i2s_std_gpio_config_t`::[anonymous] `invert_flags`
  GPIO pin invert flags
struct i2s_std_config_t
I2S standard mode major configuration that including clock/slot/gpio configuration.

Public Members

i2s_std_clk_config_t clk_cfg
Standard mode clock configuration, can be generated by macro I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG

i2s_std_slot_config_t slot_cfg
Standard mode slot configuration, can be generated by macros I2S_STD_[mode]_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG, [mode] can be replaced with PHILIP/MSB/PCM

i2s_std_gpio_config_t gpio_cfg
Standard mode gpio configuration, specified by user

Macros

I2S_STD_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo)
Philip format in 2 slots.
This file is specified for I2S standard communication mode Features:
• Philip/MSB/PCM are supported in standard mode
• Fixed to 2 slots

Parameters
• bits_per_sample – i2s data bit width
• mono_or_stereo – I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO

I2S_STD_PCM_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo)
PCM(short) format in 2 slots.

Note: PCM(long) is sample as philip in 2 slots

Parameters
• bits_per_sample – i2s data bit width
• mono_or_stereo – I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO

I2S_STD_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo)
MSB format in 2 slots.

Parameters
• bits_per_sample – i2s data bit width
• mono_or_stereo – I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO

I2S_STD_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG (rate)
i2s default standard clock configuration

Note: Please set the mclk_multiple to I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_384 while using 24 bits data width Otherwise the sample rate might be imprecise since the bclk division is not a integer

Parameters
• rate – sample rate
PDM Mode

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/i2s_pdm.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode (i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_pdm_tx_config_t *pdm_tx_cfg)
```

Initialize i2s channel to PDM TX mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is REGISTERED, (i.e., channel has been allocated, but not initialized) and the state will be updated to READY if initialization success, otherwise the state will return to REGISTERED.

**Parameters**

- `handle` [in] I2S tx channel handler
- `pdm_tx_cfg` [in] Configurations for PDM TX mode, including clock, slot and gpio. The clock configuration can be generated by the helper macro `I2S_PDM_TX_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG`. The slot configuration can be generated by the helper macro `I2S_PDM_TX_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG`.

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK` Initialize successfully
- `ESP_ERR_NO_MEM` No memory for storing the channel information
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` NULL pointer or invalid configuration
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` This channel is not registered

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_tx_clock (i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_pdm_tx_clk_config_t *clk_cfg)
```

Reconfigure the I2S clock for PDM TX mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started. This function won’t change the state. ‘i2s_channel_disable’ should be called before calling this function if i2s has started.

**Parameters**

- `handle` [in] I2S tx channel handler
- `clk_cfg` [in] PDM TX mode clock configuration, can be generated by `I2S_PDM_TX_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG`.

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK` Set clock successfully
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not PDM mode
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` This channel is not initialized or not stopped

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_tx_slot (i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_pdm_tx_slot_config_t *slot_cfg)
```

Reconfigure the I2S slot for PDM TX mode.

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to PDM TX mode, i.e., ‘i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode’ has been called before reconfiguring.
**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started. This function won’t change the state. ‘i2s_channel_disable’ should be called before calling this function if i2s has started.

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to PDM TX mode, i.e., ‘i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode’ has been called before reconfiguring

### Parameters
- `handle` - [in] I2S tx channel handler
- `slot_cfg` - [in] PDM TX mode slot configuration, can be generated by `I2S_PDM_TX_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG`

### Returns
- ESP_OK Set clock successfully
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM No memory for DMA buffer
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not PDM mode
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not initialized or not stopped

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_tx_gpio(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_pdm_tx_gpio_config_t *gpio_cfg)
```

Reconfigure the I2S gpio for PDM TX mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started. This function won’t change the state. ‘i2s_channel_disable’ should be called before calling this function if i2s has started.

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to PDM TX mode, i.e., ‘i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode’ has been called before reconfiguring

### Parameters
- `handle` - [in] I2S tx channel handler
- `gpio_cfg` - [in] PDM TX mode gpio configuration, specified by user

### Returns
- ESP_OK Set clock successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not PDM mode
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not initialized or not stopped

### Structures

```c
struct i2s_pdm_tx_slot_config_t
```

I2S slot configuration for pdm tx mode.

### Public Members

- `i2s_data_bit_width_t data_bit_width`  
  I2S sample data bit width (valid data bits per sample), only support 16 bits for PDM mode

- `i2s_slot_bit_width_t slot_bit_width`  
  I2S slot bit width (total bits per slot), only support 16 bits for PDM mode
Chapter 2. API Reference

i2s_slot_mode_t slot_mode
Set mono or stereo mode with I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO For PDM TX mode, mono means the data buffer only contains one slot data, Stereo means the data buffer contains two slots data.

uint32_t sd_prescale
Sigma-delta filter prescale.

i2s_pdm_sig_scale_t sd_scale
Sigma-delta filter scaling value.

i2s_pdm_sig_scale_t hp_scale
High pass filter scaling value.

i2s_pdm_sig_scale_t lp_scale
Low pass filter scaling value.

i2s_pdm_sig_scale_t sinc_scale
Sinc filter scaling value.

i2s_pdm_tx_line_mode_t line_mode
PDM TX line mode, on-line codec, one-line dac, two-line dac mode can be selected.

bool hp_en
High pass filter enable.

float hp_cut_off_freq_hz
High pass filter cut-off frequency, range 23.3Hz ~ 185Hz, see cut-off frequency sheet above.

uint32_t sd_dither
Sigma-delta filter dither.

uint32_t sd_dither2
Sigma-delta filter dither2.

struct i2s_pdm_tx_clk_config_t
I2S clock configuration for pdm tx mode.

Public Members

uint32_t sample_rate_hz
I2S sample rate.

i2s_clock_src_t clk_src
Choose clock source.

i2s_mclk_multiple_t mclk_multiple
The multiple of mclk to the sample rate.
## Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint32_t up_sample_fp
Up-sampling param fp

uint32_t up_sample_fs
Up-sampling param fs
```

```c
struct i2s_pdm_tx_gpio_config_t
I2S PDM tx mode GPIO pins configuration.
```

### Public Members

```c
gpio_num_t clk
PDM clk pin, output
```

```c
gpio_num_t dout
DATA pin, output
```

```c
gpio_num_t dout2
The second data pin for the DAC dual-line mode, only take effect when the line mode is
I2S_PDM_TX_TWO_LINE_DAC
```

```c
uint32_t clk_inv
Set 1 to invert the clk output
```

```c
struct i2s_pdm_tx_gpio_config_t::[anonymous] invert_flags
GPIO pin invert flags
```

```c
struct i2s_pdm_tx_config_t
I2S PDM TX mode major configuration that including clock/slot/gpio configuration.
```

### Public Members

```c
i2s_pdm_tx_clk_config_t clk_cfg
PDM TX clock configurations, can be generated by macro I2S_PDM_TX_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG
```

```c
i2s_pdm_tx_slot_config_t slot_cfg
PDM TX slot configurations, can be generated by macro I2S_PDM_TX_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG
```

```c
i2s_pdm_tx_gpio_config_t gpio_cfg
PDM TX gpio configurations, specified by user
```

### Macros

**I2S_PDM_TX_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG** (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo)

PDM style in 2 slots(TX)

This file is specified for I2S PDM communication mode Features:

- Only support PDM tx/rx mode
- Fixed to 2 slots
Chapter 2. API Reference

- Data bit width only support 16 bits

Parameters
- `bits_per_sample` - i2s data bit width, only support 16 bits for PDM mode
- `mono_or_stereo` - I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO

**I2S_PDM_TX_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG**(rate)

i2s default pdm tx clock configuration

**Note:** TX PDM can only be set to the following two up-sampling rate configurations: 1: fp = 960, fs = sample_rate_hz / 100, in this case, Fpdm = 128*48000 2: fp = 960, fs = 480, in this case, Fpdm = 128*Fpcm = 128*sample_rate_hz If the pdm receiver do not care the pdm serial clock, it’s recommended set Fpdm = 128*48000. Otherwise, the second configuration should be adopted.

Parameters
- `rate` - sample rate

TDM Mode

Header File
- components/driver/include/driver/i2s_tdm.h

Functions

**esp_err_t i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode**(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_tdm_config_t *tdm_cfg)

Initialize i2s channel to TDM mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is REGISTERED, (i.e., channel has been allocated, but not initialized) and the state will be updated to READY if initialization success, otherwise the state will return to REGISTERED.

Parameters
- `handle` - [in] I2S channel handler
- `tdm_cfg` - [in] Configurations for TDM mode, including clock, slot and gpio The clock configuration can be generated by the helper macro I2S_TDM_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG The slot configuration can be generated by the helper macro I2S_TDM_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG, I2S_TDM_PCM_SHORT_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG, I2S_TDM_PCM_LONG_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG or I2S_TDM_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG

Returns
- ESP_OK Initialize successfully
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM No memory for storing the channel information
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer or invalid configuration
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not registered

**esp_err_t i2s_channel_reconfig_tdm_clock**(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_tdm_clk_config_t *clk_cfg)

Reconfigure the i2s clock for TDM mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started this function won’t change the state. ‘i2s_channel_disable’ should be called before calling this function if i2s has started.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to TDM mode, i.e., `i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode` has been called before reconfiguring.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - [in] I2S channel handler
- `clk_cfg` - [in] Standard mode clock configuration, can be generated by `I2S_TDM_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Set clock successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not TDM mode
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not initialized or not stopped

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_reconfig_tdm_slot(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_tdm_slot_config_t *slot_cfg)
```

Reconfigure the I2S slot for TDM mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started this function won’t change the state. `i2s_channel_disable` should be called before calling this function if i2s has started.

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to TDM mode, i.e., `i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode` has been called before reconfiguring.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - [in] I2S channel handler
- `slot_cfg` - [in] Standard mode slot configuration, can be generated by `I2S_TDM_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG`, `I2S_TDM_PCM_SHORT_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG`, `I2S_TDM_PCM_LONG_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG` or `I2S_TDM_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG`.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Set clock successfully
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM No memory for DMA buffer
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not TDM mode
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not initialized or not stopped

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_reconfig_tdm_gpio(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_tdm_gpio_config_t *gpio_cfg)
```

Reconfigure the I2S gpio for TDM mode.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started this function won’t change the state. `i2s_channel_disable` should be called before calling this function if i2s has started.

**Note:** The input channel handle has to be initialized to TDM mode, i.e., `i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode` has been called before reconfiguring.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - [in] I2S channel handler
• `gpio_cfg` - [in] Standard mode gpio configuration, specified by user

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Set clock successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer, invalid configuration or not TDM mode
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel is not initialized or not stopped

**Structures**

```c
struct i2s_tdm_slot_config_t
I2S slot configuration for tdm mode.
```

**Public Members**

```c
i2s_data_bit_width_t data_bit_width
I2S sample data bit width (valid data bits per sample)
```

```c
i2s_slot_bit_width_t slot_bit_width
I2S slot bit width (total bits per slot)
```

```c
i2s_slot_mode_t slot_mode
Set mono or stereo mode with I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO
```

```c
i2s_tdm_slot_mask_t slot_mask
Slot mask. Activating slots by setting 1 to corresponding bits. When the activated slots is not consecutive, those data in unactivated slots will be ignored
```

```c
uint32_t ws_width
WS signal width (i.e. the number of beclk ticks that ws signal is high)
```

```c
bool ws_pol
WS signal polarity, set true to enable high lever first
```

```c
bool bit_shift
Set true to enable bit shift in Philip mode
```

```c
bool left_align
Set true to enable left alignment
```

```c
bool big_endian
Set true to enable big endian
```

```c
bool bit_order_lsb
Set true to enable lsb first
```

```c
bool skip_mask
Set true to enable skip mask. If it is enabled, only the data of the enabled channels will be sent, otherwise all data stored in DMA TX buffer will be sent
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint32_t total_slot
I2S total number of slots. If it is smaller than the biggest activated channel number, it will be set to this number automatically.

struct i2s_tdm_clk_config_t
I2S clock configuration for tdm mode.

Public Members

uint32_t sample_rate_hz
I2S sample rate

i2s_clock_src_t clk_src
Choose clock source

i2s_mclk_multiple_t mclk_multiple
The multiple of mclk to the sample rate

struct i2s_tdm_gpio_config_t
I2S TDM mode GPIO pins configuration.

Public Members

gpio_num_t mclk
MCK pin, output

gpio_num_t bclk
BCK pin, input in slave role, output in master role

gpio_num_t ws
WS pin, input in slave role, output in master role

gpio_num_t dout
DATA pin, output

gpio_num_t din
DATA pin, input

uint32_t mclk_inv
Set 1 to invert the mclk output

uint32_t bclk_inv
Set 1 to invert the bclk input/output

uint32_t ws_inv
Set 1 to invert the ws input/output
```
struct i2s_tdm_gpio_config_t::[anonymous] invertflags

  GPIO pin invert flags

struct i2s_tdm_config_t

  I2S TDM mode major configuration that including clock/slot/gpio configuration.

Public Members

i2s_tdm_clk_config_t clk_cfg

  TDM mode clock configuration, can be generated by macro I2S_TDM_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG

i2s_tdm_slot_config_t slot_cfg

  TDM mode slot configuration, can be generated by macros I2S_TDM_[mode]_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG, [mode] can be replaced with PHILIP/MSB/PCM_SHORT/PCM_LONG

i2s_tdm_gpio_config_t gpio_cfg

  TDM mode gpio configuration, specified by user

Macros

I2S_TDM_AUTO_SLOT_NUM

  This file is specified for I2S TDM communication mode Features:
  * More than 2 slots

I2S_TDM_AUTO_WS_WIDTH

I2S_TDM_PHILIP_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo, mask)

  Philip format in active slot that enabled by mask.

  Parameters
  * bits_per_sample  - i2s data bit width
  * mono_or_stereo   - I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO
  * mask  - active slot mask

I2S_TDM_MSB_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo, mask)

  MSB format in active slot enabled that by mask.

  Parameters
  * bits_per_sample  - i2s data bit width
  * mono_or_stereo   - I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO
  * mask  - active slot mask

I2S_TDM_PCM_SHORT_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo, mask)

  PCM(short) format in active slot that enabled by mask.

  Parameters
  * bits_per_sample  - i2s data bit width
  * mono_or_stereo   - I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO
  * mask  - active slot mask

I2S_TDM_PCM_LONG_SLOT_DEFAULT_CONFIG (bits_per_sample, mono_or_stereo, mask)

  PCM(long) format in active slot that enabled by mask.

  Parameters
  * bits_per_sample  - i2s data bit width
  * mono_or_stereo   - I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO or I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **mask** - active slot mask

**I2S_TDM_CLK_DEFAULT_CONFIG** (rate)

i2s default tdm clock configuration

**Note:** Please set the mclk_multiple to I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_384 while the data width in slot configuration is set to 24 bits. Otherwise, the sample rate might be imprecise since the belk division is not an integer.

**Parameters**
- **rate** - sample rate

### I2S Driver

**Header File**

- **components/driver/include/driver/i2s_common.h**

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t i2s_new_channel( const i2s_chan_config_t *chan_cfg, i2s_chan_handle_t *ret_tx_handle, i2s_chan_handle_t *ret_rx_handle )
```

Allocate new I2S channel(s)

**Note:** The new created I2S channel handle will be REGISTERED state after it is allocated successfully.

**Note:** When the port id in channel configuration is I2S_NUM_AUTO, driver will allocate I2S port automatically on one of the i2s controller, otherwise, driver will try to allocate the new channel on the selected port.

**Note:** If both tx_handle and rx_handle are not NULL, it means this I2S controller will work at full-duplex mode, the rx and tx channels will be allocated on a same I2S port in this case. Note that some configurations of tx/rx channel are shared on ESP32 and ESP32S2, so please make sure they are working at same condition and under same status(start/stop). Currently, full-duplex mode can’t guarantee tx/rx channels write/read synchronously, they can only share the clock signals for now.

**Note:** If tx_handle OR rx_handle is NULL, it means this I2S controller will work at simplex mode. For ESP32 and ESP32S2, the whole I2S controller (i.e. both rx and tx channel) will be occupied, even if only one of rx or tx channel is registered. For the other targets, another channel on this controller will still available.

**Parameters**
- **chan_cfg** - [in] I2S controller channel configurations
- **ret_tx_handle** - [out] I2S channel handler used for managing the sending channel (optional)
- **ret_rx_handle** - [out] I2S channel handler used for managing the receiving channel (optional)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Allocate new channel(s) success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED The communication mode is not supported on the current chip
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer or illegal parameter in i2s_chan_config_t
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND No available I2S channel found

```c
esp_err_t i2s_del_channel(i2s_chan_handle_t handle)
```

Delete the i2s channel.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the i2s channel is at REGISTERED or READY state (i.e., it should stop before deleting it).

**Note:** Resource will be free automatically if all channels in one port are deleted

**Parameters**
- `handle` [in] I2S channel handler

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Delete successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_get_info(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, i2s_chan_info_t *chan_info)
```

Get I2S channel information.

**Parameters**
- `handle` [in] I2S channel handler
- `chan_info` [out] I2S channel basic information

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Get i2s channel information success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND The input handle doesn’t match any registered I2S channels, it may not an i2s channel handle or not available any more
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG The input handle or chan_info pointer is NULL

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_enable(i2s_chan_handle_t handle)
```

Enable the i2s channel.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY, (i.e., channel has been initialized, but not started) the channel will enter RUNNING state once it is enabled successfully.

**Note:** Enable the channel can start the I2S communication on hardware. It will start outputting bclk and ws signal. For mclk signal, it will start to output when initialization is finished

**Parameters**
- `handle` [in] I2S channel handler

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Start successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel has not initialized or already started

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_disable(i2s_chan_handle_t handle)
```

Disable the i2s channel.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is READY / RUNNING, (i.e., channel has been initialized) the channel will enter READY state once it is disabled successfully.

**Note:** Disable the channel can stop the I2S communication on hardware. It will stop bclk and ws signal but not mclk signal

**Parameters**
- `handle` [in] I2S channel handler
**Returns**

- ESP_OK Stop successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This channel has not stated

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_write(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const void *src, size_t size, size_t *bytes_written, uint32_t timeout_ms)
```

I2S write data.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is RUNNING, (i.e., tx channel has been started and is not writing now) but the RUNNING only stands for the software state, it doesn’t mean there is no the signal transporting on line.

**Parameters**

- handle - [in] I2S channel handler
- src - [in] The pointer of sent data buffer
- size - [in] Max data buffer length
- bytes_written - [out] Byte number that actually be sent
- timeout_ms - [in] Max block time

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Write successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer or this handle is not tx handle
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Writing timeout, no writing event received from ISR within ticks_to_wait
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE I2S is not ready to write

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_read(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, void *dest, size_t size, size_t *bytes_read, uint32_t timeout_ms)
```

I2S read data.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is RUNNING but the RUNNING only stands for the software state, it doesn’t mean there is no the signal transporting on line.

**Parameters**

- handle - [in] I2S channel handler
- dest - [in] The pointer of receiving data buffer
- size - [in] Max data buffer length
- bytes_read - [out] Byte number that actually be read
- timeout_ms - [in] Max block time

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Read successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG NULL pointer or this handle is not rx handle
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Reading timeout, no reading event received from ISR within ticks_to_wait
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE I2S is not ready to read

```c
esp_err_t i2s_channel_register_event_callback(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, const i2s_event_callbacks_t *callbacks, void *user_data)
```

Set event callbacks for I2S channel.

**Note:** Only allowed to be called when the channel state is REGISTARED / READY, (i.e., before channel starts)
Note: User can deregister a previously registered callback by calling this function and setting the callback member in the `callbacks` structure to NULL.

Note: When `CONFIG_I2S_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. The variables used in the function should be in the SRAM as well. The `user_data` should also reside in SRAM or internal RAM as well.

### Parameters

- `handle` - [in] I2S channel handler
- `callbacks` - [in] Group of callback functions
- `user_data` - [in] User data, which will be passed to callback functions directly

### Returns

- `ESP_OK` Set event callbacks successfully
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` Set event callbacks failed because of invalid argument
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` Set event callbacks failed because the current channel state is not `REGISTARED` or `READY`

### Structures

**struct i2s_event_callbacks_t**

Group of I2S callbacks.

Note: The callbacks are all running under ISR environment

Note: When `CONFIG_I2S_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. The variables used in the function should be in the SRAM as well.

### Public Members

**i2s_isr_callback_t on_recv**

Callback of data received event, only for rx channel. The event data includes DMA buffer address and size that just finished receiving data.

**i2s_isr_callback_t on_recv_q_ovf**

Callback of receiving queue overflowed event, only for rx channel. The event data includes buffer size that has been overwritten.

**i2s_isr_callback_t on_sent**

Callback of data sent event, only for tx channel. The event data includes DMA buffer address and size that just finished sending data.

**i2s_isr_callback_t on_send_q_ovf**

Callback of sending queue overflowed event, only for tx channel. The event data includes buffer size that has been overwritten.

**struct i2s_chan_config_t**

I2S controller channel configuration.
Public Members

*i2s_port_t* `id`
I2S port id

*i2s_role_t* `role`
I2S role, I2S_ROLE_MASTER or I2S_ROLE_SLAVE

uint32_t `dma_desc_num`
I2S DMA buffer number, it is also the number of DMA descriptor

uint32_t `dma_frame_num`
I2S frame number in one DMA buffer. One frame means one-time sample data in all slots, it should be the multiple of \(3\) when the data bit width is 24.

bool `auto_clear`
Set to auto clear DMA TX buffer, i2s will always send zero automatically if no data to send

struct *i2s_chan_info_t*
I2S channel information.

Public Members

*i2s_port_t* `id`
I2S port id

*i2s_role_t* `role`
I2S role, I2S_ROLE_MASTER or I2S_ROLE_SLAVE

*i2s_dir_t* `dir`
I2S channel direction

*i2s_comm_mode_t* `mode`
I2S channel communication mode

*i2s_chan_handle_t* `pair_chan`
I2S pair channel handle in duplex mode, always NULL in simplex mode

Macros

`I2S_CHANNEL_DEFAULT_CONFIG`(i2s_num, i2s_role)
get default I2S property

`I2S_GPIO_UNUSED`
Used in i2s_gpio_config_t for signals which are not used

I2S Types
Chapter 2. API Reference

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/i2s_types.h

Structures

struct i2s_event_data_t

Event structure used in I2S event queue.

Public Members

void *data

The pointer of DMA buffer that just finished sending or receiving for on_recv and on_sent callback
NULL for on_recv_q_ovf and on_send_q_ovf callback

size_t size

The buffer size of DMA buffer when success to send or receive, also the buffer size that dropped when
queue overflow. It is related to the dma_frame_num and data_bit_width, typically it is fixed when
data_bit_width is not changed.

Type Definitions

typedef struct i2s_channel_t *i2s_chan_handle_t

i2s channel handle, the control unit of the i2s driver

typedef bool (*i2s_isr_callback_t)(i2s_chan_handle_t handle, i2s_event_data_t *event, void *user_ctx)

I2S event callback.

Param handle [in] I2S channel handle, created from i2s_new_channel()
Param event [in] I2S event data
Param user_ctx [in] User registered context, passed from
i2s_channel_register_event_callback()
Return Whether a high priority task has been waken up by this callback function

Enumerations

enum i2s_port_t

I2S controller port number, the max port number is (SOC_I2S_NUM -1).

Values:

enumerator I2S_NUM_0

I2S controller port 0

enumerator I2S_NUM_AUTO

Select whichever port is available

enum i2s_comm_mode_t

I2S controller communication mode.

Values:

enumerator I2S_COMM_MODE_STD

I2S controller using standard communication mode, support philip/MSB/PCM format
enumerator **I2S_COMM_MODE_PDM**  
I2S controller using PDM communication mode, support PDM output or input

enumerator **I2S_COMM_MODE_TDM**  
I2S controller using TDM communication mode, support up to 16 slots per frame

enumerator **I2S_COMM_MODE_NONE**  
Unspecified I2S controller mode

enum **i2s_mclk_multiple_t**  
The multiple of mclk to sample rate.  

*Values:*  

enumerator **I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_128**  
mclk = sample_rate * 128

enumerator **I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_256**  
mclk = sample_rate * 256

enumerator **I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_384**  
mclk = sample_rate * 384

enumerator **I2S_MCLK_MULTIPLE_512**  
mclk = sample_rate * 512

**Header File**  
- components/hal/include/hal/i2s_types.h

**Type Definitions**  
typedef **soc_periph_i2s_clk_src_t**  
i2s_clock_src_t  
I2S clock source

**Enumerations**  
enum **i2s_slot_mode_t**  
I2S channel slot mode.  

*Values:*  

enumerator **I2S_SLOT_MODE_MONO**  
I2S channel slot format mono, transmit same data in all slots for tx mode, only receive the data in the first slots for rx mode.

enumerator **I2S_SLOT_MODE_STEREO**  
I2S channel slot format stereo, transmit different data in different slots for tx mode, receive the data in all slots for rx mode.
enum *i2s_dir_t*

I2S channel direction.

*Values:*

enumerator *I2S_DIR_RX*

I2S channel direction RX

enumerator *I2S_DIR_TX*

I2S channel direction TX

enum *i2s_role_t*

I2S controller role.

*Values:*

enumerator *I2S_ROLE_MASTER*

I2S controller master role, bclk and ws signal will be set to output

enumerator *I2S_ROLE_SLAVE*

I2S controller slave role, bclk and ws signal will be set to input

enum *i2s_data_bit_width_t*

Available data bit width in one slot.

*Values:*

enumerator *I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_8BIT*

I2S channel data bit-width: 8

enumerator *I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_16BIT*

I2S channel data bit-width: 16

enumerator *I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_24BIT*

I2S channel data bit-width: 24

enumerator *I2S_DATA_BIT_WIDTH_32BIT*

I2S channel data bit-width: 32

enum *i2s_slot_bit_width_t*

Total slot bit width in one slot.

*Values:*

enumerator *I2S_SLOT_BIT_WIDTH_AUTO*

I2S channel slot bit-width equals to data bit-width

enumerator *I2S_SLOT_BIT_WIDTH_8BIT*

I2S channel slot bit-width: 8

enumerator *I2S_SLOT_BIT_WIDTH_16BIT*

I2S channel slot bit-width: 16
enumerator **I2S SLOT BIT_WIDTH_24BIT**
I2S channel slot bit-width: 24

enumerator **I2S SLOT BIT_WIDTH_32BIT**
I2S channel slot bit-width: 32

e num **i2s_pcm_compress_t**
A/U-law decompress or compress configuration.

**Values:**

enumerator **I2S_PCM_DISABLE**
Disable A/U law decompress or compress

enumerator **I2S_PCM_A_DECOMPRESS**
A-law decompress

enumerator **I2S_PCM_A_COMPRESS**
A-law compress

enumerator **I2S_PCM_U_DECOMPRESS**
U-law decompress

enumerator **I2S_PCM_U_COMPRESS**
U-law compress

e num **i2s_pdm_sig_scale_t**
pdm tx signal scaling mode

**Values:**

enumerator **I2S_PDM_SIG_SCALING_DIV_2**
I2S TX PDM signal scaling: /2

enumerator **I2S_PDM_SIG_SCALING_MUL_1**
I2S TX PDM signal scaling: x1

enumerator **I2S_PDM_SIG_SCALING_MUL_2**
I2S TX PDM signal scaling: x2

enumerator **I2S_PDM_SIG_SCALING_MUL_4**
I2S TX PDM signal scaling: x4

e num **i2s_pdm_tx_line_mode_t**
PDM TX line mode.

**Note:** For the standard codec mode, PDM pins are connect to a codec which requires both clock signal and data signal. For the DAC output mode, PDM data signal can be connected to a power amplifier directly with a low-pass filter, normally, DAC output mode doesn’t need the clock signal.

**Values:**
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **I2S_PDM_TX_ONE_LINE_CODEC**
Standard PDM format output, left and right slot data on a single line

enumerator **I2S_PDM_TX_ONE_LINE_DAC**
PDM DAC format output, left or right slot data on a single line

enumerator **I2S_PDM_TX_TWO_LINE_DAC**
PDM DAC format output, left and right slot data on separated lines

enum **i2s_std_slot_mask_t**
I2S slot select in standard mode.

**Note:** It has different meanings in tx/rx/mono/stereo mode, and it may have different behaviors on different targets. For the details, please refer to the I2S API reference

**Values:**

enumerator **I2S_STD_SLOT_LEFT**
I2S transmits or receives left slot

enumerator **I2S_STD_SLOT_RIGHT**
I2S transmits or receives right slot

enumerator **I2S_STD_SLOT_BOTH**
I2S transmits or receives both left and right slot

enum **i2s_pdm_slot_mask_t**
I2S slot select in PDM mode.

**Values:**

enumerator **I2S_PDM_SLOT_RIGHT**
I2S PDM only transmits or receives the PDM device whose ‘select’ pin is pulled up

enumerator **I2S_PDM_SLOT_LEFT**
I2S PDM only transmits or receives the PDM device whose ‘select’ pin is pulled down

enumerator **I2S_PDM_SLOT_BOTH**
I2S PDM transmits or receives both two slots

enum **i2s_tdm_slot_mask_t**
tdm slot number

**Note:** Multiple slots in TDM mode. For TX module, only the active slot send the audio data, the inactive slot send a constant or will be skipped if ‘skip_msk’ is set. For RX module, only receive the audio data in active slots, the data in inactive slots will be ignored. the bit map of active slot can not exceed (0x1<<total_slot_num). e.g: slot_mask = (I2S_TDM_SLOT0 | I2S_TDM_SLOT3), here the active slot number is 2 and total_slot is not supposed to be smaller than 4.

**Values:**
enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT0  
I2S slot 0 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT1  
I2S slot 1 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT2  
I2S slot 2 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT3  
I2S slot 3 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT4  
I2S slot 4 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT5  
I2S slot 5 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT6  
I2S slot 6 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT7  
I2S slot 7 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT8  
I2S slot 8 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT9  
I2S slot 9 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT10  
I2S slot 10 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT11  
I2S slot 11 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT12  
I2S slot 12 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT13  
I2S slot 13 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT14  
I2S slot 14 enabled

enumerator I2S_TDM_SLOT15  
I2S slot 15 enabled
2.6.12 LCD

Introduction

ESP chips can generate various kinds of timings that needed by common LCDs on the market, like SPI LCD, I80 LCD (a.k.a Intel 8080 parallel LCD), RGB/SRGB LCD, I2C LCD, etc. The esp_lcd component is officially to support those LCDs with a group of universal APIs across chips.

Functional Overview

In esp_lcd, an LCD panel is represented by esp_lcd_panel_handle_t, which plays the role of an abstract frame buffer, regardless of the frame memory is allocated inside ESP chip or in external LCD controller. Based on the location of the frame buffer, the LCD panel allocation functions are mainly grouped into the following categories:

- **RGB LCD panel** - is simply based on a group of specific synchronous signals indicating where to start and stop a frame.
- **Controller based LCD panel** involves multiple steps to get a panel handle, like bus allocation, IO device registration and controller driver install.

After we get the LCD handle, the remaining LCD operations are the same for different LCD interfaces and vendors.

Application Example

LCD examples are located under: peripherals/lcd:

- Universal SPI LCD example with SPI touch - peripherals/lcd/spi_lcd_touch
- Jpeg decoding and LCD display - peripherals/lcd/tjpgd
- i80 controller based LCD and LVGL animation UI - peripherals/lcd/i80_controller
- RGB panel example with scatter chart UI - peripherals/lcd/rgb_panel
- I2C interfaced OLED display scrolling text - peripherals/lcd/i2c_oled

Other LCD drivers

Drivers for some LCD and touch controllers are available in IDF Component Registry. The list of available and planned drivers with links is in this table.

API Reference

Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/lcd_types.h

Enumerations

- enum lcd_color_rgb_endian_t
  - RGB color endian.
  - Values:

  - enumerator LCD_RGB_ENDIAN_RGB
    - RGB data endian: RGB
  - enumerator LCD_RGB_ENDIAN_BGR
    - RGB data endian: BGR
enum lcd_color_space_t
LCD color space.
Values:

enumerator LCD_COLOR_SPACE_RGB
Color space: RGB

enumerator LCD_COLOR_SPACE_YUV
Color space: YUV

enum lcd_color_range_t
LCD color range.
Values:

enumerator LCD_COLOR_RANGE_LIMIT
Limited color range

enumerator LCD_COLOR_RANGE_FULL
Full color range

enum lcd_yuv_sample_t
YUV sampling method.
Values:

enumerator LCD_YUV_SAMPLE_422
YUV 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator LCD_YUV_SAMPLE_420
YUV 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator LCD_YUV_SAMPLE_411
YUV 4:1:1 sampling

enum lcd_yuv_conv_std_t
The standard used for conversion between RGB and YUV.
Values:

enumerator LCD_YUV_CONV_STD_BT601
YUV<>RGB conversion standard: BT.601

enumerator LCD_YUV_CONV_STD_BT709
YUV<>RGB conversion standard: BT.709

Header File
• components/esp_lcd/include/esp_lcd_types.h
Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_lcd_panel_io_t *esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t
    Type of LCD panel IO handle

typedef struct esp_lcd_panel_t *esp_lcd_panel_handle_t
    Type of LCD panel handle

Header File

- components/esp_lcd/include/esp_lcd_panel_io.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_io_rx_param(esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t io, int lcd_cmd, void *param, size_t param_size)
```

Transmit LCD command and receive corresponding parameters.

**Note:** Commands sent by this function are short, so they are sent using polling transactions. The function does not return before the command transfer is completed. If any queued transactions sent by `esp_lcd_panel_io_tx_color()` are still pending when this function is called, this function will wait until they are finished and the queue is empty before sending the command(s).

**Parameters**

- **io** [in] LCD panel IO handle, which is created by other factory API like `esp_lcd_new_panel_io_spi()`
- **lcd_cmd** [in] The specific LCD command, set to -1 if no command needed
- **param** [out] Buffer for the command data
- **param_size** [in] Size of param buffer

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_io_tx_param(esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t io, int lcd_cmd, const void *param, size_t param_size)
```

Transmit LCD command and corresponding parameters.

**Note:** Commands sent by this function are short, so they are sent using polling transactions. The function does not return before the command transfer is completed. If any queued transactions sent by `esp_lcd_panel_io_tx_color()` are still pending when this function is called, this function will wait until they are finished and the queue is empty before sending the command(s).

**Parameters**

- **io** [in] LCD panel IO handle, which is created by other factory API like `esp_lcd_new_panel_io_spi()`
- **lcd_cmd** [in] The specific LCD command (set to -1 if no command needed - only in SPI and I2C)
- **param** [in] Buffer that holds the command specific parameters, set to NULL if no parameter is needed for the command
- **param_size** [in] Size of param in memory, in bytes, set to zero if no parameter is needed for the command

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_OK on success
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_io_tx_color(esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t io, int lcd_cmd, const void *color, size_t color_size)

Transmit LCD RGB data.

**Note:** This function will package the command and RGB data into a transaction, and push into a queue. The real transmission is performed in the background (DMA+interrupt). The caller should take care of the lifecycle of the color buffer. Recycling of color buffer should be done in the callback on_color_trans_done().

**Parameters**
- `io` - [in] LCD panel IO handle, which is created by factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_io_spi()
- `lcd_cmd` - [in] The specific LCD command
- `color` - [in] Buffer that holds the RGB color data
- `color_size` - [in] Size of color in memory, in bytes

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_OK on success

esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_io_del(esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t io)

Destroy LCD panel IO handle (deinitialize panel and free all corresponding resource)

**Parameters**
- `io` - [in] LCD panel IO handle, which is created by factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_io_spi()

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_OK on success

esp_err_t esp_lcd_new_panel_io_spi(esp_lcd_spi_bus_handle_t bus, const esp_lcd_panel_io_spi_config_t *io_config, esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t *ret_io)

Create LCD panel IO handle, for SPI interface.

**Parameters**
- `bus` - [in] SPI bus handle
- `io_config` - [in] IO configuration, for SPI interface
- `ret_io` - [out] Returned IO handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

esp_err_t esp_lcd_new_panel_io_i2c(esp_lcd_i2c_bus_handle_t bus, const esp_lcd_panel_io_i2c_config_t *io_config, esp_lcd_panel_io_i2c_config_t *i2c_config, esp_lcd_panel_io_i2c_handle_t *ret_io)

Create LCD panel IO handle, for I2C interface.

**Parameters**
- `bus` - [in] I2C bus handle
- `io_config` - [in] IO configuration, for I2C interface
- `ret_io` - [out] Returned IO handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

**Structures**

struct esp_lcd_panel_io_event_data_t
Type of LCD panel IO event data.
struct esp_lcd_panel_io_spi_config_t

Panel IO configuration structure, for SPI interface.

**Public Members**

- int cs_gpio_num
  - GPIO used for CS line

- int dc_gpio_num
  - GPIO used to select the D/C line, set this to -1 if the D/C line not controlled by manually pulling high/low GPIO

- int spi_mode
  - Traditional SPI mode (0~3)

- unsigned int pclk_hz
  - Frequency of pixel clock

- size_t trans_queue_depth
  - Size of internal transaction queue

- esp_lcd_panel_io_color_trans_done_cb_t on_color_trans_done
  - Callback invoked when color data transfer has finished

- void *user_ctx
  - User private data, passed directly to on_color_trans_done’s user_ctx

- int lcd_cmd_bits
  - Bit-width of LCD command

- int lcd_param_bits
  - Bit-width of LCD parameter

- unsigned int dc_low_on_data
  - If this flag is enabled, DC line = 0 means transfer data, DC line = 1 means transfer command; vice versa

- unsigned int octal_mode
  - transmit with octal mode (8 data lines), this mode is used to simulate Intel 8080 timing

- unsigned int isb_first
  - transmit LSB bit first

- struct esp_lcd_panel_io_spi_config_t::[anonymous] flags
  - Extra flags to fine-tune the SPI device

struct esp_lcd_panel_io_i2c_config_t

Panel IO configuration structure, for I2C interface.
Public Members

```c
uint32_t dev_addr
    I2C device address
```

```c
typedef esp_lcd_panel_io_color_trans_done_cb_t on_color_trans_done
    Callback invoked when color data transfer has finished
```

```c
void *user_ctx
    User private data, passed directly to on_color_trans_done’s user_ctx
```

```c
size_t control_phase_bytes
    I2C LCD panel will encode control information (e.g. D/C selection) into control phase, in several bytes
```

```c
unsigned int dc_bit_offset
    Offset of the D/C selection bit in control phase
```

```c
int lcd_cmd_bits
    Bit-width of LCD command
```

```c
int lcd_param_bits
    Bit-width of LCD parameter
```

```c
unsigned int dc_low_on_data
    If this flag is enabled, DC line = 0 means transfer data, DC line = 1 means transfer command; vice versa
```

```c
unsigned int disable_control_phase
    If this flag is enabled, the control phase isn’t used
```

```c
struct esp_lcd_panel_io_i2c_config_t::[anonymous] flags
    Extra flags to fine-tune the I2C device
```

Type Definitions

```c
typedef void *esp_lcd_spi_bus_handle_t
    Type of LCD SPI bus handle
```

```c
typedef void *esp_lcd_i2c_bus_handle_t
    Type of LCD I2C bus handle
```

```c
typedef struct esp_lcd_i80_bus_t *esp_lcd_i80_bus_handle_t
    Type of LCD intel 8080 bus handle
```

```c
typedef bool (*esp_lcd_panel_io_color_trans_done_cb_t)(esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t panel_io,
    esp_lcd_panel_io_event_data_t *edata, void *user_ctx)
    Declare the prototype of the function that will be invoked when panel IO finishes transferring color data.
```

Param panel_io [in] LCD panel IO handle, which is created by factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_io_spi()

Param edata [in] Panel IO event data, fed by driver

Param user_ctx [in] User data, passed from esp_lcd_panel_io_xxx_config_t

Return Whether a high priority task has been waken up by this function
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Header File

- components/esp_lcd/include/esp_lcd_panel_ops.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_reset(esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel)
```
Reset LCD panel.

**Note:** Panel reset must be called before attempting to initialize the panel using `esp_lcd_panel_init()`. 

**Parameters**

- `panel` - [in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like `esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()`

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_init(esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel)
```
Initialize LCD panel.

**Note:** Before calling this function, make sure the LCD panel has finished the reset stage by `esp_lcd_panel_reset()`. 

**Parameters**

- `panel` - [in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like `esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()`

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_del(esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel)
```
Deinitialize the LCD panel.

**Parameters**

- `panel` - [in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like `esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()`

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_draw_bitmap(esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel, int x_start, int y_start, int x_end, int y_end, const void* color_data)
```
Draw bitmap on LCD panel.

**Parameters**

- `panel` - [in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like `esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()`
- `x_start` - [in] Start index on x-axis (x_start included)
- `y_start` - [in] Start index on y-axis (y_start included)
- `x_end` - [in] End index on x-axis (x_end not included)
- `y_end` - [in] End index on y-axis (y_end not included)
- `color_data` - [in] RGB color data that will be dumped to the specific window range

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_mirror(esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel, bool mirror_x, bool mirror_y)
```
Mirror the LCD panel on specific axis.

**Note:** Combined with `esp_lcd_panel_swap_xy()`, one can realize screen rotation

**Parameters**
• panel -[in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()
• mirror_x - [in] Whether the panel will be mirrored about the x axis
• mirror_y - [in] Whether the panel will be mirrored about the y axis

Returns
• ESP_OK on success
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if this function is not supported by the panel

esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_swap_xy (esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel, bool swap_axes)
Swap/Exchange x and y axis.

Note: Combined with esp_lcd_panel_mirror(), one can realize screen rotation

Parameters
• panel -[in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()
• swap_axes -[in] Whether to swap the x and y axis

Returns
• ESP_OK on success
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if this function is not supported by the panel

esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_set_gap (esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel, int x_gap, int y_gap)
Set extra gap in x and y axis.
The gap is the space (in pixels) between the left/top sides of the LCD panel and the first row/column respectively of the actual contents displayed.

Note: Setting a gap is useful when positioning or centering a frame that is smaller than the LCD.

Parameters
• panel -[in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()
• x_gap -[in] Extra gap on x axis, in pixels
• y_gap -[in] Extra gap on y axis, in pixels

Returns
• ESP_OK on success

esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_invert_color (esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel, bool invert_color_data)
Invert the color (bit-wise invert the color data line)

Parameters
• panel -[in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()
• invert_color_data -[in] Whether to invert the color data

Returns
• ESP_OK on success

esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_disp_on_off (esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel, bool on_off)
Turn on or off the display.

Parameters
• panel -[in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()
• on_off -[in] True to turns on display, False to turns off display

Returns
• ESP_OK on success
**ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED** if this function is not supported by the panel

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_panel_disp_off(esp_lcd_panel_handle_t panel, bool off)
```

Turn off the display.

**Parameters**
- `panel` - [in] LCD panel handle, which is created by other factory API like `esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789()`
- `off` - [in] Whether to turn off the screen

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if this function is not supported by the panel

---

**Header File**
- `components/esp_lcd/include/esp_lcd_panel_rgb.h`

**Header File**
- `components/esp_lcd/include/esp_lcd_panel_vendor.h`

---

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_new_panel_st7789(const esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t io, const esp_lcd_panel_dev_config_t *panel_dev_config, esp_lcd_panel_handle_t *ret_panel)
```

Create LCD panel for model ST7789.

**Parameters**
- `io` - [in] LCD panel IO handle
- `panel_dev_config` - [in] general panel device configuration
- `ret_panel` - [out] Returned LCD panel handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_new_panel_nt35510(const esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t io, const esp_lcd_panel_dev_config_t *panel_dev_config, esp_lcd_panel_handle_t *ret_panel)
```

Create LCD panel for model NT35510.

**Parameters**
- `io` - [in] LCD panel IO handle
- `panel_dev_config` - [in] general panel device configuration
- `ret_panel` - [out] Returned LCD panel handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_lcd_new_panel_ssd1306(const esp_lcd_panel_io_handle_t io, const esp_lcd_panel_dev_config_t *panel_dev_config, esp_lcd_panel_handle_t *ret_panel)
```

Create LCD panel for model SSD1306.

**Parameters**
- `io` - [in] LCD panel IO handle
- `panel_dev_config` - [in] general panel device configuration
- `ret_panel` - [out] Returned LCD panel handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

Structures

struct esp_lcd_panel_dev_config_t
Configuration structure for panel device.

Public Members

int reset_gpio_num
GPIO used to reset the LCD panel, set to -1 if it’s not used

color_space
Set RGB color space, please use rgb_endian instead

rgb_endian
Set RGB data endian: RGB or BGR

unsigned int bits_per_pixel
Color depth, in bpp

unsigned int reset_active_high
Setting this if the panel reset is high level active

flags
LCD panel config flags

vendor_config
vendor specific configuration, optional, left as NULL if not used

2.6.13 LED Control (LEDC)

Introduction

The LED control (LEDC) peripheral is primarily designed to control the intensity of LEDs, although it can also be used to generate PWM signals for other purposes. It has 6 channels which can generate independent waveforms that can be used, for example, to drive RGB LED devices.

The PWM controller can automatically increase or decrease the duty cycle gradually, allowing for fades without any processor interference.
Functionality Overview

Setting up a channel of the LEDC is done in three steps. Note that unlike ESP32, ESP32-C3 only supports configuring channels in “low speed” mode.

1. **Timer Configuration** by specifying the PWM signal’s frequency and duty cycle resolution.
2. **Channel Configuration** by associating it with the timer and GPIO to output the PWM signal.
3. **Change PWM Signal** that drives the output in order to change LED’s intensity. This can be done under the full control of software or with hardware fading functions.

As an optional step, it is also possible to set up an interrupt on fade end.

**Timer Configuration** Setting the timer is done by calling the function `ledc_timer_config()` and passing the data structure `ledc_timer_config_t` that contains the following configuration settings:

- Speed mode (value must be `LEDC_LOW_SPEED_MODE`)
- Timer number `ledc_timer_t`
- PWM signal frequency
- Resolution of PWM duty
- Source clock `ledc_clk_cfg_t`

The frequency and the duty resolution are interdependent. The higher the PWM frequency, the lower the duty resolution which is available, and vice versa. This relationship might be important if you are planning to use this API for purposes other than changing the intensity of LEDs. For more details, see Section Supported Range of Frequency and Duty Resolutions.

The source clock can also limit the PWM frequency. The higher the source clock frequency, the higher the maximum PWM frequency can be configured.

**Table 4:** Characteristics of ESP32-C3 LEDC source clocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clock name</th>
<th>Clock freq</th>
<th>Clock capabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APB_CLK</td>
<td>80 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC20M_CLK</td>
<td>~20 MHz</td>
<td>Dynamic Frequency Scaling compatible, Light sleep compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XTAL_CLK</td>
<td>40 MHz</td>
<td>Dynamic Frequency Scaling compatible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Note:**

1. On ESP32-C3, if RTCxM_CLK is chosen as the LEDC clock source, an internal calibration will be performed to get the exact frequency of the clock. This ensures the accuracy of output PWM signal frequency.

2. For ESP32-C3, all timers share one clock source. In other words, it is impossible to use different clock sources for different timers.

**Channel Configuration**  When the timer is set up, configure the desired channel (one out of `ledc_channel_t`). This is done by calling the function `ledc_channel_config()`. Similar to the timer configuration, the channel setup function should be passed a structure `ledc_channel_config_t` that contains the channel’s configuration parameters.

At this point, the channel should start operating and generating the PWM signal on the selected GPIO, as configured in `ledc_channel_config_t`, with the frequency specified in the timer settings and the given duty cycle. The channel operation (signal generation) can be suspended at any time by calling the function `ledc_stop()`.

**Change PWM Signal**  Once the channel starts operating and generating the PWM signal with the constant duty cycle and frequency, there are a couple of ways to change this signal. When driving LEDs, primarily the duty cycle is changed to vary the light intensity.

The following two sections describe how to change the duty cycle using software and hardware fading. If required, the signal’s frequency can also be changed; it is covered in Section Change PWM Frequency.

**Note:** All the timers and channels in the ESP32-C3’s LED PWM Controller only support low speed mode. Any change of PWM settings must be explicitly triggered by software (see below).

**Change PWM Duty Cycle Using Software**  To set the duty cycle, use the dedicated function `ledc_set_duty()`. After that, call `ledc_update_duty()` to activate the changes. To check the currently set value, use the corresponding `_get_` function `ledc_get_duty()`.

Another way to set the duty cycle, as well as some other channel parameters, is by calling `ledc_channel_config()` covered in Section Channel Configuration.

The range of the duty cycle values passed to functions depends on selected duty_resolution and should be from 0 to 
\(2^{\text{duty_resolution}} - 1\). For example, if the selected duty resolution is 10, then the duty cycle values can range from 0 to 1023. This provides the resolution of ~0.1%.

**Change PWM Duty Cycle using Hardware**  The LEDC hardware provides the means to gradually transition from one duty cycle value to another. To use this functionality, enable fading with `ledc_fade_func_install()` and then configure it by calling one of the available fading functions:

- `ledc_set_fade_with_time()`
- `ledc_set_fade_with_step()`
- `ledc_set_fade()`

Start fading with `ledc_fade_start()`. A fade can be operated in blocking or non-blocking mode, please check `ledc_fade_mode_t` for the difference between the two available fade modes. Note that with either fade mode, the next fade or fixed-duty update will not take effect until the last fade finishes or is stopped. `ledc_fade_stop()` has to be called to stop a fade that is in progress.

To get a notification about the completion of a fade operation, a fade end callback function can be registered for each channel by calling `ledc_cb_register()` after the fade service being installed.

If not required anymore, fading and an associated interrupt can be disabled with `ledc_fade_func_uninstall()`.
Change PWM Frequency  The LEDC API provides several ways to change the PWM frequency “on the fly”:

- Set the frequency by calling `ledc_set_freq()`. There is a corresponding function `ledc_get_freq()` to check the current frequency.
- Change the frequency and the duty resolution by calling `ledc_bind_channel_timer()` to bind some other timer to the channel.
- Change the channel’s timer by calling `ledc_channel_config()`.

More Control Over PWM  There are several lower level timer-specific functions that can be used to change PWM settings:

- `ledc_timer_set()`
- `ledc_timer_rst()`
- `ledc_timer_pause()`
- `ledc_timer_resume()`

The first two functions are called “behind the scenes” by `ledc_channel_config()` to provide a startup of a timer after it is configured.

Use Interrupts  When configuring an LEDC channel, one of the parameters selected within `ledc_channel_config_t` is `ledc_intr_type_t` which triggers an interrupt on fade completion.

For registration of a handler to address this interrupt, call `ledc_isr_register()`.

Supported Range of Frequency and Duty Resolutions

The LED PWM Controller is designed primarily to drive LEDs. It provides a large flexibility of PWM duty cycle settings. For instance, the PWM frequency of 5 kHz can have the maximum duty resolution of 13 bits. This means that the duty can be set anywhere from 0 to 100% with a resolution of ~0.012% (2 ** 13 = 8192 discrete levels of the LED intensity). Note, however, that these parameters depend on the clock signal clocking the LED PWM Controller timer which in turn clocks the channel (see timer configuration and the ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > LED PWM Controller (LEDC) [PDF]).

The LEDC can be used for generating signals at much higher frequencies that are sufficient enough to clock other devices, e.g., a digital camera module. In this case, the maximum available frequency is 40 MHz with duty resolution of 1 bit. This means that the duty cycle is fixed at 50% and cannot be adjusted.

The LEDC API is designed to report an error when trying to set a frequency and a duty resolution that exceed the range of LEDC’s hardware. For example, an attempt to set the frequency to 20 MHz and the duty resolution to 3 bits will result in the following error reported on a serial monitor:

```
E (196) ledc: requested frequency and duty resolution cannot be achieved, try...
    → reducing freq_hz or duty_resolution. div_param=128
```

In such a situation, either the duty resolution or the frequency must be reduced. For example, setting the duty resolution to 2 will resolve this issue and will make it possible to set the duty cycle at 25% steps, i.e., at 25%, 50% or 75%.

The LEDC driver will also capture and report attempts to configure frequency/duty resolution combinations that are below the supported minimum, e.g.:

```
E (196) ledc: requested frequency and duty resolution cannot be achieved, try...
    → increasing freq_hz or duty_resolution. div_param=128000000
```

The duty resolution is normally set using `ledc_timer_bit_t`. This enumeration covers the range from 10 to 15 bits. If a smaller duty resolution is required (from 10 down to 1), enter the equivalent numeric values directly.
Application Example

The LEDC change duty cycle and fading control example: peripherals/ledc/ledc_fade.
The LEDC basic example: peripherals/ledc/ledc_basic.

API Reference

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/ledc.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t ledc_channel_config(const ledc_channel_config_t *ledc_conf)
```

LED channel configuration Configure LEDC channel with the given channel/output
gpio_num/interrupt/source timer/frequency(Hz)/LEDC duty resolution.

**Parameters**
- ledc_conf - Pointer of LEDC channel configure struct

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t ledc_timer_config(const ledc_timer_config_t *timer_conf)
```

LED timer configuration Configure LEDC timer with the given source timer/frequency(Hz)/duty_resolution.

**Parameters**
- timer_conf - Pointer of LEDC timer configure struct

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Cannot find a proper pre-dividernumber base on the given frequency and the
current duty_resolution.

```c
esp_err_t ledc_update_duty(ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel)
```

LED update channel parameters.

**Note:** Call this function to activate the LEDC updated parameters. After ledc_set_duty, we need to call this function to update the settings. And the new LEDC parameters don’t take effect until the next PWM cycle.

**Note:** ledc_set_duty, ledc_set_duty_with_hpoint and ledc_update_duty are not thread-safe, do not call these functions to control one LEDC channel in different tasks at the same time. A thread-safe version of API is ledc_set_duty_and_update

**Parameters**
- speed_mode - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that
  not all targets support high speed mode.
- channel - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from
  ledc_channel_t

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t ledc_set_pin(int gpio_num, ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t ledc_channel)
```

Set LEDC output gpio.
Note: This function only routes the LEDC signal to GPIO through matrix, other LEDC resources initialization are not involved. Please use `ledc_channel_config()` instead to fully configure a LEDC channel.

Parameters
- `gpio_num` - The LEDC output gpio
- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `ledc_channel` - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from `ledc_channel_t`

Returns
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t ledc_stop(ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t idle_level)
```

LEDC stop. Disable LEDC output, and set idle level.

Parameters
- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `channel` - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from `ledc_channel_t`
- `idle_level` - Set output idle level after LEDC stops.

Returns
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t ledc_set_freq(ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_timer_t timer_num, uint32_t freq_hz)
```

LEDC set channel frequency (Hz)

Parameters
- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `timer_num` - LEDC timer index (0-3), select from `ledc_timer_t`
- `freq_hz` - Set the LEDC frequency

Returns
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP(ERR)_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Can not find a proper pre-divider number base on the given frequency and the current duty_resolution.

```c
uint32_t ledc_get_freq(ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_timer_t timer_num)
```

LEDC get channel frequency (Hz)

Parameters
- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `timer_num` - LEDC timer index (0-3), select from `ledc_timer_t`

Returns
- 0 error
- Others Current LEDC frequency

```c
esp_err_t ledc_set_duty_with_hpoint(ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t duty, uint32_t hpoint)
```

LEDC set duty and hpoint value Only after calling `ledc_update_duty` will the duty update.

Note: `ledc_set_duty`, `ledc_set_duty_with_hpoint` and `ledc_update_duty` are not thread-safe, do not call these functions to control one LEDC channel in different tasks at the same time. A thread-safe version of API is
ledc_set_duty_and_update

**Note:** For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

**Parameters**
- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t
- **duty** - Set the LEDC duty, the range of duty setting is [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
- **hpont** - Set the LEDC hpont value(max: 0xffff)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

int ledc_get_hpoint (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel)

LEDC get hpont value, the counter value when the output is set high level.

**Parameters**
- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t

**Returns**
- LEDC_ERR_VAL if parameter error
- Others Current hpont value of LEDC channel

**esp_err_t ledc_set_duty (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t duty)**

LEDC set duty This function do not change the hpont value of this channel. if needed, please call ledc_set_duty_with_hpont. only after calling ledc_update_duty will the duty update.

**Note:** ledc_set_duty, ledc_set_duty_with_hpont and ledc_update_duty are not thread-safe, do not call these functions to control one LEDC channel in different tasks at the same time. A thread-safe version of API is ledc_set_duty_and_update.

**Note:** For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

**Parameters**
- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t
- **duty** - Set the LEDC duty, the range of duty setting is [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

uint32_t ledc_get_duty (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel)

LEDC get duty This function returns the duty at the present PWM cycle. You shouldn’t expect the function to return the new duty in the same cycle of calling ledc_update_duty, because duty update doesn’t take effect until the next cycle.
Parameters

- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t

Returns

- LEDC_ERR_DUTY if parameter error
- Others Current LEDC duty

```c
esp_err_t ledc_set_fade (lede_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t duty, ledc_duty_direction_t fade_direction, uint32_t step_num, uint32_t duty_cycle_num, uint32_t duty_scale)
```

LEDC set gradient Set LEDC gradient, After the function calls the ledc_update_duty function, the function can take effect.

**Note:** For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

Parameters

- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t
- **duty** - Set the start of the gradient duty, the range of duty setting is [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
- **fade_direction** - Set the direction of the gradient
- **step_num** - Set the number of the gradient
- **duty_cycle_num** - Set how many LEDC tick each time the gradient lasts
- **duty_scale** - Set gradient change amplitude

Returns

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t ledc_isr_register (void (*fn)(void*), void *arg, int intr_alloc_flags, ledc_isr_handle_t *handle)
```

Register LEDC interrupt handler, the handler is an ISR. The handler will be attached to the same CPU core that this function is running on.

Parameters

- **fn** - Interrupt handler function.
- **arg** - User-supplied argument passed to the handler function.
- **intr_alloc_flags** - Flags used to allocate the interrupt. One or multiple (ORed) ESP_INTR_FLAG_* values. See esp_intr_alloc.h for more info.
- **handle** - Pointer to return handle. If non-NULL, a handle for the interrupt will be returned here.

Returns

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Function pointer error.

```c
esp_err_t ledc_timer_set (lede_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_timer_t timer_sel, uint32_t clock_divider, uint32_t duty_resolution, ledc_clk_src_t clk_src)
```

Configure LEDC settings.

Parameters

- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **timer_sel** - Timer index (0-3), there are 4 timers in LEDC module
- **clock_divider** - Timer clock divide value, the timer clock is divided from the selected clock source
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **duty_resolution** – Resolution of duty setting in number of bits. The range of duty values is \([0, (2**\text{duty\_resolution})]\)
- **clk_src** – Select LEDC source clock.

**Returns**
- (-1) Parameter error
- Other Current LEDC duty

**esp_err_t ledc_timer_rst (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_timer_t timer_sel)**

Reset LEDC timer.

**Parameters**
- **speed_mode** – Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **timer_sel** – LEDC timer index (0-3), select from ledc_timer_t

**Returns**
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** Parameter error
- **ESP_OK** Success

**esp_err_t ledc_timer_pause (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_timer_t timer_sel)**

Pause LEDC timer counter.

**Parameters**
- **speed_mode** – Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **timer_sel** – LEDC timer index (0-3), select from ledc_timer_t

**Returns**
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** Parameter error
- **ESP_OK** Success

**esp_err_t ledc_timer_resume (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_timer_t timer_sel)**

Resume LEDC timer.

**Parameters**
- **speed_mode** – Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **timer_sel** – LEDC timer index (0-3), select from ledc_timer_t

**Returns**
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** Parameter error
- **ESP_OK** Success

**esp_err_t ledc_bind_channel_timer (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, ledc_timer_t timer_sel)**

Bind LEDC channel with the selected timer.

**Parameters**
- **speed_mode** – Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** – LEDC channel index (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t
- **timer_sel** – LEDC timer index (0-3), select from ledc_timer_t

**Returns**
- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** Parameter error
- **ESP_OK** Success

**esp_err_t ledc_set_fade_with_step (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t target_duty, uint32_t scale, uint32_t cycle_num)**

Set LEDC fade function.

**Note:** Call ledc_fade_func_install() once before calling this function. Call ledc_fade_start() after this to start fading.
Note: `ledc_set_fade_with_step`, `ledc_set_fade_with_time` and `ledc_fade_start` are not thread-safe, do not call these functions to control one LEDC channel in different tasks at the same time. A thread-safe version of API is `ledc_set_fade_step_and_start`.

---

Note: For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

---

**Parameters**

- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `channel` - LEDC channel index (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from `ledc_channel_t`
- `target_duty` - Target duty of fading [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
- `scale` - Controls the increase or decrease step scale.
- `cycle_num` - Increase or decrease the duty every cycle_num cycles

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function not installed.
- ESP_FAIL Fade function init error

```
esp_err_t ledc_set_fade_with_time(ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t target_duty, int max_fade_time_ms)
```

Set LEDC fade function, with a limited time.

---

**Note:** Call `ledc_fade_func_install()` once before calling this function. Call `ledc_fade_start()` after this to start fading.

---

Note: `ledc_set_fade_with_step`, `ledc_set_fade_with_time` and `ledc_fade_start` are not thread-safe, do not call these functions to control one LEDC channel in different tasks at the same time. A thread-safe version of API is `ledc_set_fade_step_and_start`.

---

**Note:** For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

---

**Parameters**

- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `channel` - LEDC channel index (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from `ledc_channel_t`
- `target_duty` - Target duty of fading [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
- `max_fade_time_ms` - The maximum time of the fading (ms).

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function not installed.
- ESP_FAIL Fade function init error

```
esp_err_t ledc_fade_func_install(int intr_alloc_flags)
```

Install LEDC fade function. This function will occupy interrupt of LEDC module.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters **intr_alloc_flags** - Flags used to allocate the interrupt. One or multiple (ORred) ESP_INTR_FLAG_* values. See esp_intr_alloc.h for more info.

Returns
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function already installed.

void **ledc_fade_func_uninstall** (void)
Uninstall LEDC fade function.

**esp_err_t ledc_fade_start** (lede_mode_t speed_mode, lede_channel_t channel, lede_fade_mode_t fade_mode)
Start LEDC fading.

Note: Call ledc_fade_func_install() once before calling this function. Call this API right after ledc_set_fade_with_time or ledc_set_fade_with_step before to start fading.

Note: Starting fade operation with this API is not thread-safe, use with care.

Note: For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

Parameters
- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel number
- **fade_mode** - Whether to block until fading done. See lede_types.h lede_fade_mode_t for more info. Note that this function will not return until fading to the target duty if LEDC_FADE_WAIT_DONE mode is selected.

Returns
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function not installed.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error.

**esp_err_t ledc_fade_stop** (lede_mode_t speed_mode, lede_channel_t channel)
Stop LEDC fading. Duty of the channel will stay at its present value.

Note: This API can be called if a new fixed duty or a new fade want to be set while the last fade operation is still running in progress.

Note: Call this API will abort the fading operation only if it was started by calling ledc_fade_start with LEDC_FADE_NO_WAIT mode.

Note: If a fade was started with LEDC_FADE_WAIT_DONE mode, calling this API afterwards is no use in stopping the fade. Fade will continue until it reaches the target duty.

Parameters
- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel number
Returns

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function not installed.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error.

`esp_err_t ledc_set_duty_and_update (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t duty, uint32_t hpoint)`

A thread-safe API to set duty for LEDC channel and return when duty updated.

**Note:** For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

**Parameters**

- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `channel` - LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from `ledc_channel_t`
- `duty` - Set the LEDC duty, the range of duty setting is [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
- `hpoint` - Set the LEDC hpoint value (max: 0xffffffff)

**Note:** Call `ledc_fade_func_install()` once, before calling this function.

**Note:** For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

**Parameters**

- `speed_mode` - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- `channel` - LEDC channel index (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from `ledc_channel_t`
- `target_duty` - Target duty of fading [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
- `max_fade_time_ms` - The maximum time of the fading (ms).
- `fade_mode` - choose blocking or non-blocking mode

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function not installed.
- ESP_FAIL Fade function init error

`esp_err_t ledc_set_fade_step_and_start (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, uint32_t target_duty, uint32_t scale, uint32_t cycle_num, ledc_fade_mode_t fade_mode)`

A thread-safe API to set and start LEDC fade function.

**Note:** Call `ledc_fade_func_install()` once before calling this function.
Note: For ESP32, hardware does not support any duty change while a fade operation is running in progress on that channel. Other duty operations will have to wait until the fade operation has finished.

Parameters

- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel index (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t
- **target_duty** - Target duty of fading [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
- **scale** - Controls the increase or decrease step scale.
- **cycle_num** - Increase or decrease the duty every cycle_num cycles
- **fade_mode** - Choose blocking or non-blocking mode

Returns

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function not installed.
- ESP_FAIL Fade function init error

```c
esp_err_t ledc_cb_register (ledc_mode_t speed_mode, ledc_channel_t channel, ledc_cbs_t *cbs, void *user_arg)
```

Note: The callback is called from an ISR, it must never attempt to block, and any FreeRTOS API called must be ISR capable.

Parameters

- **speed_mode** - Select the LEDC channel group with specified speed mode. Note that not all targets support high speed mode.
- **channel** - LEDC channel index (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1), select from ledc_channel_t
- **cbs** - Group of LEDC callback functions
- **user_arg** - User registered data for the callback function

Returns

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Fade function not installed.
- ESP_FAIL Fade function init error

Structures

```c
struct ledc_channel_config_t
```
Configuration parameters of LEDC channel for ledc_channel_config function.

Public Members

- **gpio_num**
  the LED output gpio_num, if you want to use gpio16, gpio_num = 16

- **ledc_mode_t speed_mode**
  LEDC speed speed_mode, high-speed mode or low-speed mode
Chapter 2. API Reference

`ledc_channel_t` *channel*

LEDC channel (0 - 7)

`ledc_intr_type_t` *intr_type*

configure interrupt, Fade interrupt enable or Fade interrupt disable

`ledc_timer_t` *timer_sel*

Select the timer source of channel (0 - 3)

uint32_t *duty*

LEDC channel duty, the range of duty setting is [0, (2**duty_resolution)]

int *hpoint*

LEDC channel hpoint value, the max value is 0xffffff

unsigned int *output_invert*

Enable (1) or disable (0) gpio output invert

struct `ledc_channel_config_t`::[anonymous] *flags*

LEDC flags

struct `ledc_timer_config_t`

Configuration parameters of LEDC Timer timer for `ledc_timer_config` function.

**Public Members**

`ledc_mode_t` *speed_mode*

LEDC speed speed_mode, high-speed mode or low-speed mode

`ledc_timer_bit_t` *duty_resolution*

LEDC channel duty resolution

`ledc_timer_t` *timer_num*

The timer source of channel (0 - 3)

uint32_t *freq_hz*

LEDC timer frequency (Hz)

`ledc_clk_cfg_t` *clk_cfg*

Configure LEDC source clock from `ledc_clk_cfg_t`. Note that LEDC_USE_RTC8M_CLK and LEDC_USE_XTAL_CLK are non-timer-specific clock sources. You can not have one LEDC timer uses RTC8M_CLK as the clock source and have another LEDC timer uses XTAL_CLK as its clock source. All chips except esp32 and esp32s2 do not have timer-specific clock sources, which means clock source for all timers must be the same one.

struct `ledc_cb_param_t`

LEDC callback parameter.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

```c
ledc_cb_event_t event
    Event name
```

```c
uint32_t speed_mode
    Speed mode of the LEDC channel group
```

```c
uint32_t channel
    LEDC channel (0 - LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX-1)
```

```c
uint32_t duty
    LEDC current duty of the channel, the range of duty is [0, (2**duty_resolution) - 1]
```

```c
struct ledc_cbs_t
    Group of supported LEDC callbacks.
```

**Note:** The callbacks are all running under ISR environment

Public Members

```c
ledc_cb_t fade_cb
    LEDC fade_end callback function
```

Macros

```c
LEDC_APB_CLK_HZ
    Frequency of one of the LEDC peripheral clock sources, APB_CLK.
```

**Note:** This macro should have no use in your application, we keep it here only for backward compatible

**LEDC_ERR_DUTY**

**LEDC_ERR_VAL**

Type Definitions

```c
typedef intr_handle_t ledc_isr_handle_t
```

```c
typedef bool (*ledc_cb_t)(const ledc_cb_param_t *param, void *user_arg)
    Type of LEDC event callback.
```

- **Param param** LEDC callback parameter
- **Param user_arg** User registered data
Enumerations

enum **ledc_cb_event_t**
   LEDC callback event type.
   
   Values:
   
   enumerator **LEDC_FADE_END_EVT**
   LEDC fade end event

Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/ledc_types.h

Enumerations

enum **ledc_mode_t**
 Values:

 enumerator **LEDC_LOW_SPEED_MODE**
 LEDC low speed speed_mode

enumerator **LEDC_SPEED_MODE_MAX**
LEDC speed limit

enum **ledc_intr_type_t**
 Values:

enumerator **LEDC_INTR_DISABLE**
 Disable LEDC interrupt

enumerator **LEDC_INTR_FADE_END**
 Enable LEDC interrupt

enumerator **LEDC_INTR_MAX**

enum **ledc_duty_direction_t**
Values:

enumerator **LEDC_DUTY_DIR_DECREASE**
 LEDC duty decrease direction

enumerator **LEDC_DUTY_DIR_INCREASE**
 LEDC duty increase direction

enumerator **LEDC_DUTY_DIR_MAX**

enum **ledc_slow_clk_sel_t**
 Values:
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **LEDC_SLOW_CLK_RTC8M**
LEDC low speed timer clock source is 8MHz RTC clock

enumerator **LEDC_SLOW_CLK_APB**
LEDC low speed timer clock source is 80MHz APB clock

enumerator **LEDC_SLOW_CLK_XTAL**
LEDC low speed timer clock source XTAL clock

given **ledc_clk_cfg_t**
In theory, the following enumeration shall be placed in LEDC driver’s header. However, as the next enumeration, `ledc_clk_src_t`, makes the use of some of these values and to avoid mutual inclusion of the headers, we must define it here.
Values:

enumerator **LEDC_AUTO_CLK**
The driver will automatically select the source clock based on the giving resolution and duty parameter when init the timer

enumerator **LEDC_USE_APB_CLK**
LEDC timer select APB clock as source clock

enumerator **LEDC_USE_RTC8M_CLK**
LEDC timer select RTC8M_CLK as source clock. Only for low speed channels and this parameter must be the same for all low speed channels

enumerator **LEDC_USE_XTAL_CLK**
LEDC timer select XTAL clock as source clock

given **ledc_clk_src_t**
Values:

enumerator **LEDC_APB_CLK**
LEDC timer clock divided from APB clock (80Mhz)

enumerator **LEDC_SCLK**
Selecting this value for LEDC_TICK_SEL_TIMER let the hardware take its source clock from LEDC_APB_CLK_SEL

given **ledc_timer_t**
Values:

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_0**
LEDC timer 0

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_1**
LEDC timer 1
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_2**
    LEDC timer 2

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_3**
    LEDC timer 3

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_MAX**

enum **ledc_channel_t**

Values:

enumerator **LEDC_CHANNEL_0**
    LEDC channel 0

enumerator **LEDC_CHANNEL_1**
    LEDC channel 1

enumerator **LEDC_CHANNEL_2**
    LEDC channel 2

enumerator **LEDC_CHANNEL_3**
    LEDC channel 3

enumerator **LEDC_CHANNEL_4**
    LEDC channel 4

enumerator **LEDC_CHANNEL_5**
    LEDC channel 5

enumerator **LEDC_CHANNEL_MAX**

enum **ledc_timer_bit_t**

Values:

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_1_BIT**
    LEDC PWM duty resolution of 1 bits

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_2_BIT**
    LEDC PWM duty resolution of 2 bits

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_3_BIT**
    LEDC PWM duty resolution of 3 bits

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_4_BIT**
    LEDC PWM duty resolution of 4 bits

enumerator **LEDC_TIMER_5_BIT**
    LEDC PWM duty resolution of 5 bits
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_6_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 6 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_7_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 7 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_8_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 8 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_9_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 9 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_10_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 10 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_11_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 11 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_12_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 12 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_13_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 13 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_14_BIT
LEDC PWM duty resolution of 14 bits

enumerator LEDC_TIMER_BIT_MAX

enum ledc_fade_mode_t

Values:

enumerator LEDC_FADE_NO_WAIT
LEDC fade function will return immediately

enumerator LEDC_FADE_WAIT_DONE
LEDC fade function will block until fading to the target duty

enumerator LEDC_FADE_MAX

2.6.14 Remote Control Transceiver (RMT)

Introduction

The RMT (Remote Control Transceiver) peripheral was designed to act as an infrared transceiver. However, due to the flexibility of its data format, the functionality of RMT can be extended to a versatile and general purpose transceiver. From the perspective of network layering, the RMT hardware contains both physical and data link layer. The physical layer defines the communication media and bit signal representation. The data link layer defines the format of an RMT frame. The minimal data unit in the frame is called RMT symbol, which is represented by rmt_symbol_word_t in the driver.
Chapter 2. API Reference

ESP32-C3 contains multiple channels in the RMT peripheral. Each channel can be configured as either transmitter or receiver, independently.

Typically, the RMT peripheral can be used in the following scenarios:

- Transmit or receive infrared signals, with any IR protocols, e.g. NEC
- General purpose sequence generator
- Transmit signals in a hardware controlled loop, with finite or infinite number of times
- Multi-channel simultaneous transmission
- Modulate the carrier to the output signal or demodulate the carrier from the input signal

**Layout of RMT Symbols**  The RMT hardware defines data in its own pattern—the RMT symbol. Each symbol consists of two pairs of two values. The first value in a pair describes the signal duration in RMT ticks and is 15 bits long. The second provides the signal level (high or low) and is contained in a single bit, as shown below:

![Fig. 8: Structure of RMT symbols (L - signal level)](image)

**RMT Transmitter Overview**  The data path and control path of an RMT TX channel is illustrated in the figure below:

![Fig. 9: RMT Transmitter Overview](image)

The driver will encode user’s data into RMT data format, then the RMT transmitter can generate the waveforms according to the encoding artifacts. It is also possible to modulate a high frequency carrier signal before being routed to a GPIO pad.

**RMT Receiver Overview**  The data path and control path of an RMT RX channel is illustrated in the figure below:

---

1 Different ESP chip series might have different number of RMT channels. Please refer to the [TRM] for details. The driver won’t forbid you from applying for more RMT channels, but it will return error when there’s no hardware resources available. Please always check the return value when doing Resource Allocation.
The RMT receiver can sample incoming signals into RMT data format, and store the data in memory. It’s feasible to tell the receiver the basic characteristics of the incoming signal, so that the signal’s stop condition can be recognized, and signal glitches and noise can be filtered out. The RMT peripheral also supports demodulating the high frequency carrier from the base signal.

Functional Overview

Description of the RMT functionality is divided into the following sections:

- **Resource Allocation** - covers how to allocate RMT channels with properly set of configurations. It also covers how to recycle the resources when they finished working.
- **Carrier Modulation and Demodulation** - describes how to modulate carrier for TX channel and demodulate carrier for RX channel.
- **Register Event Callbacks** - covers how to hook user specific code to RMT channel specific events.
- **Enable and Disable channel** - shows how to enable and disable the RMT channel.
- **Initiate TX Transaction** - describes the steps to initiate a transaction for TX channel.
- **Initiate RX Transaction** - describes the steps to initiate a transaction for RX channel.
- **Multiple Channels Simultaneous Transmission** - describes how to collect multiple channels into a sync group and start transaction at the same time.
- **RMT Encoder** - focuses on how to write a customized encoder in a combination way, with the help of the primitive encoders provided by the driver.
- **Power Management** - describes how different source clock will affect power consumption.
- **IRAM Safe** - describes tips on how to make the RMT interrupt work better along with a disabled cache.
- **Thread Safety** - lists which APIs are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver.
- **Kconfig Options** - lists the supported Kconfig options that can bring different effects to the driver.

Resource Allocation

Both RMT TX and RX channels are represented by `rmt_channel_handle_t` in the driver. The available channels are managed in a resource pool, which will hand out a free channel on request.

Install RMT TX Channel

To install an RMT TX channel, there’s a configuration structure that needs to be given in advance: `rmt_tx_channel_config_t`:

- `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::gpio_num` sets the GPIO number used by the transmitter.
- `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::clk_src` selects the source clock for the RMT channel. The available clocks are listed in `rmt_clock_source_t`. Note that, the selected clock will also be used by other channels, which means user should ensure this configuration is same when allocating other channels, regardless of TX or RX. For the effect on power consumption of different clock source, please refer to Power Management section.
- `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::resolution_hz` sets the resolution of the internal tick counter. The timing parameter of RMT signal is calculated based on this tick.
• `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::mem_block_symbols` sets the size of the dedicated memory block or DMA buffer that is used to store RMT encoding artifacts.
• `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::trans_queue_depth` sets the depth of internal transaction queue, the deeper the queue, the more transactions can be prepared in the backlog.
• `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::invert_out` is used to decide whether to invert the RMT signal before sending it to the GPIO pad.
• `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::with_dma` is used to indicate if the channel needs a DMA backend. A channel with DMA attached can offload the CPU by a lot. However, DMA backend is not available on all ESP chips, please refer to [TRM] before you enable this option. Or you might encounter `ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED` error.
• `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::io_loop_back` enables both the GPIO’s input and output ability through the GPIO matrix peripheral. Meanwhile, if both TX and RX channels are bound to the same GPIO, then monitoring of the data transmission line can be realized.
• `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::io_od_mode` configures the GPIO as open-drain mode. It is useful for simulating bi-directional buses, such as 1-wire bus, combined with `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::io_loop_back`.

Once the `rmt_tx_channel_config_t` structure is populated with mandatory parameters, users can call `rmt_new_tx_channel()` to allocate and initialize a TX channel. This function will return an RMT channel handle if it runs correctly. Specifically, when there are no more free channels in the RMT resource pool, this function will return `ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND` error. If some feature (e.g. DMA backend) is not supported by hardware, it will return `ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED` error.

```c
rmt_channel_handle_t tx_chan = NULL;
rmt_tx_channel_config_t tx_chan_config = {
    .clk_src = RMT_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT, // select source clock
    .gpio_num = 0, // GPIO number
    .mem_block_symbols = 64, // memory block size, 64 * 4 = 256Bytes
    .resolution_hz = 1 * 1000 * 1000, // 1MHz tick resolution, i.e. 1 tick = 1us
    .trans_queue_depth = 4, // set the number of transactions that can pend in the background
    .flags.invert_out = false, // don't invert output signal
    .flags.with_dma = false, // don't need DMA backend
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_new_tx_channel(&tx_chan_config, &tx_chan));
```

### Install RMT RX Channel

To install an RMT RX channel, there’s a configuration structure that needs to be given in advance: `rmt_rx_channel_config_t`:

• `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::gpio_num` sets the GPIO number used by the receiver.
• `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::clk_src` selects the source clock for the RMT channel. The available clocks are listed in `rmt_clock_source_t`. Note that, the selected clock will also be used by other channels, which means user should ensure this configuration is same when allocating other channels, regardless of TX or RX. For the effect on power consumption of different clock source, please refer to `Power Management` section.
• `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::resolution_hz` sets the resolution of the internal tick counter. The timing parameter of RMT signal is calculated based on this tick.
• `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::mem_block_symbols` sets the size of the dedicated memory block or DMA buffer that used to store RMT encoding artifacts.
• `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::invert_in` is used to decide whether to invert the input signals before they going into RMT receiver. The inversion is done by GPIO matrix instead of by the RMT peripheral.
• `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::with_dma` is used to indicate if the channel needs a DMA backend. A channel with DMA attached can offload the CPU by a lot. However, DMA backend is not available on all ESP chips, please refer to [TRM] before you enable this option. Or you might encounter `ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED` error.
• `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::io_loop_back` is for debugging purposes only. It enables both the GPIO’s input and output ability through the GPIO matrix peripheral. Meanwhile, if both TX and RX channels are bound to the same GPIO, then monitoring of the data transmission line can be realized.

Once the `rmt_rx_channel_config_t` structure is populated with mandatory parameters, users can call
rmt_new_rx_channel() to allocate and initialize a RX channel. This function will return an RMT channel handle if it runs correctly. Specifically, when there are no more free channels in the RMT resource pool, this function will return ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND error. If some feature (e.g. DMA backend) is not supported by hardware, it will return ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED error.

```c
rmt_channel_handle_t rx_chan = NULL;
rmt_rx_channel_config_t rx_chan_config = {
    .clk_src = RMT_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT, // select source clock
    .resolution_hz = 1 * 1000 * 1000, // 1MHz tick resolution, i.e. 1 tick = 1us
    .mem_block_symbols = 64, // memory block size, 64 * 4 = 256Bytes
    .gpio_num = 2, // GPIO number
    .flags.invert_in = false, // don't invert input signal
    .flags.with_dma = false, // don't need DMA backend
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_new_rx_channel(&rx_chan_config, &rx_chan));
```

Uninstall RMT Channel If a previously installed RMT channel is no longer needed, it’s recommended to recycle the resources by calling rmt_del_channel(), which in return allows the underlying hardware to be usable for other purposes.

Carrier Modulation and Demodulation The RMT transmitter can generate a carrier wave and modulate it onto the base signal. Compared to the base signal, the carrier frequency is usually high. In addition, user can only set the frequency and duty cycle for the carrier. The RMT receiver can demodulate the carrier from the incoming signal. Note that, carrier modulation and demodulation is not supported on all ESP chips, please refer to [TRM] before configuring the carrier, or you might encounter a ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED error.

Carrier related configurations lie in rmt_carrier_config_t:

- `rmt_carrier_config_t::frequency_hz` sets the carrier frequency, in Hz.
- `rmt_carrier_config_t::duty_cycle` sets the carrier duty cycle.
- `rmt_carrier_config_t::polarity_active_low` sets the carrier polarity, i.e. on which level the carrier is applied.
- `rmt_carrier_config_t::always_on` sets whether to output the carrier even when the data transmission has finished. This configuration is only valid for TX channel.

Note: For RX channel, we shouldn’t set the carrier frequency exactly to the theoretical value. It’s recommended to leave a tolerance for the carrier frequency. For example, in the snippet below, we set the frequency to 25KHz, instead of the 38KHz that configured on the TX side. The reason is that reflection and refraction will occur when a signal travels through the air, leading to the a distortion on the receiver side.

```c
rmt_carrier_config_t tx_carrier_cfg = {
    .duty_cycle = 0.33, // duty cycle 33%
    .frequency_hz = 38000, // 38KHz
    .flags.polarity_active_low = false, // carrier should modulated to high level
};
// modulate carrier to TX channel
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_apply_carrier(tx_chan, &tx_carrier_cfg));
```

```c
rmt_carrier_config_t rx_carrier_cfg = {
    .duty_cycle = 0.33, // duty cycle 33%
    .frequency_hz = 25000, // 25KHz carrier, should be smaller than transmitter's carrier frequency
    .flags.polarity_active_low = false, // the carrier is modulated to high level
};
// demodulate carrier from RX channel
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_apply_carrier(rx_chan, &rx_carrier_cfg));
```
Register Event Callbacks When an RMT channel finishes transmitting or receiving, a specific event will be generated and notify the CPU by interrupt. If you have some function that needs to be called when those events occurred, you can hook your function to the ISR (Interrupt Service Routine) by calling `rmt_tx_register_event_callbacks()` and `rmt_rx_register_event_callbacks()` for TX and RX channel respectively. Since the registered callback functions are called in the interrupt context, user should ensure the callback function doesn’t attempt to block (e.g. by making sure that only FreeRTOS APIs with `ISR` suffix are called from within the function). The callback function has a boolean return value, to tell the caller whether a high priority task is woke up by it.

TX channel supported event callbacks are listed in the `rmt_tx_event_callbacks_t`:

- `rmt_tx_event_callbacks_t::on_trans_done` sets a callback function for trans done event. The function prototype is declared in `rmt_tx_done_callback_t`.

RX channel supported event callbacks are listed in the `rmt_rx_event_callbacks_t`:

- `rmt_rx_event_callbacks_t::on_recv_done` sets a callback function for receive complete event. The function prototype is declared in `rmt_rx_done_callback_t`.

User can save own context in `rmt_tx_register_event_callbacks()` and `rmt_rx_register_event_callbacks()` as well, via the parameter `user_data`. The user data will be directly passed to each callback function.

In the callback function, users can fetch the event specific data that is filled by the driver in the `edata`. Note that the `edata` pointer is only valid for the duration of the callback.

The TX done event data is defined in `rmt_tx_done_event_data_t`:

- `rmt_tx_done_event_data_t::num_symbols` tells the number of transmitted RMT symbols. This also reflects the size of encoding artifacts.

The RX complete event data is defined in `rmt_rx_done_event_data_t`:

- `rmt_rx_done_event_data_t::received_symbols` points to the received RMT symbols. These symbols are saved in the `buffer` parameter of `rmt_receive()` function. User shouldn’t free this receive buffer before the callback returns.
- `rmt_rx_done_event_data_t::num_symbols` tells the number of received RMT symbols. This value won’t be bigger than `buffer_size` parameter of `rmt_receive()` function. If the `buffer_size` is not sufficient to accommodate all the received RMT symbols, the driver will truncate it.

Enable and Disable channel `rmt_enable()` must be called in advanced before transmitting or receiving RMT symbols. For transmitters, enabling a channel will enable a specific interrupt and prepare the hardware to dispatch transactions. For RX channels, enabling a channel will enable an interrupt, but the receiver is not started during this time, as it has no idea about the characteristics of the incoming signals. The receiver will be started in `rmt_receive()`.

`rmt_disable()` does the opposite work by disabling the interrupt and clearing pending status. The transmitter and receiver will be disabled as well.

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_enable(tx_chan));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_enable(rx_chan));
```

Initiate TX Transaction RMT is a special communication peripheral as it’s unable to transmit raw byte streams like SPI and I2C. RMT can only send data in its own format `rmt_symbol_word_t`. However, the hardware doesn’t help to convert the user data into RMT symbols, this can only be done in software — by the so-called RMT Encoder. The encoder is responsible for encoding user data into RMT symbols and then write to RMT memory block or DMA buffer. For how to create an RMT encoder, please refer to RMT Encoder.

Once we got an encoder, we can initiate a TX transaction by calling `rmt_transmit()`. This function takes several positional parameters like channel handle, encoder handle, payload buffer. Besides that, we also need to provide a transmission specific configuration in `rmt_transmit_config_t`: 

```c
```
• **rmt_transmit_config_t::loop_count** sets the number of transmission loop. After the transmitter finished one round of transmission, it can restart the same transmission again if this value is not set to zero. As the loop is controlled by hardware, the RMT channel can be used to generate many periodic sequences at the cost of a very little CPU intervention. Specially, setting **rmt_transmit_config_t::loop_count** to -1 means an infinite loop transmission. In this situation, the channel won’t stop until manually call of **rmt_disable()**. And the trans done event won’t be generated as well. If **rmt_transmit_config_t::loop_count** is set to a positive number, the trans done event won’t be generated until target number of loop transmission have finished. Note that, the **loop transmit** feature is not supported on all ESP chips, please refer to [TRM] before you configure this option. Or you might encounter **ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED** error.

• **rmt_transmit_config_t::eot_level** sets the output level when the transmitter finishes working or stops working by calling **rmt_disable()**.

**Note:** There’s a limitation in the transmission size if the **rmt_transmit_config_t::loop_count** is set to non-zero (i.e. to enable the loop feature). The encoded RMT symbols should not exceed the capacity of RMT hardware memory block size. Or you might see error message like encoding artifacts can’t exceed hw memory block for loop transmission. If you have to start a large transaction by loop, you can try either:

- Increase the **rmt_tx_channel_config_t::mem_block_symbols**. This approach doesn’t work if the DMA backend is also enabled.
- Customize an encoder and construct a forever loop in the encoding function. See also **RMT Encoder**.

Internally, **rmt_transmit()** will construct a transaction descriptor and send to a job queue, which will be dispatched in the ISR. So it is possible that the transaction is not started yet when **rmt_transmit()** returns. To ensure all pending transaction to complete, user can use **rmt_tx_wait_all_done()**.

**Multiple Channels Simultaneous Transmission** In some real-time control applications, we don’t want any time drift in between when startup multiple TX channels. For example, to make two robotic arms move simultaneously. The RMT driver can help to manage this by creating a so-called **Sync Manager**. The sync manager is represented by **rmt_sync_manager_handle_t** in the driver. The procedure of RMT sync transmission is shown as follows:

![Fig. 11: RMT TX Sync](image)

**Install RMT Sync Manager** To create a sync manager, user needs to tell which channels are going to be managed in the **rmt_sync_manager_config_t**:  

- **rmt_sync_manager_config_t::tx_channel_array** points to the array of TX channels to be managed.
• `rmt_sync_manager_config_t::array_size` sets the number of channels to be managed.

`rmt_new_sync_manager()` can return a manager handle on success. This function could also fail due to various errors such as invalid arguments, etc. Specially, when the sync manager has been installed before, and there’re no hardware resources to create another manager, this function will report `ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND` error. In addition, if the sync manager is not supported by the hardware, it will report `ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED` error. Please refer to [TRM] before using the sync manager feature.

**Start Transmission Simultaneously** For any managed TX channel, it won’t start the machine until all the channels in the `rmt_sync_manager_config_t::tx_channel_array` are called with `rmt_transmit()`. Before that, the channel is just put in a waiting state. Different channel usually take different time to finish the job if the transaction is different, which results in a loss of sync. So user needs to call `rmt_sync_reset()` to pull the channels back to the starting line again before restarting a simultaneous transmission.

Calling `rmt_del_sync_manager()` can recycle the sync manager and enable the channels to initiate transactions independently afterwards.

```c
rmt_channel_handle_t tx_channels[2] = {NULL}; // declare two channels
int tx_gpio_number[2] = {0, 2};
// install channels one by one
for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
    rmt_tx_channel_config_t tx_chan_config = {
        .clk_src = RMT_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT,  // select source clock
        .gpio_num = tx_gpio_number[i], // GPIO number
        .mem_block_symbols = 64, // memory block size, 64 * 4 = 256Bytes
        .resolution_hz = 1 * 1000 * 1000, // 1MHz resolution
        .trans_queue_depth = 1, // set the number of transactions that...
             //can pend in the background
    };
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_new_tx_channel(&tx_chan_config, &tx_channels[i]));
}
// install sync manager
rmt_sync_manager_handle_t synchro = NULL;
rmt_sync_manager_config_t synchro_config = {
    .tx_channel_array = tx_channels,
    .array_size = sizeof(tx_channels) / sizeof(tx_channels[0]),
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_new_sync_manager(&synchro_config, &synchro));
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_transmit(tx_channels[0], led_strip_encoders[0], led_data, led_
     //num * 3, &transmit_config));
//tx_channels[0] won't start transmission until call of `rmt_transmit()` for tx_  
     //channels[1] returns
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_transmit(tx_channels[1], led_strip_encoders[1], led_data, led_
     //num * 3, &transmit_config));
```

**Initiate RX Transaction** As also discussed in the Enable and Disable channel, the RX channel still doesn’t get ready to receive RMT symbols even user calls `rmt_enable()`. User needs to specify the basic characteristics of the incoming signals in `rmt_receive_config_t`:

• `rmt_receive_config_t::signal_range_min_ns` specifies the minimal valid pulse duration (either high or low level). A pulse whose width is smaller than this value will be treated as glitch and ignored by the hardware.

• `rmt_receive_config_t::signal_range_max_ns` specifies the maximum valid pulse duration (either high or low level). A pulse whose width is bigger than this value will be treated as Stop Signal, and the receiver will generate receive complete event immediately.

The RMT receiver will start the RX machine after user calls `rmt_receive()` with the provided configuration above. Note that, this configuration is transaction specific, which means, to start a new round of reception, user needs to sets the `rmt_receive_config_t` again. The receiver saves the incoming signals into its internal memory block or DMA buffer, in the format of `rmt_symbol_word_t`.  

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Due to the limited size of memory block, the RMT receiver will notify the driver to copy away the accumulated symbols in a ping-pong way.

The copy destination should be provided in the `buffer` parameter of `rmt_receive()` function. If this buffer size is not sufficient, the receiver can continue to work but later incoming symbols will be dropped and report an error message: user buffer too small, received symbols truncated. Please take care of the lifecycle of the buffer parameter, user shouldn’t recycle the buffer before the receiver finished or stopped working.

The receiver will be stopped by the driver when it finishes working (i.e. received a signal whose duration is bigger than `rmt_receive_config_t::signal_range_max_ns`). User needs to call `rmt_receive()` again to restart the receiver, is necessary. User can get the received data in the `rmt_rx_event_callbacks_t::on_recv_done` callback. See also Register Event Callbacks for more information.

```c
static bool example_rmt_rx_done_callback(rmt_channel_handle_t channel, const rmt_rx_done_event_data_t *edata, void *user_data)
{
    BaseType_t high_task_wakeup = pdFALSE;
    QueueHandle_t receive_queue = (QueueHandle_t)user_data;
    // send the received RMT symbols to the parser task
    xQueueSendFromISR(receive_queue, edata, &high_task_wakeup);
    // return whether any task is woken up
    return high_task_wakeup = pdTRUE;
}

QueueHandle_t receive_queue = xQueueCreate(1, sizeof(rmt_rx_done_event_data_t));
rmt_rx_event_callbacks_t cbs = {
    .on_recv_done = example_rmt_rx_done_callback,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_rx_register_event_callbacks(rx_channel, &cbs, receive_queue));

// the following timing requirement is based on NEC protocol
rmt_receive_config_t receive_config = {
    .signal_range_min_ns = 1250, // the shortest duration for NEC signal is ~560us, 1250ns < 560us, valid signal won't be treated as noise
    .signal_range_max_ns = 12000000, // the longest duration for NEC signal is ~9000us, 12000000ns > 9000us, the receive won’t stop early
};
rmt_symbol_word_t raw_symbols[64]; // 64 symbols should be sufficient for a standard NEC frame
// ready to receive
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(rmt_receive(rx_channel, raw_symbols, sizeof(raw_symbols), &receive_config));
// wait for RX done signal
rmt_rx_done_event_data_t rx_data;
xQueueReceive(receive_queue, &rx_data, portMAX_DELAY);
// parse the receive symbols
example_parse_nec_frame(rx_data.received_symbols, rx_data.num_symbols);
```

**RMT Encoder**  
An RMT encoder is part of the RMT TX transaction, whose responsibility is to generate and write the correct RMT symbols into hardware memory (or DMA buffer) at specific time. There’re some special restrictions for an encoding function:

- An encoding function might be called for several times within a single transaction. This is because the target RMT memory block can’t accommodate all the artifacts at once. We have to use the memory in a ping-pong way, thus the encoding session is divided into multiple parts. This requires the encoder to be stateful.
- The encoding function is running in the ISR context. To speed up the encoding session, it’s high recommend to put the encoding function into IRAM. This can also avoid the cache miss during encoding.

To help get started with RMT driver faster, some commonly used encoders are provided out-of-the box. They can either work alone or chained together into a new encoder. See also Composite Pattern for the principle behind. The
driver has defined the encoder interface in `rmt_encoder_t`, it contains the following functions:

- `rmt_encoder_t::encode` is the fundamental function of an encoder. This is where the encoding session happens. Please note, the `rmt_encoder_t::encode` function might be called for multiple times within a single transaction. The encode function should return the state of current encoding session. The supported states are listed in the `rmt_encode_state_t`. If the result contains `RMT_ENCODING_COMPLETE`, it means the current encoder has finished work. If the result contains `RMT_ENCODING_MEM_FULL`, we need to yield from current session, as there’s no space to save more encoding artifacts.
- `rmt_encoder_t::reset` should reset the encoder state back to initial. The RMT encoder is stateful, if RMT transmitter stopped manually without its corresponding encoder being reset, then the following encoding session can be wrong. This function is also called implicitly in `rmt_disable()`.
- `rmt_encoder_t::del` function should free the resources allocated by the encoder.

**Copy Encoder** A copy encoder is created by calling `rmt_new_copy_encoder()`. Copy encoder’s main functionality is to copy the RMT symbols from user space into the driver layer. It’s usually used to encode const data (i.e. data won’t change at runtime after initialization), for example, the leading code in the IR protocol.

A configuration structure `rmt_copy_encoder_config_t` should be provided in advance before calling `rmt_new_copy_encoder()`. Currently, this configuration is reserved for future expansion.

**Bytes Encoder** A bytes encoder is created by calling `rmt_new_bytes_encoder()`. Bytes encoder’s main functionality is to convert the user space byte stream into RMT symbols dynamically. It’s usually used to encode dynamic data, for example, the address and command fields in the IR protocol.

A configuration structure `rmt_bytes_encoder_config_t` should be provided in advance before calling `rmt_new_bytes_encoder()`:

- `rmt_bytes_encoder_config_t::bit0` and `rmt_bytes_encoder_config_t::bit1` are necessary to tell to the encoder how to represent bit zero and bit one in the format of `rmt_symbol_word_t`.
- `rmt_bytes_encoder_config_t::msb_first` sets the encoding order for of byte. If it is set to true, the encoder will encode the Most Significant Bit first. Otherwise, it will encode the Least Significant Bit first.

Besides the primitive encoders provided by the driver, user can implement his own encoder by chaining the existing encoders together. A common encoder chain is shown as follows:

![Fig. 12: RMT Encoder Chain](image)

**Customize RMT Encoder for NEC Protocol** In this section, we will demonstrate on how to write an NEC encoder. The NEC IR protocol uses pulse distance encoding of the message bits. Each pulse burst is 562.5µs in length,
logical bits are transmitted as follows. It is worth mentioning, the bytes of data bits are sent least significant bit first.

- Logical 0: a 562.5µs pulse burst followed by a 562.5µs space, with a total transmit time of 1.125ms
- Logical 1: a 562.5µs pulse burst followed by a 1.6875ms space, with a total transmit time of 2.25ms

When a key is pressed on the remote controller, the message transmitted consists of the following, in order:

- 9ms leading pulse burst (also called the “AGC pulse”)
- 4.5ms space
- 8-bit address for the receiving device
- 8-bit logical inverse of the address
- 8-bit command
- 8-bit logical inverse of the command
- a final 562.5µs pulse burst to signify the end of message transmission

Then we can construct the NEC `rmt_encoder_t::encode` function in the same order, for example:

```cpp
// IR NEC scan code representation
typedef struct {
    uint16_t address;
    uint16_t command;
} ir_nec_scan_code_t;

// construct a encoder by combining primitive encoders
typedef struct {
    rmt_encoder_t base; // the base "class", declares the standard encoder interface
    rmt_encoder_t *copy_encoder; // use the copy_encoder to encode the leading and ending pulse
    rmt_encoder_t *bytes_encoder; // use the bytes_encoder to encode the address and command data
    rmt_symbol_word_t nec_leading_symbol; // NEC leading code with RMT representation
    rmt_symbol_word_t nec_ending_symbol; // NEC ending code with RMT representation
    int state; // record the current encoding state (i.e. we're in which encoding phase)
} rmt_ir_nec_encoder_t;

static size_t rmt_encode_ir_nec(rmt_encoder_t *encoder, rmt_channel_handle_t *channel, const void *primary_data, size_t data_size, rmt_encode_state_t *ret_state) {
    rmt_ir_nec_encoder_t *nec_encoder = __containerof(encoder, rmt_ir_nec_encoder_t, base);
    rmt_encode_state_t session_state = 0;
    rmt_encode_state_t state = 0;
    size_t encoded_symbols = 0;
    ir_nec_scan_code_t *scan_code = (ir_nec_scan_code_t *)primary_data;
    rmt_encoder_handle_t copy_encoder = nec_encoder->copy_encoder;
    rmt_encoder_handle_t bytes_encoder = nec_encoder->bytes_encoder;
    switch (nec_encoder->state) {
    case 0: // send leading code
        encoded_symbols += copy_encoder->encode(copy_encoder, channel, &nec_encoder->nec_leading_symbol);
        break;
    (continues on next page)
```c
sizeof(rmt_symbol_word_t), &
- session_state);
  if (session_state & RMT_ENCODING_COMPLETE) {
    nec_encoder->state = 1; // we can only switch to next state when
    - current encoder finished
  }
  if (session_state & RMT_ENCODING_MEM_FULL) {
    state |= RMT.Encoding_MEM_FULL;
    goto out; // yield if there's no free space to put other encoding...
- artifacts
  }
  // fall-through
  case 1: // send address
    encoded_symbols += bytes_encoder->encode(bytes_encoder, channel, &scan_
    - code->address, sizeof(uint16_t), &session_state);
    if (session_state & RMT.Encoding_COMPLETE) {
      nec_encoder->state = 2; // we can only switch to next state when
      - current encoder finished
    }
    if (session_state & RMT Encoding_MEM_FULL) {
      state |= RMT-Encoding_MEM_FULL;
      goto out; // yield if there's no free space to put other encoding...
- artifacts
    }
    // fall-through
    case 2: // send command
      encoded_symbols += bytes_encoder->encode(bytes_encoder, channel, &scan_
      - code->command, sizeof(uint16_t), &session_state);
      if (session_state & RMT-Encoding_COMPLETE) {
        nec_encoder->state = 3; // we can only switch to next state when
        - current encoder finished
      }
      if (session_state & RMT-Encoding_MEM_FULL) {
        state |= RMT-Encoding_MEM_FULL;
        goto out; // yield if there's no free space to put other encoding...
- artifacts
      }
      // fall-through
      case 3: // send ending code
        encoded_symbols += copy_encoder->encode(copy_encoder, channel, &nec_
        - encoder->nec_ending_symbol, sizeof(rmt_symbol_word_t), &
        - session_state);
        if (session_state & RMT-Encoding COMPLETE) {
          nec_encoder->state = 0; // back to the initial encoding session
          state |= RMT-Encoding COMPLETE; // telling the caller the NEC encoding
          - has finished
        }
        if (session_state & RMT-Encoding_MEM_FULL) {
          state |= RMT-Encoding_MEM_FULL;
          goto out; // yield if there's no free space to put other encoding...
- artifacts
        }
      }
      out:
      *ret_state = state;
      return encoded_symbols;
}
```

A full sample code can be found in peripherals/rmt/ir_nec_transceiver. In the above snippet, we use a `switch-case` plus several `goto` statements to implement a `state machine`. With this pattern, user can construct a lot more complex IR protocols.
Power Management  When power management is enabled (i.e. `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is on), the system will adjust the APB frequency before going into light sleep, thus potentially changing the resolution of RMT internal counter.

However, the driver can prevent the system from changing APB frequency by acquiring a power management lock of type `ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX`. Whenever user creates an RMT channel that has selected `RMT_CLK_SRC_APB` as the clock source, the driver will guarantee that the power management lock is acquired after the channel enabled by `rmt_enable()`. Likewise, the driver releases the lock after `rmt_disable()` is called for the same channel. This also reveals that the `rmt_enable()` and `rmt_disable()` should appear in pairs.

If the channel clock source is selected to others like `RMT_CLK_SRC_XTAL`, then the driver won’t install power management lock for it, which is more suitable for a low power application as long as the source clock can still provide sufficient resolution.

IRAM Safe  By default, the RMT interrupt will be deferred when the Cache is disabled for reasons like writing/erasing the main Flash. Thus the transaction done interrupt will not get executed in time, which is not expected in a real-time application. What’s worse, when the RMT transaction relies on ping-pong interrupt to successively encode or copy RMT symbols, such delayed response can lead to an unpredictable result.

There’s a Kconfig option `CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` that will:

1. Enable the interrupt being serviced even when cache is disabled
2. Place all functions that used by the ISR into IRAM
3. Place driver object into DRAM (in case it’s mapped to PSRAM by accident)

This Kconfig option will allow the interrupt to run while the cache is disabled but will come at the cost of increased IRAM consumption.

Thread Safety  The factory function `rmt_new_tx_channel()`, `rmt_new_rx_channel()` and `rmt_new_sync_manager()` are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver, which means, user can call them from different RTOS tasks without protection by extra locks. Other functions that take the `rmt_channel_handle_t` and `rmt_sync_manager_handle_t` as the first positional parameter, are not thread safe. which means the user should avoid calling them from multiple tasks.

Kconfig Options

- `CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE` controls whether the default ISR handler can work when cache is disabled, see also `IRAM Safe` for more information.
- `CONFIG_RMT_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG` is used to enabled the debug log at the cost of increased firmware binary size.

Application Examples

- RMT based RGB LED strip customized encoder: `peripherals/rmt/led_strip`
- RMT IR NEC protocol encoding and decoding: `peripherals/rmt/ir_nec_transceiver`
- RMT transactions in queue: `peripherals/rmt/musical_buzzer`
- RMT based stepper motor with S-curve algorithm: : `peripherals/rmt/stepper_motor`
- RMT infinite loop for driving DShot ESC: `peripherals/rmt/dshot_esc`
- RMT simulate 1-wire protocol (take DS18B20 as example): `peripherals/rmt/onewire_ds18b20`

API Reference

Header File

- `components/driver/include/driver/rmt_tx.h`
**Functions**

*esp_err_t* rmt_new_tx_channel(const *config, rmt_channel_handle_t *ret_chan)

Create a RMT TX channel.

**Parameters**
- `config` [in]: TX channel configurations
- `ret_chan` [out]: Returned generic RMT channel handle

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Create RMT TX channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create RMT TX channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create RMT TX channel failed because of out of memory
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Create RMT TX channel failed because all RMT channels are used up and no more free one
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Create RMT TX channel failed because some feature is not supported by hardware, e.g. DMA feature is not supported by hardware
- ESP_FAIL: Create RMT TX channel failed because of other error

*esp_err_t* rmt_transmit(rmt_channel_handle_t tx_channel, rmt_encoder_handle_t encoder, const void *payload, size_t payload_bytes, const *config)

Transmit data by RMT TX channel.

**Parameters**
- `tx_channel` [in]: RMT TX channel that created by rmt_new_tx_channel()
- `encoder` [in]: RMT encoder that created by various factory APIs like rmt_new_bytes_encoder()
- `payload` [in]: The raw data to be encoded into RMT symbols
- `payload_bytes` [in]: Size of the payload in bytes
- `config` [in]: Transmission specific configuration

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Transmit data successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Transmit data failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Transmit data failed because channel is not enabled
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Transmit data failed because some feature is not supported by hardware, e.g. unsupported loop count
- ESP_FAIL: Transmit data failed because of other error

*esp_err_t* rmt_tx_wait_all_done(rmt_channel_handle_t tx_channel, int timeout_ms)

Wait for all pending TX transactions done.

**Parameters**
- `tx_channel` [in]: RMT TX channel that created by rmt_new_tx_channel()
- `timeout_ms` [in]: Wait timeout, in ms. Specially, -1 means to wait forever.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Flush transactions successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Flush transactions failed because of invalid argument

---

**Note:** This function will construct a transaction descriptor and push to a queue. The transaction will not start immediately until it’s dispatched in the ISR. If there’re too many transactions pending in the queue, this function will block until the queue has free space.

---

**Note:** The data to be transmitted will be encoded into RMT symbols by the specific encoder.

---

**Parameters**
- `tx_channel` [in]: RMT TX channel that created by rmt_new_tx_channel()
- `encoder` [in]: RMT encoder that created by various factory APIs like rmt_new_bytes_encoder()
- `payload` [in]: The raw data to be encoded into RMT symbols
- `payload_bytes` [in]: Size of the payload in bytes
- `config` [in]: Transmission specific configuration

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Transmit data successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Transmit data failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Transmit data failed because channel is not enabled
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Transmit data failed because some feature is not supported by hardware, e.g. unsupported loop count
- ESP_FAIL: Transmit data failed because of other error

---

**Parameters**
- `tx_channel` [in]: RMT TX channel that created by rmt_new_tx_channel()
- `timeout_ms` [in]: Wait timeout, in ms. Specially, -1 means to wait forever.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Flush transactions successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Flush transactions failed because of invalid argument
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: Flush transactions failed because of timeout
- ESP_FAIL: Flush transactions failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_tx_register_event_callbacks(rmt_channel_handle_t tx_channel, const rmt_tx_event_callbacks_t *cbs, void *user_data)
```

Set event callbacks for RMT TX channel.

**Note:** User can deregister a previously registered callback by calling this function and setting the callback member in the `cbs` structure to NULL.

**Note:** When CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. The variables used in the function should be in the SRAM as well. The `user_data` should also reside in SRAM.

**Parameters**
- `tx_channel` - [in] RMT generic channel that created by `rmt_new_tx_channel()`
- `cbs` - [in] Group of callback functions
- `user_data` - [in] User data, which will be passed to callback functions directly

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Set event callbacks successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Set event callbacks failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Set event callbacks failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_new_sync_manager(const rmt_sync_manager_config_t *config, rmt_sync_manager_handle_t *ret_synchro)
```

Create a synchronization manager for multiple TX channels, so that the managed channel can start transmitting at the same time.

**Note:** All the channels to be managed should be enabled by `rmt_enable()` before put them into sync manager.

**Parameters**
- `config` - [in] Synchronization manager configuration
- `ret_synchro` - [out] Returned synchronization manager handle

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Create sync manager successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create sync manager failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Create sync manager failed because it is not supported by hardware
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Create sync manager failed because not all channels are enabled
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create sync manager failed because out of memory
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Create sync manager failed because all sync controllers are used up and no more free one
- ESP_FAIL: Create sync manager failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_del_sync_manager(rmt_sync_manager_handle_t synchro)
```

Delete synchronization manager.

**Parameters**
- `synchro` - [in] Synchronization manager handle returned from `rmt_new_sync_manager()`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Delete the synchronization manager successfully
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Delete the synchronization manager failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Delete the synchronization manager failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_sync_reset(rmt_sync_manager_handle_t synchro)
```
Reset synchronization manager.

**Parameters**

- `synchro` *[in]* Synchronization manager handle returned from `rmt_new_sync_manager()`

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Reset the synchronization manager successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Reset the synchronization manager failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Reset the synchronization manager failed because of other error

### Structures

**struct rmt_tx_event_callbacks_t**

Group of RMT TX callbacks.

**Note:** The callbacks are all running under ISR environment

**Note:** When CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. The variables used in the function should be in the SRAM as well.

### Public Members

#### rmt_tx_done_callback_t on_trans_done

Event callback, invoked when transmission is finished.

**struct rmt_tx_channel_config_t**

RMT TX channel specific configuration.

### Public Members

- `int gpio_num`
  
  GPIO number used by RMT TX channel. Set to -1 if unused

- `rmt_clock_source_t clk_src`
  
  Clock source of RMT TX channel, channels in the same group must use the same clock source

- `uint32_t resolution_hz`
  
  Channel clock resolution, in Hz

- `size_t mem_block_symbols`
  
  Size of memory block, in number of `rmt_symbol_word_t`, must be an even

- `size_t trans_queue_depth`
  
  Depth of internal transfer queue, increase this value can support more transfers pending in the background
uint32_t invert_out
   Whether to invert the RMT channel signal before output to GPIO pad

uint32_t with_dma
   If set, the driver will allocate an RMT channel with DMA capability

uint32_t io_loop_back
   The signal output from the GPIO will be fed to the input path as well

uint32_t io_od_mode
   Configure the GPIO as open-drain mode

struct rmt_tx_channel_config_t::[anonymous] flags
   TX channel config flags

struct rmt_transmit_config_t
   RMT transmit specific configuration.

**Public Members**

int loop_count
   Specify the times of transmission in a loop, -1 means transmitting in an infinite loop

uint32_t eot_level
   Set the output level for the “End Of Transmission”

struct rmt_transmit_config_t::[anonymous] flags
   Transmit config flags

struct rmt_sync_manager_config_t
   Synchronous manager configuration.

**Public Members**

const rmt_channel_handle_t *tx_channel_array
   Array of TX channels that are about to be managed by a synchronous controller

size_t array_size
   Size of the tx_channel_array

**Header File**

- components/driver/include(driver/rmt_rx.h)
Functions

**esp_err_t rmt_new_rx_channel** (const rmt_rx_channel_config_t *config, rmt_channel_handle_t *ret_chan)

Create a RMT RX channel.

**Parameters**
- **config** - [in] RX channel configurations
- **ret_chan** - [out] Returned generic RMT channel handle

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Create RMT RX channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create RMT RX channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create RMT RX channel failed because out of memory
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Create RMT RX channel failed because all RMT channels are used up and no more free one
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Create RMT RX channel failed because some feature is not supported by hardware, e.g. DMA feature is not supported by hardware
- ESP_FAIL: Create RMT RX channel failed because of other error

**esp_err_t rmt_receive** (rmt_channel_handle_t rx_channel, void *buffer, size_t buffer_size, const rmt_receive_config_t *config)

Initiate a receive job for RMT RX channel.

**Note:** This function is non-blocking, it initiates a new receive job and then returns. User should check the received data from the on_recv_done callback that registered by rmt_rx_register_event_callbacks().

**Parameters**
- **rx_channel** - [in] RMT RX channel that created by rmt_new_rx_channel()
- **buffer** - [in] The buffer to store the received RMT symbols
- **buffer_size** - [in] size of the buffer, in bytes
- **config** - [in] Receive specific configurations

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Initiate receive job successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Initiate receive job failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Initiate receive job failed because channel is not enabled
- ESP_FAIL: Initiate receive job failed because of other error

**esp_err_t rmt_rx_register_event_callbacks** (rmt_channel_handle_t rx_channel, const rmt_rx_event_callbacks_t *cbs, void *user_data)

Set callbacks for RMT RX channel.

**Note:** User can deregister a previously registered callback by calling this function and setting the callback member in the cbs structure to NULL.

**Note:** When CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. The variables used in the function should be in the SRAM as well. The user_data should also reside in SRAM.

**Parameters**
- **rx_channel** - [in] RMT generic channel that created by rmt_new_rx_channel()
- **cbs** - [in] Group of callback functions
- **user_data** - [in] User data, which will be passed to callback functions directly

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Set event callbacks successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Set event callbacks failed because of invalid argument
• ESP_FAIL: Set event callbacks failed because of other error

**Structures**

`struct rmt_rx_event_callbacks_t`

Group of RMT RX callbacks.

**Note:** The callbacks are all running under ISR environment

**Note:** When CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE is enabled, the callback itself and functions called by it should be placed in IRAM. The variables used in the function should be in the SRAM as well.

**Public Members**

`rmt_rx_done_callback_t on_recv_done`

Event callback, invoked when one RMT channel receiving transaction completes

`struct rmt_rx_channel_config_t`

RMT RX channel specific configuration.

**Public Members**

`int gpio_num`

GPIO number used by RMT RX channel. Set to -1 if unused

`rmt_clock_source_t clk_src`

Clock source of RMT RX channel, channels in the same group must use the same clock source

`uint32_t resolution_hz`

Channel clock resolution, in Hz

`size_t mem_block_symbols`

Size of memory block, in number of `rmt_symbol_word_t`, must be an even

`uint32_t invert_in`

Whether to invert the incoming RMT channel signal

`uint32_t with_dma`

If set, the driver will allocate an RMT channel with DMA capability

`uint32_t io_loop_back`

For debug/test, the signal output from the GPIO will be fed to the input path as well

`struct rmt_rx_channel_config_t::[anonymous] flags`

RX channel config flags

`struct rmt_receive_config_t`

RMT receive specific configuration.
Public Members

```c
uint32_t signal_range_min_ns

A pulse whose width is smaller than this threshold will be treated as glitch and ignored
```

```c
uint32_t signal_range_max_ns

RMT will stop receiving if one symbol level has kept more than signal_range_max_ns
```

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/rmt_common.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t rmt_del_channel (rmt_channel_handle_t channel)

Delete an RMT channel.
```

**Parameters**

- `channel` - [in] RMT generic channel that created by `rmt_new_tx_channel()` or `rmt_new_rx_channel()`

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Delete RMT channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Delete RMT channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Delete RMT channel failed because it is still in working
- ESP_FAIL: Delete RMT channel failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_apply_carrier (rmt_channel_handle_t channel, const rmt_carrier_config_t *config)

Apply modulation feature for TX channel or demodulation feature for RX channel.
```

**Parameters**

- `channel` - [in] RMT generic channel that created by `rmt_new_tx_channel()` or `rmt_new_rx_channel()`
- `config` - [in] Carrier configuration. Specially, a NULL config means to disable the carrier modulation or demodulation feature

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Apply carrier configuration successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Apply carrier configuration failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Apply carrier configuration failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_enable (rmt_channel_handle_t channel)

Enable the RMT channel.
```

**Note:** This function will acquire a PM lock that might be installed during channel allocation

**Parameters**

- `channel` - [in] RMT generic channel that created by `rmt_new_tx_channel()` or `rmt_new_rx_channel()`

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Enable RMT channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Enable RMT channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Enable RMT channel failed because it’s enabled already
- ESP_FAIL: Enable RMT channel failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_disable (rmt_channel_handle_t channel)

Disable the RMT channel.
```

**Note:** This function will release a PM lock that might be installed during channel allocation
### Parameters
channel - [in] RMT generic channel that created by `rmt_new_tx_channel()` or `rmt_new_rx_channel()`

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Disable RMT channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Disable RMT channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Disable RMT channel failed because it's not enabled yet
- ESP_FAIL: Disable RMT channel failed because of other error

### Structures

```c
struct rmt_carrier_config_t
```

RMT carrier wave configuration (for either modulation or demodulation)

### Public Members

```c
uint32_t frequency_hz
```
Carrier wave frequency, in Hz, 0 means disabling the carrier

```c
float duty_cycle
```
Carrier wave duty cycle (0~100%)

```c
uint32_t polarity_active_low
```
Specify the polarity of carrier, by default it's modulated to base signal's high level

```c
uint32_t always_on
```
If set, the carrier can always exist even there's not transfer undergoing

```c
struct rmt_carrier_config_t::[anonymous] flags
```
Carrier config flags

### Header File
- `components/driver/include/driver/rmt_encoder.h`

### Functions

```c
esp_err_t rmt_new_bytes_encoder(const rmt_bytes_encoder_config_t *config, rmt_encoder_handle_t *ret_encoder)
```
Create RMT bytes encoder, which can encode byte stream into RMT symbols.

#### Parameters
- `config` - [in] Bytes encoder configuration
- `ret_encoder` - [out] Returned encoder handle

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: Create RMT bytes encoder successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create RMT bytes encoder failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create RMT bytes encoder failed because out of memory
- ESP_FAIL: Create RMT bytes encoder failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t rmt_new_copy_encoder(const rmt_copy_encoder_config_t *config, rmt_encoder_handle_t *ret_encoder)
```
Create RMT copy encoder, which copies the given RMT symbols into RMT memory.

#### Parameters
Chapter 2. API Reference

• `config` [in] Copy encoder configuration
• `ret_encoder` [out] Returned encoder handle

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Create RMT copy encoder successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create RMT copy encoder failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create RMT copy encoder failed because out of memory
- ESP_FAIL: Create RMT copy encoder failed because of other error

`esp_err_t rmt_del_encoder(rmt_encoder_handle_t encoder)`
Delete RMT encoder.

**Parameters**
- `encoder` [in] RMT encoder handle, created by e.g `rmt_new_bytes_encoder()`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Delete RMT encoder successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Delete RMT encoder failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Delete RMT encoder failed because of other error

`esp_err_t rmt_encoder_reset(rmt_encoder_handle_t encoder)`
Reset RMT encoder.

**Parameters**
- `encoder` [in] RMT encoder handle, created by e.g `rmt_new_bytes_encoder()`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Reset RMT encoder successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Reset RMT encoder failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Reset RMT encoder failed because of other error

**Structures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>struct rmt_encoder_t</code></td>
<td>Interface of RMT encoder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Members**

`size_t(*encode)(rmt_encoder_t *encoder, rmt_channel_handle_t tx_channel, const void *primary_data, size_t data_size, rmt_encode_state_t *ret_state)`
Encode the user data into RMT symbols and write into RMT memory.

---

**Note:** The encoding function will also be called from an ISR context, thus the function must not call any blocking API.

---

**Note:** It’s recommended to put this function implementation in the IRAM, to achieve a high performance and less interrupt latency.

---

**Param**
- `encoder` [in] Encoder handle
- `tx_channel` [in] RMT TX channel handle, returned from `rmt_new_tx_channel()`
- `primary_data` [in] App data to be encoded into RMT symbols
- `data_size` [in] Size of primary_data, in bytes
- `ret_state` [out] Returned current encoder’s state

**Return** Number of RMT symbols that the primary data has been encoded into
\texttt{esp_err_t (*reset)(rmt_encoder_t *encoder)}
Reset encoding state.
\begin{description}
\item[Param encoder [in]] Encoder handle
\item[Return]
\begin{itemize}
\item ESP_OK: reset encoder successfully
\item ESP_FAIL: reset encoder failed
\end{itemize}
\end{description}

\texttt{esp_err_t (*del)(rmt_encoder_t *encoder)}
Delete encoder object.
\begin{description}
\item[Param encoder [in]] Encoder handle
\item[Return]
\begin{itemize}
\item ESP_OK: delete encoder successfully
\item ESP_FAIL: delete encoder failed
\end{itemize}
\end{description}

\begin{verbatim}
struct rmt_bytes_encoder_config_t
Bytes encoder configuration.
\end{verbatim}

**Public Members**

\texttt{rmt_symbol_word_t bit0}
How to represent BIT0 in RMT symbol

\texttt{rmt_symbol_word_t bit1}
How to represent BIT1 in RMT symbol

\texttt{uint32_t msb_first}
Whether to encode MSB bit first

\begin{verbatim}
struct rmt_bytes_encoder_config_t::[anonymous] flags
Encoder config flag
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
struct rmt_copy_encoder_config_t
Copy encoder configuration.
\end{verbatim}

**Type Definitions**

typedef struct rmt_encoder_t rmt_encoder_t
Type of RMT encoder.

**Enumerations**

\begin{verbatim}
enum rmt_encode_state_t
RMT encoding state.
\end{verbatim}
\begin{itemize}
\item RMT_ENCODING_COMPLETE
The encoding session is finished, the caller can continue with subsequent encoding
\end{itemize}
enumerator RMT_ENCODING_MEM_FULL
The encoding artifact memory is full, the caller should return from current encoding session

Header File
- components/driver/include/driver/rmt_types.h

Structures
struct rmt_tx_done_event_data_t
Type of RMT TX done event data.

Public Members

size_t num_symbols
The number of transmitted RMT symbols (only one round is counted if it’s a loop transmission)

struct rmt_rx_done_event_data_t
Type of RMT RX done event data.

Public Members

rmt_symbol_word_t *received_symbols
Point to the received RMT symbols

size_t num_symbols
The number of received RMT symbols

Type Definitions

typedef struct rmt_channel_t *rmt_channel_handle_t
Type of RMT channel handle.

typedef struct rmt_sync_manager_t *rmt_sync_manager_handle_t
Type of RMT synchronization manager handle.

typedef struct rmt_encoder_t *rmt_encoder_handle_t
Type of RMT encoder handle.

typedef bool (*rmt_tx_done_callback_t)(rmt_channel_handle_t tx_chan, const rmt_tx_done_event_data_t *edata, void *user_ctx)
Prototype of RMT event callback.

Param tx_chan [in] RMT channel handle, created from rmt_new_tx_channel()
Param edata [in] Point to RMT event data. The lifecycle of this pointer memory is inside this function, user should copy it into static memory if used outside this function.
Param user_ctx [in] User registered context, passed from rmt_tx_register_event_callbacks()
Return Whether a high priority task has been waken up by this callback function
typedef bool (*rmt_rx_done_callback_t)(rmt_channel_handle_t rx_chan, const rmt_rx_done_event_data_t *edata, void *user_ctx)

Prototype of RMT event callback.

**Param rx_chan [in]** RMT channel handle, created from rmt_new_rx_channel()

**Param edata [in]** Point to RMT event data. The lifecycle of this pointer memory is inside this function, user should copy it into static memory if used outside this function.

**Param user_ctx [in]** User registered context, passed from rmt_rx_register_event_callbacks()

**Return** Whether a high priority task has been waken up by this function

**Header File**

- components/hal/include/hal/rmt_types.h

**Unions**

union rmt_symbol_word_t

#include <rmt_types.h> The layout of RMT symbol stored in memory, which is decided by the hardware design.

**Public Members**

unsigned int duration0

Duration of level0

unsigned int level0

Level of the first part

unsigned int duration1

Duration of level1

unsigned int level1

Level of the second part

struct rmt_symbol_word_t::[anonymous] [anonymous]

unsigned int val

Equivalent unsigned value for the RMT symbol

**Type Definitions**

typedef soc_periph_rmt_clk_src_t rmt_clock_source_t

RMT group clock source.

**Note:** User should select the clock source based on the power and resolution requirement
2.6.15 SD SPI Host Driver

Overview

The SD SPI host driver allows communicating with one or more SD cards by the SPI Master driver which makes use of the SPI host. Each card is accessed through an SD SPI device represented by an `sdspi_dev_handle_t` Spi_handle returned when attaching the device to an SPI bus by calling `sdspi_host_init_device`. The bus should be already initialized before (by `spi_bus_initialize`).

With the help of SPI Master driver based on, the SPI bus can be shared among SD cards and other SPI devices. The SPI Master driver will handle exclusive access from different tasks.

The SD SPI driver uses software-controlled CS signal.

How to Use

Firstly, use the macro `SDSPI_DEVICE_CONFIG_DEFAULT` to initialize a structure `sdspi_device_config_t`, which is used to initialize an SD SPI device. This macro will also fill in the default pin mappings, which is same as the pin mappings of SDMMC host driver. Modify the host and pins of the structure to desired value. Then call `sdspi_host_init_device` to initialize the SD SPI device and attach to its bus.

Then use `SDSPI_HOST_DEFAULT` macro to initialize a `sdmmc_host_t` structure, which is used to store the state and configurations of upper layer (SD/SDIO/MMC driver). Modify the slot parameter of the structure to the SD SPI device `spi_handle` just returned from `sdspi_host_init_device`. Call `sdmmc_card_init` with the `sdmmc_host_t` to probe and initialize the SD card.

Now you can use SD/SDIO/MMC driver functions to access your card!

Other Details

Only the following driver’s API functions are normally used by most applications:

- `sdspi_host_init()`
- `sdspi_host_init_device()`
- `sdspi_host_remove_device()`
- `sdspi_host_deinit()`

Other functions are mostly used by the protocol level SD/SDIO/MMC driver via function pointers in the `sdmmc_host_t` structure. For more details, see the SD/SDIO/MMC Driver.

**Note:** SD over SPI does not support speeds above `SDMMC_FREQ_DEFAULT` due to the limitations of the SPI driver.

**Warning:** If you want to share the SPI bus among SD card and other SPI devices, there are some restrictions, see Sharing the SPI bus among SD card and other SPI devices.

Related Docs

**Sharing the SPI bus among SD card and other SPI devices**   The SD card has a SPI mode, which allows it to be communicated to as a SPI device. But there are some restrictions that we need to pay attention to.

**Pin loading of other devices**   When adding more devices onto the same bus, the overall pin loading increases. The loading consists of AC loading (pin capacitor) and DC loading (pull-ups).
Chapter 2. API Reference

**AC loading**  SD cards, which are designed for high-speed communications, have small pin capacitors (AC loading) to work until 50MHz. However, the other attached devices will increase the pin’s AC loading.

Heavy AC loading of a pin may prevent the pin from being toggled quickly. By using an oscilloscope, you will see the edges of the pin become smoother and not ideal any more (the gradient of the edge is smaller). The setup timing requirements of an SD card may be violated when the card is connected to such bus. Even worse, the clock from the host may not be recognized by the SD card and other SPI devices on the same bus.

This issue may be more obvious if other attached devices are not designed to work at the same frequency as the SD card, because they may have larger pin capacitors.

To see if your pin AC loading is too heavy, you can try the following tests:

(Terminology: **launch edge**: at which clock edge the data start to toggle; **latch edge**: at which clock edge the data is supposed to be sampled by the receiver, for SD card, it’s the rising edge.)

1. Use an oscilloscope to see the clock and compare the data line to the clock. - If you see the clock is not fast enough (for example, the rising/falling edge is longer than 1/4 of the clock cycle), it means the clock is skewed too much. - If you see the data line unstable before the latch edge of the clock, it means the load of the data line is too large.
   You may also observed the corresponding phenomenon (data delayed largely from launching edge of clock) with logic analyzers. But it’s not as obvious as with an oscilloscope.
2. Try to use slower clock frequency.
   If the lower frequency can work while the higher frequency can’t, it’s an indication of the AC loading on the pins is too large.

If the AC loading of the pins is too large, you can either use other faster devices (with lower pin load) or slow down the clock speed.

**DC loading**  The pull-ups required by SD cards are usually around 10 kOhm to 50 kOhm, which may be too strong for some other SPI devices.

Check the specification of your device about its DC output current, it should be larger than 700uA, otherwise the device output may not be read correctly.

**Initialization sequence**

**Note:**  If you see any problem in the following steps, please make sure the timing is correct first. You can try to slow down the clock speed (SDMMC_FREQ_PROBING = 400 KHz for SD card) to avoid the influence of pin AC loading (see above section).

When using an SD card with other SPI devices on the same SPI bus, due to the restrictions of the SD card startup flow, the following initialization sequence should be followed: (See also storage/sd_card)

1. Initialize the SPI bus properly by *spi_bus_initialize*.
2. Tie the CS lines of all other devices than the SD card to high. This is to avoid conflicts to the SD card in the following step.
   You can do this by either:
   1. Attach devices to the SPI bus by calling *spi_bus_add_device*. This function will initialize the GPIO that is used as CS to the idle level: high.
   2. Initialize GPIO on the CS pin that needs to be tied up before actually adding a new device.
   3. Rely on the internal/external pull-up (not recommended) to pull-up all the CS pins when the GPIOs of ESP are not initialized yet. You need to check carefull the pull-up is strong enough and there are no other pull-downs that will influence the pull-up (For example, internal pull-down should be enabled).
3. Mount the card to the filesystem by calling *esp_vfs_fat_sdspi_mount*.
   This step will put the SD card into the SPI mode, which SHOULD be done before all other SPI communications on the same bus. Otherwise the card will stay in the SD mode, in which mode it may randomly respond to any SPI communications on the bus, even when its CS line is not addressed.
   If you want to test this behavior, please also note that, once the card is put into SPI mode, it will not return to SD mode before next power cycle, i.e. powered down and powered up again.
4. Now you can talk to other SPI devices freely!
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API Reference

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/sdspi_host.h

Functions

**esp_err_t sdspi_host_init**(void)

Initialize SD SPI driver.

**Note:** This function is not thread safe

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- other error codes may be returned in future versions

**esp_err_t sdspi_host_init_device**(const sdspi_device_config_t *dev_config, sdspi_dev_handle_t *out_handle)

Attach and initialize an SD SPI device on the specific SPI bus.

**Note:** This function is not thread safe

**Note:** Initialize the SPI bus by **spi_bus_initialize()** before calling this function.

**Note:** The SDIO over sdspi needs an extra interrupt line. Call **gpio_install_isr_service()** before this function.

**Parameters**

- **dev_config** - pointer to device configuration structure
- **out_handle** - Output of the handle to the sdspi device.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if sdspi_host_init_device has invalid arguments
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory cannot be allocated
- other errors from the underlying spi_master and gpio drivers

**esp_err_t sdspi_host_remove_device**(sdspi_dev_handle_t handle)

Remove an SD SPI device.

**Parameters**

- **handle** – Handle of the SD SPI device

**Returns**

- Always ESP_OK

**esp_err_t sdspi_host_do_transaction**(sdspi_dev_handle_t handle, sdmmc_command_t *cmdinfo)

Send command to the card and get response.

This function returns when command is sent and response is received, or data is transferred, or timeout occurs.

**Note:** This function is not thread safe w.r.t. init/deinit functions, and bus width/clock speed configuration functions. Multiple tasks can call sdspi_host_do_transaction as long as other sdspi_host_* functions are not called.
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Parameters

- handle - Handle of the sdspi device
- cmdinfo - pointer to structure describing command and data to transfer

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT if response or data transfer has timed out
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_CRC if response or data transfer CRC check has failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_RESPONSE if the card has sent an invalid response

```c
esp_err_t sdspi_host_set_card_clk (sdspi_dev_handle_t host, uint32_t freq_khz)
```
Set card clock frequency.

Currently only integer fractions of 40MHz clock can be used. For High Speed cards, 40MHz can be used. For Default Speed cards, 20MHz can be used.

**Note:** This function is not thread safe

Parameters

- host - Handle of the sdspi device
- freq_khz - card clock frequency, in kHz

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- other error codes may be returned in the future

```c
esp_err_t sdspi_host_deinit (void)
```
Release resources allocated using sdspi_host_init.

**Note:** This function is not thread safe

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if sdspi_host_init function has not been called

```c
esp_err_t sdspi_host_io_int_enable (sdspi_dev_handle_t handle)
```
Enable SDIO interrupt.

**Parameters** handle - Handle of the sdspi device

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if sdspi_host_init function has not been called

```c
esp_err_t sdspi_host_io_int_wait (sdspi_dev_handle_t handle, TickType_t timeout_ticks)
```
Wait for SDIO interrupt until timeout.

**Parameters**

- handle - Handle of the sdspi device
- timeout_ticks - Ticks to wait before timeout.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success

**Structures**

```c
struct sdspi_device_config_t
```
Extra configuration for SD SPI device.
Public Members

`spi_host_device_t host_id`
SPI host to use, SPIx_HOST (see spi_types.h).

`gpio_num_t gpio_cs`
GPIO number of CS signal.

`gpio_num_t gpio_cd`
GPIO number of card detect signal.

`gpio_num_t gpio_wp`
GPIO number of write protect signal.

`gpio_num_t gpio_int`
GPIO number of interrupt line (input) for SDIO card.

Macros

`SDSPI_DEFAULT_HOST`
Default `sdmmc_host_t` structure initializer for SD over SPI driver.
Uses SPI mode and max frequency set to 20MHz
‘slot’ should be set to an sdspi device initialized by `sdspi_host_init_device()`.

`SDSPI_SLOT_NO_CS`
indicates that card select line is not used

`SDSPI_SLOT_NO_CD`
indicates that card detect line is not used

`SDSPI_SLOT_NO_WP`
indicates that write protect line is not used

`SDSPI_SLOT_NO_INT`
indicates that interrupt line is not used

`SDSPI_DEVICE_CONFIG_DEFAULT()`
Macro defining default configuration of SD SPI device.

Type Definitions

`typedef int sdspi_dev_handle_t`
Handle representing an SD SPI device.
2.6.16 Sigma-Delta Modulation (SDM)

Introduction

ESP32-C3 has a second-order sigma-delta modulator, which can generate independent PDM pulses to multiple channels. Please refer to the TRM to check how many hardware channels are available.\(^1\)

Typically, a Sigma-Delta modulated channel can be used in scenarios like:

- LED dimming
- Simple DAC (8-bit), with the help of an active RC low-pass filter
- Class D amplifier, with the help of a half-bridge or full-bridge circuit plus an LC low-pass filter

Functional Overview

The following sections of this document cover the typical steps to install and operate a SDM channel:

- **Resource Allocation** - covers which parameters should be set up to get a channel handle and how to recycle the resources when it finishes working.
- **Enable and Disable Channel** - covers how to enable and disable the channel.
- **Set Equivalent Duty Cycle** - describes how to set the equivalent duty cycle of the PDM pulses.
- **Power Management** - describes how different source clock selections can affect power consumption.
- **IRAM Safe** - lists which functions are supposed to work even when the cache is disabled.
- **Thread Safety** - lists which APIs are guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver.
- **Kconfig Options** - lists the supported Kconfig options that can be used to make a different effect on driver behavior.

Resource Allocation  A SDM channel is represented by `sdm_channel_handle_t`. Each channel is capable to output the binary, hardware generated signal with the sigma-delta modulation. The driver manages all available channels in a pool, so that users don’t need to manually assign a fixed channel to a GPIO.

To install a SDM channel, you should call `sdm_new_channel()` to get a channel handle. Channel specific configurations are passed in the `sdm_config_t` structure:

- `sdm_config_t::gpio_num` sets the GPIO that the PDM pulses will output from
- `sdm_config_t::clk_src` selects the source clock for the SDM module. Note that, all channels should select the same clock source.
- `sdm_config_t::sample_rate_hz` sets the sample rate of the SDM module.
- `sdm_config_t::invert_out` sets whether to invert the output signal.
- `sdm_config_t::io_loop_back` is for debugging purposes only. It enables both the GPIO’s input and output ability through the GPIO matrix peripheral.

The function `sdm_new_channel()` can fail due to various errors such as insufficient memory, invalid arguments, etc. Specifically, when there are no more free channels (i.e. all hardware SDM channels have been used up), then `ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND` will be returned.

If a previously created SDM channel is no longer required, you should recycle it by calling `sdm_del_channel()`. It allows the underlying HW channel to be used for other purposes. Before deleting a SDM channel handle, you should disable it by `sdm_channel_disable()` in advance or make sure it has not enabled yet by `sdm_channel_enable()`.

Creating a SDM Channel with Sample Rate of 1MHz

```c
sdm_channel_handle_t chan = NULL;
sdm_config_t config = {
    .clk_src = SDM_CLK_SRC_DEFAULT,
// (continues on next page)
```

\(^1\) Different ESP chip series might have different numbers of SDM channels. Please refer to Chapter GPIO and IOMUX in ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual for more details. The driver won’t forbid you from applying for more channels, but it will return error when all available hardware resources are used up. Please always check the return value when doing resource allocation (e.g. `sdm_new_channel()`).
Enable and Disable Channel  Before doing further IO control to the SDM channel, you should enable it first, by calling `sdm_channel_enable()`. Internally, this function will:

- switch the channel state from `init` to `enable`
- acquire a proper power management lock if a specific clock source (e.g. APB clock) is selected. See also `Power management` for more information.

On the contrary, calling `sdm_channel_disable()` will do the opposite, that is, put the channel back to the `init` state and release the power management lock.

Set Equivalent Duty Cycle  For the output PDM signals, the duty cycle refers to the percentage of high level cycles to the whole statistical period. The average output voltage from the channel is calculated by $V_{out} = VDD_{IO} / 256 \times \text{duty} + VDD_{IO} / 2$. Thus the range of the `duty` input parameter of `sdm_channel_set_duty()` is from -128 to 127 (eight bit signed integer). For example, if zero value is set, then the output signal's duty will be about 50%.

Power Management  When power management is enabled (i.e. `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is on), the system will adjust the APB frequency before going into light sleep, thus potentially changing the sample rate of the sigma-delta modulator.

However, the driver can prevent the system from changing APB frequency by acquiring a power management lock of type `ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX`. Whenever the driver creates a SDM channel instance that has selected `SDM_CLK_SRC_APB` as its clock source, the driver will guarantee that the power management lock is acquired when enable the channel by `sdm_channel_enable()`. Likewise, the driver releases the lock when `sdm_channel_disable()` is called for that channel.

IRAM Safe  There’s a Kconfig option `CONFIG_SDM_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM` that can put commonly used IO control functions into IRAM as well. So that these functions can also be executable when the cache is disabled. These IO control functions are listed as follows:

- `sdm_channel_set_duty()`

Thread Safety  The factory function `sdm_new_channel()` is guaranteed to be thread safe by the driver, which means, user can call it from different RTOS tasks without protection by extra locks. The following functions are allowed to run under ISR context, the driver uses a critical section to prevent them being called concurrently in both task and ISR.

- `sdm_channel_set_duty()`

Other functions that take the `sdm_channel_handle_t` as the first positional parameter, are not treated as thread safe. Which means the user should avoid calling them from multiple tasks.

Kconfig Options

- `CONFIG_SDM_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM` controls where to place the SDM channel control functions (IRAM or Flash), see `IRAM Safe` for more information.
- `CONFIG_SDM_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG` is used to enabled the debug log output. Enable this option will increase the firmware binary size.
Convert to analog signal (Optional)

Typically, if the sigma-delta signal is connected to an LED, you don’t have to add any filter between them (because our eyes are a low pass filter naturally). However, if you want to check the real voltage or watch the analog waveform, you need to design an analog low pass filter. Also, it is recommended to use an active filter instead of a passive filter to gain better isolation and not lose too much voltage.

For example, you can take the following Sallen-Key topology Low Pass Filter as a reference.

![Sallen-Key topology Low Pass Filter](image)

**Fig. 14: Sallen-Key Low Pass Filter**

Application Example

- LED driven by a GPIO that is modulated with Sigma-Delta: peripherals/sigma_delta.

API Reference

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/sdm.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t sdm_new_channel(const sdm_config_t *config, sdm_channel_handle_t *ret_chan)
```

Create a new Sigma Delta channel.

**Parameters**

- `config` [in] SDM configuration
- `ret_chan` [out] Returned SDM channel handle

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Create SDM channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Create SDM channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Create SDM channel failed because out of memory
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Create SDM channel failed because all channels are used up and no more free one
• ESP_FAIL: Create SDM channel failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t sdm_del_channel (sdm_channel_handle_t chan)
```
Deletethe Sigma Delta channel.

**Parameters**
- `chan` - [in] SDM channel created by `sdm_new_channel`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Delete the SDM channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Delete the SDM channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Delete the SDM channel failed because the channel is not in init state
- ESP_FAIL: Delete the SDM channel failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t sdm_channel_enable (sdm_channel_handle_t chan)
```
Enable the Sigma Delta channel.

**Note:** This function will transit the channel state from init to enable.

**Note:** This function will acquire a PM lock, if a specific source clock (e.g. APB) is selected in the `sdm_config_t`, while `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is enabled.

**Parameters**
- `chan` - [in] SDM channel created by `sdm_new_channel`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Enable SDM channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Enable SDM channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Enable SDM channel failed because the channel is already enabled
- ESP_FAIL: Enable SDM channel failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t sdm_channel_disable (sdm_channel_handle_t chan)
```
Disable the Sigma Delta channel.

**Note:** This function will do the opposite work to the `sdm_channel_enable()`

**Parameters**
- `chan` - [in] SDM channel created by `sdm_new_channel`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Disable SDM channel successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Disable SDM channel failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Disable SDM channel failed because the channel is not enabled yet
- ESP_FAIL: Disable SDM channel failed because of other error

```c
esp_err_t sdm_channel_set_duty (sdm_channel_handle_t chan, int8_t duty)
```
Set the duty cycle of the PDM output signal.

**Note:** For PDM signals, duty cycle refers to the percentage of high level cycles to the whole statistical period. The average output voltage could be $V_{out} = \frac{V_{DD\_IO}}{256} \times duty + \frac{V_{DD\_IO}}{2}$

**Note:** If the duty is set to zero, the output signal is like a 50% duty cycle square wave, with a frequency around $(\text{sample\_rate\_hz} / 4)$. 

```c
  ```
Note: The duty is proportional to the equivalent output voltage after a low-pass-filter.

Note: This function is allowed to run within ISR context

Note: This function will be placed into IRAM if CONFIG_SDM_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM is on, so that it’s allowed to be executed when Cache is disabled

Parameters
- chan - [in] SDM channel created by sdm_new_channel
- duty - [in] Equivalent duty cycle of the PDM output signal, ranges from -128 to 127. But the range of [-90, 90] can provide a better randomness.

Returns
- ESP_OK: Set duty cycle successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Set duty cycle failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Set duty cycle failed because of other error

Structures
struct sdm_config_t
 Sigma Delta channel configuration.

Public Members

int gpio_num
 GPIO number

sdm_clock_source_t clk_src
 Clock source

uint32_t sample_rate_hz
 Sample rate in Hz, it determines how frequent the modulator outputs a pulse

uint32_t invert_out
 Whether to invert the output signal

uint32_t io_loop_back
 For debug/test, the signal output from the GPIO will be fed to the input path as well

struct sdm_config_t::[anonymous] flags
 Extra flags

Type Definitions
typedef struct sdm_channel_t *sdm_channel_handle_t
 Type of Sigma Delta channel handle.
Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/sdm_types.h

Type Definitions

typedef soc_periph_sdm_clk_src_t sdm_clock_source_t

2.6.17 SPI Master Driver

SPI Master driver is a program that controls ESP32-C3’s SPI peripherals while they function as masters.

Overview of ESP32-C3’s SPI peripherals

ESP32-C3 integrates 3 SPI peripherals.

- SPI0 and SPI1 are used internally to access the ESP32-C3’s attached flash memory. Both controllers share the same SPI bus signals, and there is an arbiter to determine which can access the bus. Currently, SPI Master driver does not support SPI1 bus.

- SPI2 is a general purpose SPI controller. It has an independent signal bus with the same name. The bus has 6 CS lines to drive up to 6 SPI slaves.

Terminology

The terms used in relation to the SPI master driver are given in the table below.
Chapter 2. API Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Host</strong></td>
<td>The SPI controller peripheral inside ESP32-C3 that initiates SPI transmissions over the bus, and acts as an SPI Master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Device</strong></td>
<td>SPI slave device. An SPI bus may be connected to one or more Devices. Each Device shares the MOSI, MISO, and SCLK signals, but is only active on the bus when the Host asserts the Device’s individual CS line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bus</strong></td>
<td>A signal bus, common to all Devices connected to one Host. In general, a bus includes the following lines: MOSI, MISO, SCLK, one or more CS lines, and, optionally, QUADWP and QUADHD. So Devices are connected to the same lines, with the exception that each Device has its own CS line. Several Devices can also share one CS line if connected in the daisy-chain manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOSI</strong></td>
<td>Master Out, Slave In, a.k.a. D. Data transmission from a Host to Device. Also data0 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MISO</strong></td>
<td>Master In, Slave Out, a.k.a. Q. Data transmission from a Device to Host. Also data1 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCLK</strong></td>
<td>Serial Clock. Oscillating signal generated by a Host that keeps the transmission of data bits in sync.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CS</strong></td>
<td>Chip Select. Allows a Host to select individual Device(s) connected to the bus in order to send or receive data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUADWP</strong></td>
<td>Protect signal. Used for 4-bit (qio/qout) transactions. Also for data2 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUADHD</strong></td>
<td>Hold signal. Used for 4-bit (qio/qout) transactions. Also for data3 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATA4</strong></td>
<td>Data4 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATA5</strong></td>
<td>Data5 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATA6</strong></td>
<td>Data6 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATA7</strong></td>
<td>Data7 signal in Octal/OPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assertion</strong></td>
<td>The action of activating a line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>De-assertion</strong></td>
<td>The action of returning the line back to inactive (back to idle) status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transaction</strong></td>
<td>One instance of a Host asserting a CS line, transferring data to and from a Device, and de-asserting the CS line. Transactions are atomic, which means they can never be interrupted by another transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Launch edge</strong></td>
<td>Edge of the clock at which the source register launches the signal onto the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latch edge</strong></td>
<td>Edge of the clock at which the destination register latches in the signal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Driver Features**

The SPI master driver governs communications of Hosts with Devices. The driver supports the following features:

- Multi-threaded environments
- Transparent handling of DMA transfers while reading and writing data
- Automatic time-division multiplexing of data coming from different Devices on the same signal bus, see **SPI Bus Lock**.

**Warning:** The SPI master driver has the concept of multiple Devices connected to a single bus (sharing a single ESP32-C3 SPI peripheral). As long as each Device is accessed by only one task, the driver is thread safe. However, if multiple tasks try to access the same SPI Device, the driver is **not thread-safe**. In this case, it is recommended to either:

- Refactor your application so that each SPI peripheral is only accessed by a single task at a time.
- Add a mutex lock around the shared Device using **xSemaphoreCreateMutex**.

**SPI Features**
Chapter 2. API Reference

SPI Master

SPI Bus Lock  To realize the multiplexing of different devices from different drivers, including SPI Master, SPI Flash, etc., an SPI bus lock is applied on each SPI bus. Drivers can attach their devices onto the bus with the arbitration of the lock.

Each bus lock is initialized with a BG (background) service registered. All devices that request transactions on the bus should wait until the BG is successfully disabled.

- For SPI1 bus, the BG is the cache. The bus lock will disable the cache before device operations start, and enable it again after device releases the lock. No devices on SPI1 is allowed to use ISR, since it is meaningless for the task to yield to other tasks when the cache is disabled. The SPI Master driver hasn’t supported SPI1 bus. Only SPI Flash driver can attach to the bus.
- For other buses, the driver may register its ISR as the BG. When a device task requests for exclusive use of the bus, the bus lock will block the task and try to disable ISR. After ISR is successfully disabled, the bus lock will then unblock the device task and allow it to exclusively use the bus. When the task releases the lock, the lock will also try to resume ISR if there are pending transactions in ISR.

SPI Transactions

An SPI bus transaction consists of five phases which can be found in the table below. Any of these phases can be skipped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Com-</td>
<td>In this phase, a command (0-16 bit) is written to the bus by the Host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad-</td>
<td>In this phase, an address (0-32 bit) is transmitted over the bus by the Host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Host sends data to a Device. This data follows the optional command and address phases and is indistinguishable from them at the electrical level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dummy</td>
<td>This phase is configurable and is used to meet the timing requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Device sends data to its Host.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The attributes of a transaction are determined by the bus configuration structure `spi_bus_config_t`, device configuration structure `spi_device_interface_config_t`, and transaction configuration structure `spi_transaction_t`.

An SPI Host can send full-duplex transactions, during which the read and write phases occur simultaneously. The total transaction length is determined by the sum of the following members:

- `spi_device_interface_config_t::command_bits`
- `spi_device_interface_config_t::address_bits`
- `spi_transaction_t::length`

While the member `spi_transaction_t::rxlength` only determines the length of data received into the buffer.

In half-duplex transactions, the read and write phases are not simultaneous (one direction at a time). The lengths of the write and read phases are determined by `spi_transaction_t::length` and `spi_transaction_t::rxlength` respectively.

The command and address phases are optional, as not every SPI device requires a command and/or address. This is reflected in the Device’s configuration: if `spi_device_interface_config_t::command_bits` and/or `spi_device_interface_config_t::address_bits` are set to zero, no command or address phase will occur.

The read and write phases can also be optional, as not every transaction requires both writing and reading data. If `spi_transaction_t::rx_buffer` is NULL and `SPI_TRANS_USE_RXDATA` is not set, the read phase is skipped. If `spi_transaction_t::tx_buffer` is NULL and `SPI_TRANS_USE_TXDATA` is not set, the write phase is skipped.
The driver supports two types of transactions: the interrupt transactions and polling transactions. The programmer can choose to use a different transaction type per Device. If your Device requires both transaction types, see *Notes on Sending Mixed Transactions to the Same Device*.

**Interrupt Transactions** Interrupt transactions will block the transaction routine until the transaction completes, thus allowing the CPU to run other tasks.

An application task can queue multiple transactions, and the driver will automatically handle them one-by-one in the interrupt service routine (ISR). It allows the task to switch to other procedures until all the transactions complete.

**Polling Transactions** Polling transactions do not use interrupts. The routine keeps polling the SPI Host’s status bit until the transaction is finished.

All the tasks that use interrupt transactions can be blocked by the queue. At this point, they will need to wait for the ISR to run twice before the transaction is finished. Polling transactions save time otherwise spent on queue handling and context switching, which results in smaller transaction duration. The disadvantage is that the CPU is busy while these transactions are in progress.

The `spi_device_polling_end()` routine needs an overhead of at least 1 us to unblock other tasks when the transaction is finished. It is strongly recommended to wrap a series of polling transactions using the functions `spi_device_acquire_bus()` and `spi_device_release_bus()` to avoid the overhead. For more information, see *Bus Acquiring*.

**Transaction Line Mode** Supported line modes for ESP32-C3 are listed as follows, to make use of these modes, set the member `flags` in the struct `spi_transaction_t` as shown in the *Transaction Flag* column. If you want to check if corresponding IO pins are set or not, set the member `flags` in the `spi_bus_config_t` as shown in the *Bus IO setting Flag* column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Command Line Width</th>
<th>Address Line Width</th>
<th>Data Line Width</th>
<th>Transaction Flag</th>
<th>Bus IO setting Flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal SPI</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Output</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SPI_TRANS_MODE_DIO</td>
<td>SPICOM-MON_BUSFLAG_DUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual I/O</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SPI_TRANS_MODE_DIO</td>
<td>SPI_TRANS_MULTILINE_ADDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad Output</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>SPI_TRANS_MODE_QIO</td>
<td>SPICOM-MON_BUSFLAG_QUAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad I/O</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>SPI_TRANS_MODE_QIO</td>
<td>SPI_TRANS_MULTILINE_ADDR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command and Address Phases** During the command and address phases, the members `spi_transaction_t::cmd` and `spi_transaction_t::addr` are sent to the bus, nothing is read at this time. The default lengths of the command and address phases are set in `spi_device_interface_config_t` by calling `spi_bus_add_device()`. If the flags `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_CMD` and `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_ADDR` in the member `spi_transaction_t::flags` are not set, the driver automatically sets the length of these phases to default values during Device initialization.

If the lengths of the command and address phases need to be variable, declare the struct `spi_transaction_ext_t`, set the flags `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_CMD` and/or `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_ADDR` in the member `spi_transaction_ext_t::flags` and configure the rest of base as usual. Then the length of each phase will be equal to `spi_transaction_ext_t::command_bits` and `spi_transaction_ext_t::address_bits` set in the struct `spi_transaction_ext_t`.

*Notes on Sending Mixed Transactions to the Same Device* If your Device requires both transaction types, ensure that the transaction routine is blocking the CPU. If not, the CPU may become idle, causing the Device to hang.

*Bus Acquiring* When wrapping a series of polling transactions, ensure that the `spi_device_acquire_bus()` function is called before starting the transactions. This prevents the Queue from blocking the CPU and allows the transactions to complete.

*Command and Address Phases* When declaring the `spi_transaction_ext_t` struct, ensure that the `command_bits` and `address_bits` are set to the correct lengths for your Device and application requirements. Additionally, ensure that the `flags` in the `spi_transaction_ext_t::base` member are set to `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_CMD` and/or `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_ADDR` if variable lengths are required.

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If the command and address phase need to be as the same number of lines as data phase, you need to set `SPI_TRANS_MULTILINE_CMD` and/or `SPI_TRANS_MULTILINE_ADDR` to the `flags` member in the struct `spi_transaction_t`. Also see *Transaction Line Mode*.

**Write and Read Phases** Normally, the data that needs to be transferred to or from a Device will be read from or written to a chunk of memory indicated by the members `spi_transaction_t::rx_buffer` and `spi_transaction_t::tx_buffer`. If DMA is enabled for transfers, the buffers are required to be:

1. Allocated in DMA-capable internal memory. If *external PSRAM is enabled*, this means using `pvPortMallocCaps(size, MALLOC_CAP_DMA)`.
2. 32-bit aligned (starting from a 32-bit boundary and having a length of multiples of 4 bytes).

If these requirements are not satisfied, the transaction efficiency will be affected due to the allocation and copying of temporary buffers.

If using more than one data lines to transmit, please set `SPI_DEVICE_HALFDUPLEX` flag for the member `flags` in the struct `spi_device_interface_config_t`. And the member `flags` in the struct `spi_transaction_t` should be set as described in *Transaction Line Mode*.

**Note:** Half-duplex transactions with both read and write phases are not supported. Please use full duplex mode.

**Bus Acquiring** Sometimes you might want to send SPI transactions exclusively and continuously so that it takes as little time as possible. For this, you can use bus acquiring, which helps to suspend transactions (both polling or interrupt) to other devices until the bus is released. To acquire and release a bus, use the functions `spi_device_acquire_bus()` and `spi_device_release_bus()`.

**Driver Usage**

- Initialize an SPI bus by calling the function `spi_bus_initialize()`. Make sure to set the correct I/O pins in the struct `spi_bus_config_t`. Set the signals that are not needed to -1.
- Register a Device connected to the bus with the driver by calling the function `spi_bus_add_device()`. Make sure to configure any timing requirements the device might need with the parameter `dev_config`. You should now have obtained the Device’s handle which will be used when sending a transaction to it.
- To interact with the Device, fill one or more `spi_transaction_t` structs with any transaction parameters required. Then send the structs either using a polling transaction or an interrupt transaction:
  - **Interrupt** Either queue all transactions by calling the function `spi_device_queue_trans()` and, at a later time, query the result using the function `spi_device_get_trans_result()`, or handle all requests synchronously by feeding them into `spi_device_transmit()`.
  - **Polling** Call the function `spi_device_polling_transmit()` to send polling transactions. Alternatively, if you want to insert something in between, send the transactions by using `spi_device_polling_start()` and `spi_device_polling_end()`.

- (Optional) To perform back-to-back transactions with a Device, call the function `spi_device_acquire_bus()` before sending transactions and `spi_device_release_bus()` after the transactions have been sent.
- (Optional) To unload the driver for a certain Device, call `spi_bus_remove_device()` with the Device handle as an argument.
- (Optional) To remove the driver for a bus, make sure no more drivers are attached and call `spi_bus_free()`.

The example code for the SPI master driver can be found in the `peripherals/spi_master` directory of ESP-IDF examples.

**Transactions with Data Not Exceeding 32 Bits** When the transaction data size is equal to or less than 32 bits, it will be sub-optimal to allocate a buffer for the data. The data can be directly stored in the transaction struct instead. For transmitted data, it can be achieved by using the
 spi_transaction_t::tx_data member and setting the SPI_TRANS_USE_TXDATA flag on the transmission. For received data, use spi_transaction_t::rx_data and set SPI_TRANS_USE_RXDATA. In both cases, do not touch the spi_transaction_t::tx_buffer or spi_transaction_t::rx_buffer members, because they use the same memory locations as spi_transaction_t::tx_data and spi_transaction_t::rx_data.

Transactions with Integers Other Than uint8_t An SPI Host reads and writes data into memory byte by byte. By default, data is sent with the most significant bit (MSB) first, as LSB first used in rare cases. If a value less than 8 bits needs to be sent, the bits should be written into memory in the MSB first manner.

For example, if 0b00010 needs to be sent, it should be written into a uint8_t variable, and the length for reading should be set to 5 bits. The Device will still receive 8 bits with 3 additional “random” bits, so the reading must be performed correctly.

On top of that, ESP32-C3 is a little-endian chip, which means that the least significant byte of uint16_t and uint32_t variables is stored at the smallest address. Hence, if uint16_t is stored in memory, bits [7:0] are sent first, followed by bits [15:8].

For cases when the data to be transmitted has the size differing from uint8_t arrays, the following macros can be used to transform data to the format that can be sent by the SPI driver directly:

- SPI_SWAP_DATA_TX for data to be transmitted
- SPI_SWAP_DATA_RX for data received

Notes on Sending Mixed Transactions to the Same Device To reduce coding complexity, send only one type of transactions (interrupt or polling) to one Device. However, you still can send both interrupt and polling transactions alternately. The notes below explain how to do this.

The polling transactions should be initiated only after all the polling and interrupt transactions are finished.

Since an unfinished polling transaction blocks other transactions, please do not forget to call the function spi_device_polling_end() after spi_device_polling_start() to allow other transactions or to allow other Devices to use the bus. Remember that if there is no need to switch to other tasks during your polling transaction, you can initiate a transaction with spi_device_polling_transmit() so that it will be ended automatically.

In-flight polling transactions are disturbed by the ISR operation to accommodate interrupt transactions. Always make sure that all the interrupt transactions sent to the ISR are finished before you call spi_device_polling_start(). To do that, you can keep calling spi_device_get_trans_result() until all the transactions are returned.

To have better control of the calling sequence of functions, send mixed transactions to the same Device only within a single task.

Transfer Speed Considerations

There are three factors limiting the transfer speed:

- Transaction interval
- SPI clock frequency
- Cache miss of SPI functions, including callbacks

The main parameter that determines the transfer speed for large transactions is clock frequency. For multiple small transactions, the transfer speed is mostly determined by the length of transaction intervals.

Transaction Duration Transaction duration includes setting up SPI peripheral registers, copying data to FIFOs or setting up DMA links, and the time for SPI transaction.

Interrupt transactions allow appending extra overhead to accommodate the cost of FreeRTOS queues and the time needed for switching between tasks and the ISR.
For interrupt transactions, the CPU can switch to other tasks when a transaction is in progress. This saves the CPU time but increases the transaction duration. See Interrupt Transactions. For polling transactions, it does not block the task but allows to do polling when the transaction is in progress. For more information, see Polling Transactions.

If DMA is enabled, setting up the linked list requires about 2 us per transaction. When a master is transferring data, it automatically reads the data from the linked list. If DMA is not enabled, the CPU has to write and read each byte from the FIFO by itself. Usually, this is faster than 2 us, but the transaction length is limited to 64 bytes for both write and read.

Typical transaction duration for one byte of data are given below.

- Interrupt Transaction via DMA: 28 µs.
- Interrupt Transaction via CPU: 27 µs.
- Polling Transaction via DMA: 10 µs.
- Polling Transaction via CPU: 9 µs.

**SPI Clock Frequency**  
Transferring each byte takes eight times the clock period $8/f_{spi}$.

**Cache Miss**  
The default config puts only the ISR into the IRAM. Other SPI related functions, including the driver itself and the callback, might suffer from cache misses and will need to wait until the code is read from flash. Select `CONFIG_SPI_MASTER_IN_IRAM` to put the whole SPI driver into IRAM and put the entire callback(s) and its callee functions into IRAM to prevent cache misses.

For an interrupt transaction, the overall cost is $20 + 8n/f_{spi}[MHz][us]$ for $n$ bytes transferred in one transaction. Hence, the transferring speed is: $n/(20 + 8n/f_{spi})$. An example of transferring speed at 8 MHz clock speed is given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (MHz)</th>
<th>Transaction Interval (us)</th>
<th>Transaction Length (bytes)</th>
<th>Total Time (us)</th>
<th>Total Speed (KBps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>242.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>490.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>719.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>836.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a transaction length is short, the cost of transaction interval is high. If possible, try to squash several short transactions into one transaction to achieve a higher transfer speed.

Please note that the ISR is disabled during flash operation by default. To keep sending transactions during flash operations, enable `CONFIG_SPI_MASTER_ISR_IN_IRAM` and set `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` in the member `spi_bus_config_t::intr_flags`. In this case, all the transactions queued before starting flash operations will be handled by the ISR in parallel. Also note that the callback of each Device and their callee functions should be in IRAM, or your callback will crash due to cache miss. For more details, see IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers.

**Application Example**

The code example for using the SPI master half duplex mode to read/write a AT93C46D EEPROM (8-bit mode) can be found in the `peripherals/spi_master/hd_eeprom` directory of ESP-IDF examples.

**API Reference - SPI Common**

**Header File**

- `components/hal/include/hal/spi_types.h`
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Structures**

```c
struct spi_line_mode_t
    Line mode of SPI transaction phases: CMD, ADDR, DOUT/DIN.
```

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t cmd_lines
    The line width of command phase, e.g. 2-line-cmd-phase.

uint8_t addr_lines
    The line width of address phase, e.g. 1-line-addr-phase.

uint8_t data_lines
    The line width of data phase, e.g. 4-line-data-phase.
```

**Enumerations**

```c
enum spi_host_device_t
    Enum with the three SPI peripherals that are software-accessible in it.
    Values:

    enumerator SPI1_HOST
        SPI1.

    enumerator SPI2_HOST
        SPI2.

    enumerator SPI3_HOST
        SPI3.

    enumerator SPI_HOST_MAX
        invalid host value
```

```c
enum spi_clock_source_t
    Values:

    enumerator SPI_CLK_APB
        Select APB as the source clock.

    enumerator SPI_CLK_XTAL
        Select XTAL as the source clock.
```

```c
enum spi_event_t
    SPI Events.
    Values:

    enumerator SPI_EV_BUF_TX
        The buffer has sent data to master.
```
enumerator **SPI_EV_BUF_RX**
   The buffer has received data from master.

enumerator **SPI_EV_SEND_DMA_READY**
   Slave has loaded its TX data buffer to the hardware (DMA).

enumerator **SPI_EV_SEND**
   Master has received certain number of data, the number is determined by Master.

enumerator **SPI_EV_RECV_DMA_READY**
   Slave has loaded its RX data buffer to the hardware (DMA).

enumerator **SPI_EV_RECV**
   Slave has received certain number of data from master, the number is determined by Master.

enumerator **SPI_EV_CMD9**
   Received CMD9 from master.

enumerator **SPI_EV_CMDA**
   Received CMDA from master.

enumerator **SPI_EV_TRANS**
   A transaction has done.

enum **spi_command_t**
   SPI command.
   
   **Values:**
   
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_WRBUF**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_RDBUF**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_WRDMA**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_RDDMA**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_SEG_END**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_EN_QPI**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_WR_END**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_INT0**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_INT1**
   enumerator **SPI_CMD_HD_INT2**
Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/spi_common.h

Functions

`esp_err_t spi_bus_initialize (spi_host_device_t host_id, const spi_bus_config_t *bus_config, spi_dma_chan_t dma_chan)`

Initialize a SPI bus.

**Warning:** SPI0/1 is not supported

**Warning:** If a DMA channel is selected, any transmit and receive buffer used should be allocated in DMA-capable memory.

**Warning:** The ISR of SPI is always executed on the core which calls this function. Never starve the ISR on this core or the SPI transactions will not be handled.

**Parameters**

- `host_id` - SPI peripheral that controls this bus
- `bus_config` - Pointer to a `spi_bus_config_t` struct specifying how the host should be initialized
- `dma_chan` - Selecting a DMA channel for an SPI bus allows transactions on the bus with size only limited by the amount of internal memory.
  - Selecting SPI_DMA_DISABLED limits the size of transactions.
  - Set to SPI_DMA_DISABLED if only the SPI flash uses this bus.
  - Set to SPI_DMA_CH_AUTO to let the driver to allocate the DMA channel.

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if configuration is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if host already is in use
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if there is no available DMA channel
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

`esp_err_t spi_bus_free (spi_host_device_t host_id)`

Free a SPI bus.

**Warning:** In order for this to succeed, all devices have to be removed first.

**Parameters** `host_id` - SPI peripheral to free

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if bus hasn’t been initialized before, or not all devices on the bus are freed
- ESP_OK on success

**Structures**

```c
struct spi_bus_config_t
```

This is a configuration structure for a SPI bus.

---

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You can use this structure to specify the GPIO pins of the bus. Normally, the driver will use the GPIO matrix to route the signals. An exception is made when all signals either can be routed through the IO_MUX or are -1. In that case, the IO_MUX is used, allowing for >40MHz speeds.

**Note:** Be advised that the slave driver does not use the quadwp/quadhd lines and fields in `spi_bus_config_t` referring to these lines will be ignored and can thus safely be left uninitialized.

### Public Members

```c
int mosi_io_num
   // GPIO pin for Master Out Slave In (=spi_d) signal, or -1 if not used.

int data0_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data0 signal in quad/octal mode, or -1 if not used.

int miso_io_num
   // GPIO pin for Master In Slave Out (=spi_q) signal, or -1 if not used.

int data1_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data1 signal in quad/octal mode, or -1 if not used.

int sclk_io_num
   // GPIO pin for SPI Clock signal, or -1 if not used.

int quadwp_io_num
   // GPIO pin for WP (Write Protect) signal, or -1 if not used.

int data2_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data2 signal in quad/octal mode, or -1 if not used.

int quadhd_io_num
   // GPIO pin for HD (Hold) signal, or -1 if not used.

int data3_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data3 signal in quad/octal mode, or -1 if not used.

int data4_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data4 signal in octal mode, or -1 if not used.

int data5_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data5 signal in octal mode, or -1 if not used.

int data6_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data6 signal in octal mode, or -1 if not used.

int data7_io_num
   // GPIO pin for spi data7 signal in octal mode, or -1 if not used.
```
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

**int max_transfer_sz**

Maximum transfer size, in bytes. Defaults to 4092 if 0 when DMA enabled, or to SOC_SPI_MAXIMUM_BUFFER_SIZE if DMA is disabled.

**uint32_t flags**

Abilities of bus to be checked by the driver. Or-ed value of SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_* flags.

**int intr_flags**

Interrupt flag for the bus to set the priority, and IRAM attribute, see esp_intr_alloc.h. Note that the EDGE, INTRDISABLED attribute are ignored by the driver. Note that if ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM is set, ALL the callbacks of the driver, and their callee functions, should be put in the IRAM.

**Macros**

**SPI_MAX_DMA_LEN**

**SPI_SWAP_DATA_TX**(DATA, LEN)

Transform unsigned integer of length <= 32 bits to the format which can be sent by the SPI driver directly.

E.g. to send 9 bits of data, you can:

```c
uint16_t data = SPI_SWAP_DATA_TX(0x145, 9);
```

Then points tx_buffer to &data.

**Parameters**

- **DATA** - Data to be sent, can be uint8_t, uint16_t or uint32_t.
- **LEN** - Length of data to be sent, since the SPI peripheral sends from the MSB, this helps to shift the data to the MSB.

**SPI_SWAP_DATA_RX**(DATA, LEN)

Transform received data of length <= 32 bits to the format of an unsigned integer.

E.g. to transform the data of 15 bits placed in a 4-byte array to integer:

```c
uint16_t data = SPI_SWAP_DATA_RX(*((uint32_t*)t->rx_data, 15);
```

**Parameters**

- **DATA** - Data to be rearranged, can be uint8_t, uint16_t or uint32_t.
- **LEN** - Length of data received, since the SPI peripheral writes from the MSB, this helps to shift the data to the LSB.

**SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_SLAVE**

Initialize I/O in slave mode.

**SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_MASTER**

Initialize I/O in master mode.

**SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_IOMUX_PINS**

Check using iomux pins. Or indicates the pins are configured through the IO mux rather than GPIO matrix.

**SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_GPIO_PINS**

Force the signals to be routed through GPIO matrix. Or indicates the pins are routed through the GPIO matrix.
SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_SCLK
Check existing of SCLK pin. Or indicates CLK line initialized.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_MISO
Check existing of MISO pin. Or indicates MISO line initialized.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_MOSI
Check existing of MOSI pin. Or indicates MOSI line initialized.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_DUAL
Check MOSI and MISO pins can output. Or indicates bus able to work under DIO mode.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_WPHD
Check existing of WP and HD pins. Or indicates WP & HD pins initialized.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_QUAD
Check existing of MOSI/MISO/HP/HD pins as output. Or indicates bus able to work under QIO mode.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_IO4_IO7
Check existing of IO4-IO7 pins. Or indicates IO4-IO7 pins initialized.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_OCTAL
Check existing of MOSI/MISO/HP/HID/SPIIO4/SPIIO5/SPIIO6/SPIIO7 pins as output. Or indicates bus able to work under octal mode.

SPICOMMON_BUSFLAG_NATIVE_PINS

Type Definitions
typedef spi_common_dma_t spi_dma_channel_t

Enumerations
enum spi_common_dma_t
SPI DMA channels.
Values:

enumerator SPI_DMA_DISABLED
Do not enable DMA for SPI.

denumerator SPI_DMA_CH_AUTO
Enable DMA, channel is automatically selected by driver.

API Reference - SPI Master

Header File
• components/driver/include/driver/spi_master.h
Functions

`esp_err_t spi_bus_add_device(spi_host_device_t host_id, const spi_device_interface_config_t *dev_config, spi_device_handle_t *handle)`

Allocate a device on a SPI bus.

This initializes the internal structures for a device, plus allocates a CS pin on the indicated SPI master peripheral and routes it to the indicated GPIO. All SPI master devices have three CS pins and can thus control up to three devices.

**Note:** While in general, speeds up to 80MHz on the dedicated SPI pins and 40MHz on GPIO-matrix-routed pins are supported, full-duplex transfers routed over the GPIO matrix only support speeds up to 26MHz.

**Parameters**
- `host_id` - SPI peripheral to allocate device on
- `dev_config` - SPI interface protocol config for the device
- `handle` - Pointer to variable to hold the device handle

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid or configuration combination is not supported (e.g. `dev_config->post_cb` isn’t set while flag `SPI_DEVICE_NO_RETURN_RESULT` is enabled)
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if host doesn’t have any free CS slots
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

`esp_err_t spi_bus_remove_device(spi_device_handle_t handle)`

Remove a device from the SPI bus.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - Device handle to free

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if device already is freed
- ESP_OK on success

`esp_err_t spi_device_queue_trans(spi_device_handle_t handle, spi_transaction_t *trans_desc, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)`

Queue a SPI transaction for interrupt transaction execution. Get the result by `spi_device_get_trans_result`.

**Note:** Normally a device cannot start (queue) polling and interrupt transactions simultaneously.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - Device handle obtained using `spi_host_add_dev`
- `trans_desc` - Description of transaction to execute
- `ticks_to_wait` - Ticks to wait until there’s room in the queue; use `portMAX_DELAY` to never time out.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid. This can happen if `SPI_TRANS_CS_KEEP_ACTIVE` flag is specified while the bus was not acquired (`spi_device_acquire_bus()` should be called first)
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT if there was no room in the queue before `ticks_to_wait` expired
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if allocating DMA-capable temporary buffer failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if previous transactions are not finished
- ESP_OK on success

`esp_err_t spi_device_get_trans_result(spi_device_handle_t handle, spi_transaction_t **trans_desc, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)`
Get the result of a SPI transaction queued earlier by `spi_device_queue_trans`.
This routine will wait until a transaction to the given device successfully completed. It will then return the description of the completed transaction so software can inspect the result and e.g. free the memory or re-use the buffers.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - Device handle obtained using `spi_host_add_dev`
- `trans_desc` - Pointer to variable able to contain a pointer to the description of the transaction that is executed. The descriptor should not be modified until the descriptor is returned by `spi_device_get_trans_result`.
- `ticks_to_wait` - Ticks to wait until there’s a returned item; use `portMAX_DELAY` to never time out.

**Returns**
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` if parameter is invalid
- `ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT` if there was no completed transaction before `ticks_to_wait` expired
- `ESP_OK` on success

```
esp_err_t spi_device_transmit (spi_device_handle_t handle, spi_transaction_t *trans_desc)
```
Send a SPI transaction, wait for it to complete, and return the result.

This function is the equivalent of calling `spi_device_queue_trans()` followed by `spi_device_get_trans_result()`. Do not use this when there is still a transaction separately queued (started) from `spi_device_queue_trans()` or polling_start/transmit that hasn’t been finalized.

**Note:** This function is not thread safe when multiple tasks access the same SPI device. Normally a device cannot start (queue) polling and interrupt transactions simultaneously.

```
Parameters
- `handle` - Device handle obtained using `spi_host_add_dev`
- `trans_desc` - Description of transaction to execute

Returns
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` if parameter is invalid
- `ESP_OK` on success
```
```
esp_err_t spi_device_polling_start (spi_device_handle_t handle, spi_transaction_t *trans_desc,
           TickType_t ticks_to_wait)
```
Immediately start a polling transaction.

**Note:** Normally a device cannot start (queue) polling and interrupt transactions simultaneously. Moreover, a device cannot start a new polling transaction if another polling transaction is not finished.

```
Parameters
- `handle` - Device handle obtained using `spi_host_add_dev`
- `trans_desc` - Description of transaction to execute
- `ticks_to_wait` - Ticks to wait until there’s room in the queue; currently only portMAX_DELAY is supported.

Returns
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG` if parameter is invalid. This can happen if `SPI_TRANS_CS_KEEP_ACTIVE` flag is specified while the bus was not acquired (`spi_device_acquire_bus()` should be called first)
- `ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT` if the device cannot get control of the bus before `ticks_to_wait` expired
- `ESP_ERR_NO_MEM` if allocating DMA-capable temporary buffer failed
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` if previous transactions are not finished
- `ESP_OK` on success
```
**esp_err_t** **spi_device_polling_end**(spi_device_handle_t handle, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)

Poll until the polling transaction ends.

This routine will not return until the transaction to the given device has successfully completed. The task is not blocked, but actively busy-spins for the transaction to be completed.

**Parameters**
- **handle** - Device handle obtained using spi_host_add_dev
- **ticks_to_wait** - Ticks to wait until there’s a returned item; use portMAX_DELAY to never time out.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT if the transaction cannot finish before ticks_to_wait expired
- ESP_OK on success

**esp_err_t** **spi_device_polling_transmit**(spi_device_handle_t handle, spi_transaction_t *trans_desc)

Send a polling transaction, wait for it to complete, and return the result.

This function is the equivalent of calling spi_device_polling_start() followed by spi_device_polling_end(). Do not use this when there is still a transaction that hasn’t been finalized.

**Note:** This function is not thread safe when multiple tasks access the same SPI device. Normally a device cannot start (queue) polling and interrupt transactions simultanously.

**Parameters**
- **handle** - Device handle obtained using spi_host_add_dev
- **trans_desc** - Description of transaction to execute

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_OK on success

**esp_err_t** **spi_device_acquire_bus**(spi_device_handle_t device, TickType_t wait)

Occupy the SPI bus for a device to do continuous transactions.

Transactions to all other devices will be put off until spi_device_release_bus is called.

**Note:** The function will wait until all the existing transactions have been sent.

**Parameters**
- **device** - The device to occupy the bus.
- **wait** - Time to wait before the the bus is occupied by the device. Currently MUST set to portMAX_DELAY.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: wait is not set to portMAX_DELAY.
- ESP_OK: Success.

**void** **spi_device_release_bus**(spi_device_handle_t dev)

Release the SPI bus occupied by the device. All other devices can start sending transactions.

**Parameters**
- **dev** - The device to release the bus.

**int** **spi_get_actual_clock**(int fapb, int hz, int duty_cycle)

Calculate the working frequency that is most close to desired frequency.

**Parameters**
- **fapb** - The frequency of apb clock, should be APB_CLK_FREQ.
- **hz** - Desired working frequency
- **duty_cycle** - Duty cycle of the spi clock
Returns  Actual working frequency that most fit.

```c
void spi_get_timing(bool gpio_is_used, int input_delay_ns, int eff_clk, int *dummy_o, int *cycles_remain_o)
```

Calculate the timing settings of specified frequency and settings.

**Note:** If `*dummy_o` is not zero, it means dummy bits should be applied in half duplex mode, and full duplex mode may not work.

### Parameters
- `gpio_is_used` - True if using GPIO matrix, or False if iomux pins are used.
- `input_delay_ns` - Input delay from SCLK launch edge to MISO data valid.
- `eff_clk` - Effective clock frequency (in Hz) from `spi_get_actual_clock()`.
- `dummy_o` - Address of dummy bits used output. Set to NULL if not needed.
- `cycles_remain_o` - Address of cycles remaining (after dummy bits are used) output.
  - `-1` If too many cycles remaining, suggest to compensate half a clock.
  - `0` If no remaining cycles or dummy bits are not used.
  - Positive value: cycles suggest to compensate.

```c
int spi_get_freq_limit(bool gpio_is_used, int input_delay_ns)
```

Get the frequency limit of current configurations. SPI master working at this limit is OK, while above the limit, full duplex mode and DMA will not work, and dummy bits will be applied in the half duplex mode.

**Parameters**
- `gpio_is_used` - True if using GPIO matrix, or False if native pins are used.
- `input_delay_ns` - Input delay from SCLK launch edge to MISO data valid.

**Returns** Frequency limit of current configurations.

### Structures

**struct spi_device_interface_config_t**

This is a configuration for a SPI slave device that is connected to one of the SPI buses.

#### Public Members

- `uint8_t command_bits`  
  Default amount of bits in command phase (0-16), used when `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_CMD` is not used, otherwise ignored.

- `uint8_t address_bits`  
  Default amount of bits in address phase (0-64), used when `SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_ADDR` is not used, otherwise ignored.

- `uint8_t dummy_bits`  
  Amount of dummy bits to insert between address and data phase.

- `uint8_t mode`  
  SPI mode, representing a pair of (CPOL, CPHA) configuration:
  - `0`: (0, 0)
  - `1`: (0, 1)
  - `2`: (1, 0)
  - `3`: (1, 1)
uint16_t duty_cycle_pos
Duty cycle of positive clock, in 1/256th increments (128 = 50%/50% duty). Setting this to 0 (=not setting it) is equivalent to setting this to 128.

uint16_t cs_ena_pretrans
Amount of SPI bit-cycles the cs should be activated before the transmission (0-16). This only works on half-duplex transactions.

uint8_t cs_ena_posttrans
Amount of SPI bit-cycles the cs should stay active after the transmission (0-16)

int clock_speed_hz
Clock speed, divisors of 80MHz, in Hz. See SPI_MASTER_FREQ_\*.

int input_delay_ns
Maximum data valid time of slave. The time required between SCLK and MISO valid, including the possible clock delay from slave to master. The driver uses this value to give an extra delay before the MISO is ready on the line. Leave at 0 unless you know you need a delay. For better timing performance at high frequency (over 8MHz), it’s suggest to have the right value.

int spics_io_num
CS GPIO pin for this device, or -1 if not used.

uint32_t flags
Bitwise OR of SPI_DEVICE_\* flags.

int queue_size
Transaction queue size. This sets how many transactions can be ‘in the air’ (queued using spi_device_queue_trans but not yet finished using spi_device_get_trans_result) at the same time.

transaction_cb_t pre_cb
Callback to be called before a transmission is started.
This callback is called within interrupt context should be in IRAM for best performance, see “Transferring Speed” section in the SPI Master documentation for full details. If not, the callback may crash during flash operation when the driver is initialized with ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM.

transaction_cb_t post_cb
Callback to be called after a transmission has completed.
This callback is called within interrupt context should be in IRAM for best performance, see “Transferring Speed” section in the SPI Master documentation for full details. If not, the callback may crash during flash operation when the driver is initialized with ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM.

struct spi_transaction_t
This structure describes one SPI transaction. The descriptor should not be modified until the transaction finishes.

Public Members

uint32_t flags
Bitwise OR of SPI_TRANS_\* flags.


uint16_t cmd

Command data, of which the length is set in the command_bits of spi_device_interface_config_t.

NOTE: this field, used to be “command” in ESP-IDF 2.1 and before, is re-written to be used in a new way in ESP-IDF 3.0.

Example: write 0x0123 and command_bits=12 to send command 0x12, 0x3_ (in previous version, you may have to write 0x3_12).

uint64_t addr

Address data, of which the length is set in the address_bits of spi_device_interface_config_t.

NOTE: this field, used to be “address” in ESP-IDF 2.1 and before, is re-written to be used in a new way in ESP-IDF 3.0.

Example: write 0x123400 and address_bits=24 to send address of 0x12, 0x34, 0x00 (in previous version, you may have to write 0x12340000).

size_t length

Total data length, in bits.

size_t rxlength

Total data length received, should be not greater than length in full-duplex mode (0 defaults this to the value of length).

void **user

User-defined variable. Can be used to store eg transaction ID.

const void **tx_buffer

Pointer to transmit buffer, or NULL for no MOSI phase.

uint8_t tx_data[4]

If SPI_TRANS_USE_TXDATA is set, data set here is sent directly from this variable.

void **rx_buffer

Pointer to receive buffer, or NULL for no MISO phase. Written by 4 bytes-unit if DMA is used.

uint8_t rx_data[4]

If SPI_TRANS_USE_RXDATA is set, data is received directly to this variable.

struct spi_transaction_ext_t

This struct is for SPI transactions which may change their address and command length. Please do set the flags in base to SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_CMD_ADR to use the bit length here.

Public Members

struct spi_transaction_t base

Transaction data, so that pointer to spi_transaction_t can be converted into spi_transaction_ext_t.

uint8_t command_bits

The command length in this transaction, in bits.
uint8_t **address_bits**

The address length in this transaction, in bits.

uint8_t **dummy_bits**

The dummy length in this transaction, in bits.

**Macros**

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_8M**

SPI master clock is divided by 80MHz apb clock. Below defines are example frequencies, and are accurate. Be free to specify a random frequency, it will be rounded to closest frequency (to macros below if above 8MHz).

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_8M**

8MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_9M**

8.89MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_10M**

10MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_11M**

11.43MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_13M**

13.33MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_16M**

16MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_20M**

20MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_26M**

26.67MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_40M**

40MHz

**SPI_MASTER_FREQ_80M**

80MHz

**SPI_DEVICE_TXBIT_LSBFIRST**

Transmit command/address/data LSB first instead of the default MSB first.

**SPI_DEVICE_RXBIT_LSBFIRST**

Receive data LSB first instead of the default MSB first.

**SPI_DEVICE_BIT_LSBFIRST**

Transmit and receive LSB first.
**SPI_DEVICE_3WIRE**
Use MOSI (=spid) for both sending and receiving data.

**SPI_DEVICE_POSITIVE_CS**
Make CS positive during a transaction instead of negative.

**SPI_DEVICE_HALFDUPLEX**
Transmit data before receiving it, instead of simultaneously.

**SPI_DEVICE_CLK_AS_CS**
Output clock on CS line if CS is active.

**SPI_DEVICE_NO_DUMMY**
There are timing issue when reading at high frequency (the frequency is related to whether iomux pins are used, valid time after slave sees the clock).
- In half-duplex mode, the driver automatically inserts dummy bits before reading phase to fix the timing issue. Set this flag to disable this feature.
- In full-duplex mode, however, the hardware cannot use dummy bits, so there is no way to prevent data being read from getting corrupted. Set this flag to confirm that you’re going to work with output only, or read without dummy bits at your own risk.

**SPI_DEVICE_DDRCLK**

**SPI_DEVICE_NO_RETURN_RESULT**
Don’t return the descriptor to the host on completion (use post_cb to notify instead)

**SPI_TRANS_MODE_DIO**
Transmit/receive data in 2-bit mode.

**SPI_TRANS_MODE_QIO**
Transmit/receive data in 4-bit mode.

**SPI_TRANS_USE_RXDATA**
Receive into rx_data member of spi_transaction_t instead into memory at rx_buffer.

**SPI_TRANS_USE_TXDATA**
Transmit tx_data member of spi_transaction_t instead of data at tx_buffer. Do not set tx_buffer when using this.

**SPI_TRANS_MODE_DIOQIO_ADDR**
Also transmit address in mode selected by SPI_MODE_DIO/SPI_MODE_QIO.

**SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_CMD**
Use the command_bits in spi_transaction_ext_t rather than default value in spi_device_interface_config_t.

**SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_ADDR**
Use the address_bits in spi_transaction_ext_t rather than default value in spi_device_interface_config_t.
**SPI_TRANS_VARIABLE_DUMMY**
Use the `dummy_bits` in `spi_transaction_ext_t` rather than default value in `spi_device_interface_config_t`.

**SPI_TRANS_CS_KEEP_ACTIVE**
Keep CS active after data transfer.

**SPI_TRANS_MULTILINE_CMD**
The data lines used at command phase is the same as data phase (otherwise, only one data line is used at command phase).

**SPI_TRANS_MODE_OCT**
Transmit/receive data in 8-bit mode.

**SPI_TRANS_MULTILINE_ADDR**
The data lines used at address phase is the same as data phase (otherwise, only one data line is used at address phase).

### Type Definitions

```c
typedef struct spi_transaction_t spi_transaction_t

typedef void (*transaction_cb_t)(spi_transaction_t *trans)

typedef struct spi_device_t *spi_device_handle_t
Handle for a device on a SPI bus.
```

### 2.6.18 SPI Slave Driver

SPI Slave driver is a program that controls ESP32-C3’s SPI peripherals while they function as slaves.

### Overview of ESP32-C3’s SPI peripherals

ESP32-C3 integrates one general purpose SPI controller which can be used as a slave node driven by an off-chip SPI master. The controller is called SPI2 and has an independent signal bus with the same name.

### Terminology

The terms used in relation to the SPI slave driver are given in the table below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>The SPI controller peripheral external to ESP32-C3 that initiates SPI transmissions over the bus, and acts as an SPI Master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>SPI slave device (general purpose SPI controller). Each Device shares the MOSI, MISO and SCLK signals but is only active on the bus when the Host asserts the Device’s individual CS line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>A signal bus, common to all Devices connected to one Host. In general, a bus includes the following lines: MISO, MOSI, SCLK, one or more CS lines, and, optionally, QUADWP and QUADHD. So Devices are connected to the same lines, with the exception that each Device has its own CS line. Several Devices can also share one CS line if connected in the daisy-chain manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISO</td>
<td>Master In, Slave Out, a.k.a. Q. Data transmission from a Device to Host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSI</td>
<td>Master Out, Slave In, a.k.a. D. Data transmission from a Host to Device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCLK</td>
<td>Serial Clock. Oscillating signal generated by a Host that keeps the transmission of data bits in sync.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Chip Select. Allows a Host to select individual Device(s) connected to the bus in order to send or receive data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUADWP</td>
<td>Write Protect signal. Only used for 4-bit (qio/qout) transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUADHD</td>
<td>Hold signal. Only used for 4-bit (qio/qout) transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assertion</td>
<td>The action of activating a line. The opposite action of returning the line back to inactive (back to idle) is called de-assertion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction</td>
<td>One instance of a Host asserting a CS line, transferring data to and from a Device, and de-asserting the CS line. Transactions are atomic, which means they can never be interrupted by another transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch Edge</td>
<td>Edge of the clock at which the source register launches the signal onto the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latch Edge</td>
<td>Edge of the clock at which the destination register latches in the signal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Driver Features**

The SPI slave driver allows using the SPI peripherals as full-duplex Devices. The driver can send/receive transactions up to 64 bytes in length, or utilize DMA to send/receive longer transactions. However, there are some known issues related to DMA.

**SPI Transactions**

A full-duplex SPI transaction begins when the Host asserts the CS line and starts sending out clock pulses on the SCLK line. Every clock pulse, a data bit is shifted from the Host to the Device on the MOSI line and back on the MISO line at the same time. At the end of the transaction, the Host de-asserts the CS line.

The attributes of a transaction are determined by the configuration structure for an SPI peripheral acting as a slave device spi_slave_interface_config_t, and transaction configuration structure spi_slave_transaction_t.

As not every transaction requires both writing and reading data, you have a choice to configure the spi_transaction_t structure for TX only, RX only, or TX and RX transactions. If spi_slave_transaction_t::rx_buffer is set to NULL, the read phase will be skipped. If spi_slave_transaction_t::tx_buffer is set to NULL, the write phase will be skipped.

**Note:** A Host should not start a transaction before its Device is ready for receiving data. It is recommended to use another GPIO pin for a handshake signal to sync the Devices. For more details, see Transaction Interval.
Driver Usage

- Initialize an SPI peripheral as a Device by calling the function `spi_slave_initialize`. Make sure to set the correct I/O pins in the struct `bus_config`. Set the unused signals to −1.
- Before initiating transactions, fill one or more `spi_slave_transaction_t` structs with the transaction parameters required. Either queue all transactions by calling the function `spi_slave_queue_trans()` and, at a later time, query the result by using the function `spi_slave_get_trans_result()`, or handle all requests individually by feeding them into `spi_slave_transmit()`. The latter two functions will be blocked until the Host has initiated and finished a transaction, causing the queued data to be sent and received.
- (Optional) To unload the SPI slave driver, call `spi_slave_free()`.

Transaction Data and Master/Slave Length Mismatches

Normally, the data that needs to be transferred to or from a Device is read or written to a chunk of memory indicated by the `spi_slave_transaction_t::rx_buffer` and `spi_slave_transaction_t::tx_buffer`. The SPI driver can be configured to use DMA for transfers, in which case these buffers must be allocated in DMA-capable memory using `pvPortMallocCaps(size, MALLOC_CAP_DMA)`.

The amount of data that the driver can read or write to the buffers is limited by `spi_slave_transaction_t::length`. However, this member does not define the actual length of an SPI transaction. A transaction’s length is determined by the clock and CS lines driven by the Host. The actual length of the transmission can be read only after a transaction is finished from the member `spi_slave_transaction_t::trans_len`.

If the length of the transmission is greater than the buffer length, only the initial number of bits specified in the `spi_slave_transaction_t::length` member will be sent and received. In this case, `spi_slave_transaction_t::trans_len` is set to `spi_slave_transaction_t::length` instead of the actual transaction length. To meet the actual transaction length requirements, set `spi_slave_transaction_t::length` to a value greater than the maximum `spi_slave_transaction_t::trans_len` expected. If the transmission length is shorter than the buffer length, only the data equal to the length of the buffer will be transmitted.

Speed and Timing Considerations

Transaction Interval  The ESP32-C3 SPI slave peripherals are designed as general purpose Devices controlled by a CPU. As opposed to dedicated slaves, CPU-based SPI Devices have a limited number of pre-defined registers. All transactions must be handled by the CPU, which means that the transfers and responses are not real-time, and there might be noticeable latency.

As a solution, a Device’s response rate can be doubled by using the functions `spi_slave_queue_trans()` and then `spi_slave_get_trans_result()` instead of using `spi_slave_transmit()`.

You can also configure a GPIO pin through which the Device will signal to the Host when it is ready for a new transaction. A code example of this can be found in `peripherals/spi_slave`.

SCLK Frequency Requirements  The SPI slaves are designed to operate at up to 60 MHz. The data cannot be recognized or received correctly if the clock is too fast or does not have a 50% duty cycle.

Restrictions and Known Issues

1. If DMA is enabled, the rx buffer should be word-aligned (starting from a 32-bit boundary and having a length of multiples of 4 bytes). Otherwise, DMA may write incorrectly or not in a boundary aligned manner. The driver reports an error if this condition is not satisfied.
   Also, a Host should write lengths that are multiples of 4 bytes. The data with inappropriate lengths will be discarded.
Application Example

The code example for Device/Host communication can be found in the peripherals/spi_slave directory of ESP-IDF examples.

API Reference

Header File

- components/driver/include/driver/spi_slave.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t spi_slave_initialize(spi_host_device_t host, const spi_bus_config_t *bus_config, const spi_slave_interface_config_t *slave_config, spi_dma_chan_t dma_chan)
```

Initialize a SPI bus as a slave interface.

**Warning:** SPI0/1 is not supported

**Warning:** If a DMA channel is selected, any transmit and receive buffer used should be allocated in DMA-capable memory.

**Warning:** The ISR of SPI is always executed on the core which calls this function. Never starve the ISR on this core or the SPI transactions will not be handled.

**Parameters**

- `host` - SPI peripheral to use as a SPI slave interface
- `bus_config` - Pointer to a `spi_bus_config_t` struct specifying how the host should be initialized
- `slave_config` - Pointer to a `spi_slave_interface_config_t` struct specifying the details for the slave interface
- `dma_chan` - Selecting a DMA channel for an SPI bus allows transactions on the bus with size only limited by the amount of internal memory.  
  - Selecting SPI_DMA_DISABLED limits the size of transactions.  
  - Set to SPI_DMA_DISABLED if only the SPI flash uses this bus.  
  - Set to SPI_DMA_CH_AUTO to let the driver to allocate the DMA channel.

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if configuration is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if host already is in use
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if there is no available DMA channel
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t spi_slave_free(spi_host_device_t host)
```

Free a SPI bus claimed as a SPI slave interface.

**Parameters** `host` - SPI peripheral to free

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if not all devices on the bus are freed
- ESP_OK on success
**esp_err_t** **spi_slave_queue_trans**( **spi_host_device_t** host, const **spi_slave_transaction_t** *trans_desc, 
**TickType_t** ticks_to_wait)

Queue a SPI transaction for execution.

Queues a SPI transaction to be executed by this slave device. (The transaction queue size was specified when the slave device was initialised via `spi_slave_initialize`.) This function may block if the queue is full (depending on the `ticks_to_wait` parameter). No SPI operation is directly initiated by this function, the next queued transaction will happen when the master initiates a SPI transaction by pulling down CS and sending out clock signals.

This function hands over ownership of the buffers in `trans_desc` to the SPI slave driver; the application is not to access this memory until `spi_slave_queue_trans` is called to hand ownership back to the application.

**Parameters**

- **host** - SPI peripheral that is acting as a slave
- **trans_desc** - Description of transaction to execute. Not const because we may want to write status back into the transaction description.
- **ticks_to_wait** - Ticks to wait until there’s room in the queue; use `portMAX_DELAY` to never time out.

**Returns**

- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** if parameter is invalid
- **ESP_OK** on success

**esp_err_t** **spi_slave_get_trans_result**( **spi_host_device_t** host, **spi_slave_transaction_t** **trans_desc**, 
**TickType_t** ticks_to_wait)

Get the result of a SPI transaction queued earlier.

This routine will wait until a transaction to the given device (queued earlier with `spi_slave_queue_trans`) has successfully completed. It will then return the description of the completed transaction so software can inspect the result and e.g. free the memory or re-use the buffers.

It is mandatory to eventually use this function for any transaction queued by `spi_slave_queue_trans`.

**Parameters**

- **host** - SPI peripheral to that is acting as a slave
- **trans_desc** - [out] Pointer to variable able to contain a pointer to the description of the transaction that is executed
- **ticks_to_wait** - Ticks to wait until there’s a returned item; use `portMAX_DELAY` to never time out.

**Returns**

- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** if parameter is invalid
- **ESP_OK** on success

**esp_err_t** **spi_slave_transmit**( **spi_host_device_t** host, **spi_slave_transaction_t** *trans_desc, **TickType_t** 
**ticks_to_wait**)

Do a SPI transaction.

Essentially does the same as `spi_slave_queue_trans` followed by `spi_slave_get_trans_result`. Do not use this when there is still a transaction queued that hasn’t been finalized using `spi_slave_get_trans_result`.

**Parameters**

- **host** - SPI peripheral to that is acting as a slave
- **trans_desc** - Pointer to variable able to contain a pointer to the description of the transaction that is executed. Not const because we may want to write status back into the transaction description.
- **ticks_to_wait** - Ticks to wait until there’s a returned item; use `portMAX_DELAY` to never time out.

**Returns**

- **ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG** if parameter is invalid
- **ESP_OK** on success
Chapter 2. API Reference

Structures

struct `spi_slave_interface_config_t`
This is a configuration for a SPI host acting as a slave device.

Public Members

```c
int spics_io_num
```
CS GPIO pin for this device.

```c
uint32_t flags
```
Bitwise OR of SPI_SLAVE_* flags.

```c
int queue_size
```
Transaction queue size. This sets how many transactions can be ‘in the air’ (queued using spi_slave_queue_trans but not yet finished using spi_slave_get_trans_result) at the same time.

```c
uint8_t mode
```
SPI mode, representing a pair of (CPOL, CPHA) configuration:
- 0: (0, 0)
- 1: (0, 1)
- 2: (1, 0)
- 3: (1, 1)

```c
slave_transaction_cb_t post_setup_cb
```
Callback called after the SPI registers are loaded with new data.

This callback is called within interrupt context should be in IRAM for best performance, see “Transferring Speed” section in the SPI Master documentation for full details. If not, the callback may crash during flash operation when the driver is initialized with ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM.

```c
slave_transaction_cb_t post_trans_cb
```
Callback called after a transaction is done.

This callback is called within interrupt context should be in IRAM for best performance, see “Transferring Speed” section in the SPI Master documentation for full details. If not, the callback may crash during flash operation when the driver is initialized with ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM.

struct `spi_slave_transaction_t`
This structure describes one SPI transaction

Public Members

```c
size_t length
```
Total data length, in bits.

```c
size_t trans_len
```
Transaction data length, in bits.

```c
const void *tx_buffer
```
Pointer to transmit buffer, or NULL for no MOSI phase.
void *rx_buffer

Pointer to receive buffer, or NULL for no MISO phase. When the DMA is enabled, must start at WORD boundary (rx_buffer % 4 == 0), and has length of a multiple of 4 bytes.

void *user

User-defined variable. Can be used to store eg transaction ID.

Macros

SPI_SLAVE_TXBIT_LSBFIRST

Transmit command/address/data LSB first instead of the default MSB first.

SPI_SLAVE_RXBIT_LSBFIRST

Receive data LSB first instead of the default MSB first.

SPI_SLAVE_BIT_LSBFIRST

Transmit and receive LSB first.

Type Definitions

typedef struct spi_slave_transaction_t spi_slave_transaction_t

typedef void (*slave_transaction_cb_t)(spi_slave_transaction_t *trans)

2.6.19 Temperature Sensor

Introduction

The ESP32-C3 has a built-in sensor used to measure the chip’s internal temperature. The temperature sensor module contains an 8-bit Sigma-Delta ADC and a DAC to compensate for the temperature offset. Due to restrictions of hardware, the sensor has predefined measurement ranges with specific measurement errors. See the table below for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>predefined range (°C)</th>
<th>error (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 ~ 125</td>
<td>&lt; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ~ 100</td>
<td>&lt; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10 ~ 80</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-30 ~ 50</td>
<td>&lt; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40 ~ 20</td>
<td>&lt; 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The temperature sensor is designed primarily to measure the temperature changes inside the chip. The temperature value depends on factors like microcontroller clock frequency or I/O load. Generally, the chip’s internal temperature might be higher than the ambient temperature.

Functional Overview

- **Resource Allocation** - covers which parameters should be set up to get a temperature sensor handle and how to recycle the resources when temperature sensor finishes working.
- **Enable and Disable Temperature Sensor** - covers how to enable and disable the temperature sensor.
- **Get Temperature Value** - covers how to get the real-time temperature value.
• **Power Management** - covers how temperature sensor is affected when changing power mode (i.e. light sleep).
• **Thread Safety** - covers how to make the driver to be thread safe.

**Resource Allocation** The ESP32-C3 has just one built-in temperature sensor hardware. The temperature sensor instance is represented by `temperature_sensor_handle_t`, which is also the bond of the context. It would always be the parameter of the temperature APIs with the information of hardware and configurations, so user can just create a pointer of type `temperature_sensor_handle_t` and passing to APIs as needed.

In order to install a built-in temperature sensor instance, the first thing is to evaluate the temperature range in your detection environment (For example: if the testing environment is in a room, the range you evaluate might be 10°C ~ 30°C; if the testing in a lamp bulb, the range you evaluate might be 60°C ~ 110°C). Based on that, the following configuration structure should be defined in advance: `temperature_sensor_config_t`:

- **range_min**. The minimum value of testing range you have evaluated.
- **range_max**. The maximum value of testing range you have evaluated.

After the ranges are set, the structure could be passed to `temperature_sensor_install()`, which will instantiate the temperature sensor instance and return a handle.

As mentioned above, different measure ranges have different measurement errors. The user doesn’t need to care about the measurement error because we have an internal mechanism to choose the minimum error according to the given range.

If the temperature sensor is no longer needed, you need to call `temperature_sensor_uninstall()` to free the temperature sensor resource.

**Creating a Temperature Sensor Handle**

- Step1: Evaluate the testing range. In this example, the range is 20°C ~ 50°C.
- Step2: Configure the range and obtain a handle

```c
temperature_sensor_handle_t temp_handle = NULL;
temperature_sensor_config_t temp_sensor = {
  .range_min = 20,
  .range_max = 50,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(temperature_sensor_install(&temp_sensor, &temp_handle));
```

**Enable and Disable Temperature Sensor**

1. Enable the temperature sensor by calling `temperature_sensor_enable()`. The internal temperature sensor circuit will start to work. The driver state will transit from init to enable.
2. To Disable the temperature sensor, please call `temperature_sensor_disable()`.

**Get Temperature Value** After the temperature sensor is enabled by `temperature_sensor_enable()`, user can get the current temperature by calling `temperature_sensor_get_celsius()`.

```c
// Enable temperature sensor
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(temperature_sensor_enable(temp_handle));

// Get converted sensor data
float tsens_out;
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(temperature_sensor_get_celsius(temp_handle, &tsens_out));
printf("Temperature in %f °C\n", tsens_out);
// Disable the temperature sensor if it’s not needed and save the power
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(temperature_sensor_disable(temp_handle));
```

**Power Management** When power management is enabled (i.e. `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE` is on), temperature sensor will still keep working because it uses XTAL clock (on ESP32-C3) or RTC clock (on ESP32-S2/S3).
Thread Safety  In temperature sensor we don’t add any protection to keep the thread safe. Because from the common usage, temperature sensor should only be called in one task. If you must use this driver in different tasks, please add extra locks to protect it.

Unexpected Behaviors

1. The value user gets from the chip is usually different from the ambient temperature. It is because the temperature sensor is built inside the chip. To some extent, it measures the temperature of the chip.
2. When installing the temperature sensor, the driver gives a ‘the boundary you gave cannot meet the range of internal temperature sensor’ error feedback. It is because the built-in temperature sensor has testing limit. The error due to setting temperature_sensor_config_t:
   (1) Totally out of range, like 200 °C ~ 300 °C.
   (2) Cross the boundary of each predefined measurement. like 40 °C ~ 110 °C.

Application Example

• Temperature sensor reading example: peripherals/temp_sensor.

API Reference

Header File

• components/driver/include/driver/temperature_sensor.h

Functions

esp_err_t temperature_sensor_install (const temperature_sensor_config_t *tsens_config,
                                    temperature_sensor_handle_t *ret_tsens)

Install temperature sensor driver.

Parameters

• tsens_config – Pointer to config structure.
• ret_tsens – Return the pointer of temperature sensor handle.

Returns

• ESP_OK if succeed

esp_err_t temperature_sensor_uninstall (temperature_sensor_handle_t tsens)

Uninstall the temperature sensor driver.

Parameters tsens -The handle created by temperature_sensor_install().

Returns

• ESP_OK if succeed.

esp_err_t temperature_sensor_enable (temperature_sensor_handle_t tsens)

Enable the temperature sensor.

Parameters tsens -The handle created by temperature_sensor_install().

Returns

• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if temperature sensor is enabled already.

esp_err_t temperature_sensor_disable (temperature_sensor_handle_t tsens)

Disable temperature sensor.

Parameters tsens -The handle created by temperature_sensor_install().

Returns

• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if temperature sensor is not enabled yet.
**esp_err_t** `temperature_sensor_get_celsius`(temperature_sensor_handle_t tsens, float *out_celsius)

Read temperature sensor data that is converted to degrees Celsius.

**Note:** Should not be called from interrupt.

**Parameters**

- `tsens` - The handle created by `temperature_sensor_install()`.
- `out_celsius` - The measure output value.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG invalid arguments
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Temperature sensor is not enabled yet.
- ESP_FAIL Parse the sensor data into ambient temperature failed (e.g. out of the range).

**Structures**

```c
struct temperature_sensor_config_t

Configuration of measurement range for the temperature sensor.
```

**Note:** If you see the log the boundary you gave cannot meet the range of internal temperature sensor. You may need to refer to predefined range listed doc api-reference/peripherals/Temperature sensor.

**Public Members**

```c
int range_min

the minimum value of the temperature you want to test
```

```c
int range_max

the maximum value of the temperature you want to test
```

```c
temperature_sensor_clk_src_t clk_src

the clock source of the temperature sensor.
```

**Macros**

`TEMPPAATURE_SENSOR_CONFIG_DEFAULT`(min, max)

`temperature_sensor_config_t` default constructure

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef struct temperature_sensor_obj_t *temperature_sensor_handle_t

Type of temperature sensor driver handle.
```

### 2.6.20 Two-Wire Automotive Interface (TWAI)

**Overview**

The Two-Wire Automotive Interface (TWAI) is a real-time serial communication protocol suited for automotive and industrial applications. It is compatible with ISO11898-1 Classical frames, thus can support Standard Frame Format
(11-bit ID) and Extended Frame Format (29-bit ID). The ESP32-C3’s peripherals contains a TWAI controller that can be configured to communicate on a TWAI bus via an external transceiver.

**Warning:** The TWAI controller is not compatible with ISO11898-1 FD Format frames, and will interpret such frames as errors.

This programming guide is split into the following sections:

**Sections**

- **Two-Wire Automotive Interface (TWAI)**
  - Overview
  - TWAI Protocol Summary
  - Signals Lines and Transceiver
  - Driver Configuration
  - Driver Operation
  - Examples
  - API Reference

**TWAI Protocol Summary**

The TWAI is a multi-master, multi-cast, asynchronous, serial communication protocol. TWAI also supports error detection and signalling, and inbuilt message prioritization.

**Multi-master:** Any node on the bus can initiate the transfer of a message.

**Multi-cast:** When a node transmits a message, all nodes on the bus will receive the message (i.e., broadcast) thus ensuring data consistency across all nodes. However, some nodes can selectively choose which messages to accept via the use of acceptance filtering (multi-cast).

**Asynchronous:** The bus does not contain a clock signal. All nodes on the bus operate at the same bit rate and synchronize using the edges of the bits transmitted on the bus.

**Error Detection and Signalling:** Every node will constantly monitor the bus. When any node detects an error, it will signal the detection by transmitting an error frame. Other nodes will receive the error frame and transmit their own error frames in response. This will result in an error detection being propagated to all nodes on the bus.

**Message Priorities:** Messages contain an ID field. If two or more nodes attempt to transmit simultaneously, the node transmitting the message with the lower ID value will win arbitration of the bus. All other nodes will become receivers ensuring that there is at most one transmitter at any time.

**TWAI Messages**

TWAI Messages are split into Data Frames and Remote Frames. Data Frames are used to deliver a data payload to other nodes, whereas a Remote Frame is used to request a Data Frame from other nodes (other nodes can optionally respond with a Data Frame). Data and Remote Frames have two frame formats known as **Extended Frame** and **Standard Frame** which contain a 29-bit ID and an 11-bit ID respectively. A TWAI message consists of the following fields:

- 29-bit or 11-bit ID: Determines the priority of the message (lower value has higher priority).
- Data Length Code (DLC) between 0 to 8: Indicates the size (in bytes) of the data payload for a Data Frame, or the amount of data to request for a Remote Frame.
- Up to 8 bytes of data for a Data Frame (should match DLC).

**Error States and Counters**

The TWAI protocol implements a feature known as “fault confinement” where a persistently erroneous node will eventually eliminate itself form the bus. This is implemented by requiring every node to maintain two internal error counters known as the **Transmit Error Counter** (TEC) and the **Receive Error Counter** (REC). The two error counters are incremented and decremented according to a set of rules (where the
counters increase on an error, and decrease on a successful message transmission/reception). The values of the counters are used to determine a node’s error state, namely Error Active, Error Passive, and Bus-Off.

**Error Active:** A node is Error Active when both TEC and REC are less than 128 and indicates that the node is operating normally. Error Active nodes are allowed to participate in bus communications, and will actively signal the detection of any errors by automatically transmitting an Active Error Flag over the bus.

**Error Passive:** A node is Error Passive when either the TEC or REC becomes greater than or equal to 128. Error Passive nodes are still able to take part in bus communications, but will instead transmit a Passive Error Flag upon detection of an error.

**Bus-Off:** A node becomes Bus-Off when the TEC becomes greater than or equal to 256. A Bus-Off node is unable to influence the bus in any manner (essentially disconnected from the bus) thus eliminating itself from the bus. A node will remain in the Bus-Off state until it undergoes bus-off recovery.

**Signals Lines and Transceiver**

The TWAI controller does not contain an integrated transceiver. Therefore, to connect the TWAI controller to a TWAI bus, an external transceiver is required. The type of external transceiver used should depend on the application’s physical layer specification (e.g. using SN65HVD23x transceivers for ISO 11898-2 compatibility).

The TWAI controller’s interface consists of 4 signal lines known as TX, RX, BUS-OFF, and CLKOUT. These four signal lines can be routed through the GPIO Matrix to the ESP32-C3’s GPIO pads.

![Fig. 15: Signal lines of the TWAI controller](image)

**TX and RX:** The TX and RX signal lines are required to interface with an external transceiver. Both signal lines represent/interpret a dominant bit as a low logic level (0V), and a recessive bit as a high logic level (3.3V).

**BUS-OFF:** The BUS-OFF signal line is optional and is set to a low logic level (0V) whenever the TWAI controller reaches a bus-off state. The BUS-OFF signal line is set to a high logic level (3.3V) otherwise.

**CLKOUT:** The CLKOUT signal line is optional and outputs a prescaled version of the controller’s source clock (APB Clock).

**Note:** An external transceiver must internally loopback the TX to RX such that a change in logic level to the TX signal line can be observed on the RX line. Failing to do so will cause the TWAI controller to interpret differences in logic levels between the two signal lines as a loss in arbitration or a bit error.
Driver Configuration

This section covers how to configure the TWAI driver.

Operating Modes  The TWAI driver supports the following modes of operations:

Normal Mode: The normal operating mode allows the TWAI controller to take part in bus activities such as transmitting and receiving messages/error frames. Acknowledgement from another node is required when transmitting a message.

No Ack Mode: The No Acknowledgement mode is similar to normal mode, however acknowledgements are not required for a message transmission to be considered successful. This mode is useful when self testing the TWAI controller (loopback of transmissions).

Listen Only Mode: This mode will prevent the TWAI controller from influencing the bus. Therefore, transmission of messages/acknowledgement/error frames will be disabled. However the TWAI controller will still be able to receive messages but will not acknowledge the message. This mode is suited for bus monitor applications.

Alerts  The TWAI driver contains an alert feature that is used to notify the application layer of certain TWAI controller or TWAI bus events. Alerts are selectively enabled when the TWAI driver is installed, but can be reconfigured during runtime by calling `twai_reconfigure_alerts()`. The application can then wait for any enabled alerts to occur by calling `twai_read_alerts()`. The TWAI driver supports the following alerts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_TX_IDLE</td>
<td>No more messages queued for transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_TX_SUCCESS</td>
<td>The previous transmission was successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_RX_DATA</td>
<td>A frame has been received and added to the RX queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_BELOW_ERR_WARN</td>
<td>Both error counters have dropped below error warning limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_ERR_ACTIVE</td>
<td>TWAI controller has become error active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_RECOVERY_IN_PROGRESS</td>
<td>TWAI controller is undergoing bus recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_BUS_RECOVERED</td>
<td>TWAI controller has successfully completed bus recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_ARB_LOST</td>
<td>The previous transmission lost arbitration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_ABOVE_ERR_WARN</td>
<td>One of the error counters have exceeded the error warning limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_BUS_ERROR</td>
<td>A (Bit, Stuff, CRC, Form, ACK) error has occurred on the bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_TX_FAILED</td>
<td>The previous transmission has failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_RX_QUEUE_FULL</td>
<td>The RX queue is full causing a received frame to be lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_ERR_PASS</td>
<td>TWAI controller has become error passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_ALERT_BUS_OFF</td>
<td>Bus-off condition occurred. TWAI controller can no longer influence bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:  The TWAI controller’s error warning limit is used to preemptively warn the application of bus errors before the error passive state is reached. By default, the TWAI driver sets the error warning limit to 96. The TWAI_ALERT_ABOVE_ERR_WARN is raised when the TEC or REC becomes larger than or equal to the error warning limit. The TWAI_ALERT_BELOW_ERR_WARN is raised when both TEC and REC return back to values below 96.

Note:  When enabling alerts, the TWAI_ALERT_AND_LOG flag can be used to cause the TWAI driver to log any raised alerts to UART. However, alert logging is disabled and TWAI_ALERT_AND_LOG if the CONFIG_TWAI_ISR_IN_IRAM option is enabled (see Placing ISR into IRAM).

Note:  The TWAI_ALERT_ALL and TWAI_ALERT_NONE macros can also be used to enable/disable all alerts.
Bit Timing  The operating bit rate of the TWAI driver is configured using the `twai_timing_config_t` structure. The period of each bit is made up of multiple time quanta, and the period of a time quantum is determined by a prescaled version of the TWAI controller’s source clock. A single bit contains the following segments in the following order:

1. The Synchronization Segment consists of a single time quantum
2. Timing Segment 1 consists of 1 to 16 time quanta before sample point
3. Timing Segment 2 consists of 1 to 8 time quanta after sample point

The Baudrate Prescaler is used to determine the period of each time quantum by dividing the TWAI controller’s source clock (80 MHz APB clock). On the ESP32-C3, the brp can be any even number from 2 to 16384.

![Fig. 16: Bit timing configuration for 500kbit/s given BRP = 8](image)

The sample point of a bit is located on the intersection of Timing Segment 1 and 2. Enabling Triple Sampling will cause 3 time quanta to be sampled per bit instead of 1 (extra samples are located at the tail end of Timing Segment 1).

The Synchronization Jump Width is used to determine the maximum number of time quanta a single bit time can be lengthened/shortened for synchronization purposes. sjw can range from 1 to 4.

**Note:** Multiple combinations of brp, tseg_1, tseg_2, and sjw can achieve the same bit rate. Users should tune these values to the physical characteristics of their bus by taking into account factors such as propagation delay, node information processing time, and phase errors.

Bit timing macro initializers are also available for commonly used bit rates. The following macro initializers are provided by the TWAI driver.

- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_1MBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_800KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_500KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_250KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_125KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_100KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_50KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_25KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_20KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_16KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_12_5KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_10KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_5KBITS()
- TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_1KBITS()

**Acceptance Filter**  The TWAI controller contains a hardware acceptance filter which can be used to filter messages of a particular ID. A node that filters out a message will not receive the message, but will still acknowledge it. Acceptance filters can make a node more efficient by filtering out messages sent over the bus that are irrelevant to the
node. The acceptance filter is configured using two 32-bit values within `twai_filter_config_t` known as the acceptance code and the acceptance mask.

The acceptance code specifies the bit sequence which a message’s ID, RTR, and data bytes must match in order for the message to be received by the TWAI controller. The acceptance mask is a bit sequence specifying which bits of the acceptance code can be ignored. This allows for a messages of different IDs to be accepted by a single acceptance code.

The acceptance filter can be used under Single or Dual Filter Mode. Single Filter Mode will use the acceptance code and mask to define a single filter. This allows for the first two data bytes of a standard frame to be filtered, or the entirety of an extended frame’s 29-bit ID. The following diagram illustrates how the 32-bit acceptance code and mask will be interpreted under Single Filter Mode (Note: The yellow and blue fields represent standard and extended frame formats respectively).

![Fig. 17: Bit layout of single filter mode (Right side MSBit)](image)

Dual Filter Mode will use the acceptance code and mask to define two separate filters allowing for increased flexibility of ID’s to accept, but does not allow for all 29-bits of an extended ID to be filtered. The following diagram illustrates how the 32-bit acceptance code and mask will be interpreted under Dual Filter Mode (Note: The yellow and blue fields represent standard and extended frame formats respectively).

![Fig. 18: Bit layout of dual filter mode (Right side MSBit)](image)

Disabling TX Queue The TX queue can be disabled during configuration by setting the `tx_queue_len` member of `twai_general_config_t` to 0. This will allow applications that do not require message transmission to save a small amount of memory when using the TWAI driver.

Placing ISR into IRAM The TWAI driver’s ISR (Interrupt Service Routine) can be placed into IRAM so that the ISR can still run whilst the cache is disabled. Placing the ISR into IRAM may be necessary to maintain the TWAI driver’s functionality during lengthy cache disabling operations (such as SPI Flash writes, OTA updates etc). Whilst the cache is disabled, the ISR will continue to:

- Read received messages from the RX buffer and place them into the driver’s RX queue.
- Load messages pending transmission from the driver’s TX queue and write them into the TX buffer.

To place the TWAI driver’s ISR, users must do the following:

- Enable the `CONFIG_TWAI_ISR_IN_IRAM` option using `idf.py` menuconfig.
- When calling `twai_driver_install()`, the `intr_flags` member of `twai_general_config_t` should set the `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` set.

**Note:** When the `CONFIG_TWAI_ISR_IN_IRAM` option is enabled, the TWAI driver will no longer log any alerts (i.e., the TWAI_ALERT_AND_LOG flag will not have any effect).
**Driver Operation**

The TWAI driver is designed with distinct states and strict rules regarding the functions or conditions that trigger a state transition. The following diagram illustrates the various states and their transitions.

![State transition diagram of the TWAI driver](image)

**Fig. 19: State transition diagram of the TWAI driver (see table below)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Action/Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Uninstalled -&gt; Stopped</td>
<td><code>twai_driver_install()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Stopped -&gt; Uninstalled</td>
<td><code>twai_driver_uninstall()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Stopped -&gt; Running</td>
<td><code>twai_start()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Running -&gt; Stopped</td>
<td><code>twai_stop()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Running -&gt; Bus-Off</td>
<td>Transmit Error Counter &gt;= 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Bus-Off -&gt; Uninstalled</td>
<td><code>twai_driver_uninstall()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Bus-Off -&gt; Recovering</td>
<td><code>twai_initiate_recovery()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Recovering -&gt; Stopped</td>
<td>128 occurrences of 11 consecutive recessive bits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Driver States**

**Uninstalled:** In the uninstalled state, no memory is allocated for the driver and the TWAI controller is powered OFF.

**Stopped:** In this state, the TWAI controller is powered ON and the TWAI driver has been installed. However the TWAI controller will be unable to take part in any bus activities such as transmitting, receiving, or acknowledging messages.

**Running:** In the running state, the TWAI controller is able to take part in bus activities. Therefore messages can be transmitted/received/acknowledged. Furthermore the TWAI controller will be able to transmit error frames upon detection of errors on the bus.

**Bus-Off:** The bus-off state is automatically entered when the TWAI controller’s Transmit Error Counter becomes greater than or equal to 256. The bus-off state indicates the occurrence of severe errors on the bus or in the TWAI controller. Whilst in the bus-off state, the TWAI controller will be unable to take part in any bus activities. To exit the bus-off state, the TWAI controller must undergo the bus recovery process.

**Recovering:** The recovering state is entered when the TWAI controller undergoes bus recovery. The TWAI controller/TWAI driver will remain in the recovering state until the 128 occurrences of 11 consecutive recessive bits is observed on the bus.

**Message Fields and Flags**

The TWAI driver distinguishes different types of messages by using the various bit field members of the `twai_message_t` structure. These bit field members determine whether a message is in standard or extended format, a remote frame, and the type of transmission to use when transmitting such a message.

These bit field members can also be toggled using the the `flags` member of `twai_message_t` and the following message flags:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_MSG_FLAG_EXTD</td>
<td>Message is in Extended Frame Format (29bit ID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_MSG_FLAG_RTR</td>
<td>Message is a Remote Frame (Remote Transmission Request)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_MSG_FLAG_RTR</td>
<td>Message of remote frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_MSG_FLAG_SS</td>
<td>Transmit message using Single Shot Transmission (Message will not be re-transmitted upon error or loss of arbitration). Unused for received message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_MSG_FLAG_SELF</td>
<td>Transmit message using Self Reception Request (Transmitted message will also be received by the same node). Unused for received message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_MSG_FLAG_DLC_NON_COMP</td>
<td>Message’s Data length code is larger than 8. This will break compliance with TWAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAI_MSG_FLAG_NONE</td>
<td>Clears all bit fields. Equivalent to a Standard Frame Format (11bit ID) Data Frame.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

#### Configuration & Installation
The following code snippet demonstrates how to configure, install, and start the TWAI driver via the use of the various configuration structures, macro initializers, the `twai_driver_install()` function, and the `twai_start()` function.

```c
#include "driver/gpio.h"
#include "driver/twai.h"

void app_main()
{
    //Initialize configuration structures using macro initializers
    twai_general_config_t g_config = TWAI_GENERAL_CONFIG_DEFAULT(GPIO_NUM_21, GPIO_NUM_22, TWAI_MODE_NORMAL);
    twai_timing_config_t t_config = TWAI_TIMING_CONFIG_500KBITS();
    twai_filter_config_t f_config = TWAI_FILTER_CONFIG_ACCEPT_ALL();

    //Install TWAI driver
    if (twai_driver_install(&g_config, &t_config, &f_config) == ESP_OK) {
        printf("Driver installed\n");
        return;
    } else {
        printf("Failed to install driver\n");
        return;
    }

    //Start TWAI driver
    if (twai_start() == ESP_OK) {
        printf("Driver started\n");
    } else {
        printf("Failed to start driver\n");
        return;
    }

    ...
}
```

The usage of macro initializers is not mandatory and each of the configuration structures can be manually.

#### Message Transmission
The following code snippet demonstrates how to transmit a message via the usage of the `twai_message_t` type and `twai_transmit()` function.

```c
#include "driver/twai.h"
...
```
//Configure message to transmit
    twai_message_t message;
    message.identifier = 0xAAAA;
    message.extd = 1;
    message.data_length_code = 4;
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        message.data[i] = 0;
    }

//Queue message for transmission
if (twai_transmit(&message, pdMS_TO_TICKS(1000)) == ESP_OK) {
    printf("Message queued for transmission\n");
} else {
    printf("Failed to queue message for transmission\n");
}

Message Reception  The following code snippet demonstrates how to receive a message via the usage of the
twai_message_t type and twai_receive() function.

#include "driver/twai.h"
...

//Wait for message to be received
    twai_message_t message;
if (twai_receive(&message, pdMS_TO_TICKS(1000)) == ESP_OK) {
    printf("Message received\n");
} else {
    printf("Failed to receive message\n");
    return;
}

//Process received message
if (message.extd) {
    printf("Message is in Extended Format\n");
} else {
    printf("Message is in Standard Format\n");
}
printf("ID is %d\n", message.identifier);
if (!message.rtr) {
    for (int i = 0; i < message.data_length_code; i++) {
        printf("Data byte %d = %d\n", i, message.data[i]);
    }
}

Reconfiguring and Reading Alerts  The following code snippet demonstrates how to reconfigure and read TWAI
driver alerts via the use of the twai_reconfigure_alerts() and twai_read_alerts() functions.

#include "driver/twai.h"
...

//Reconfigure alerts to detect Error Passive and Bus-Off error states
    uint32_t alerts_to_enable = TWAI_ALERT_ERR_PASS | TWAI_ALERT_BUS_OFF;
if (twai_reconfigure_alerts(alerts_to_enable, NULL) == ESP_OK) {
    printf("Alerts reconfigured\n");
} else {
    printf("Failed to reconfigure alerts");
}
Stop and Uninstall  The following code demonstrates how to stop and uninstall the TWAI driver via the use of the 
twai_stop() and twai_driver_uninstall() functions.

```
#include "driver/twai.h"
...
//Stop the TWAI driver
if (twai_stop() == ESP_OK) {
    printf("Driver stopped\n");
} else {
    printf("Failed to stop driver\n");
    return;
}

//Uninstall the TWAI driver
if (twai_driver_uninstall() == ESP_OK) {
    printf("Driver uninstalled\n");
} else {
    printf("Failed to uninstall driver\n");
    return;
}
```

Multiple ID Filter Configuration  The acceptance mask in twai_filter_config_t can be configured such 
that two or more IDs will be accepted for a single filter. For a particular filter to accept multiple IDs, the conflicting 
bit positions amongst the IDs must be set in the acceptance mask. The acceptance code can be set to any one of the 
IDs.

The following example shows how the calculate the acceptance mask given multiple IDs:

```
ID1 = 11'b101 1010 0000
ID2 = 11'b101 1010 0001
ID3 = 11'b101 1010 0100
ID4 = 11'b101 1010 1000
//Acceptance Mask
MASK = 11'b000 0000 1101
```

Application Examples  Network Example: The TWAI Network example demonstrates communication between 
two ESP32-C3s using the TWAI driver API. One TWAI node acts as a network master that initiates and ceases 
the transfer of a data from another node acting as a network slave. The example can be found via peripherals/twai/twai_network.

Alert and Recovery Example: This example demonstrates how to use the TWAI driver’s alert and bus-off re-
covery API. The example purposely introduces errors on the bus to put the TWAI controller into the Bus-Off state. 
An alert is used to detect the Bus-Off state and trigger the bus recovery process. The example can be found via peripherals/twai/twai_alert_and_recovery.

Self Test Example: This example uses the No Acknowledge Mode and Self Reception Request to cause the TWAI 
controller to send and simultaneously receive a series of messages. This example can be used to verify if the connec-
tions between the TWAI controller and the external transceiver are working correctly. The example can be found via peripherals/twai/twai_self_test.
Chapter 2. API Reference

API Reference

Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/twai_types.h

Structures

struct twai_message_t

Structure to store a TWAI message.

Note: The flags member is deprecated

Public Members

uint32_t extd

Extended Frame Format (29bit ID)

uint32_t rtr

Message is a Remote Frame

uint32_t ss

Transmit as a Single Shot Transmission. Unused for received.

uint32_t self

Transmit as a Self Reception Request. Unused for received.

uint32_t dlc_non_comp

Message’s Data length code is larger than 8. This will break compliance with ISO 11898-1

uint32_t reserved

Reserved bits

uint32_t flags

Deprecated: Alternate way to set bits using message flags

uint32_t identifier

11 or 29 bit identifier

uint8_t data_length_code

Data length code

uint8_t data[TWAI_FRAME_MAX_DLC]

Data bytes (not relevant in RTR frame)

struct twai_timing_config_t

Structure for bit timing configuration of the TWAI driver.

Note: Macro initializers are available for this structure
Chapter 2. API Reference

Public Members

uint32_t brp
Baudrate prescaler (i.e., APB clock divider). Any even number from 2 to 128 for ESP32, 2 to 32768 for ESP32S2. For ESP32 Rev 2 or later, multiples of 4 from 132 to 256 are also supported

uint8_t tseg_1
Timing segment 1 (Number of time quanta, between 1 to 16)

uint8_t tseg_2
Timing segment 2 (Number of time quanta, 1 to 8)

uint8_t sjw
Synchronization Jump Width (Max time quanta jump for synchronize from 1 to 4)

bool triple_sampling
Enables triple sampling when the TWAI controller samples a bit

struct twai_filter_config_t
Structure for acceptance filter configuration of the TWAI driver (see documentation)

Note: Macro initializers are available for this structure

Public Members

uint32_t acceptance_code
32-bit acceptance code

uint32_t acceptance_mask
32-bit acceptance mask

bool single_filter
Use Single Filter Mode (see documentation)

Macros

TWAI_EXTD_ID_MASK
TWAI Constants.
Bit mask for 29 bit Extended Frame Format ID

TWAI_STD_ID_MASK
Bit mask for 11 bit Standard Frame Format ID

TWAI_FRAME_MAX_DLC
Max data bytes allowed in TWAI

TWAI_FRAME_EXTD_ID_LEN_BYTES
EFF ID requires 4 bytes (29bit)
**TWAI_FRAME_STD_ID_LEN_BYTES**

SFF ID requires 2 bytes (11bit)

**TWAI_ERR_PASS_THRESH**

Error counter threshold for error passive

**Enumerations**

```c
enum twai_mode_t
{
    TWAI_MODE_NORMAL, // Normal operating mode where TWAI controller can send/receive/acknowledge messages
    TWAI_MODE_NO_ACK, // Transmission does not require acknowledgment. Use this mode for self testing
    TWAI_MODE_LISTEN_ONLY // The TWAI controller will not influence the bus (No transmissions or acknowledgments) but can receive messages
};
```

**Header File**

- components/driver/include/driver/twai.h

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t twai_driver_install(const twai_general_config_t *g_config, const twai_timing_config_t *t_config, const twai_filter_config_t *f_config)
```

Install TWAI driver.

This function installs the TWAI driver using three configuration structures. The required memory is allocated and the TWAI driver is placed in the stopped state after running this function.

**Note:** Macro initializers are available for the configuration structures (see documentation)

**Note:** To reinstall the TWAI driver, call `twai_driver_uninstall()` first

**Parameters**

- `g_config` [in] General configuration structure
- `t_config` [in] Timing configuration structure
- `f_config` [in] Filter configuration structure

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Successfully installed TWAI driver
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Arguments are invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Insufficient memory
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Driver is already installed
esp_err_t twai_driver_uninstall (void)

Uninstall the TWAI driver.

This function uninstalls the TWAI driver, freeing the memory utilized by the driver. This function can only be called when the driver is in the stopped state or the bus-off state.

**Warning:** The application must ensure that no tasks are blocked on TX/RX queues or alerts when this function is called.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Successfully uninstalled TWAI driver
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Driver is not in stopped/bus-off state, or is not installed

esp_err_t twai_start (void)

Start the TWAI driver.

This function starts the TWAI driver, putting the TWAI driver into the running state. This allows the TWAI driver to participate in TWAI bus activities such as transmitting/receiving messages. The TX and RX queue are reset in this function, clearing any messages that are unread or pending transmission. This function can only be called when the TWAI driver is in the stopped state.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: TWAI driver is now running
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Driver is not in stopped state, or is not installed

esp_err_t twai_stop (void)

Stop the TWAI driver.

This function stops the TWAI driver, preventing any further message from being transmitted or received until twai_start() is called. Any messages in the TX queue are cleared. Any messages in the RX queue should be read by the application after this function is called. This function can only be called when the TWAI driver is in the running state.

**Warning:** A message currently being transmitted/received on the TWAI bus will be ceased immediately. This may lead to other TWAI nodes interpreting the unfinished message as an error.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: TWAI driver is now Stopped
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Driver is not in running state, or is not installed

esp_err_t twai_transmit (const twai_message_t *message, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)

Transmit a TWAI message.

This function queues a TWAI message for transmission. Transmission will start immediately if no other messages are queued for transmission. If the TX queue is full, this function will block until more space becomes available or until it times out. If the TX queue is disabled (TX queue length = 0 in configuration), this function will return immediately if another message is undergoing transmission. This function can only be called when the TWAI driver is in the running state and cannot be called under Listen Only Mode.

**Note:** This function does not guarantee that the transmission is successful. The TX_SUCCESS/TX_FAILED alert can be enabled to alert the application upon the success/failure of a transmission.

**Note:** The TX_IDLE alert can be used to alert the application when no other messages are awaiting transmission.
### Chapter 2. API Reference

#### Parameters
- **message** – [in] Message to transmit
- **ticks_to_wait** – [in] Number of FreeRTOS ticks to block on the TX queue

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: Transmission successfully queued/initiated
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Arguments are invalid
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: Timed out waiting for space on TX queue
- ESP_FAIL: TX queue is disabled and another message is currently transmitting
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not in running state, or is not installed
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Listen Only Mode does not support transmissions

### esp_err_t twai_receive(twai_message_t *message, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)

Receive a TWAI message.

This function receives a message from the RX queue. The flags field of the message structure will indicate the type of message received. This function will block if there are no messages in the RX queue.

**Warning:** The flags field of the received message should be checked to determine if the received message contains any data bytes.

#### Parameters
- **message** – [out] Received message
- **ticks_to_wait** – [in] Number of FreeRTOS ticks to block on RX queue

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: Messages successfully received from RX queue
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: Timed out waiting for message
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Arguments are invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not installed

### esp_err_t twai_read_alerts(uint32_t* alerts, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)

Read TWAI driver alerts.

This function will read the alerts raised by the TWAI driver. If no alert has been issued when this function is called, this function will block until an alert occurs or until it timeouts.

**Note:** Multiple alerts can be raised simultaneously. The application should check for all alerts that have been enabled.

#### Parameters
- **alerts** – [out] Bit field of raised alerts (see documentation for alert flags)
- **ticks_to_wait** – [in] Number of FreeRTOS ticks to block for alert

#### Returns
- ESP_OK: Alerts read
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: Timed out waiting for alerts
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Arguments are invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not installed

### esp_err_t twai_reconfigure_alerts(uint32_t alerts_enabled, uint32_t* current_alerts)

Reconfigure which alerts are enabled.

This function reconfigures which alerts are enabled. If there are alerts which have not been read whilst reconfiguring, this function can read those alerts.

#### Parameters
- **alerts_enabled** – [in] Bit field of alerts to enable (see documentation for alert flags)
- **current_alerts** – [out] Bit field of currently raised alerts. Set to NULL if unused
Returns

- ESP_OK: Alerts reconfigured
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not installed

```
esp_err_t twai_initiate_recovery (void)
```

Start the bus recovery process.

This function initiates the bus recovery process when the TWAI driver is in the bus-off state. Once initiated, the TWAI driver will enter the recovering state and wait for 128 occurrences of the bus-free signal on the TWAI bus before returning to the stopped state. This function will reset the TX queue, clearing any messages pending transmission.

**Note:** The BUS_RECOVERED alert can be enabled to alert the application when the bus recovery process completes.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Bus recovery started
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not in the bus-off state, or is not installed

```
esp_err_t twai_get_status_info (twai_status_info_t *status_info)
```

Get current status information of the TWAI driver.

**Parameters**

- `status_info` - [out] Status information

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Status information retrieved
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Arguments are invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not installed

```
esp_err_t twai_clear_transmit_queue (void)
```

Clear the transmit queue.

This function will clear the transmit queue of all messages.

**Note:** The transmit queue is automatically cleared when `twai_stop()` or `twai_initiate_recovery()` is called.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Transmit queue cleared
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not installed or TX queue is disabled

```
esp_err_t twai_clear_receive_queue (void)
```

Clear the receive queue.

This function will clear the receive queue of all messages.

**Note:** The receive queue is automatically cleared when `twai_start()` is called.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Transmit queue cleared
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWAI driver is not installed

**Structures**

```
struct twai_general_config_t
```

Structure for general configuration of the TWAI driver.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Note: Macro initializers are available for this structure

Public Members

twai_mode_t mode
    Mode of TWAI controller

gpio_num_t tx_io
    Transmit GPIO number

gpio_num_t rx_io
    Receive GPIO number

gpio_num_t clkout_io
    CLKOUT GPIO number (optional, set to -1 if unused)

gpio_num_t bus_off_io
    Bus off indicator GPIO number (optional, set to -1 if unused)

uint32_t tx_queue_len
    Number of messages TX queue can hold (set to 0 to disable TX Queue)

uint32_t rx_queue_len
    Number of messages RX queue can hold

uint32_t alerts_enabled
    Bit field of alerts to enable (see documentation)

uint32_t clkout-divider
    CLKOUT divider. Can be 1 or any even number from 2 to 14 (optional, set to 0 if unused)

int intr_flags
    Interrupt flags to set the priority of the driver’s ISR. Note that to use the ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM, the CONFIG_TWAI_ISR_IN_IRAM option should be enabled first.

struct twai_status_info_t
    Structure to store status information of TWAI driver.

Public Members

twai_state_t state
    Current state of TWAI controller (Stopped/Running/Bus-Off/Recovery)

uint32_t msgs_to_tx
    Number of messages queued for transmission or awaiting transmission completion
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
uint32_t msgs_to_rx
    Number of messages in RX queue waiting to be read

uint32_t tx_error_counter
    Current value of Transmit Error Counter

uint32_t rx_error_counter
    Current value of Receive Error Counter

uint32_t tx_failed_count
    Number of messages that failed transmissions

uint32_t rx_missed_count
    Number of messages that were lost due to a full RX queue (or errata workaround if enabled)

uint32_t rx_overrun_count
    Number of messages that were lost due to a RX FIFO overrun

uint32_t arb_lost_count
    Number of instances arbitration was lost

uint32_t bus_error_count
    Number of instances a bus error has occurred
```

**Macros**

**TWAI_IO_UNUSED**

Marks GPIO as unused in TWAI configuration

**Enumerations**

cenum twai_state_t
    TWAI driver states.

    Values:

    enumerator TWAI_STATE_STOPPED
        Stopped state. The TWAI controller will not participate in any TWAI bus activities

    enumerator TWAI_STATE_RUNNING
        Running state. The TWAI controller can transmit and receive messages

    enumerator TWAI_STATE_BUS_OFF
        Bus-off state. The TWAI controller cannot participate in bus activities until it has recovered

    enumerator TWAI_STATE_RECOVERING
        Recovering state. The TWAI controller is undergoing bus recovery
2.6.21 Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART)

Overview

A Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) is a hardware feature that handles communication (i.e., timing requirements and data framing) using widely-adopted asynchronous serial communication interfaces, such as RS232, RS422, RS485. A UART provides a widely adopted and cheap method to realize full-duplex or half-duplex data exchange among different devices.

The ESP32-C3 chip has two UART controllers (also referred to as port), each featuring an identical set of registers to simplify programming and for more flexibility.

Each UART controller is independently configurable with parameters such as baud rate, data bit length, bit ordering, number of stop bits, parity bit etc. All the controllers are compatible with UART-enabled devices from various manufacturers and can also support Infrared Data Association protocols (IrDA).

Functional Overview

The following overview describes how to establish communication between an ESP32-C3 and other UART devices using the functions and data types of the UART driver. The overview reflects a typical programming workflow and is broken down into the sections provided below:

1. **Setting Communication Parameters** - Setting baud rate, data bits, stop bits, etc.
2. **Setting Communication Pins** - Assigning pins for connection to a device.
3. **Driver Installation** - Allocating ESP32-C3’s resources for the UART driver.
4. **Running UART Communication** - Sending / receiving data
5. **Using Interrupts** - Triggering interrupts on specific communication events
6. **Deleting a Driver** - Freeing allocated resources if a UART communication is no longer required

Steps 1 to 3 comprise the configuration stage. Step 4 is where the UART starts operating. Steps 5 and 6 are optional.

The UART driver’s functions identify each of the UART controllers using `uart_port_t`. This identification is needed for all the following function calls.

**Setting Communication Parameters**  UART communication parameters can be configured all in a single step or individually in multiple steps.

**Single Step**  Call the function `uart_param_config()` and pass to it a `uart_config_t` structure. The `uart_config_t` structure should contain all the required parameters. See the example below.

```c
const uart_port_t uart_num = UART_NUM_1;
uart_config_t uart_config = {
  .baud_rate = 115200,
  .data_bits = UART_DATA_8_BITS,
  .parity = UART_PARITY_DISABLE,
  .stop_bits = UART_STOP_BITS_1,
  .flow_ctrl = UART_HW_FLOWCTRL_CTS_RTS,
  .rx_flow_ctrl_thresh = 122,
};
// Configure UART parameters
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(uart_param_config(uart_num, &uart_config));
```

For more information on how to configure the hardware flow control options, please refer to `peripherals/uart/uart_echo`.

**Multiple Steps**  Configure specific parameters individually by calling a dedicated function from the table given below. These functions are also useful if re-configuring a single parameter.
### Table 6: Functions for Configuring specific parameters individually

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter to Configure</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baud rate</td>
<td><code>uart_set_baudrate()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of transmitted bits</td>
<td><code>uart_set_word_length()</code> selected out of <code>uart_word_length_t</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity control</td>
<td><code>uart_set_parity()</code> selected out of <code>uart_parity_t</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of stop bits</td>
<td><code>uart_set_stop_bits()</code> selected out of <code>uart_stop_bits_t</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware flow control mode</td>
<td><code>uart_set_hw_flow_ctrl()</code> selected out of <code>uart_hw_flowcontrol_t</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication mode</td>
<td><code>uart_set_mode()</code> selected out of <code>uart_mode_t</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the above functions has a `_get_` counterpart to check the currently set value. For example, to check the current baud rate value, call `uart_get_baudrate()`.

### Setting Communication Pins

After setting communication parameters, configure the physical GPIO pins to which the other UART device will be connected. For this, call the function `uart_set_pin()` and specify the GPIO pin numbers to which the driver should route the Tx, Rx, RTS, and CTS signals. If you want to keep a currently allocated pin number for a specific signal, pass the macro `UART_PIN_NO_CHANGE`.

The same macro should be specified for pins that will not be used.

```c
// Set UART pins(TX: IO4, RX: IO5, RTS: IO18, CTS: IO19)
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(uart_set_pin(UART_NUM_1, 
4, 5, 18, 19));
```

### Driver Installation

Once the communication pins are set, install the driver by calling `uart_driver_install()` and specify the following parameters:

- Size of Tx ring buffer
- Size of Rx ring buffer
- Event queue handle and size
- Flags to allocate an interrupt

The function will allocate the required internal resources for the UART driver.

```c
// Setup UART buffered IO with event queue
const int uart_buffer_size = (1024 * 2);
QueueHandle_t uart_queue;
// Install UART driver using an event queue here
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(uart_driver_install(UART_NUM_1, uart_buffer_size, 
  uart_buffer_size, 10, &uart_queue, 0));
```

Once this step is complete, you can connect the external UART device and check the communication.

### Running UART Communication

Serial communication is controlled by each UART controller’s finite state machine (FSM).

The process of sending data involves the following steps:

1. Write data into Tx FIFO buffer
2. FSM serializes the data
3. FSM sends the data out

The process of receiving data is similar, but the steps are reversed:

1. FSM processes an incoming serial stream and parallelizes it
2. FSM writes the data into Rx FIFO buffer
3. Read the data from Rx FIFO buffer

Therefore, an application will be limited to writing and reading data from a respective buffer using `uart_write_bytes()` and `uart_read_bytes()` respectively, and the FSM will do the rest.
Transmitting  After preparing the data for transmission, call the function `uart_write_bytes()` and pass the data buffer’s address and data length to it. The function will copy the data to the Tx ring buffer (either immediately or after enough space is available), and then exit. When there is free space in the Tx FIFO buffer, an interrupt service routine (ISR) moves the data from the Tx ring buffer to the Tx FIFO buffer in the background. The code below demonstrates the use of this function.

```c
// Write data to UART.
char* test_str = "This is a test string.\n";
uart_write_bytes(uart_num, (const char*)test_str, strlen(test_str));
```

The function `uart_write_bytes_with_break()` is similar to `uart_write_bytes()` but adds a serial break signal at the end of the transmission. A ‘serial break signal’ means holding the Tx line low for a period longer than one data frame.

```c
// Write data to UART, end with a break signal.
uart_write_bytes_with_break(uart_num, "test break\n", strlen("test break\n"), 100);
```

Another function for writing data to the Tx FIFO buffer is `uart_tx_chars()` unlike `uart_write_bytes()`, this function will not block until space is available. Instead, it will write all data which can immediately fit into the hardware Tx FIFO, and then return the number of bytes that were written.

There is a ‘companion’ function `uart_wait_tx_done()` that monitors the status of the Tx FIFO buffer and returns once it is empty.

```c
// Wait for packet to be sent
const uart_port_t uart_num = UART_NUM_1;
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(uart_wait_tx_done(uart_num, 100)); // wait timeout is 100 RTOS_ticks (TickType_t)
```

Receiving  Once the data is received by the UART and saved in the Rx FIFO buffer, it needs to be retrieved using the function `uart_read_bytes()`. Before reading data, you can check the number of bytes available in the Rx FIFO buffer by calling `uart_get_buffered_data_len()`. An example of using these functions is given below.

```c
// Read data from UART.
const uart_port_t uart_num = UART_NUM_1;
uint8_t data[128];
int length = 0;
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(uart_get_buffered_data_len(uart_num, (size_t*)length));
length = uart_read_bytes(uart_num, data, length, 100);
```

If the data in the Rx FIFO buffer is no longer needed, you can clear the buffer by calling `uart_flush()`.

Software Flow Control  If the hardware flow control is disabled, you can manually set the RTS and DTR signal levels by using the functions `uart_set_rts()` and `uart_set_dtr()` respectively.

Communication Mode Selection  The UART controller supports a number of communication modes. A mode can be selected using the function `uart_set_mode()`. Once a specific mode is selected, the UART driver will handle the behavior of a connected UART device accordingly. As an example, it can control the RS485 driver chip using the RTS line to allow half-duplex RS485 communication.

```c
// Setup UART in RS485 half duplex mode
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(uart_set_mode(uart_num, UART_MODE_RS485_HALF_DUPLEX));
```

Using Interrupts  There are many interrupts that can be generated following specific UART states or detected errors. The full list of available interrupts is provided in `ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > UART Controller`
(UART) > UART Interrupts and UHCI Interrupts [PDF]. You can enable or disable specific interrupts by calling `uart_enable_intr_mask()` or `uart_disable_intr_mask()` respectively.

The `uart_driver_install()` function installs the driver’s internal interrupt handler to manage the Tx and Rx ring buffers and provides high-level API functions like events (see below).

The API provides a convenient way to handle specific interrupts discussed in this document by wrapping them into dedicated functions:

- **Event detection**: There are several events defined in `uart_event_type_t` that may be reported to a user application using the FreeRTOS queue functionality. You can enable this functionality when calling `uart_driver_install()` described in Driver Installation. An example of using Event detection can be found in `peripherals/uart/uart_events`.

- **FIFO space threshold or transmission timeout reached**: The Tx and Rx FIFO buffers can trigger an interrupt when they are filled with a specific number of characters, or on a timeout of sending or receiving data. To use these interrupts, do the following:
  - Configure respective threshold values of the buffer length and timeout by entering them in the structure `uart_intr_config_t` and calling `uart_intr_config()`
  - Enable the interrupts using the functions `uart_enable_tx_intr()` and `uart_enable_rx_intr()`
  - Disable these interrupts using the corresponding functions `uart_disable_tx_intr()` or `uart_disable_rx_intr()`

- **Pattern detection**: An interrupt triggered on detecting a ‘pattern’ of the same character being received/sent repeatedly for a number of times. This functionality is demonstrated in the example `peripherals/uart/uart_events`. It can be used, e.g., to detect a command string followed by a specific number of identical characters (the ‘pattern’) added at the end of the command string. The following functions are available:
  - Configure and enable this interrupt using `uart_enable_pattern_det_intr()`
  - Disable the interrupt using `uart_disable_pattern_det_intr()`

**Macros** The API also defines several macros. For example, `UART_FIFO_LEN` defines the length of hardware FIFO buffers; `UART_BITRATE_MAX` gives the maximum baud rate supported by the UART controllers, etc.

**Deleting a Driver** If the communication established with `uart_driver_install()` is no longer required, the driver can be removed to free allocated resources by calling `uart_driver_delete()`.

**Overview of RS485 specific communication options**

**Note:** The following section will use `[UART_REGISTER_NAME].[UART_FIELD_BIT]` to refer to UART register fields/bits. For more information on a specific option bit, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > UART Controller (UART) > Register Summary [PDF]. Use the register name to navigate to the register description and then find the field/bit.

- UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485_EN: setting this bit enables RS485 communication mode support.
- UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485TX_RX_EN: if this bit is set, the transmitter’s output signal loops back to the receiver’s input signal.
- UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485RXBY_TX_EN: if this bit is set, the transmitter will still be sending data if the receiver is busy (remove collisions automatically by hardware).

The ESP32-C3’s RS485 UART hardware can detect signal collisions during transmission of a datagram and generate the interrupt UART_RS485_CLASH_INT if this interrupt is enabled. The term collision means that a transmitted datagram is not equal to the one received on the other end. Data collisions are usually associated with the presence of other active devices on the bus or might occur due to bus errors.

The collision detection feature allows handling collisions when their interrupts are activated and triggered. The interrupts UART_RS485_FRM_ERR_INT and UART_RS485_PARITY_ERR_INT can be used with the collision detection feature to control frame errors and parity bit errors accordingly in RS485 mode. This functionality is
supported in the UART driver and can be used by selecting the `UART_MODE_RS485_APP_CTRL` mode (see the function `uart_set_mode()`).

The collision detection feature can work with circuit A and circuit C (see Section *Interface Connection Options*). In the case of using circuit A or B, the RTS pin connected to the DE pin of the bus driver should be controlled by the user application. Use the function `uart_get_collision_flag()` to check if the collision detection flag has been raised.

The ESP32-C3 UART controllers themselves do not support half-duplex communication as they cannot provide automatic control of the RTS pin connected to the ~RE/DE input of RS485 bus driver. However, half-duplex communication can be achieved via software control of the RTS pin by the UART driver. This can be enabled by selecting the `UART_MODE_RS485_HALF_DUPLEX` mode when calling `uart_set_mode()`.

Once the host starts writing data to the Tx FIFO buffer, the UART driver automatically asserts the RTS pin (logic 1); once the last bit of the data has been transmitted, the driver de-asserts the RTS pin (logic 0). To use this mode, the software would have to disable the hardware flow control function. This mode works with all the used circuits shown below.

### Interface Connection Options
This section provides example schematics to demonstrate the basic aspects of ESP32-C3’s RS485 interface connection.

**Note:**
- The schematics below do not necessarily contain all required elements.
- The analog devices ADM483 & ADM2483 are examples of common RS485 transceivers and can be replaced with other similar transceivers.

#### Circuit A: Collision Detection Circuit

```
VCC ---------------+  
|  
+----------| R  |  
|           | B  |  
RXD <------| D  |  
|           | A  |  
TXD ------>| DE |  
|           | /RE|  
RTS ------->|  |  
ESP | |  
| |  
GND GND  
```

This circuit is preferable because it allows for collision detection and is quite simple at the same time. The receiver in the line driver is constantly enabled, which allows the UART to monitor the RS485 bus. Echo suppression is performed by the UART peripheral when the bit `UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485TX_RX_EN` is enabled.

#### Circuit B: Manual Switching Transmitter/Receiver Without Collision Detection

```
VCC ---------------+  
|  
+----------| R  |  
|           | B  |  
RXD <------| D  |  
|           | A  |  
TXD ------>| DE |  
|           | /RE|  
RTS ------->|  |  
ESP | |  
| |  
GND GND  
```

(continues on next page)
This circuit does not allow for collision detection. It suppresses the null bytes that the hardware receives when the bit UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485TX_RX_EN is set. The bit UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485RXBY_TX_EN is not applicable in this case.

**Circuit C: Auto Switching Transmitter/Receiver**

![Circuit Diagram]

This galvanically isolated circuit does not require RTS pin control by a software application or driver because it controls the transceiver direction automatically. However, it requires suppressing null bytes during transmission by setting UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485RXBY_TX_EN to 1 and UART_RS485_CONF_REG.UART_RS485TX_RX_EN to 0. This setup can work in any RS485 UART mode or even in UART_MODE_UART.

**Application Examples**

The table below describes the code examples available in the directory peripherals/uart/.

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<td>Configuring UART settings, installing the UART driver, and reading/writing over the UART1 interface.</td>
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**API Reference**

**Header File**

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Components

- components/driver/include/driver/uart.h

Functions

**esp_err_t uart_driver_install** (uart_port_t uart_num, int rx_buffer_size, int tx_buffer_size, int queue_size, QueueHandle_t *uart_queue, int intr_alloc_flags)

Install UART driver and set the UART to the default configuration.

UART ISR handler will be attached to the same CPU core that this function is running on.

**Note:** Rx_buffer_size should be greater than UART_FIFO_LEN. Tx_buffer_size should be either zero or greater than UART_FIFO_LEN.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `rx_buffer_size` - UART RX ring buffer size.
- `tx_buffer_size` - UART TX ring buffer size. If set to zero, driver will not use TX buffer, TX function will block task until all data have been sent out.
- `queue_size` - UART event queue size/depth.
- `uart_queue` - UART event queue handle (out param). On success, a new queue handle is written here to provide access to UART events. If set to NULL, driver will not use an event queue.
- `intr_alloc_flags` - Flags used to allocate the interrupt. One or multiple (ORred) ESP_INTR_FLAG_* values. See esp_intr_alloc.h for more info. Do not set ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM here (the driver’s ISR handler is not located in IRAM)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

**esp_err_t uart_driver_delete** (uart_port_t uart_num)

Uninstall UART driver.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

**bool uart_is_driver_installed** (uart_port_t uart_num)

Checks whether the driver is installed or not.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

**Returns**
- true driver is installed
- false driver is not installed

**esp_err_t uart_set_word_length** (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_word_length_t data_bit)

Set UART data bits.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `data_bit` - UART data bits

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

**esp_err_t uart_get_word_length** (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_word_length_t *data_bit)

Get the UART data bit configuration.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• **data_bit** – Pointer to accept value of UART data bits.

**Returns**

• ESP_FAIL Parameter error
• ESP_OK Success, result will be put in (*data_bit)

```c
esp_err_t uart_set_stop_bits (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_stop_bits_t stop_bits)
```

Set UART stop bits.

**Parameters**

• **uart_num** – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• **stop_bits** – UART stop bits

**Returns**

• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Fail

```c
esp_err_t uart_get_stop_bits (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_stop_bits_t *stop_bits)
```

Get the UART stop bit configuration.

**Parameters**

• **uart_num** – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• **stop_bits** – Pointer to accept value of UART stop bits.

**Returns**

• ESP_FAIL Parameter error
• ESP_OK Success

```c
esp_err_t uart_set_parity (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_parity_t parity_mode)
```

Set UART parity mode.

**Parameters**

• **uart_num** – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• **parity_mode** – the enum of uart parity configuration

**Returns**

• ESP_FAIL Parameter error
• ESP_OK Success

```c
esp_err_t uart_get_parity (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_parity_t *parity_mode)
```

Get the UART parity mode configuration.

**Parameters**

• **uart_num** – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• **parity_mode** – Pointer to accept value of UART parity mode.

**Returns**

• ESP_FAIL Parameter error
• ESP_OK Success

```c
esp_err_t uart_get_sclk_freq (uart_sclk_t sclk, uint32_t*out_freq_hz)
```

Get the frequency of a clock source for the UART.

**Parameters**

• **sclk** – Clock source
• **out_freq_hz** – [out] Output of frequency, in Hz

**Returns**

• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: if the clock source is not supported
• otherwise ESP_OK

```c
esp_err_t uart_set_baudrate (uart_port_t uart_num, uint32_t baudrate)
```

Set UART baud rate.

**Parameters**

• **uart_num** – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• **baudrate** – UART baud rate.

**Returns**

• ESP_FAIL Parameter error
• ESP_OK Success

```
esp_err_t uart_get_baudrate (uart_port_t uart_num, uint32_t *baudrate)
```

Get the UART baud rate configuration.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `baudrate` - Pointer to accept value of UART baud rate

**Returns**
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success, result will be put in (*baudrate)

```
esp_err_t uart_set_line_inverse (uart_port_t uart_num, uint32_t inverse_mask)
```

Set UART line inverse mode.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `inverse_mask` - Choose the wires that need to be inverted. Using the ORred mask of `uart_signal_inv_t`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```
esp_err_t uart_set_hw_flow_ctrl (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_hw_flowcontrol_t flow_ctrl, uint8_t rx_thresh)
```

Set hardware flow control.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `flow_ctrl` - Hardware flow control mode
- `rx_thresh` - Threshold of Hardware RX flow control (0 ~ UART_FIFO_LEN). Only when UART_HW_FLOWCTRL_RTS is set, will the rx_thresh value be set.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```
esp_err_t uart_set_sw_flow_ctrl (uart_port_t uart_num, bool enable, uint8_t rx_thresh_xon, uint8_t rx_thresh_xoff)
```

Set software flow control.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART_NUM_0, UART_NUM_1 or UART_NUM_2
- `enable` - switch on or off
- `rx_thresh_xon` - low water mark
- `rx_thresh_xoff` - high water mark

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```
esp_err_t uart_get_hw_flow_ctrl (uart_port_t uart_num, uart_hw_flowcontrol_t *flow_ctrl)
```

Get the UART hardware flow control configuration.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

**Returns**
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success, result will be put in (*flow_ctrl)

```
esp_err_t uart_clear_intr_status (uart_port_t uart_num, uint32_t clr_mask)
```

Clear UART interrupt status.

**Parameters**
• uart_num – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• clr_mask – Bit mask of the interrupt status to be cleared.

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_enable_intr_mask(uart_port_t uart_num, uint32_t enable_mask)
```

Set UART interrupt enable.

Parameters
• uart_num – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• enable_mask – Bit mask of the enable bits.

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_disable_intr_mask(uart_port_t uart_num, uint32_t disable_mask)
```

Clear UART interrupt enable bits.

Parameters
• uart_num – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• disable_mask – Bit mask of the disable bits.

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_enable_rx_intr(uart_port_t uart_num)
```

Enable UART RX interrupt (RX_FULL & RX_TIMEOUT INTERRUPT)

Parameters
• uart_num – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_disable_rx_intr(uart_port_t uart_num)
```

Disable UART RX interrupt (RX_FULL & RX_TIMEOUT INTERRUPT)

Parameters
• uart_num – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_disable_tx_intr(uart_port_t uart_num)
```

Disable UART TX interrupt (TX_FULL & TX_TIMEOUT INTERRUPT)

Parameters
• uart_num – UART port number

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_enable_tx_intr(uart_port_t uart_num, int enable, int thresh)
```

Enable UART TX interrupt (TX_FULL & TX_TIMEOUT INTERRUPT)

Parameters
• uart_num – UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
• enable – 1: enable; 0: disable
• thresh – Threshold of TX interrupt, 0 ~ UART_FIFO_LEN

Returns
• ESP_OK Success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_set_pin(uart_port_t uart_num, int tx_io_num, int rx_io_num, int rts_io_num, int cts_io_num)
```
Assign signals of a UART peripheral to GPIO pins.

**Note:** If the GPIO number configured for a UART signal matches one of the IOMUX signals for that GPIO, the signal will be connected directly via the IOMUX. Otherwise the GPIO and signal will be connected via the GPIO Matrix. For example, if on an ESP32 the call `uart_set_pin(0, 1, 3, -1, -1)` is performed, as GPIO1 is UART0’s default TX pin and GPIO3 is UART0’s default RX pin, both will be connected to respectively U0TXD and U0RXD through the IOMUX, totally bypassing the GPIO matrix. The check is performed on a per-pin basis. Thus, it is possible to have RX pin binded to a GPIO through the GPIO matrix, whereas TX is binded to its GPIO through the IOMUX.

**Note:** Internal signal can be output to multiple GPIO pads. Only one GPIO pad can connect with input signal.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is `(UART_NUM_MAX -1)`.  
- `tx_io_num` - UART TX pin GPIO number.  
- `rx_io_num` - UART RX pin GPIO number.  
- `rts_io_num` - UART RTS pin GPIO number.  
- `cts_io_num` - UART CTS pin GPIO number.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success  
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```
esp_err_t uart_set_rts(uart_port_t uart_num, int level)
```
Manually set the UART RTS pin level.

**Note:** UART must be configured with hardware flow control disabled.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is `(UART_NUM_MAX -1)`.  
- `level` -1: RTS output low (active); 0: RTS output high (block)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success  
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```
esp_err_t uart_set_dtr(uart_port_t uart_num, int level)
```
Manually set the UART DTR pin level.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is `(UART_NUM_MAX -1)`.  
- `level` -1: DTR output low; 0: DTR output high

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success  
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```
esp_err_t uart_set_tx_idle_num(uart_port_t uart_num, uint16_t idle_num)
```
Set UART idle interval after tx FIFO is empty.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is `(UART_NUM_MAX -1)`.  
- `idle_num` - idle interval after tx FIFO is empty(unit: the time it takes to send one bit under current baudrate)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
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- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_param_config(uart_port_t uart_num, const uart_config_t *uart_config)
```

Set UART configuration parameters.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `uart_config` - UART parameter settings

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_intr_config(uart_port_t uart_num, const uart_intr_config_t *intr_conf)
```

Configure UART interrupts.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `intr_conf` - UART interrupt settings

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
esp_err_t uart_wait_tx_done(uart_port_t uart_num, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)
```

Wait until UART TX FIFO is empty.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `ticks_to_wait` - Timeout, count in RTOS ticks

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT Timeout

```c
int uart_tx_chars(uart_port_t uart_num, const char *buffer, uint32_t len)
```

Send data to the UART port from a given buffer and length.

This function will not wait for enough space in TX FIFO. It will just fill the available TX FIFO and return when the FIFO is full.

**Note:** This function should only be used when UART TX buffer is not enabled.

```c
int uart_write_bytes(uart_port_t uart_num, const void *src, size_t size)
```

Send data to the UART port from a given buffer and length.

If the UART driver’s parameter ‘tx_buffer_size’ is set to zero: This function will not return until all the data have been sent out, or at least pushed into TX FIFO.

Otherwise, if the ‘tx_buffer_size’ > 0, this function will return after copying all the data to tx ring buffer, UART ISR will then move data from the ring buffer to TX FIFO gradually.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `src` - data buffer address
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **size** — data length to send

**Returns**
- (-1) Parameter error
- OTHERS (>=0) The number of bytes pushed to the TX FIFO

```c
int uart_write_bytes_with_break (uart_port_t uart_num, const void *src, size_t size, int brk_len)
```

Send data to the UART port from a given buffer and length.

If the UART driver’s parameter ‘tx_buffer_size’ is set to zero: This function will not return until all the data and the break signal have been sent out. After all data is sent out, send a break signal.

Otherwise, if the ‘tx_buffer_size’ > 0, this function will return after copying all the data to tx ring buffer, UART ISR will then move data from the ring buffer to TX FIFO gradually. After all data sent out, send a break signal.

**Parameters**
- **uart_num** — UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- **src** — data buffer address
- **size** — data length to send
- **brk_len** — break signal duration (unit: the time it takes to send one bit at current baudrate)

**Returns**
- (-1) Parameter error
- OTHERS (>=0) The number of bytes pushed to the TX FIFO

```c
int uart_read_bytes (uart_port_t uart_num, void *buf, uint32_t length, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)
```

UART read bytes from UART buffer.

**Parameters**
- **uart_num** — UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- **buf** — pointer to the buffer.
- **length** — data length
- **ticks_to_wait** — sTimeout, count in RTOS ticks

**Returns**
- (-1) Error
- OTHERS (>=0) The number of bytes read from UART FIFO

```c
esp_err_t uart_flush (uart_port_t uart_num)
```

Alias of uart_flush_input. UART ring buffer flush. This will discard all data in the UART RX buffer.

**Note:** Instead of waiting the data sent out, this function will clear UART rx buffer. In order to send all the data in tx FIFO, we can use uart_wait_tx_done function.

```c
esp_err_t uart_flush_input (uart_port_t uart_num)
```

Clear input buffer, discard all the data is in the ring-buffer.

**Note:** In order to send all the data in tx FIFO, we can use uart_wait_tx_done function.

**Parameters**
- **uart_num** — UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

```c
ESP_OK
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

`esp_err_t uart_get_buffered_data_len(uart_port_t uart_num, size_t *size)`

UART get RX ring buffer cached data length.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `size` - Pointer of size_t to accept cached data length

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

`esp_err_t uart_get_tx_buffer_free_size(uart_port_t uart_num, size_t *size)`

UART get TX ring buffer free space size.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- `size` - Pointer of size_t to accept the free space size

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

`esp_err_t uart_disable_pattern_det_intr(uart_port_t uart_num)`

UART disable pattern detect function. Designed for applications like ‘AT commands’. When the hardware detects a series of one same character, the interrupt will be triggered.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

`esp_err_t uart_enable_pattern_det_baud_intr(uart_port_t uart_num, char pattern_chr, uint8_t chr_num, int chr_tout, int post_idle, int pre_idle)`

UART enable pattern detect function. Designed for applications like ‘AT commands’. When the hardware detect a series of one same character, the interrupt will be triggered.

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - UART port number.
- `pattern_chr` - character of the pattern.
- `chr_num` - number of the character, 8bit value.
- `chr_tout` - timeout of the interval between each pattern characters, 16bit value, unit is the baud-rate cycle you configured. When the duration is more than this value, it will not take this data as at_cmd char.
- `post_idle` - idle time after the last pattern character, 16bit value, unit is the baud-rate cycle you configured. When the duration is less than this value, it will not take the previous data as the last at_cmd char.
- `pre_idle` - idle time before the first pattern character, 16bit value, unit is the baud-rate cycle you configured. When the duration is less than this value, it will not take this data as the first at_cmd char.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error

`int uart_pattern_pop_pos(uart_port_t uart_num)`

Return the nearest detected pattern position in buffer. The positions of the detected pattern are saved in a queue, this function will dequeue the first pattern position and move the pointer to next pattern position.

The following APIs will modify the pattern position info: uart_flush_input, uart_read_bytes, uart_driver_delete, uart_pop_pattern_pos It is the application’s responsibility to ensure atomic access to the pattern queue and the rx data buffer when using pattern detect feature.
### Chapter 2. API Reference

**Note:** If the RX buffer is full and flow control is not enabled, the detected pattern may not be found in the rx buffer due to overflow.

#### Parameters
- **uart_num**: UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX - 1).

#### Returns
- (-1) No pattern found for current index or parameter error
- others the pattern position in rx buffer.

```c
int uart_pattern_get_pos(uart_port_t uart_num)
```

Return the nearest detected pattern position in buffer. The positions of the detected pattern are saved in a queue. This function do nothing to the queue.

The following APIs will modify the pattern position info: uart_flush_input, uart_read_bytes, uart_driver_delete, uart_pop_pattern_pos. It is the application’s responsibility to ensure atomic access to the pattern queue and the rx data buffer when using pattern detect feature.

**Note:** If the RX buffer is full and flow control is not enabled, the detected pattern may not be found in the rx buffer due to overflow.

#### Parameters
- **uart_num**: UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX - 1).

#### Returns
- (-1) No pattern found for current index or parameter error
- others the pattern position in rx buffer.

```c
esp_err_t uart_pattern_queue_reset(uart_port_t uart_num, int queue_length)
```

Allocate a new memory with the given length to save record the detected pattern position in rx buffer.

**Parameters**
- **uart_num**: UART port number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX - 1).
- **queue_length**: Max queue length for the detected pattern. If the queue length is not large enough, some pattern positions might be lost. Set this value to the maximum number of patterns that could be saved in data buffer at the same time.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM No enough memory
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver not installed
- ESP_FAIL Parameter error
- ESP_OK Success

```c
esp_err_t uart_set_mode(uart_port_t uart_num, uart_mode_t mode)
```

UART set communication mode.

**Note:** This function must be executed after uart_driver_install(), when the driver object is initialized.

**Parameters**
- **uart_num**: Uart number to configure, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX - 1).
- **mode**: UART UART mode to set

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
**esp_err_t uart_set_rx_full_threshold (uart_port_t uart_num, int threshold)**

Set uart threshold value for RX fifo full.

**Note:** If application is using higher baudrate and it is observed that bytes in hardware RX fifo are overwritten then this threshold can be reduced.

**Parameters**

- **uart_num** – UART_NUM_0, UART_NUM_1 or UART_NUM_2
- **threshold** – Threshold value above which RX fifo full interrupt is generated

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver is not installed

**esp_err_t uart_set_tx_empty_threshold (uart_port_t uart_num, int threshold)**

Set uart threshold values for TX fifo empty.

**Parameters**

- **uart_num** – UART_NUM_0, UART_NUM_1 or UART_NUM_2
- **threshold** – Threshold value below which TX fifo empty interrupt is generated

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver is not installed

**esp_err_t uart_set_rx_timeout (uart_port_t uart_num, const uint8_t tout_thresh)**

UART set threshold timeout for TOUT feature.

**Parameters**

- **uart_num** – Uart number to configure, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- **tout_thresh** – This parameter defines timeout threshold in uart symbol periods. The maximum value of threshold is 126. tout_threhs = 1, defines TOUT interrupt timeout equal to transmission time of one symbol (~11 bit) on current baudrate. If the time is expired the UART_RXFIFO_TOUT_INT interrupt is triggered. If tout_threhs == 0, the TOUT feature is disabled.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Driver is not installed

**esp_err_t uart_get_collision_flag (uart_port_t uart_num, bool *collision_flag)**

Returns collision detection flag for RS485 mode Function returns the collision detection flag into variable pointed by collision_flag. *collision_flag = true, if collision detected else it is equal to false. This function should be executed when actual transmission is completed (after uart_write_bytes()).

**Parameters**

- **uart_num** – Uart number to configure the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX -1).
- **collision_flag** – Pointer to variable of type bool to return collision flag.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error

**esp_err_t uart_set_wakeup_threshold (uart_port_t uart_num, int wakeup_threshold)**

Set the number of RX pin signal edges for light sleep wakeup.

UART can be used to wake up the system from light sleep. This feature works by counting the number of positive edges on RX pin and comparing the count to the threshold. When the count exceeds the threshold, system is woken up from light sleep. This function allows setting the threshold value.
Stop bit and parity bits (if enabled) also contribute to the number of edges. For example, letter ‘a’ with ASCII code 97 is encoded as 0100001101 on the wire (with 8n1 configuration), start and stop bits included. This sequence has 3 positive edges (transitions from 0 to 1). Therefore, to wake up the system when ‘a’ is sent, set wakeup_threshold=3.

The character that triggers wakeup is not received by UART (i.e. it can not be obtained from UART FIFO). Depending on the baud rate, a few characters after that will also not be received. Note that when the chip enters and exits light sleep mode, APB frequency will be changing. To make sure that UART has correct baud rate all the time, select UART_SCLK_REF_TICK or UART_SCLK_XTAL as UART clock source in `uart_config_t::source_clk`.

**Note:** in ESP32, the wakeup signal can only be input via IO_MUX (i.e. GPIO3 should be configured as function_1 to wake up UART0, GPIO9 should be configured as function_5 to wake up UART1), UART2 does not support light sleep wakeup feature.

### Parameters
- **uart_num** - UART number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX - 1).
- **wakeup_threshold** - number of RX edges for light sleep wakeup, value is 3 .. 0x3ff.

### Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if uart_num is incorrect or wakeup_threshold is outside of [3, 0x3ff] range.

#### esp_err_t uart_get_wakeup_threshold (uart_port_t uart_num, int *out_wakeup_threshold)
Get the number of RX pin signal edges for light sleep wakeup.

See description of `uart_set_wakeup_threshold` for the explanation of UART wakeup feature.

### Parameters
- **uart_num** - UART number, the max port number is (UART_NUM_MAX - 1).
- **out_wakeup_threshold** - [out] output, set to the current value of wakeup threshold for the given UART.

### Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if out_wakeup_threshold is NULL

#### esp_err_t uart_wait_tx_idle_polling (uart_port_t uart_num)
Wait until UART tx memory empty and the last char send ok (polling mode).

### Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Driver not installed

### Parameters **uart_num** - UART number

#### esp_err_t uart_set_loop_back (uart_port_t uart_num, bool loop_back_en)
Configure TX signal loop back to RX module, just for the test usage.

### Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Parameter error
- ESP_FAIL Driver not installed
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Parameters

- **uart_num** - UART number
- **loop_back_en** - Set true to enable the loop back function, else set it false.

void **uart_set_always_rx_timeout** (**uart_port_t** uart_num, **bool** always_rx_timeout_en)

Configure behavior of UART RX timeout interrupt.

When `always_rx_timeout` is true, timeout interrupt is triggered even if FIFO is full. This function can cause extra timeout interrupts triggered only to send the timeout event. Call this function only if you want to ensure timeout interrupt will always happen after a byte stream.

Parameters

- **uart_num** - UART number
- **always_rx_timeout_en** - Set to false enable the default behavior of timeout interrupt, set it to true to always trigger timeout interrupt.

Structures

struct **uart_intr_config_t**

UART interrupt configuration parameters for `uart_intr_config` function.

Public Members

- `intr_enable_mask`  
  UART interrupt enable mask, choose from `UART_XXXX_INT_ENA_M` under `UART_INT_ENA_REG(i)`, connect with bit-or operator

- `rx_timeout_thresh`  
  UART timeout interrupt threshold (unit: time of sending one byte)

- `txfifo_empty_intr_thresh`  
  UART TX empty interrupt threshold.

- `rx fifo_full_thresh`  
  UART RX full interrupt threshold.

struct **uart_event_t**

Event structure used in UART event queue.

Public Members

- `uart_event_type_t` **type**  
  UART event type

- `size_t` **size**  
  UART data size for UART_DATA event

- `bool` **timeout_flag**  
  UART data read timeout flag for UART_DATA event (no new data received during configured RX TOUT) If the event is caused by FIFO-full interrupt, then there will be no event with the timeout flag before the next byte coming.
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**Macros**

UART_NUM_0
UART port 0

UART_NUM_1
UART port 1

UART_NUM_MAX
UART port max

UART_PIN_NO_CHANGE

UART_FIFO_LEN
Length of the UART HW FIFO.

UART_BITRATE_MAX
Maximum configurable bitrate.

**Type Definitions**

typedef intr_handle_t uart_isr_handle_t

**Enumerations**

eenum uart_event_type_t
UART event types used in the ring buffer.

Values:

enumerator UART_DATA
UART data event

enumerator UART_BREAK
UART break event

enumerator UART_BUFFER_FULL
UART RX buffer full event

enumerator UART_FIFO_OVF
UART FIFO overflow event

enumerator UART_FRAME_ERR
UART RX frame error event

enumerator UART_PARITY_ERR
UART RX parity event

enumerator UART_DATA_BREAK
UART TX data and break event
enum UART_PATTERN_DET
    UART pattern detected

enum UART_WAKEUP
    UART wakeup event

enum UART_EVENT_MAX
    UART event max index

**Header File**
- `components/hal/include/hal/uart_types.h`

**Structures**

```c
struct uart_at_cmd_t
    UART AT cmd char configuration parameters Note that this function may different on different chip. Please refer to the TRM at configuration.

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t cmd_char
    UART AT cmd char

uint8_t char_num
    AT cmd char repeat number

uint32_t gap_tout
    gap time(in baud-rate) between AT cmd char

uint32_t pre_idle
    the idle time(in baud-rate) between the non AT char and first AT char

uint32_t post_idle
    the idle time(in baud-rate) between the last AT char and the none AT char
```

```c
struct uart_sw_flowctrl_t
    UART software flow control configuration parameters.

**Public Members**

```c
uint8_t xon_char
    Xon flow control char

uint8_t xoff_char
    Xoff flow control char
```
uint8_t xon_thrd
    If the software flow control is enabled and the data amount in rxfifo is less than xon_thrd, an xon_char
    will be sent

uint8_t xoff_thrd
    If the software flow control is enabled and the data amount in rxfifo is more than xoff_thrd, an xoff_char
    will be sent

struct uart_config_t
    UART configuration parameters for uart_param_config function.

Public Members

int baud_rate
    UART baud rate

data_bits
    UART byte size

parity
    UART parity mode

stop_bits
    UART stop bits

flow_ctrl
    UART HW flow control mode (cts/rts)

rx_flow_ctrl_thresh
    UART HW RTS threshold

source_clk
    UART source clock selection

Type Definitions

typedef int uart_port_t
    UART port number, can be UART_NUM_0 ~ (UART_NUM_MAX -1).

typedef soc_periph_uart_clk_src_legacy_t uart_sclk_t
    UART source clock.

Enumerations

enum uart_mode_t
    UART mode selection.
    Values:
enumerator UART_MODE_UART
  mode: regular UART mode

enumerator UART_MODE_RS485_HALF_DUPLEX
  mode: half duplex RS485 UART mode control by RTS pin

enumerator UART_MODE_IRDA
  mode: IRDA UART mode

enumerator UART_MODE_RS485_COLLISION_DETECT
  mode: RS485 collision detection UART mode (used for test purposes)

enumerator UART_MODE_RS485_APP_CTRL
  mode: application control RS485 UART mode (used for test purposes)

enum uart_word_length_t
  UART word length constants.
  Values:

  enumerator UART_DATA_5_BITS
    word length: 5bits

  enumerator UART_DATA_6_BITS
    word length: 6bits

  enumerator UART_DATA_7_BITS
    word length: 7bits

  enumerator UART_DATA_8_BITS
    word length: 8bits

  enumerator UART_DATA_BITS_MAX

enum uart_stop_bits_t
  UART stop bits number.
  Values:

  enumerator UART_STOP_BITS_1
    stop bit: 1bit

  enumerator UART_STOP_BITS_1_5
    stop bit: 1.5bits

  enumerator UART_STOP_BITS_2
    stop bit: 2bits

  enumerator UART_STOP_BITS_MAX
enum `uart_parity_t`

UART parity constants.

Values:

- `UART_PARITY_DISABLE` - Disable UART parity
- `UART_PARITY_EVEN` - Enable UART even parity
- `UART_PARITY_ODD` - Enable UART odd parity

enum `uart_hw_flowcontrol_t`

UART hardware flow control modes.

Values:

- `UART_HW_FLOWCTRL_DISABLE` - disable hardware flow control
- `UART_HW_FLOWCTRL_RTS` - enable RX hardware flow control (rts)
- `UART_HW_FLOWCTRL_CTS` - enable TX hardware flow control (cts)
- `UART_HW_FLOWCTRL_CTS_RTS` - enable hardware flow control
- `UART_HW_FLOWCTRL_MAX` -

enum `uart_signal_inv_t`

UART signal bitmap.

Values:

- `UART_SIGNAL_INV_DISABLE` - Disable UART signal inverse
- `UART_SIGNAL_IRDA_TX_INV` - inverse the UART irda_tx signal
- `UART_SIGNAL_IRDA_RX_INV` - inverse the UART irda_rx signal
- `UART_SIGNAL_RXD_INV` - inverse the UART rxd signal
enumerator UART_SIGNAL_CTS_INV
   inverse the UART cts signal

enumerator UART_SIGNAL_DSR_INV
   inverse the UART dsr signal

enumerator UART_SIGNAL_TXD_INV
   inverse the UART txd signal

enumerator UART_SIGNAL_RTS_INV
   inverse the UART rts signal

enumerator UART_SIGNAL_DTR_INV
   inverse the UART dtr signal

GPIO Lookup Macros  The UART peripherals have dedicated IO_MUX pins to which they are connected directly. However, signals can also be routed to other pins using the less direct GPIO matrix. To use direct routes, you need to know which pin is a dedicated IO_MUX pin for a UART channel. GPIO Lookup Macros simplify the process of finding and assigning IO_MUX pins. You choose a macro based on either the IO_MUX pin number, or a required UART channel name, and the macro will return the matching counterpart for you. See some examples below.

**Note:** These macros are useful if you need very high UART baud rates (over 40 MHz), which means you will have to use IO_MUX pins only. In other cases, these macros can be ignored, and you can use the GPIO Matrix as it allows you to configure any GPIO pin for any UART function.

1. UART_NUM_2_TXD_DIRECT_GPIO_NUM returns the IO_MUX pin number of UART channel 2 TXD pin (pin 17)
2. UART_GPIO19_DIRECT_CHANNEL returns the UART number of GPIO 19 when connected to the UART peripheral via IO_MUX (this is UART_NUM_0)
3. UART_CTS_GPIO19_DIRECT_CHANNEL returns the UART number of GPIO 19 when used as the UART CTS pin via IO_MUX (this is UART_NUM_0). Similar to the above macro but specifies the pin function which is also part of the IO_MUX assignment.

Header File
- components/soc/esp32c3/include/soc/uart_channel.h

Macros
- UART_GPIO21_DIRECT_CHANNEL
- UART_NUM_0_TXD_DIRECT_GPIO_NUM
- UART_GPIO20_DIRECT_CHANNEL
- UART_NUM_0_RXD_DIRECT_GPIO_NUM
- UART_TXD_GPIO21_DIRECT_CHANNEL
- UART_RXD_GPIO20_DIRECT_CHANNEL

Code examples for this API section are provided in the peripherals directory of ESP-IDF examples.
2.7 Project Configuration

2.7.1 Introduction

ESP-IDF uses kconfiglib which is a Python-based extension to the Kconfig system which provides a compile-time project configuration mechanism. Kconfig is based around options of several types: integer, string, boolean. Kconfig files specify dependencies between options, default values of the options, the way the options are grouped together, etc.

For the complete list of available features please see Kconfig and kconfiglib extensions.

2.7.2 Project Configuration Menu

Application developers can open a terminal-based project configuration menu with the idf.py menuconfig build target.

After being updated, this configuration is saved inside sdkconfig file in the project root directory. Based on sdkconfig, application build targets will generate sdkconfig.h file in the build directory, and will make sdkconfig options available to the project build system and source files.

2.7.3 Using sdkconfig.defaults

In some cases, such as when sdkconfig file is under revision control, the fact that sdkconfig file gets changed by the build system may be inconvenient. The build system offers a way to avoid this, in the form of sdkconfig.defaults file. This file is never touched by the build system, and can be created manually or automatically.

It can contain all the options which matter for the given application and are different from the default ones. The format is the same as that of the sdkconfig file. sdkconfig.defaults can be created manually when one remembers all the changed configurations. Otherwise, the file can be generated automatically by running the idf.py save-defconfig command.

Once sdkconfig.defaults is created, sdkconfig can be deleted and added to the ignore list of the revision control system (e.g. .gitignore file for git). Project build targets will automatically create sdkconfig file, populated with the settings from sdkconfig.defaults file, and the rest of the settings will be set to their default values. Note that the build process will not override settings that are already in sdkconfig by ones from sdkconfig.defaults. For more information, see Custom sdkconfig defaults.

2.7.4 Kconfig Formatting Rules

The following attributes of Kconfig files are standardized:

- Within any menu, option names should have a consistent prefix. The prefix length is currently set to at least 3 characters.
- The indentation style is 4 characters created by spaces. All sub-items belonging to a parent item are indented by one level deeper. For example, menu is indented by 0 characters, the config inside of the menu by 4 characters, the help of the config by 8 characters and the text of the help by 12 characters.
- No trailing spaces are allowed at the end of the lines.
- The maximum length of options is set to 40 characters.
- The maximum length of lines is set to 120 characters.

Format checker
tools/check_kconfigs.py is provided for checking the Kconfig formatting rules. The checker checks all Kconfig and Kconfig.projbuild files in the ESP-IDF directory and generates a new file with suffix .new with some recommendations how to fix issues (if there are any). Please note that the checker cannot correct all rules and the responsibility of the developer is to check and make final corrections in order to pass the tests. For
example, indentations will be corrected if there isn’t some misleading previous formatting but it cannot come up with a common prefix for options inside a menu.

### 2.7.5 Backward Compatibility of Kconfig Options

The standard Kconfig tools ignore unknown options in `sdkconfig`. So if a developer has custom settings for options which are renamed in newer ESP-IDF releases then the given setting for the option would be silently ignored. Therefore, several features have been adopted to avoid this:

1. `confgen.py` is used by the tool chain to pre-process `sdkconfig` files before anything else, for example `menuconfig`, would read them. As the consequence, the settings for old options will be kept and not ignored.
2. `confgen.py` recursively finds all `sdkconfig.rename` files in ESP-IDF directory which contain old and new Kconfig option names. Old options are replaced by new ones in the `sdkconfig` file. Renames that should only appear for a single target can be placed in a target specific rename file: `sdkconfig.rename.TARGET`, where `TARGET` is the target name, e.g. `sdkconfig.rename.esp32s2`.
3. `confgen.py` post-processes `sdkconfig` files and generates all build outputs (`sdkconfig.h`, `sdkconfig.cmake`, `auto.conf`) by adding a list of compatibility statements, i.e. value of the old option is set the value of the new option (after modification). This is done in order to not break customer codes where old option might still be used.
4. Deprecated options and their replacements are automatically generated by `confgen.py`.

### 2.7.6 Configuration Options Reference

Subsequent sections contain the list of available ESP-IDF options, automatically generated from Kconfig files. Note that depending on the options selected, some options listed here may not be visible by default in the interface of `menuconfig`.

By convention, all option names are upper case with underscores. When Kconfig generates `sdkconfig` and `sdkconfig.h` files, option names are prefixed with `CONFIG_`. So if an option `ENABLE_FOO` is defined in a Kconfig file and selected in `menuconfig`, then `sdkconfig` and `sdkconfig.h` files will have `CONFIG_ENABLE_FOO` defined. In this reference, option names are also prefixed with `CONFIG_`, same as in the source code.

#### Build type

Contains:

- `CONFIG_APP_BUILD_TYPE`
- `CONFIG_APP_REPRODUCIBLE_BUILD`
- `CONFIG_APP_NO_BLOBS`

**CONFIG_APP_BUILD_TYPE**

Application build type

*Found in: Build type*

Select the way the application is built.

By default, the application is built as a binary file in a format compatible with the ESP-IDF bootloader. In addition to this application, 2nd stage bootloader is also built. Application and bootloader binaries can be written into flash and loaded/executed from there.

Another option, useful for only very small and limited applications, is to only link the .elf file of the application, such that it can be loaded directly into RAM over JTAG. Note that since IRAM and DRAM sizes are very limited, it is not possible to build any complex application this way. However for kinds of testing and debugging, this option may provide faster iterations, since the application does not need to be written into flash. Note that at the moment, ESP-IDF does not contain all the startup code required to initialize the CPUs and ROM memory (data/bss). Therefore it is necessary to execute a bit of ROM code prior to executing the application. A gdbinit file may look as follows (for ESP32):

```plaintext
Espressif Systems 1015 Release v5.1-dev-644-g867745af05c
Submit Document Feedback
```
# Connect to a running instance of OpenOCD target remote:3333
# Reset and halt the target
# Run to a specific point in ROM code, where most of initialization is complete.
# Load the application into RAM
# Run till app_main tb

Execute this gdbinit file as follows:

tensa-esp32-elf-gdb build/app-name.elf -x gdbinit

Example gdbinit files for other targets can be found in tools/test_apps/system/gdb_loadable_elf/

Recommended sdkconfig.defaults for building loadable ELF files is as follows. CONFIG_APP_BUILD_TYPE_ELF_RAM is required, other options help reduce application memory footprint.

CONFIG_APP_BUILD_TYPE_ELF_RAM=y
CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_TERMIOS=y
CONFIG_NEWLIB_NANO_FORMAT=y
CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_PRINT_HALT=y
CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_STUBS_ENABLE=y
CONFIG_ESP_ERR_TO_NAME_LOOKUP=

Available options:
- Default (binary application + 2nd stage bootloader) (APP_BUILD_TYPE_APP_2NDBOOT)
- ELF file, loadable into RAM (EXPERIMENTAL) (APP_BUILD_TYPE_ELF_RAM)

CONFIG_APP_REPRODUCIBLE_BUILD

Enable reproducible build

Found in: Build type

If enabled, all date, time, and path information would be eliminated. A .gdbinit file would be create automatically. (or will be append if you have one already)

Default value:
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_APP_NO_BLOBS

No Binary Blobs

Found in: Build type

If enabled, this disables the linking of binary libraries in the application build. Note that after enabling this Wi-Fi/Bluetooth will not work.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

Bootloader config

Contains:
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_REGION_PROTECTION_ENABLE
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FLASH_XMC_SUPPORT
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_HOLD_TIME_GPIO
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_CUSTOM_RESERVE_RTC
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_SKIP_VALIDATE_ALWAYS
- CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_SKIP_VALIDATE_ON_POWER_ON
CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION

Bootloader optimization Level

*Found in: Bootloader config*

This option sets compiler optimization level (gcc -O argument) for the bootloader.

- The default “Size” setting will add the -Os flag to CFLAGS.
- The “Debug” setting will add the -Og flag to CFLAGS.
- The “Performance” setting will add the -O2 flag to CFLAGS.
- The “None” setting will add the -O0 flag to CFLAGS.

Note that custom optimization levels may be unsupported.

**Available options:**
- Size (-Os) (BOOTLOADER_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_SIZE)
- Debug (-Og) (BOOTLOADER_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_DEBUG)
- Optimize for performance (-O2) (BOOTLOADER_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_PERF)
- Debug without optimization (-O0) (BOOTLOADER_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_NONE)

CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL

Bootloader log verbosity

*Found in: Bootloader config*

Specify how much output to see in bootloader logs.

**Available options:**
- No output (BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL_NONE)
- Error (BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL_ERROR)
- Warning (BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL_WARN)
- Info (BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL_INFO)
- Debug (BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- Verbose (BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_VDDSDIO_BOOST

VDDSDIO LDO voltage

*Found in: Bootloader config*

If this option is enabled, and VDDSDIO LDO is set to 1.8V (using eFuse or MTDI bootstrapping pin), bootloader will change LDO settings to output 1.9V instead. This helps prevent flash chip from browning out during flash programming operations.

This option has no effect if VDDSDIO is set to 3.3V, or if the internal VDDSDIO regulator is disabled via eFuse.

**Available options:**
- 1.8V (BOOTLOADER_VDDSDIO_BOOST_1_8V)
- 1.9V (BOOTLOADER_VDDSDIO_BOOST_1_9V)

CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET

GPIO triggers factory reset

*Found in: Bootloader config*
Allows to reset the device to factory settings: - clear one or more data partitions; - boot from “factory” partition. The factory reset will occur if there is a GPIO input held at the configured level while device starts up. See settings below.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_NUM_PIN_FACTORY_RESET**
Number of the GPIO input for factory reset

*Found in: Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET*

The selected GPIO will be configured as an input with internal pull-up enabled (note that on some SoCs, not all pins have an internal pull-up, consult the hardware datasheet for details.) To trigger a factory reset, this GPIO must be held high or low (as configured) on startup.

**Default value:**
- 4 if CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET_PIN_LEVEL**
Factory reset GPIO level

*Found in: Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET*

Pin level for factory reset, can be triggered on low or high.

**Available options:**
- Reset on GPIO low (BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET_PIN_LOW)
- Reset on GPIO high (BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET_PIN_HIGH)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER OTA_DATA_ERASE**
Clear OTA data on factory reset (select factory partition)

*Found in: Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET*

The device will boot from “factory” partition (or OTA slot 0 if no factory partition is present) after a factory reset.

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_DATA_FACTORY_RESET**
Comma-separated names of partitions to clear on factory reset

*Found in: Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET*

Allows customers to select which data partitions will be erased while factory reset.

Specify the names of partitions as a comma-delimited with optional spaces for readability. (Like this: “nvs, phy_init, …”) Make sure that the name specified in the partition table and here are the same. Partitions of type “app” cannot be specified here.

**Default value:**
- “nvs” if CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST**
GPIO triggers boot from test app partition

*Found in: Bootloader config*

Allows to run the test app from “TEST” partition. A boot from “test” partition will occur if there is a GPIO input pulled low while device starts up. See settings below.
Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APPANTI_ROLLBACK`

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_NUM_PIN_APP_TEST**

Number of the GPIO input to boot TEST partition

*Found in: Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APPTEST*

The selected GPIO will be configured as an input with internal pull-up enabled. To trigger a test app, this GPIO must be pulled low on reset. After the GPIO input is deactivated and the device reboots, the old application will boot. (factory or OTA[x]). Note that GPIO34-39 do not have an internal pullup and an external one must be provided.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 39 if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST`

**Default value:**
- 18 if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST`

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST_PIN_LEVEL**

App test GPIO level

*Found in: Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST*

Pin level for app test, can be triggered on low or high.

**Available options:**
- Enter test app on GPIO low (BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST_PIN_LOW)
- Enter test app on GPIO high (BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST_PIN_HIGH)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_HOLD_TIME_GPIO**

Hold time of GPIO for reset/test mode (seconds)

*Found in: Bootloader config*

The GPIO must be held low continuously for this period of time after reset before a factory reset or test partition boot (as applicable) is performed.

**Default value:**
- 5 if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET || CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST`

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_REGION_PROTECTION_ENABLE**

Enable protection for unmapped memory regions

*Found in: Bootloader config*

Protects the unmapped memory regions of the entire address space from unintended accesses. This will ensure that an exception will be triggered whenever the CPU performs a memory operation on unmapped regions of the address space.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_ENABLE**

Use RTC watchdog in start code

*Found in: Bootloader config*

Tracks the execution time of startup code. If the execution time is exceeded, the RTC_WDT will restart system. It is also useful to prevent a lock up in start code caused by an unstable power source. NOTE:
Tracks the execution time starts from the bootloader code - re-set timeout, while selecting the source for slow_clk - and ends calling app_main. Re-set timeout is needed due to WDT uses a SLOW_CLK clock source. After changing a frequency slow_clk a time of WDT needs to re-set for new frequency. slow_clk depends on RTC_CLK_SRC (INTERNAL_RC or EXTERNALCRYSTAL).

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_DISABLE_IN_USER_CODE**

Allows RTC watchdog disable in user code

*Found in:* Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_ENABLE

If this option is set, the ESP-IDF app must explicitly reset, feed, or disable the rtc_wdt in the app’s own code. If this option is not set (default), then rtc_wdt will be disabled by ESP-IDF before calling the app_main() function.

Use function rtc_wdt_feed() for resetting counter of rtc_wdt. Use function rtc_wdt_disable() for disabling rtc_wdt.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_TIME_MS**

Timeout for RTC watchdog (ms)

*Found in:* Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_ENABLE

Verify that this parameter is correct and more then the execution time. Pay attention to options such as reset to factory, trigger test partition and encryption on boot - these options can increase the execution time. Note: RTC_WDT will reset while encryption operations will be performed.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 120000

**Default value:**
- 9000

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE**

Enable app rollback support

*Found in:* Bootloader config

After updating the app, the bootloader runs a new app with the ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY state set. This state prevents the re-run of this app. After the first boot of the new app in the user code, the function should be called to confirm the operability of the app or vice versa about its non-operability. If the app is working, then it is marked as valid. Otherwise, it is marked as not valid and rolls back to the previous working app. A reboot is performed, and the app is booted before the software update. Note: If during the first boot a new app the power goes out or the WDT works, then roll back will happen. Rollback is possible only between the apps with the same security versions.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK**

Enable app anti-rollback support

*Found in:* Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE

This option prevents rollback to previous firmware/application image with lower security version.
**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE`

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_SECURE_VERSION**

eFuse secure version of app

*Found in:* Bootloader config > `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` > `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK`

The secure version is the sequence number stored in the header of each firmware. The security version is set in the bootloader, version is recorded in the eFuse field as the number of set ones. The allocated number of bits in the efuse field for storing the security version is limited (see `BOOTLOADER_APP_SEC_VER_SIZE_EFUSE_FIELD` option).

Bootloader: When bootloader selects an app to boot, an app is selected that has a security version greater or equal that recorded in eFuse field. The app is booted with a higher (or equal) secure version.

The security version is worth increasing if in previous versions there is a significant vulnerability and their use is not acceptable.

Your partition table should has a scheme with ota_0 + ota_1 (without factory).

**Default value:**
- 0 if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK`

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_SEC_VER_SIZE_EFUSE_FIELD**

Size of the eFuse secure version field

*Found in:* Bootloader config > `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` > `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK`

The size of the eFuse secure version field. Its length is limited to 32 bits for ESP32 and 16 bits for ESP32-S2. This determines how many times the security version can be increased.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 16 if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK`

**Default value:**
- 16 if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK`

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_EFUSE_SECURE_VERSION_EMULATE**

Emulate operations with eFuse secure version (only test)

*Found in:* Bootloader config > `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` > `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK`

This option allows to emulate read/write operations with all eFuses and eFuse secure version. It allows to test anti-rollback implementation without permanent write eFuse bits. There should be an entry in partition table with following details: `emul_efuse, data, efuse, , 0x2000`.

This option enables: EFUSE_VIRTUAL and EFUSE_VIRTUAL_KEEP_IN_FLASH.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK`

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_SKIP_VALIDATE_IN_DEEP_SLEEP**

Skip image validation when exiting deep sleep

*Found in:* Bootloader config
This option disables the normal validation of an image coming out of deep sleep (checksums, SHA256, and signature). This is a trade-off between wakeup performance from deep sleep, and image integrity checks.

Only enable this if you know what you are doing. It should not be used in conjunction with using deep_sleep() entry and changing the active OTA partition as this would skip the validation upon first load of the new OTA partition.

It is possible to enable this option with Secure Boot if “allow insecure options” is enabled, however it’s strongly recommended to NOT enable it as it may allow a Secure Boot bypass.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if \((\text{CONFIG\_SECURE\_BOOT} \land \text{CONFIG\_SECURE\_BOOT\_INSECURE}) \lor \text{CONFIG\_SECURE\_BOOT})\)

**CONFIG\_BOOTLOADER\_SKIP\_VALIDATE\_ON\_POWER\_ON**

Skip image validation from power on reset (READ HELP FIRST)

*Found in: Bootloader config*

Some applications need to boot very quickly from power on. By default, the entire app binary is read from flash and verified which takes up a significant portion of the boot time.

Enabling this option will skip validation of the app when the SoC boots from power on. Note that in this case it’s not possible for the bootloader to detect if an app image is corrupted in the flash, therefore it’s not possible to safely fall back to a different app partition. Flash corruption of this kind is unlikely but can happen if there is a serious firmware bug or physical damage.

Following other reset types, the bootloader will still validate the app image. This increases the chances that flash corruption resulting in a crash can be detected following soft reset, and the bootloader will fall back to a valid app image. To increase the chances of successfully recovering from a flash corruption event, keep the option \(\text{BOOTLOADER\_WDT\_ENABLED}\) enabled and consider also enabling \(\text{BOOTLOADER\_WDT\_DISABLE\_IN\_USER\_CODE}\) - then manually disable the RTC Watchdog once the app is running. In addition, enable both the Task and Interrupt watchdog timers with reset options set.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG\_BOOTLOADER\_SKIP\_VALIDATE\_ALWAYS**

Skip image validation always (READ HELP FIRST)

*Found in: Bootloader config*

Selecting this option prevents the bootloader from ever validating the app image before booting it. Any flash corruption of the selected app partition will make the entire SoC unbootable.

Although flash corruption is a very rare case, it is not recommended to select this option. Consider selecting “Skip image validation from power on reset” instead. However, if boot time is the only important factor then it can be enabled.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG\_BOOTLOADER\_CUSTOM\_RESERVE\_RTC**

Reserve RTC FAST memory for custom purposes

*Found in: Bootloader config*

This option allows the customer to place data in the RTC FAST memory, this area remains valid when rebooted, except for power loss. This memory is located at a fixed address and is available for both the bootloader and the application. (The application and bootloader must be compiled with the same option). The RTC FAST memory has access only through PRO\_CPU.
**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_CUSTOM_RESERVE_RTC_SIZE**

Size in bytes for custom purposes

*Found in:* Bootloader config > CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_CUSTOM_RESERVE_RTC

This option reserves in RTC FAST memory the area for custom purposes. If you want to create your own bootloader and save more information in this area of memory, you can increase it. It must be a multiple of 4 bytes. This area (rtc_retain_mem_t) is reserved and has access from the bootloader and an application.

**Default value:**
- 0 if CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_CUSTOM_RESERVE_RTC

**CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FLASH_XMC_SUPPORT**

Enable the support for flash chips of XMC (READ HELP FIRST)

*Found in:* Bootloader config

Perform the startup flow recommended by XMC. Please consult XMC for the details of this flow. XMC chips will be forbidden to be used, when this option is disabled.

**DON’T DISABLE THIS UNLESS YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING.**

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**Security features**

Contains:

- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_INSECURE
- CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_SCHEME
- CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_ON_BOOT_NO_SECURE_BOOT
- CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_CHECK_ENC_EN_IN_APP
- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ECDSA_KEY_LEN_SIZE
- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ENABLE_AGGRESSIVE_KEY_REVOKE
- CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENC_ENABLED
- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT
- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOTLOADER_KEY_ENCODING
- Potentially insecure options
- CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_NO_SECURE_BOOT
- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_VERIFICATION_KEY
- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOTLOADER_MODE
- CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_BUILD_SIGNED_BINARIES
- CONFIG_SECURE_UART_ROM_DL_MODE
- CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_ON_UPDATE_NO_SECURE_BOOT

**CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_NO_SECURE_BOOT**

Require signed app images

*Found in:* Security features

Require apps to be signed to verify their integrity.

This option uses the same app signature scheme as hardware secure boot, but unlike hardware secure boot it does not prevent the bootloader from being physically updated. This means that the device can
be secured against remote network access, but not physical access. Compared to using hardware Secure Boot this option is much simpler to implement.

**CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_SCHEME**

App Signing Scheme

*Found in: Security features*

Select the Secure App signing scheme. Depends on the Chip Revision. There are two secure boot versions:

1. **Secure boot V1**
   - Legacy custom secure boot scheme. Supported in ESP32 SoC.

2. **Secure boot V2**
   - RSA based secure boot scheme. Supported in ESP32-ECO3 (ESP32 Chip Revision 3 onwards), ESP32-S2, ESP32-C3, ESP32-S3 SoCs.
   - ECDSA based secure boot scheme. Supported in ESP32-C2 SoC.

**Available options:**

- **ECDSA (SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_ECDSA_SCHEME)**
  Embeds the ECDSA public key in the bootloader and signs the application with an ECDSA key. Refer to the documentation before enabling.

- **RSA (SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_RSA_SCHEME)**
  Appends the RSA-3072 based Signature block to the application. Refer to <Secure Boot Version 2 documentation link> before enabling.

- **ECDSA (V2) (SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_ECDSA_V2_SCHEME)**
  For Secure boot V2 (e.g., ESP32-C2 SoC), appends ECDSA based signature block to the application. Refer to documentation before enabling.

**CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ECDSA_KEY_LEN_SIZE**

ECDSA key size

*Found in: Security features*

Select the ECDSA key size. Two key sizes are supported

- 192 bit key using NISTP192 curve
- 256 bit key using NISTP256 curve (Recommended)

The advantage of using 256 bit key is the extra randomness which makes it difficult to be bruteforced compared to 192 bit key. At present, both key sizes are practically implausible to bruteforce.

**Available options:**

- Using ECC curve NISTP192 (SECURE_BOOT_ECDSA_KEY_LEN_192_BITS)
- Using ECC curve NISTP256 (Recommended) (SECURE_BOOT_ECDSA_KEY_LEN_256_BITS)

**CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_ON_BOOT_NO_SECURE_BOOT**

Bootloader verifies app signatures

*Found in: Security features*

If this option is set, the bootloader will be compiled with code to verify that an app is signed before booting it.

If hardware secure boot is enabled, this option is always enabled and cannot be disabled. If hardware secure boot is not enabled, this option doesn’t add significant security by itself so most users will want to leave it disabled.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_NO_SECURE_BOOT` && `SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_ECDSA_SCHEME`
CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_ON_UPDATE_NO_SECURE_BOOT

Verify app signature on update

*Found in: Security features*

If this option is set, any OTA updated apps will have the signature verified before being considered valid.

When enabled, the signature is automatically checked whenever the esp_ota_ops.h APIs are used for OTA updates, or esp_image_format.h APIs are used to verify apps.

If hardware secure boot is enabled, this option is always enabled and cannot be disabled. If hardware secure boot is not enabled, this option still adds significant security against network-based attackers by preventing spoofing of OTA updates.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_NO_SECURE_BOOT`

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT

Enable hardware Secure Boot in bootloader (READ DOCS FIRST)

*Found in: Security features*

Build a bootloader which enables Secure Boot on first boot.

Once enabled, Secure Boot will not boot a modified bootloader. The bootloader will only load a partition table or boot an app if the data has a verified digital signature. There are implications for reflashing updated apps once secure boot is enabled.

When enabling secure boot, JTAG and ROM BASIC Interpreter are permanently disabled by default.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_VERSION

Select secure boot version

*Found in: Security features > CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT*

Select the Secure Boot Version. Depends on the Chip Revision. Secure Boot V2 is the new RSA / ECDSA based secure boot scheme.

- RSA based scheme is supported in ESP32 (Revision 3 onwards), ESP32-S2, ESP32-C3 (ECO3), ESP32-S3.
- ECDSA based scheme is supported in ESP32-C2 SoC.

Please note that, RSA or ECDSA secure boot is property of specific SoC based on its HW design, supported crypto accelerators, die-size, cost and similar parameters. Please note that RSA scheme has requirement for bigger key sizes but at the same time it is comparatively faster than ECDSA verification.

Secure Boot V1 is the AES based (custom) secure boot scheme supported in ESP32 SoC.

**Available options:**
- Enable Secure Boot version 1 (SECURE_BOOT_V1_ENABLED)
  Build a bootloader which enables secure boot version 1 on first boot. Refer to the Secure Boot section of the ESP-IDF Programmer’s Guide for this version before enabling.
- Enable Secure Boot version 2 (SECURE_BOOT_V2_ENABLED)
  Build a bootloader which enables Secure Boot version 2 on first boot. Refer to Secure Boot V2 section of the ESP-IDF Programmer’s Guide for this version before enabling.
CONFIG_SECURE_BOOTLOADER_MODE

Secure bootloader mode

Found in: Security features

Available options:

- One-time flash (SECURE_BOOTLOADER_ONE_TIME_FLASH)
  ON first boot, the bootloader will generate a key which is not readable externally or by software.
  A digest is generated from the bootloader image itself. This digest will be verified on each subsequent boot.
  Enabling this option means that the bootloader cannot be changed after the first time it is booted.

- Reflashable (SECURE_BOOTLOADER_REFLASHABLE)
  Generate a reusable secure bootloader key, derived (via SHA-256) from the secure boot signing key.
  This allows the secure bootloader to be re-flashed by anyone with access to the secure boot signing key.
  This option is less secure than one-time flash, because a leak of the digest key from one device allows reflashing of any device that uses it.

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_BUILD_SIGNED_BINARIES

Sign binaries during build

Found in: Security features

Once secure boot or signed app requirement is enabled, app images are required to be signed.

If enabled (default), these binary files are signed as part of the build process. The file named in “Secure boot private signing key” will be used to sign the image.

If disabled, unsigned app/partition data will be built. They must be signed manually using espsecure.py. Version 1 to enable ECDSA Based Secure Boot and Version 2 to enable RSA based Secure Boot. (for example, on a remote signing server.)

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_SIGNING_KEY

Secure boot private signing key

Found in: Security features > CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_BUILD_SIGNED_BINARIES

Path to the key file used to sign app images.

Key file is an ECDSA private key (NIST256p curve) in PEM format for Secure Boot V1. Key file is an RSA private key in PEM format for Secure Boot V2.

Path is evaluated relative to the project directory.

You can generate a new signing key by running the following command: espsecure.py generate_signing_key secure_boot_signing_key.pem

See the Secure Boot section of the ESP-IDF Programmer’s Guide for this version for details.

Default value:

- “secure_boot_signing_key.pem” if CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_BUILD_SIGNED_BINARIES

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_VERIFICATION_KEY

Secure boot public signature verification key

Found in: Security features

Path to a public key file used to verify signed images. Secure Boot V1: This ECDSA public key is compiled into the bootloader and/or app, to verify app images. Secure Boot V2: This RSA public key is compiled into the signature block at the end of the bootloader/app.
Key file is in raw binary format, and can be extracted from a PEM formatted private key using the espsecure.py extract_public_key command.

Refer to the Secure Boot section of the ESP-IDF Programmer’s Guide for this version before enabling.

**CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ENABLE_AGGRESSIVE_KEY_REVOKE**

Enable Aggressive key revoke strategy

*Found in: Security features*

If this option is set, ROM bootloader will revoke the public key digest burned in eFuse block if it fails to verify the signature of software bootloader with it. Revocation of keys does not happen when enabling secure boot. Once secure boot is enabled, key revocation checks will be done on subsequent boot-up, while verifying the software bootloader

This feature provides a strong resistance against physical attacks on the device.

**NOTE:** Once a digest slot is revoked, it can never be used again to verify an image. This can lead to permanent bricking of the device, in case all keys are revoked because of signature verification failure.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT`

**CONFIG_SECURE_BOOTLOADER_KEY_ENCODING**

Hardware Key Encoding

*Found in: Security features*

In reflashable secure bootloader mode, a hardware key is derived from the signing key (with SHA-256) and can be written to eFuse with espefuse.py.

Normally this is a 256-bit key, but if 3/4 Coding Scheme is used on the device then the eFuse key is truncated to 192 bits.

This configuration item doesn’t change any firmware code, it only changes the size of key binary which is generated at build time.

**Available options:**
- No encoding (256 bit key) (SECURE_BOOTLOADER_KEY_ENCODING_256BIT)
- 3/4 encoding (192 bit key) (SECURE_BOOTLOADER_KEY_ENCODING_192BIT)

**CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_INSECURE**

Allow potentially insecure options

*Found in: Security features*

You can disable some of the default protections offered by secure boot, in order to enable testing or a custom combination of security features.

Only enable these options if you are very sure.

Refer to the Secure Boot section of the ESP-IDF Programmer’s Guide for this version before enabling.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT`

**CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENC_ENABLED**

Enable flash encryption on boot (READ DOCS FIRST)

*Found in: Security features*

If this option is set, flash contents will be encrypted by the bootloader on first boot.
Note: After first boot, the system will be permanently encrypted. Re-flashing an encrypted system is complicated and not always possible. Read Flash Encryption before enabling.

Default value:
• No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_KEYSIZE**

Size of generated AES-XTS key

*Found in: Security features > CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENC_ENABLED*

Size of generated AES-XTS key.

• AES-128 uses a 256-bit key (32 bytes) derived from 128 bits (16 bytes) burned in half Efuse key block. Internally, it calculates SHA256(128 bits)
• AES-128 uses a 256-bit key (32 bytes) which occupies one Efuse key block.
• AES-256 uses a 512-bit key (64 bytes) which occupies two Efuse key blocks.

This setting is ignored if either type of key is already burned to Efuse before the first boot. In this case, the pre-burned key is used and no new key is generated.

**Available options:**
• AES-128 key derived from 128 bits (SHA256(128 bits)) (SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_AES128_DERIVED)
• AES-128 (256-bit key) (SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_AES128)
• AES-256 (512-bit key) (SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_AES256)

**CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE**

Enable usage mode

*Found in: Security features > CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENC_ENABLED*

By default Development mode is enabled which allows ROM download mode to perform flash encryption operations (plaintext is sent to the device, and it encrypts it internally and writes ciphertext to flash.) This mode is not secure, it’s possible for an attacker to write their own chosen plaintext to flash.

Release mode should always be selected for production or manufacturing. Once enabled it’s no longer possible for the device in ROM Download Mode to use the flash encryption hardware.

Refer to the Flash Encryption section of the ESP-IDF Programmer’s Guide for details.

**Available options:**
• Development (NOT SECURE) (SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE_DEVELOPMENT)
• Release (SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE_RELEASE)

**Potentially insecure options** Contains:
• CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_V2_ALLOW_EFUSE_RD_DIS
• CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_SHORT_APP_PARTITION
• CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_JTAG
• CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_UART_BOOTLOADER_ALLOW_ENC
• CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_UART_BOOTLOADER_ALLOW_CACHE
• CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_UNUSED_DIGEST_SLOTS
• CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_REQUIRE_ALREADY_ENABLED
CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_JTAG

Allow JTAG Debugging

*Found in: Security features > Potentially insecure options*

If not set (default), the bootloader will permanently disable JTAG (across entire chip) on first boot when either secure boot or flash encryption is enabled.

Setting this option leaves JTAG on for debugging, which negates all protections of flash encryption and some of the protections of secure boot.

Only set this option in testing environments.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_INSECURE || SEC
  CURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE_DEVELOPMENT

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_SHORT_APP_PARTITION

Allow app partition length not 64KB aligned

*Found in: Security features > Potentially insecure options*

If not set (default), app partition size must be a multiple of 64KB. App images are padded to 64KB length, and the bootloader checks any trailing bytes after the signature (before the next 64KB boundary) have not been written. This is because flash cache maps entire 64KB pages into the address space. This prevents an attacker from appending unverified data after the app image in the flash, causing it to be mapped into the address space.

Setting this option allows the app partition length to be unaligned, and disables padding of the app image to this length. It is generally not recommended to set this option, unless you have a legacy partitioning scheme which doesn’t support 64KB aligned partition lengths.

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_V2_ALLOW_EFUSE_RD_DIS

Allow additional read protecting of efuses

*Found in: Security features > Potentially insecure options*

If not set (default, recommended), on first boot the bootloader will burn the WR_DIS_RD_DIS efuse when Secure Boot is enabled. This prevents any more efuses from being read protected.

If this option is set, it will remain possible to write the EFUSE_RD_DIS efuse field after Secure Boot is enabled. This may allow an attacker to read-protect the BLK2 efuse (for ESP32) and BLOCK4-BLOCK10 (i.e. BLOCK_KEY0-BLOCK_KEY5)(for other chips) holding the public key digest, causing an immediate denial of service and possibly allowing an additional fault injection attack to bypass the signature protection.

**NOTE:** Once a BLOCK is read-protected, the application will read all zeros from that block

**NOTE:** If “UART ROM download mode (Permanently disabled (recommended))” or “UART ROM download mode (Permanently switch to Secure mode (recommended))” is set, then it is **NOT** possible to read/write efuses using espefuse.py utility. However, efuse can be read/written from the application

CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_UNUSED_DIGEST_SLOTS

Leave unused digest slots available (not revoke)

*Found in: Security features > Potentially insecure options*

If not set (default), during startup in the app all unused digest slots will be revoked. To revoke unused slot will be called esp_efuse_set_digest_revoke(num_digest) for each digest. Revoking unused digest slots makes ensures that no trusted keys can be added later by an attacker. If set, it means that you have a plan to use unused digests slots later.
Default value:
  • No (disabled) if `CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_INSECURE`

`CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_UART_BOOTLOADER_ALLOW_ENC`
Leave UART bootloader encryption enabled

*Found in: Security features > Potentially insecure options*
If not set (default), the bootloader will permanently disable UART bootloader encryption access on first boot. If set, the UART bootloader will still be able to access hardware encryption.

It is recommended to only set this option in testing environments.

Default value:
  • No (disabled) if `SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE_DEVELOPMENT`

`CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_UART_BOOTLOADER.Allow CACHE`
Leave UART bootloader flash cache enabled

*Found in: Security features > Potentially insecure options*
If not set (default), the bootloader will permanently disable UART bootloader flash cache access on first boot. If set, the UART bootloader will still be able to access the flash cache.

Only set this option in testing environments.

Default value:
  • No (disabled) if `SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE_DEVELOPMENT`

`CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_FLASH_ALREADY_ENABLED`
Require flash encryption to be already enabled

*Found in: Security features > Potentially insecure options*
If not set (default), and flash encryption is not yet enabled in eFuses, the 2nd stage bootloader will enable flash encryption: generate the flash encryption key and program eFuses. If this option is set, and flash encryption is not yet enabled, the bootloader will error out and reboot. If flash encryption is enabled in eFuses, this option does not change the bootloader behavior.

Only use this option in testing environments, to avoid accidentally enabling flash encryption on the wrong device. The device needs to have flash encryption already enabled using espfuse.py.

Default value:
  • No (disabled) if `SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE_DEVELOPMENT`

`CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_CHECK_ENC.EN_IN_APP`
Check Flash Encryption enabled on app startup

*Found in: Security features*
If set (default), in an app during startup code, there is a check of the flash encryption eFuse bit is on (as the bootloader should already have set it). The app requires this bit is on to continue work otherwise abort.

If not set, the app does not care if the flash encryption eFuse bit is set or not.

Default value:
  • Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENC_ENABLED`
CONFIG_SECURE_UART_ROM_DL_MODE
UART ROM download mode

*Found in: Security features*

**Available options:**

- UART ROM download mode (Permanently disabled (recommended)) (SECURE_DISABLE_ROM_DL_MODE)
  If set, during startup the app will burn an eFuse bit to permanently disable the UART ROM Download Mode. This prevents any future use of esptool.py, espfuse.py and similar tools. Once disabled, if the SoC is booted with strapping pins set for ROM Download Mode then an error is printed instead.
  It is recommended to enable this option in any production application where Flash Encryption and/or Secure Boot is enabled and access to Download Mode is not required.
  It is also possible to permanently disable Download Mode by calling esp_efuse_disable_rom_download_mode() at runtime.

- UART ROM download mode (Permanently switch to Secure mode (recommended)) (SECURE_ENABLE_SECURE_ROM_DL_MODE)
  If set, during startup the app will burn an eFuse bit to permanently switch the UART ROM Download Mode into a separate Secure Download mode. This option can only work if Download Mode is not already disabled by eFuse.
  Secure Download mode limits the use of Download Mode functions to simple flash read, write and erase operations, plus a command to return a summary of currently enabled security features.
  Secure Download mode is not compatible with the esptool.py flasher stub feature, espfuse.py, read/writing memory or registers, encrypted download, or any other features that interact with unsupported Download Mode commands.
  Secure Download mode should be enabled in any application where Flash Encryption and/or Secure Boot is enabled. Disabling this option does not immediately cancel the benefits of the security features, but it increases the potential “attack surface” for an attacker to try and bypass them with a successful physical attack.
  It is also possible to enable secure download mode at runtime by calling esp_efuse_enable_rom_secure_download_mode()
  Note: Secure Download mode is not available for ESP32 (includes revisions till ECO3).

- UART ROM download mode (Enabled (not recommended)) (SECURE_INSECURE_ALLOW_DL_MODE)
  This is a potentially insecure option. Enabling this option will allow the full UART download mode to stay enabled. This option SHOULD NOT BE ENABLED for production use cases.

**Application manager**

Contains:

- CONFIG_APP_EXCLUDE_PROJECT_NAME_VAR
- CONFIG_APP_EXCLUDE_PROJECT_VER_VAR
- CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER_FROM_CONFIG
- CONFIG_APP_RETRIEVE_LEN_ELF_SHA
- CONFIG_APP_COMPILE_TIME_DATE

**CONFIG_APP_COMPILE_TIME_DATE**

Use time/date stamp for app

*Found in: Application manager*

If set, then the app will be built with the current time/date stamp. It is stored in the app description structure. If not set, time/date stamp will be excluded from app image. This can be useful for getting the same binary image files made from the same source, but at different times.

**Default value:**
• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_APP_EXCLUDE_PROJECT_VER_VAR**
Exclude PROJECT_VER from firmware image

*Found in: Application manager*

The PROJECT_VER variable from the build system will not affect the firmware image. This value will not be contained in the esp_app_desc structure.

**Default value:**
• No (disabled)

**CONFIG_APP_EXCLUDE_PROJECT_NAME_VAR**
Exclude PROJECT_NAME from firmware image

*Found in: Application manager*

The PROJECT_NAME variable from the build system will not affect the firmware image. This value will not be contained in the esp_app_desc structure.

**Default value:**
• No (disabled)

**CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER_FROM_CONFIG**
Get the project version from Kconfig

*Found in: Application manager*

If this is enabled, then config item APP_PROJECT_VER will be used for the variable PROJECT_VER. Other ways to set PROJECT_VER will be ignored.

**Default value:**
• No (disabled)

**CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER**
Project version

*Found in: Application manager > CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER_FROM_CONFIG*

Project version

**Default value:**
• 1 if CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER_FROM_CONFIG

**CONFIG_APP_RETRIEVE_LEN_ELF_SHA**
The length of APP ELF SHA is stored in RAM(chars)

*Found in: Application manager*

At startup, the app will read this many hex characters from the embedded APP ELF SHA-256 hash value and store it in static RAM. This ensures the app ELF SHA-256 value is always available if it needs to be printed by the panic handler code. Changing this value will change the size of a static buffer, in bytes.

**Range:**
• from 8 to 64

**Default value:**
• 16
Boot ROM Behavior

Contains:

• `CONFIG_BOOT_ROM_LOG_SCHEME`

**CONFIG_BOOT_ROM_LOG_SCHEME**

Permanently change Boot ROM output

*Found in: Boot ROM Behavior*

Controls the Boot ROM log behavior. The rom log behavior can only be changed for once, specific eFuse bit(s) will be burned at app boot stage.

**Available options:**

• Always Log (BOOT_ROM_LOG_ALWAYS_ON)
  Always print ROM logs, this is the default behavior.

• Permanently disable logging (BOOT_ROM_LOG_ALWAYS_OFF)
  Don’t print ROM logs.

• Log on GPIO High (BOOT_ROM_LOG_ON_GPIO_HIGH)
  Print ROM logs when GPIO level is high during startup. The GPIO number is chip dependent, e.g. on ESP32-S2, the control GPIO is GPIO46.

• Log on GPIO Low (BOOT_ROM_LOG_ON_GPIO_LOW)
  Print ROM logs when GPIO level is low during startup. The GPIO number is chip dependent, e.g. on ESP32-S2, the control GPIO is GPIO46.

Serial flasher config

Contains:

• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_AFTER`
• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_BEFORE`
• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_HEADER_FLASHSIZE_UPDATE`
• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_NO_STUB`
• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASH_SAMPLE_MODE`
• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE`
• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE`
• `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ`

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_NO_STUB**

Disable download stub

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

The flasher tool sends a precompiled download stub first by default. That stub allows things like compressed downloads and more. Usually you should not need to disable that feature

**Default value:**

• No (disabled)

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE**

Flash SPI mode

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

Mode the flash chip is flashed in, as well as the default mode for the binary to run in.

**Available options:**

• QIO (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE_QIO)
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- QOUT (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE_QOUT)
- DIO (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE_DIO)
- DOUT (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE_DOUT)
- OPI (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE_OPI)

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASH_SAMPLE_MODE**

Flash Sampling Mode

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

**Available options:**

- STR Mode (ESPTOOLPY_FLASH_SAMPLE_MODE_STR)
- DTR Mode (ESPTOOLPY_FLASH_SAMPLE_MODE_DTR)

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ**

Flash SPI speed

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

**Available options:**

- 120 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_120M)
- 80 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_80M)
- 60 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_60M)
- 48 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_48M)
- 40 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_40M)
- 30 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_30M)
- 26 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_26M)
- 24 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_24M)
- 20 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_20M)
- 15 MHz (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ_15M)

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE**

Flash size

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

SPI flash size, in megabytes

**Available options:**

- 1 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_1MB)
- 2 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_2MB)
- 4 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_4MB)
- 8 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_8MB)
- 16 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_16MB)
- 32 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_32MB)
- 64 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_64MB)
- 128 MB (ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_128MB)

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_HEADER_FLASHSIZE_UPDATE**

Detect flash size when flashing bootloader

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

If this option is set, flashing the project will automatically detect the flash size of the target chip and update the bootloader image before it is flashed.

Enabling this option turns off the image protection against corruption by a SHA256 digest. Updating the bootloader image before flashing would invalidate the digest.
**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_BEFORE**

Before flashing

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

Configure whether esptool.py should reset the ESP32 before flashing.

Automatic reset depends on the RTS & DTR signals being wired from the serial port to the ESP32. Most USB development boards do this internally.

**Available options:**
- Reset to bootloader (ESPTOOLPY_BEFORE_RESET)
- No reset (ESPTOOLPY_BEFORE_NORESET)

**CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_AFTER**

After flashing

*Found in: Serial flasher config*

Configure whether esptool.py should reset the ESP32 after flashing.

Automatic reset depends on the RTS & DTR signals being wired from the serial port to the ESP32. Most USB development boards do this internally.

**Available options:**
- Reset after flashing (ESPTOOLPY_AFTER_RESET)
- Stay in bootloader (ESPTOOLPY_AFTER_NORESET)

**Partition Table**

Contains:
- `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_CUSTOM_FILENAME`
- `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_MD5`
- `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET`
- `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_TYPE`

**CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_TYPE**

Partition Table

*Found in: Partition Table*

The partition table to flash to the ESP32. The partition table determines where apps, data and other resources are expected to be found.

The predefined partition table CSV descriptions can be found in the components/partition_table directory. These are mostly intended for example and development use, it’s expect that for production use you will copy one of these CSV files and create a custom partition CSV for your application.

**Available options:**
- Single factory app, no OTA (PARTITION_TABLE_SINGLE_APP)
  This is the default partition table, designed to fit into a 2MB or larger flash with a single 1MB app partition.
  The corresponding CSV file in the IDF directory is components/partition_table/partitions_singleapp.csv
  This partition table is not suitable for an app that needs OTA (over the air update) capability.
• Single factory app (large), no OTA (PARTITION_TABLE_SINGLE_APP_LARGE)
  This is a variation of the default partition table, that expands the 1MB app partition size to
  1.5MB to fit more code.
  The corresponding CSV file in the IDF directory is components/partition_table/partitions_singleapp_large.csv
  This partition table is not suitable for an app that needs OTA (over the air update) capability.
• Factory app, two OTA definitions (PARTITION_TABLE_TWO_OTA)
  This is a basic OTA-enabled partition table with a factory app partition plus two OTA app
  partitions. All are 1MB, so this partition table requires 4MB or larger flash size.
  The corresponding CSV file in the IDF directory is components/partition_table/partitions_two_ota.csv
• Custom partition table CSV (PARTITION_TABLE_CUSTOM)
  Specify the path to the partition table CSV to use for your project.
  Consult the Partition Table section in the ESP-IDF Programmers Guide for more information.
• Single factory app, no OTA, encrypted NVS (PARTITION_TABLE_SINGLE_APP_ENCRYPTED_NVS)
  This is a variation of the default “Single factory app, no OTA” partition table that supports
  encrypted NVS when using flash encryption. See the Flash Encryption section in the ESP-IDF
  Programmers Guide for more information.
  The corresponding CSV file in the IDF directory is components/partition_table/partitions_singleapp_encr_nvs.csv
• Single factory app (large), no OTA, encrypted NVS (PARTITION_TABLE_SINGLE_APP_LARGE_ENC_NVS)
  This is a variation of the “Single factory app (large), no OTA” partition table that supports
  encrypted NVS when using flash encryption. See the Flash Encryption section in the ESP-IDF
  Programmers Guide for more information.
  The corresponding CSV file in the IDF directory is components/partition_table/partitions_singleapp_large_encr_nvs.csv
• Factory app, two OTA definitions, encrypted NVS (PARTITION_TABLE_TWO_OTA_ENCRYPTED_NVS)
  This is a variation of the “Factory app, two OTA definitions” partition table that supports
  encrypted NVS when using flash encryption. See the Flash Encryption section in the ESP-IDF
  Programmers Guide for more information.
  The corresponding CSV file in the IDF directory is components/partition_table/partitions_two_ota_encr_nvs.csv

**CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_CUSTOM_FILENAME**

Custom partition CSV file

*Found in: Partition Table*

Name of the custom partition CSV filename. This path is evaluated relative to the project root directory.

*Default value:*

• “partitions.csv”

**CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET**

Offset of partition table

*Found in: Partition Table*

The address of partition table (by default 0x8000). Allows you to move the partition table, it gives more
space for the bootloader. Note that the bootloader and app will both need to be compiled with the same
PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET value.

This number should be a multiple of 0x1000.

Note that partition offsets in the partition table CSV file may need to be changed if this value is set to a
higher value. To have each partition offset adapt to the configured partition table offset, leave all partition
offsets blank in the CSV file.

**Default value:**
- “0x8000”

**CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_MD5**
Generate an MD5 checksum for the partition table

*Found in: Partition Table*

Generate an MD5 checksum for the partition table for protecting the integrity of the table. The generation should be turned off for legacy bootloaders which cannot recognize the MD5 checksum in the partition table.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**Compiler options**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_FLOAT_LIB_FROM`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_CHECKS_SILENT`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_DUMPRTL_FILES`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_SAVE_RESTORE_LIBCALLS`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_WARN_WRITE_STRINGS`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_RTTI`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_HIDE_PATHS_MACROS`
- `CONFIG_COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE`

**CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION**

Optimization Level

*Found in: Compiler options*

This option sets compiler optimization level (gcc -O argument) for the app.

- The “Default” setting will add the -Og flag to CFLAGS.
- The “Size” setting will add the -Os flag to CFLAGS.
- The “Performance” setting will add the -O2 flag to CFLAGS.
- The “None” setting will add the -O0 flag to CFLAGS.

The “Size” setting cause the compiled code to be smaller and faster, but may lead to difficulties of correlating code addresses to source file lines when debugging.

The “Performance” setting causes the compiled code to be larger and faster, but will be easier to correlated code addresses to source file lines.

“None” with -O0 produces compiled code without optimization.

Note that custom optimization levels may be unsupported.

Compiler optimization for the IDF bootloader is set separately, see the BOOT-LOADER_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION setting.

**Available options:**

- Debug (-Og) (COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_DEFAULT)
- Optimize for size (-Os) (COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_SIZE)
- Optimize for performance (-O2) (COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_PERF)
• Debug without optimization (-O0) (COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_NONE)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL**

Assertion level

*Found in: Compiler options*

Assertions can be:

- Enabled. Failure will print verbose assertion details. This is the default.
- Set to “silent” to save code size (failed assertions will abort() but user needs to use the aborting address to find the line number with the failed assertion.)
- Disabled entirely (not recommended for most configurations.) -DNDEBUG is added to CPPFLAGS in this case.

**Available options:**

- Enabled (COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTIONS_ENABLE)
  Enable assertions. Assertion content and line number will be printed on failure.
- Silent (saves code size) (COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTIONS_SILENT)
  Enable silent assertions. Failed assertions will abort(), user needs to use the aborting address to find the line number with the failed assertion.
- Disabled (sets -DNDEBUG) (COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTIONS_DISABLE)
  If assertions are disabled, -DNDEBUG is added to CPPFLAGS.

**CONFIG_COMPILER_FLOAT_LIB_FROM**

Compiler float lib source

*Found in: Compiler options*

In the soft-fp part of libgcc, riscv version is written in C, and handles all edge cases in IEEE754, which makes it larger and performance is slow.

RVfplib is an optimized RISC-V library for FP arithmetic on 32-bit integer processors, for single and double-precision FP. RVfplib is “fast”, but it has a few exceptions from IEEE 754 compliance.

**Available options:**

- libgcc (COMPILER_FLOAT_LIB_FROM_GCCLIB)
- librVfp (COMPILER_FLOAT_LIB_FROM_RVFPLIB)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_CHECKS_SILENT**

Disable messages in ESP_RETURN_ON_* and ESP_EXIT_ON_* macros

*Found in: Compiler options*

If enabled, the error messages will be discarded in following check macros:

- ESP_RETURN_ON_ERROR
- ESP_EXIT_ON_ERROR
- ESP_RETURN_ON_FALSE
- ESP_EXIT_ON_FALSE

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_HIDE_PATHS_MACROS**

Replace ESP-IDF and project paths in binaries

*Found in: Compiler options*

When expanding the __FILE__ and __BASE_FILE__ macros, replace paths inside ESP-IDF with paths relative to the placeholder string “IDF”, and convert paths inside the project directory to relative paths.
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This allows building the project with assertions or other code that embeds file paths, without the binary containing the exact path to the IDF or project directories.

This option passes -fmacro-prefix-map options to the GCC command line. To replace additional paths in your binaries, modify the project CMakeLists.txt file to pass custom -fmacro-prefix-map or -ffile-prefix-map arguments.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS**

Enable C++ exceptions

*Found in: Compiler options*

Enabling this option compiles all IDF C++ files with exception support enabled.

Disabling this option disables C++ exception support in all compiled files, and any libstdc++ code which throws an exception will abort instead.

Enabling this option currently adds an additional ~500 bytes of heap overhead when an exception is thrown in user code for the first time.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS_EMG_POOL_SIZE**

Emergency Pool Size

*Found in: Compiler options > CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS*

Size (in bytes) of the emergency memory pool for C++ exceptions. This pool will be used to allocate memory for thrown exceptions when there is not enough memory on the heap.

**Default value:**
- 0 if CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS

**CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_RTTI**

Enable C++ run-time type info (RTTI)

*Found in: Compiler options*

Enabling this option compiles all C++ files with RTTI support enabled. This increases binary size (typically by tens of kB) but allows using dynamic_cast conversion and typeid operator.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE**

Stack smashing protection mode

*Found in: Compiler options*

Stack smashing protection mode. Emit extra code to check for buffer overflows, such as stack smashing attacks. This is done by adding a guard variable to functions with vulnerable objects. The guards are initialized when a function is entered and then checked when the function exits. If a guard check fails, program is halted. Protection has the following modes:
In NORMAL mode (GCC flag: -fstack-protector) only functions that call alloca, and functions with buffers larger than 8 bytes are protected.

STRONG mode (GCC flag: -fstack-protector-strong) is like NORMAL, but includes additional functions to be protected—those that have local array definitions, or have references to local frame addresses.

In OVERALL mode (GCC flag: -fstack-protector-all) all functions are protected.

Modes have the following impact on code performance and coverage:

- performance: NORMAL > STRONG > OVERALL
- coverage: NORMAL < STRONG < OVERALL

The performance impact includes increasing the amount of stack memory required for each task.

**Available options:**
- None (COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE_NONE)
- Normal (COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE_NORM)
- Strong (COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE_STRONG)
- Overall (COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE_ALL)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_WARN_WRITE_STRINGS**

Enable -Wwrite-strings warning flag

*Found in: Compiler options*

Adds -Wwrite-strings flag for the C/C++ compilers.

For C, this gives string constants the type `const char[]` so that copying the address of one into a non-const `char *` pointer produces a warning. This warning helps to find at compile time code that tries to write into a string constant.

For C++, this warns about the deprecated conversion from string literals to `char *`.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_COMPILER_SAVE_RESTORE_LIBCALLS**

Enable -msave-restore flag to reduce code size

*Found in: Compiler options*

Adds -msave-restore to C/C++ compilation flags.

When this flag is enabled, compiler will call library functions to save/restore registers in function prologues/epilogues. This results in lower overall code size, at the expense of slightly reduced performance.

This option can be enabled for RISC-V targets only.

**CONFIG_COMPILER_DUMP_RTL_FILES**

Dump RTL files during compilation

*Found in: Compiler options*

If enabled, RTL files will be produced during compilation. These files can be used by other tools, for example to calculate call graphs.

**Component config**

Contains:

- ADC and ADC Calibration
- Application Level Tracing
Chapter 2. API Reference

- Bluetooth
- Common ESP-related
- Core dump
- Driver Configurations
- eFuse Bit Manager
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH
- ESP HTTP client
- ESP HTTPS OTA
- ESP HTTPS server
- ESP NETIF Adapter
- ESP PSRAM
- ESP Ringbuf
- ESP System Settings
- ESP-MQTT Configurations
- ESP-TLS
- Ethernet
- Event Loop Library
- FAT Filesystem support
- FreeRTOS
- GDB Stub
- Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) and Low Level (LL)
- Hardware Settings
- Heap memory debugging
- High resolution timer (esp_timer)
- HTTP Server
- IPC (Inter-Processor Call)
- LCD and Touch Panel
- Log output
- LWIP
- mbedtls
- Newlib
- NVS
- OpenThread
- PHY
- Power Management
- Protocomm
- PThreads
- SPI Flash driver
- SPIFFS Configuration
- Supplicant
- TCP Transport
- Ultra Low Power (ULP) Co-processor
- Unity unit testing library
- Virtual file system
- Wear Levelling
- Wi-Fi
- Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager

Application Level Tracing Contains:

- CONFIG_APPTRACE_DESTINATION1
- CONFIG_APPTRACE_DESTINATION2
- FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
- CONFIG_APPTRACE_GCOV_ENABLE
- CONFIG_APPTRACE_BUF_SIZE
- CONFIG_APPTRACE_PENDING_DATA_SIZE_MAX
- CONFIG_APPTRACE_POSTMORTEM_FLUSH_THRESH
- CONFIG_APPTRACE_ONPANIC_HOST_FLUSH_TMO
• CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_BAUDRATE
• CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_RX_GPIO
• CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_RX_BUFF_SIZE
• CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TASK_PRIO
• CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_MSG_SIZE
• CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_GPIO
• CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_BUFF_SIZE

CONFIG_APPTRACE_DESTINATION1

Data Destination 1

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing*

Select destination for application trace: JTAG or none (to disable).

**Available options:**

- JTAG (APTRACE_DEST_JTAG)
- None (APTRACE_DEST_NONE)

CONFIG_APPTRACE_DESTINATION2

Data Destination 2

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing*

Select destination for application trace: UART(XX) or none (to disable).

**Available options:**

- UART0 (APTRACE_DEST_UART0)
- UART1 (APTRACE_DEST_UART1)
- UART2 (APTRACE_DEST_UART2)
- USB_CDC (APTRACE_DEST_USB_CDC)
- None (APTRACE_DEST_UART_NONE)

CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_GPIO

UART TX on GPIO#

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing*

This GPIO is used for UART TX pin.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_RX_GPIO

UART RX on GPIO#

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing*

This GPIO is used for UART RX pin.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_BAUDRATE

UART baud rate

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing*

This baud rate is used for UART.

The app’s maximum baud rate depends on the UART clock source. If Power Management is disabled, the UART clock source is the APB clock and all baud rates in the available range will be sufficiently accurate. If Power Management is enabled, REF_TICK clock source is used so the baud rate is divided from 1MHz. Baud rates above 1Mbps are not possible and values between 500Kbps and 1Mbps may not be accurate.
CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_RX_BUFF_SIZE

UART RX ring buffer size

Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing

Size of the UART input ring buffer. This size related to the baudrate, system tick frequency and amount of data to transfer. The data placed to this buffer before sent out to the interface.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_BUFF_SIZE

UART TX ring buffer size

Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing

Size of the UART output ring buffer. This size related to the baudrate, system tick frequency and amount of data to transfer.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_MSG_SIZE

UART TX message size

Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing

Maximum size of the single message to transfer.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TASK_PRIO

UART Task Priority

Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing

UART task priority. In case of high events rate, this parameter could be changed up to (config-MAX_PRIORITIES-1).

Range:

- from 1 to 32

Default value:

- 1

CONFIG_APPTRACE_ONPANIC_HOST_FLUSH_TMO

Timeout for flushing last trace data to host on panic

Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing

Timeout for flushing last trace data to host in case of panic. In ms. Use -1 to disable timeout and wait forever.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_POSTMORTEM_FLUSH_THRESH

Threshold for flushing last trace data to host on panic

Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing

Threshold for flushing last trace data to host on panic in post-mortem mode. This is minimal amount of data needed to perform flush. In bytes.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_BUF_SIZE

Size of the apptrace buffer

Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing

Size of the memory buffer for trace data in bytes.
CONFIG_APPTRACE_PENDING_DATA_SIZE_MAX

Size of the pending data buffer

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing*

Size of the buffer for events in bytes. It is useful for buffering events from the time critical code (scheduler, ISRs etc). If this parameter is 0 then events will be discarded when main HW buffer is full.

**FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_CPU`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_ENTER_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_EXIT_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_TO_SCHED_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_MAX_TASKS`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_IDLE_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_CREATE_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_START_EXEC_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_START_READY_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_STOP_EXEC_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_STOP_READY_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_TERMINATE_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TIMER_ENTER_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TIMER_EXIT_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_OVERFLOW_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_BUF_WAIT_TMO`

**CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_ENABLE**

SystemView Tracing Enable

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Enables support for SEGGER SystemView tracing functionality.

**CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_DEST**

SystemView destination

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing > CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_ENABLE*

SystemView with transfer data through defined interface.

**Available options:**

- Data destination JTAG (APPTRACE_SV_DEST_JTAG)
  Send SEGGER SystemView events through JTAG interface.
- Data destination UART (APPTRACE_SV_DEST_UART)
  Send SEGGER SystemView events through UART interface.

**CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_CPU**

CPU to trace

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Define the CPU to trace by SystemView.

**Available options:**
• CPU0 (APPTRACE_SV_DEST_CPU_0) 
  Send SEGGER SystemView events for Pro CPU.
• CPU1 (APPTRACE_SV_DEST_CPU_1) 
  Send SEGGER SystemView events for App CPU.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE

Timer to use as timestamp source

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

SystemView needs to use a hardware timer as the source of timestamps when tracing. This option selects the timer for it.

*Available options:*
• CPU cycle counter (CCOUNT) (APPTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE_CCOUNT)
• General Purpose Timer (Timer Group) (APPTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE_GPTIMER)
• esp_timer high resolution timer (APTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE_ESP_TIMER)

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_MAX_TASKS

Maximum supported tasks

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Configures maximum supported tasks in sysview debug

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_BUF_WAIT_TMO

Trace buffer wait timeout

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Configures timeout (in us) to wait for free space in trace buffer. Set to -1 to wait forever and avoid lost events.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_OVERFLOW_ENABLE

Trace Buffer Overflow Event

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Enables “Trace Buffer Overflow” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_ENTER_ENABLE

ISR Enter Event

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Enables “ISR Enter” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_EXIT_ENABLE

ISR Exit Event

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Enables “ISR Exit” event.
CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_TO_SCHED_ENABLE
 ISR Exit to Scheduler Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “ISR to Scheduler” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_START_EXEC_ENABLE
 Task Start Execution Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “Task Start Execution” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_STOP_EXEC_ENABLE
 Task Stop Execution Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “Task Stop Execution” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_START_READY_ENABLE
 Task Start Ready State Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “Task Start Ready State” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_STOP_READY_ENABLE
 Task Stop Ready State Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “Task Stop Ready State” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_CREATE_ENABLE
 Task Create Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “Task Create” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_TERMINATE_ENABLE
 Task Terminate Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “Task Terminate” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_IDLE_ENABLE
 System Idle Event
 Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing
 Enables “System Idle” event.
CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TIMER_ENTER_ENABLE

Timer Enter Event

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Enables “Timer Enter” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TIMER_EXIT_ENABLE

Timer Exit Event

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing*

Enables “Timer Exit” event.

CONFIG_APPTRACE_GCOV_ENABLE

GCOV to Host Enable

*Found in: Component config > Application Level Tracing*

Enables support for GCOV data transfer to host.

Bluetooth   Contains:

- **Bluedroid Options**
- **CONFIG_BT_ENABLED**
- **Controller Options**
- **NimBLE Options**

CONFIG_BT_ENABLED

Bluetooth

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth*

Select this option to enable Bluetooth and show the submenu with Bluetooth configuration choices.

CONFIG_BT_HOST

Host

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > CONFIG_BT_ENABLED*

This helps to choose Bluetooth host stack

**Available options:**

- Bluedroid - Dual-mode (BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED)
  
  This option is recommended for classic Bluetooth or for dual-mode usecases
- NimBLE - BLE only (BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED)
  
  This option is recommended for BLE only usecases to save on memory
- Disabled (BT_CONTROLLER_ONLY)
  
  This option is recommended when you want to communicate directly with the controller (without any host) or when you are using any other host stack not supported by Espressif (not mentioned here).
Chapter 2. API Reference

**CONFIG_BT_CONTROLLER**

Controller

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > CONFIG_BT_ENABLED*

This helps to choose Bluetooth controller stack

**Available options:**

- Enabled (BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED)
  
  This option is recommended for Bluetooth controller usecases

- Disabled (BT_CONTROLLER_DISABLED)
  
  This option is recommended for Bluetooth Host only usecases

**Bluedroid Options**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_HOST_QUEUE_CONG_CHECK`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLUEDROID_MEM_DEBUG`
- `CONFIG_BT_BTU_TASK_STACK_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_BT_BTU_TASK_STACK_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED`
- `BT_DEBUG_LOG_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_ACL_CONNECTIONS`
- `CONFIG_BT_ALLOCATION_FROM_SPIRAM_FIRST`
- `CONFIG_BT_STACK_NO_LOG`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_42_FEATURES_SUPPORTED`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_50_FEATURES_SUPPORTED`
- `CONFIG_BT_MULTI_CONNECTION_ENABALE`
- `CONFIG_BT_MAX_DEVICE_NAME_LEN`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ACT_SCAN_REP_ADV_SCAN`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ESTAB_LINK_CONN_TOUT`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_RPA_SUPPORTED`
- `CONFIG_BT_BLE_DYNAMIC_ENV_MEMORY`

**CONFIG_BT_BTU_TASK_STACK_SIZE**

Bluetooth event (callback to application) task stack size

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

This select btctask stack size

**Default value:**

- 3072 if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE**

The cpu core which Bluedroid run

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

Which the cpu core to run Bluedroid. Can choose core0 and core1. Can not specify no-affinity.

**Available options:**

- Core 0 (PRO CPU) (BT_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_0)
- Core 1 (APP CPU) (BT_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_1)

**CONFIG_BT_BTU_TASK_STACK_SIZE**
Bluetooth Bluedroid Host Stack task stack size

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

This select btu task stack size

**Default value:**
- 4096 if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLUEDROID_MEM_DEBUG**

Bluedroid memory debug

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

Bluedroid memory debug

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED**

Bluetooth Low Energy

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

This enables Bluetooth Low Energy

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE**

Include GATT server module(GATTS)

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED*

This option can be disabled when the app work only on gatt client mode

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_GATTS_PPCP_CHAR_GAP**

Enable Peripheral Preferred Connection Parameters characteristic in GAP service

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED > CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE*

This enables “Peripheral Preferred Connection Parameters” characteristic (UUID: 0x2A04) in GAP service that has connection parameters like min/max connection interval, slave latency and supervision timeout multiplier

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_BLUFI_ENABLE**

Include blufi function

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED > CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE*

This option can be close when the app does not require blufi function.

**Default value:**
• No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_GATT_MAX_SR_PROFILES**

Max GATT Server Profiles

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED` > `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE`*

Maximum GATT Server Profiles Count

**Range:**
- from 1 to 32 if `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**Default value:**
- 8 if `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_GATT_MAX_SR_ATTRIBUTES**

Max GATT Service Attributes

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED` > `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE`*

Maximum GATT Service Attributes Count

**Range:**
- from 1 to 500 if `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**Default value:**
- 100 if `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_GATTS_SEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_MODE**

GATT Service Change Mode

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLE` > `CONFIG_BT_GATTS_ENABLE`*

Service change indication mode for GATT Server.

**Available options:**
- GATTs manually send service change indication (`BT_GATTS_SEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_MANUAL`)
  - Manually send service change indication through API `esp_ble_gatts_send_service_change_indication()`
- GATTs automatically send service change indication (`BT_GATTS_SEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_AUTO`)
  - Let Bluedroid handle the service change indication internally

**CONFIG_BT_GATTC_ENABLE**

Include GATT client module (GATTC)

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLE`*

This option can be close when the app works only on gatt server mode

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`
**CONFIG_BT_GATTC_CACHE_NVS_FLASH**

Save gattc cache data to nvs flash

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED > CONFIG_BT_GATTC_ENABLE*

This select can save gattc cache data to nvs flash

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BT_GATTC_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_GATTC_CONNECT_RETRY_COUNT**

The number of attempts to reconnect if the connection establishment failed

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED > CONFIG_BT_GATTC_ENABLE*

The number of attempts to reconnect if the connection establishment failed

**Range:**
- from 0 to 7 if `CONFIG_BT_GATTC_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**Default value:**
- 3 if `CONFIG_BT_GATTC_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_SMP_ENABLE**

Include BLE security module(SMP)

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED*

This option can be close when the app not used the ble security connect.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_SMP_SLAVE_CON_PARAMS_UPD_ENABLE**

Slave enable connection parameters update during pairing

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > CONFIG_BT_BLE_ENABLED > CONFIG_BT_BLE_SMP_ENABLE*

In order to reduce the pairing time, slave actively initiates connection parameters update during pairing.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BT_BLE_SMP_ENABLE` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_STACK_NO_LOG**

Disable BT debug logs (minimize bin size)

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

This select can save the rodata code size

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`
**BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTFC_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL`

**CONFIG_BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL**

HCI layer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for HCI layer

**Available options:**

- NONE (BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL**

BTM layer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for BTM layer

**Available options:**

- NONE (BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**CONFIG_BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL**
L2CAP layer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for L2CAP layer

**Available options:**
- NONE (BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**CONFIG_BT_LOG_RF COMM_TRACE_LEVEL**

RFCOMM layer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for RFCOMM layer

**Available options:**
- NONE (BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**CONFIG_BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL**

SDP layer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for SDP layer

**Available options:**
- NONE (BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**CONFIG_BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL**

GAP layer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for GAP layer

**Available options:**
- NONE (BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_GAP_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL

BNEP layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for BNEP layer

Available options:
• NONE (BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
• ERROR (BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
• WARNING (BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
• API (BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
• EVENT (BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL

PAN layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for PAN layer

Available options:
• NONE (BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
• ERROR (BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
• WARNING (BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
• API (BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
• EVENT (BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL

A2D layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for A2D layer

Available options:
• NONE (BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
• ERROR (BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
• WARNING (BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
• API (BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
• EVENT (BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL

AVDT layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for AVDT layer

Available options:
### CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL

**AVCT layer**

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for AVCT layer

**Available options:**

- NONE (BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

### CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL

**AVRC layer**

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for AVRC layer

**Available options:**

- NONE (BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

### CONFIG_BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL

**MCA layer**

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BT trace level for MCA layer

**Available options:**

- NONE (BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)
CONFIG_BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL

HID layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for HID layer

Available options:
- NONE (BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL

APPL layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for APPL layer

Available options:
- NONE (BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL

GATT layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for GATT layer

Available options:
- NONE (BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL

SMP layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for SMP layer

Available options:
- NONE (BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
• EVENT (BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL

BTIF layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for BTIF layer

Available options:
• NONE (BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
• ERROR (BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
• WARNING (BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
• API (BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
• EVENT (BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL

BTC layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for BTC layer

Available options:
• NONE (BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
• ERROR (BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
• WARNING (BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
• API (BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
• EVENT (BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL

OSI layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for OSI layer

Available options:
• NONE (BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
• ERROR (BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
• WARNING (BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
• API (BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
• EVENT (BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
• DEBUG (BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• VERBOSE (BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL

BLUFI layer

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options > BT DEBUG LOG LEVEL

Define BT trace level for BLUFI layer
Available options:
- NONE (BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
- ERROR (BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
- WARNING (BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
- API (BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_API)
- EVENT (BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT)
- DEBUG (BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- VERBOSE (BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**CONFIG_BT_ACL_CONNECTIONS**

BT/BLE MAX ACL CONNECTIONS (1-7)

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

Maximum BT/BLE connection count

**Range:**
- from 1 to 7 if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**Default value:**
- 4 if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_MULTI_CONNECTION_ENABLE**

Enable BLE multi-connections

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

Enable this option if there are multiple connections

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_ALLOCATION_FROM_SPIRAM_FIRST**

BT/BLE will first malloc the memory from the PSRAM

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

This select can save the internal RAM if there have the PSRAM

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_DYNAMIC_ENV_MEMORY**

Use dynamic memory allocation in BT/BLE stack

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

This select can make the allocation of memory will become more flexible

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_HOST_QUEUE_CONG_CHECK**

BLE queue congestion check

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Bluedroid Options*

When scanning and scan duplicate is not enabled, if there are a lot of adv packets around or application layer handling adv packets is slow, it will cause the controller memory to run out. if enabled, adv packets will be lost when host queue is congested.
Default value:
• No (disabled) if BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_ACT_SCAN_REP_ADV_SCAN**

Report adv data and scan response individually when BLE active scan

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Blue_droid Options*

Originally, when doing BLE active scan, Bluedroid will not report adv to application layer until receive scan response. This option is used to disable the behavior. When enable this option, Bluedroid will report adv data or scan response to application layer immediately.

# Memory reserved at start of DRAM for Bluetooth stack

Default value:
• No (disabled) if BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED && (BT_DM_CTRL_MODE_BTDM || BT_DM_CTRL_MODE_BLE_ONLY) && BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_ESTAB_LINK_CONN_TOUT**

Timeout of BLE connection establishment

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Blue_droid Options*

Bluetooth Connection establishment maximum time, if connection time exceeds this value, the connection establishment fails, ESP_GATTC_OPEN_EVT or ESP_GATTS_OPEN_EVT is triggered.

**Range:**
• from 1 to 60 if BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED

Default value:
• 30 if BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_MAX_DEVICE_NAME_LEN**

length of bluetooth device name

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Blue_droid Options*

Bluetooth Device name length shall be no larger than 248 octets, If the broadcast data cannot contain the complete device name, then only the shortname will be displayed, the rest parts that can’t fit in will be truncated.

**Range:**
• from 32 to 248 if BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED

Default value:
• 32 if BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED && BT_BLUE_DROID_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_RPA_SUPPORTED**

Update RPA to Controller

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Blue_droid Options*

This enables controller RPA list function. For ESP32, ESP32 only support network privacy mode. If this option is enabled, ESP32 will only accept advertising packets from peer devices that contain private address, HW will not receive the advertising packets contain identity address after IRK changed. If this option is disabled, address resolution will be performed in the host, so the functions that require controller to resolve address in the white list cannot be used. This option is disabled by default on ESP32, please enable or disable this option according to your own needs.

For ESP32C3, ESP32S3, ESP32H2 and ESP32C2, devices support network privacy mode and device privacy mode, users can switch the two modes according to their own needs. So this option is enabled by default.
**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` CONFIG_BT_BLE_50_FEATURES_SUPPORTED

Enable BLE 5.0 features

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Blueroid Options*

This enables BLE 5.0 features, this option only support esp32c3/esp32s3 chip

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_BLE_42_FEATURES_SUPPORTED**

Enable BLE 4.2 features

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Blueroid Options*

This enables BLE 4.2 features.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED` && `BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED`

**NimBLE Options**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_DEVICE_NAME`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_STOP_TIMEOUT_MS`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_WHITELIST_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_BROADCASTER`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_CENTRAL`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_OBSERVER`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_PERIPHERAL`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_BLUFI_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_CONN_REATTEMPT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_USE_ESP_TIMER`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_DEBUG`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HOST_BASED_PRIVACY`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_APPEARANCE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_GAP_DEVICE_NAME_MAX_LEN`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_BONDS`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CCCDS`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CONNECTIONS`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_12CAP_COC_MAX_NUM`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_GATT_MAX_PROCS`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE`
- **Memory Settings**
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HOST_TASK_STACK_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_CRYPTO_STACK_MBEDTLS`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_NVSM_PERSIST`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ATT_PREFERRED_MTU`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_RPA_TIMEOUT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_TEST_THROUGHPUT_TEST`
**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE**

Memory allocation strategy

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Allocation strategy for NimBLE host stack, essentially provides ability to allocate all required dynamic allocations from,

- Internal DRAM memory only
- External SPIRAM memory only
- Either internal or external memory based on default malloc() behavior in ESP-IDF
- Internal IRAM memory wherever applicable else internal DRAM

**Available options:**

- Internal memory (BT_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_INTERNAL)
- External SPIRAM (BT_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_EXTERNAL)
- Default alloc mode (BT_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_DEFAULT)
- Internal IRAM (BT_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_IRAM_8BIT) Allows to use IRAM memory region as 8bit accessible region.

Every unaligned (8bit or 16bit) access will result in an exception and incur penalty of certain clock cycles per unaligned read/write.

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL**

NimBLE Host log verbosity

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Select NimBLE log level. Please make a note that the selected NimBLE log verbosity can not exceed the level set in “Component config -> Log output -> Default log verbosity”.

**Available options:**

- No logs (BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL_NONE)
- Error logs (BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL_ERROR)
- Warning logs (BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL_WARNING)
- Info logs (BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL_INFO)
- Debug logs (BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL_DEBUG)

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CONNECTIONS**

Maximum number of concurrent connections

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Defines maximum number of concurrent BLE connections. For ESP32, user is expected to configure BTDM_CTRL_BLE_MAX_CONN from controller menu along with this option. Similarly for ESP32-C3 or ESP32-S3, user is expected to configure BT_CTRL_BLE_MAX_ACT from controller menu.

**Range:**

- from 1 to 8 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**Default value:**

- 3 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_BONDS**

Maximum number of bonds to save across reboots

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Defines maximum number of bonds to save for peer security and our security

**Default value:**

- 3 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CCCDS
Maximum number of CCC descriptors to save across reboots

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Defines maximum number of CCC descriptors to save

**Default value:**
- 8 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_L2CAP_COC_MAX_NUM
Maximum number of connection oriented channels

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Defines maximum number of BLE Connection Oriented Channels. When set to (0), BLE COC is not compiled in

**Range:**
- from 0 to 9 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**Default value:**
- 0 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE
The CPU core on which NimBLE host will run

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

The CPU core on which NimBLE host will run. You can choose Core 0 or Core 1. Cannot specify no-affinity

**Available options:**
- Core 0 (PRO CPU) (BT_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_0)
- Core 1 (APP CPU) (BT_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_1)

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HOST_TASK_STACK_SIZE
NimBLE Host task stack size

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

This configures stack size of NimBLE host task

**Default value:**
- 5120 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
- 4096 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_CENTRAL
Enable BLE Central role

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Enables central role

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_PERIPHERAL
Enable BLE Peripheral role

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Enable peripheral role

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_BROADCASTER
Enable BLE Broadcaster role

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Enables broadcaster role

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_OBSERVER
Enable BLE Observer role

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Enables observer role

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_NVS_PERSIST
Persist the BLE Bonding keys in NVS

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Enable this flag to make bonding persistent across device reboots

Default value:
• No (disabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE
Enable BLE SM feature

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Enable BLE sm feature

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

Contains:
• CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LL_CFG_FEAT_LE_ENCRYPTION
• CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_LEGACY
• CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_SC
**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_LEGACY**

Security manager legacy pairing

*Found in:*  Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE

Enable security manager legacy pairing

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_SC**

Security manager secure connections (4.2)

*Found in:*  Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE

Enable security manager secure connections

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_SC_DEBUG_KEYS**

Use predefined public-private key pair

*Found in:*  Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_SC

If this option is enabled, SM uses predefined DH key pair as described in Core Specification, Vol. 3, Part H, 2.3.5.6.1. This allows to decrypt air traffic easily and thus should only be used for debugging.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE && CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_SC && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LL_CFG_FEAT_LE_ENCRYPTION**

Enable LE encryption

*Found in:*  Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE

Enable encryption connection

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SECURITY_ENABLE && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_DEBUG**

Enable extra runtime asserts and host debugging

*Found in:*  Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

This enables extra runtime asserts and host debugging

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_DEVICE_NAME

BLE GAP default device name

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

The Device Name characteristic shall contain the name of the device as an UTF-8 string. This name can be changed by using API `ble_svc_gap_device_name_set()`

**Default value:**
- “nimble” if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_GAP_DEVICE_NAME_MAX_LEN

Maximum length of BLE device name in octets

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Device Name characteristic value shall be 0 to 248 octets in length

**Default value:**
- 31 if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ATT_PREFERRED_MTU

Preferred MTU size in octets

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

This is the default value of ATT MTU indicated by the device during an ATT MTU exchange. This value can be changed using API `ble_att_set_preferred_mtu()`

**Default value:**
- 256 if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_APPEARANCE

External appearance of the device

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Standard BLE GAP Appearance value in HEX format e.g. 0x02C0

**Default value:**
- 0 if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**Memory Settings**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_COUNT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_BUF_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_HI_BUF_COUNT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_LO_BUF_COUNT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_1_BLOCK_COUNT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_1_BLOCK_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_2_BLOCK_COUNT`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_2_BLOCK_SIZE`
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CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_1_BLOCK_COUNT

MSYS_1 Block Count

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings*

MSYS is a system-level mbuf registry. For prepare write & prepare responses MBUFs are allocated out of msys_1 pool. For NIMBLE_MESH enabled cases, this block count is increased by 8 than user defined count.

**Default value:**
- 12 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_1_BLOCK_SIZE

MSYS_1 Block Size

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings*

Dynamic memory size of block 1

**Default value:**
- 256 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_2_BLOCK_COUNT

MSYS_2 Block Count

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings*

Dynamic memory count

**Default value:**
- 24 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS_2_BLOCK_SIZE

MSYS_2 Block Size

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings*

Dynamic memory size of block 2

**Default value:**
- 320 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_COUNT

ACL Buffer count

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings*

The number of ACL data buffers.

**Default value:**
- 24 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_SIZE

ACL Buffer size

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings*

This is the maximum size of the data portion of HCI ACL data packets. It does not include the HCI data header (of 4 bytes)

**Default value:**
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• 255 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_BUF_SIZE

HCI Event Buffer size

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings

This is the size of each HCI event buffer in bytes. In case of extended advertising, packets can be fragmented. 257 bytes is the maximum size of a packet.

Default value:
• 257 if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED &&
  BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
• 70 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_HI_BUF_COUNT

High Priority HCI Event Buffer count

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings

This is the high priority HCI events’ buffer size. High-priority event buffers are for everything except advertising reports. If there are no free high-priority event buffers then host will try to allocate a low-priority buffer instead.

Default value:
• 30 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_LO_BUF_COUNT

Low Priority HCI Event Buffer count

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > Memory Settings

This is the low priority HCI events’ buffer size. Low-priority event buffers are only used for advertising reports. If there are no free low-priority event buffers, then an incoming advertising report will get dropped.

Default value:
• 8 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_GATT_MAX_PROCS

Maximum number of GATT client procedures

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Maximum number of GATT client procedures that can be executed.

Default value:
• 4 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL

Enable Host Flow control

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Enable Host Flow control

Default value:
• No (disabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_ITVL
Host Flow control interval

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL

Host flow control interval in msecs

**Default value:**
- 1000 if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_THRESH
Host Flow control threshold

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL

Host flow control threshold, if the number of free buffers are at or below this threshold, send an immediate number-of-completed-packets event

**Default value:**
- 2 if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_TX_ON_DISCONNECT
Host Flow control on disconnect

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL

Enable this option to send number-of-completed-packets event to controller after disconnection

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_RPA_TIMEOUT
RPA timeout in seconds

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Time interval between RPA address change. This is applicable in case of Host based RPA

**Range:**
- from 1 to 41400 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**Default value:**
- 900 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH
Enable BLE mesh functionality

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Enable BLE Mesh functionality

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

Contains:
- CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROVISIONER
- CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV
- CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY
- CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_FRIEND
- CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_LOW_POWER
- CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROXY
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_RELAY`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_DEVICE_NAME`
- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_NODE_COUNT`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROXY**

Enable mesh proxy functionality

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

Enable proxy. This is automatically set whenever NIMBLE_MESH_PB_GATT or NIMBLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY is set

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV**

Enable BLE mesh provisioning

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

Enable mesh provisioning

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PB_ADV**

Enable mesh provisioning over advertising bearer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV*

Enable this option to allow the device to be provisioned over the advertising bearer

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PB_GATT**

Enable mesh provisioning over GATT bearer

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV*

Enable this option to allow the device to be provisioned over the GATT bearer

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY**

Enable GATT Proxy functionality

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

This option enables support for the Mesh GATT Proxy Service, i.e. the ability to act as a proxy between a Mesh GATT Client and a Mesh network

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_RELAY
Enable mesh relay functionality

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

Support for acting as a Mesh Relay Node

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_LOW_POWER
Enable mesh low power mode

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

Enable this option to be able to act as a Low Power Node

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_FRIEND
Enable mesh friend functionality

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

Enable this option to be able to act as a Friend Node

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_DEVICE_NAME
Set mesh device name

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

This value defines Bluetooth Mesh device/node name

**Default value:**
- “nimble-mesh-node” if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_NODE_COUNT
Set mesh node count

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

Defines mesh node count.

**Default value:**
- 1 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROVISIONER
Enable BLE mesh provisioner

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH*

Enable mesh provisioner.

**Default value:**
- 0 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH` && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_CRYPTO_STACK_MBEDTLS
Override TinyCrypt with mbedTLS for crypto computations

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*
Enable this option to choose mbedTLS instead of TinyCrypt for crypto computations.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_STOP_TIMEOUT_MS
BLE host stop timeout in msec

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*
BLE Host stop procedure timeout in milliseconds.

**Default value:**
- 2000 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HOST_BASED_PRIVACY
Enable host based privacy for random address.

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*
Use this option to do host based Random Private Address resolution. If this option is disabled then controller based privacy is used.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_CONN_REATTEMPT
Enable connection reattempts on connection establishment error

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*
Enable to make the NimBLE host to reattempt GAP connection on connection establishment failure.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CONN_REATTEMPT
Maximum number connection reattempts

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_CONN_REATTEMPT*
Defines maximum number of connection reattempts.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 7 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_CONN_REATTEMPT && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

**Default value:**
- 3 if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_CONN_REATTEMPT && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT
Enable BLE 5 feature

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

Contains:
• CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LL_CFG_FEAT_LE_2M_PHY
• CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LL_CFG_FEAT_LE_CODED_PHY
• CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV
• CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_PERIODIC_SYNCS

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LL_CFG_FEAT_LE_2M_PHY
Enable 2M Phy

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LL_CFG_FEAT_LE_CODED_PHY
Enable coded Phy

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV
Enable extended advertising

Default value:
• No (disabled) if CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT && BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_EXT_ADV_INSTANCES
Maximum number of extended advertising instances.
Change this option to set maximum number of extended advertising instances. Minimum there is always one instance of advertising. Enter how many more advertising instances you want.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 4 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**Default value:**
- 1 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`
- 0 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV_MAX_SIZE**

Maximum length of the advertising data.

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT` > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV`

Defines the length of the extended adv data. The value should not exceed 1650.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 1650 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**Default value:**
- 1650 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`
- 0 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_PERIODIC_ADV**

Enable periodic advertisement.

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT` > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV`

Enable this option to start periodic advertisement.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_PERIODIC_ADV_SYNC_TRANSFER**

Enable Transer Sync Events

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT` > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_PERIODIC_ADV`

This enables controller transfer periodic sync events to host

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_PERIODIC_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_EXT_ADV` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_PERIODIC_SYNCS**

Maximum number of periodic advertising synchs

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options > `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT`
Set this option to set the upper limit for number of periodic sync connections. This should be less than maximum connections allowed by controller.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 8 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**Default value:**
- 1 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ENABLE_PERIODIC_ADV` && `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`
- 0 if `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_50_FEATURE_SUPPORT` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM**

Coexistence: limit on MAX Tx/Rx time for coded-PHY connection

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

When using PHY-Coded in BLE connection, limitation on max tx/rx time can be applied to better avoid dramatic performance deterioration of Wi-Fi.

**Available options:**
- Force Enable (BT_NIMBLE_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM_EN)
  Always enable the limitation on max tx/rx time for Coded-PHY connection
- Force Disable (BT_NIMBLE_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM_DIS)
  Disable the limitation on max tx/rx time for Coded-PHY connection

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_WHITELIST_SIZE**

BLE white list size

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

BLE list size

**Range:**
- from 1 to 15 if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**Default value:**
- 12 if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_TEST_THROUGHPUT_TEST**

Throughput Test Mode enable

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Enable the throughput test mode

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_BLUFI_ENABLE**

Enable blufi functionality

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options*

Set this option to enable blufi functionality.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED` && `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`
Chapter 2. API Reference

CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_USE_ESP_TIMER

Enable Esp Timer for Nimble

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > NimBLE Options

Set this option to use Esp Timer which has higher priority timer instead of FreeRTOS timer

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED

Controller Options

Contains:
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_MAX_ACT
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_STATIC_ACL_TX_BUF_NB
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_HW_CCA_VAL
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_COEX_PHY_Coded_TX_RX_TLIM
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_CE_LENGTH_TYPE
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_RX_ANTENNA_INDEX
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_TX_ANTENNA_INDEX
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_AGC_RECCORRECT_EN
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_HCI_MODE_CHOICE
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_HW_CCA
- MODEM SLEEP Options
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_ADV_DUP_FILT_MAX

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_MAX_ACT

BLE Max Instances

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

BLE maximum activities of bluetooth controller, both of connections, scan, sync and adv(periodic adv, multi-adv).

Range:
- from 1 to 10 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

Default value:
- 10 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_STATIC_ACL_TX_BUF_NB

BLE static ACL TX buffer numbers

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

BLE ACL buffer have two methods to be allocated. One is persistent allocating (allocate when controller initialise, never free until controller de-initialise) another is dynamically allocating (allocate before TX and free after TX).

Range:
- from 0 to 12 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

Default value:
- 0 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_HCI_MODE_CHOICE
Chapter 2. API Reference

HCl mode

**Found in:** Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

Specify HCl mode as VHCI or UART(H4)

**Available options:**
- **VHCI (BT_CTRL_HCI_MODE_VHCI)**
  Normal option. Mostly, choose this VHCI when bluetooth host run on ESP32C3, too.
- **UART(H4) (BT_CTRL_HCI_MODE_UART_H4)**
  If use external bluetooth host which run on other hardware and use UART as the HCI interface, choose this option.

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_ADV_DUP_FILT_MAX**

The maximum number of 5.0 extend duplicate scan filter

**Found in:** Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

The maximum number of suplicate scan filter

**Range:**
- from 1 to 500 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**Default value:**
- 30 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_HW_CCA**

HW CCA check enable

**Found in:** Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

It enables HW CCA feature in controller

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_HW_CCA_VAL**

CCA threshold value

**Found in:** Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

It is the threshold value of HW CCA, if the value is 30, it means CCA threshold is -30 dBm.

**Range:**
- from 20 to 60 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**Default value:**
- 20 if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_CE_LENGTH_TYPE**

Connection event length determination method

**Found in:** Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

Specify connection event length determination

**Available options:**
- **ORIGINAL (BT_CTRL_CE_LENGTH_TYPE_ORIG)**
- **Use CE parameter for HCI command (BT_CTRL_CE_LENGTH_TYPE_CE)**
- **Use Espressif self-defined method (BT_CTRL_CE_LENGTH_TYPE_SD)**
Chapter 2. API Reference

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_TX_ANTENNA_INDEX**

default Tx antenna used

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options*

Specify default Tx antenna used for bluetooth

**Available options:**
- Antenna 0 (BT_CTRL_TX_ANTENNA_INDEX_0)
- Antenna 1 (BT_CTRL_TX_ANTENNA_INDEX_1)

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_RX_ANTENNA_INDEX**

default Rx antenna used

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options*

Specify default Rx antenna used for bluetooth

**Available options:**
- Antenna 0 (BT_CTRL_RX_ANTENNA_INDEX_0)
- Antenna 1 (BT_CTRL_RX_ANTENNA_INDEX_1)

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL**

BLE default Tx power level

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options*

Specify default Tx power level

**Available options:**
- -24dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N24)
- -21dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N21)
- -18dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N18)
- -15dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N15)
- -12dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N12)
- -9dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N9)
- -6dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N6)
- -3dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N3)
- 0dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_N0)
- +3dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_P3)
- +6dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_P6)
- +9dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_P9)
- +12dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_P12)
- +15dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_P15)
- +18dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_P18)
- +21dBm (BT_CTRL_DFT_TX_POWER_LEVEL_P21)

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP**

BLE adv report flow control supported

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options*

The function is mainly used to enable flow control for advertising reports. When it is enabled, advertising reports will be discarded by the controller if the number of unprocessed advertising reports exceeds the size of BLE adv report flow control.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED
CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_NUM
BLE adv report flow control number

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP

The number of unprocessed advertising report that bluetooth host can save. If you set BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_NUM to a small value, this may cause adv packets lost. If you set BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_NUM to a large value, bluetooth host may cache a lot of adv packets and this may cause system memory run out. For example, if you set it to 50, the maximum memory consumed by host is 35 * 50 bytes. Please set BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_NUM according to your system free memory and handle adv packets as fast as possible, otherwise it will cause adv packets lost.

*Range:* • from 50 to 1000 if CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

*Default value:* • 100 if CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_DISCARD_THRESHOLD
BLE adv lost event threshold value

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP

When adv report flow control is enabled, The ADV lost event will be generated when the number of ADV packets lost in the controller reaches this threshold. It is better to set a larger value. If you set BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_DISCARD_THRESHOLD to a small value or printf every adv lost event, it may cause adv packets lost more.

*Range:* • from 1 to 1000 if CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

*Default value:* • 20 if CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_ADV_REPORT_FLOW_CTRL_SUPP && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL
BLE Scan Duplicate Options

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options

This select enables parameters setting of BLE scan duplicate.

*Default value:* • Yes (enabled) if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_SCAN_DUPL_TYPE
Scan Duplicate Type

*Found in:* Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL

Scan duplicate have three ways. one is “Scan Duplicate By Device Address”, This way is to use advertiser address filtering. The adv packet of the same address is only allowed to be reported once. Another way is “Scan Duplicate By Device Address And Advertising Data”. This way is to use advertising data and device address filtering. All different adv packets with the same address are allowed to be reported. The last way is “Scan Duplicate By Advertising Data” . This way is to use advertising data filtering. All same advertising data only allow to be reported once even though they are from different devices.
Available options:

- **Scan Duplicate By Device Address (BT_CTRL_SCAN_DUPL_TYPE_DEVICE)**
  This way is to use advertiser address filtering. The adv packet of the same address is only allowed to be reported once.

- **Scan Duplicate By Advertising Data (BT_CTRL_SCAN_DUPL_TYPE_DATA)**
  This way is to use advertising data filtering. All same advertising data only allow to be reported once even though they are from different devices.

- **Scan Duplicate By Device Address And Advertising Data (BT_CTRL_SCAN_DUPL_TYPE_DATA_DEVICE)**
  This way is to use advertising data and device address filtering. All different adv packets with the same address are allowed to be reported.

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_SCAN_DUPL_CACHE_SIZE**

Maximum number of devices in scan duplicate filter

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL*

Maximum number of devices which can be recorded in scan duplicate filter. When the maximum amount of device in the filter is reached, the cache will be refreshed.

*Range:*
- from 10 to 1000 if **CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL** && **BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED**

*Default value:*
- 100 if **CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL** && **BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED**

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_MESH_SCAN_DUPL_EN**

Special duplicate scan mechanism for BLE Mesh scan

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL*

This enables the BLE scan duplicate for special BLE Mesh scan.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled) if **CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL** && **BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED**

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MESH_DUPL_SCAN_CACHE_SIZE**

Maximum number of Mesh adv packets in scan duplicate filter

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_SCAN_DUPL > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_MESH_SCAN_DUPL_EN*

Maximum number of adv packets which can be recorded in duplicate scan cache for BLE Mesh. When the maximum amount of device in the filter is reached, the cache will be refreshed.

*Range:*
- from 10 to 1000 if **CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_MESH_SCAN_DUPL_EN** && **BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED**

*Default value:*
- 100 if **CONFIG_BT_CTRL_BLE_MESH_SCAN_DUPL_EN** && **BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED**

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM**

Coexistence: limit on MAX Tx/Rx time for coded-PHY connection

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options*
When using PHY-Coded in BLE connection, limitation on max tx/rx time can be applied to better avoid dramatic performance deterioration of Wi-Fi.

Available options:
- Force Enable (BT_CTRL_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM_EN)
  Always enable the limitation on max tx/rx time for Coded-PHY connection
- Force Disable (BT_CTRL_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM_DIS)
  Disable the limitation on max tx/rx time for Coded-PHY connection

MODEM SLEEP Options  Contains:
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MODEM_SLEEP
- CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MAIN_XTAL_PU_DURING_LIGHT_SLEEP

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MODEM_SLEEP
Bluetooth modem sleep

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > MODEM SLEEP Options

Enable/disable bluetooth controller low power mode. Modem sleep is not supported to be used with UART HCI.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if BT_CTRL_HCI_MODE_UART_H4 && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MODEM_SLEEP_MODE_1
Bluetooth Modem sleep Mode 1

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > MODEM SLEEP Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MODEM_SLEEP

Mode 1 is the currently supported sleep mode. In this mode, bluetooth controller sleeps between and BLE events. A low power clock is used to maintain bluetooth reference clock.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MODEM_SLEEP && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

CONFIG_BT_CTRL_LOW_POWER_CLOCK
Bluetooth low power clock

Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > MODEM SLEEP Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MODEM_SLEEP > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MODEM_SLEEP_MODE_1

Select the low power clock source for bluetooth controller

Available options:
- Main crystal (BT_CTRL_LPCLK_SEL_MAIN_XTAL)
  Main crystal can be used as low power clock for bluetooth modem sleep. If this option is selected, bluetooth modem sleep can work under Dynamic Frequency Scaling (DFS) enabled, and bluetooth can work under light sleep enabled. Main crystal has a relatively better performance than other bluetooth low power clock sources.
- External 32kHz crystal (BT_CTRL_LPCLK_SEL_EXT_32K_XTAL)
  External 32kHz crystal has a nominal frequency of 32.768kHz and provides good frequency stability. If used as Bluetooth low power clock, External 32kHz can support Bluetooth modem sleep to be used with both DFS and light sleep.
Chapter 2. API Reference

- Internal 150kHz RC oscillator (BT_CTRL_LPCLK_SEL_RTC_SLOW)
  Internal 150kHz RC oscillator. The accuracy of this clock is a lot larger than 500ppm which is required in Bluetooth communication, so don’t select this option in scenarios such as BLE connection state.

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_MAIN_XTAL_PU_DURING_LIGHT_SLEEP**

Power up main XTAL during light sleep

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > MODEM SLEEP Options*

If this option is selected, the main crystal will power up during light sleep when the low power clock selects an external 32kHz crystal but the external 32kHz crystal does not exist or the low power clock selects the main crystal.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if (BT_CTRL_LPCLK_SEL_MAIN_XTAL || BT_CTRL_LPCLK_SEL_EXT_32K_XTAL) && CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICKLESS_IDLE && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_AGC_RECORRECT_EN**

Enable HW AGC recorrect

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options*

Enable uncoded phy AGC recorrect

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BT_CTRL_CODED_AGC_RECORRECT_EN**

Enable coded phy AGC recorrect

*Found in: Component config > Bluetooth > Controller Options > CONFIG_BT_CTRL_AGC_RECORRECT_EN*

Enable coded phy AGC recorrect

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BT_CTRL_AGC_RECORRECT_EN && BT_CONTROLLER_ENABLED

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH**

ESP BLE Mesh Support

*Found in: Component config*

This option enables ESP BLE Mesh support. The specific features that are available may depend on other features that have been enabled in the stack, such as Bluetooth Support, Bluedroid Support & GATT support.

Contains:

- **BLE Mesh and BLE coexistence support**
- **CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_CLIENT**
- **CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_SERVER**
- **BLE Mesh NET BUF DEBUG LOG LEVEL**
- **CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROV**
- **CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROXY**
- **BLE Mesh specific test option**
- **BLE Mesh STACK DEBUG LOG LEVEL**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NO_LOG
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_IVU_DIVIDER
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FAST_PROV
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FREERTOS_STATIC_ALLOC
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_CRPL
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RX_SDU_MAX
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MODEL_KEY_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_APP_KEY_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GROUP_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LABEL_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUBNET_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TX_SEG_MAX
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RX_SEG_MSG_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TX_SEG_MSG_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MEM_ALLOC_MODE
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MSG_CACHE_SIZE
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_ADV_BUF_COUNT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_GATT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEINIT
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_USE_DUPLICATE_SCAN
- Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
- Support for BLE Mesh Foundation models
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_HCI_5_0
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_IV_UPDATE_TEST
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MSG_TIMEOUT

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_HCI_5_0**

Support sending 20ms non-connectable adv packets

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

It is a temporary solution and needs further modifications.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_USE_DUPLICATE_SCAN**

Support Duplicate Scan in BLE Mesh

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Enable this option to allow using specific duplicate scan filter in BLE Mesh, and Scan Duplicate Type must be set by choosing the option in the Bluetooth Controller section in menuconfig, which is “Scan Duplicate By Device Address and Advertising Data”.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if BT_BLUEDROID_ENABLED && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MEM_ALLOC_MODE**
Memory allocation strategy

**Found in:** Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Allocation strategy for BLE Mesh stack, essentially provides ability to allocate all required dynamic allocations from,

- Internal DRAM memory only
- External SPIRAM memory only
- Either internal or external memory based on default malloc() behavior in ESP-IDF
- Internal IRAM memory wherever applicable else internal DRAM

Recommended mode here is always internal (*), since that is most preferred from security perspective. But if application requirement does not allow sufficient free internal memory then alternate mode can be selected.

(*) In case of ESP32-S2/ESP32-S3, hardware allows encryption of external SPIRAM contents provided hardware flash encryption feature is enabled. In that case, using external SPIRAM allocation strategy is also safe choice from security perspective.

**Available options:**

- Internal DRAM (BLE_MESH_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_INTERNAL)
- External SPIRAM (BLE_MESH_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_EXTERNAL)
- Default alloc mode (BLE_MESH_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_DEFAULT)
  
  Enable this option to use the default memory allocation strategy when external SPIRAM is enabled. See the SPIRAM options for more details.
- Internal IRAM (BLE_MESH_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_IRAM_8BIT)
  
  Allows to use IRAM memory region as 8bit accessible region. Every unaligned (8bit or 16bit) access will result in an exception and incur penalty of certain clock cycles per unaligned read/write.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FREERTOS_STATIC_ALLOC**

Enable FreeRTOS static allocation

**Found in:** Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Enable this option to use FreeRTOS static allocation APIs for BLE Mesh, which provides the ability to use different dynamic memory (i.e. SPIRAM or IRAM) for FreeRTOS objects. If this option is disabled, the FreeRTOS static allocation APIs will not be used, and internal DRAM will be allocated for FreeRTOS objects.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled) if ESP32_IRAM_AS_8BIT_ACCESSIBLE_MEMORY && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FREERTOS_STATIC_ALLOC_MODE**

Memory allocation for FreeRTOS objects

**Found in:** Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FREERTOS_STATIC_ALLOC

Choose the memory to be used for FreeRTOS objects.

**Available options:**

- External SPIRAM (BLE_MESH_FREERTOS_STATIC_ALLOC_EXTERNAL)
  
  If enabled, BLE Mesh allocates dynamic memory from external SPIRAM for FreeRTOS objects, i.e. mutex, queue, and task stack. External SPIRAM can only be used for task stack when SPIRAM_ALLOW_STACK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY is enabled. See the SPIRAM options for more details.
- Internal IRAM (BLE_MESH_FREERTOS_STATIC_ALLOC_IRAM_8BIT)
  
  If enabled, BLE Mesh allocates dynamic memory from internal IRAM for FreeRTOS objects, i.e. mutex, queue. Note: IRAM region cannot be used as task stack.
CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEINIT
Support de-initialize BLE Mesh stack

*Found in:* Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

If enabled, users can use the function esp_ble_mesh_deinit() to de-initialize the whole BLE Mesh stack.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**BLE Mesh and BLE coexistence support**
Contains:
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUPPORT_BLE_SCAN
- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUPPORT_BLE_ADV

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUPPORT_BLE_ADV
Support sending normal BLE advertising packets

*Found in:* Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh and BLE coexistence support

When selected, users can send normal BLE advertising packets with specific API.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_BLE_ADV_BUF_COUNT
Number of advertising buffers for BLE advertising packets

*Found in:* Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh and BLE coexistence support > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUPPORT_BLE_ADV

Number of advertising buffers for BLE packets available.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 255 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUPPORT_BLE_ADV & CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**Default value:**
- 3 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUPPORT_BLE_ADV & CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUPPORT_BLE_SCAN
Support scanning normal BLE advertising packets

*Found in:* Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh and BLE coexistence support

When selected, users can register a callback and receive normal BLE advertising packets in the application layer.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FAST_PROV
Enable BLE Mesh Fast Provisioning

*Found in:* Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Enable this option to allow BLE Mesh fast provisioning solution to be used. When there are multiple unprovisioned devices around, fast provisioning can greatly reduce the time consumption of the whole provisioning process. When this option is enabled, and after an unprovisioned device is provisioned into a node successfully, it can be changed to a temporary Provisioner.

**Default value:**
• No (disabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE**

Support for BLE Mesh Node

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Enable the device to be provisioned into a node. This option should be enabled when an unprovisioned device is going to be provisioned into a node and communicate with other nodes in the BLE Mesh network.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER**

Support for BLE Mesh Provisioner

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Enable the device to be a Provisioner. The option should be enabled when a device is going to act as a Provisioner and provision unprovisioned devices into the BLE Mesh network.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_WAIT_FOR_PROV_MAX_DEV_NUM**

Maximum number of unprovisioned devices that can be added to device queue

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER*

This option specifies how many unprovisioned devices can be added to device queue for provisioning. Users can use this option to define the size of the queue in the bottom layer which is used to store unprovisioned device information (e.g. Device UUID, address).

**Range:**
- from 1 to 100 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**Default value:**
- 10 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MAX_PROV_NODES**

Maximum number of devices that can be provisioned by Provisioner

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER*

This option specifies how many devices can be provisioned by a Provisioner. This value indicates the maximum number of unprovisioned devices which can be provisioned by a Provisioner. For instance, if the value is 6, it means the Provisioner can provision up to 6 unprovisioned devices. Theoretically a Provisioner without the limitation of its memory can provision up to 32766 unprovisioned devices, here we limit the maximum number to 100 just to limit the memory used by a Provisioner. The bigger the value is, the more memory it will cost by a Provisioner to store the information of nodes.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 1000 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**Default value:**
- 10 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PBA_SAME_TIME**

Maximum number of PB-ADV running at the same time by Provisioner

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER*

This option specifies how many devices can be provisioned at the same time using PB-ADV. For examples, if the value is 2, it means a Provisioner can provision two unprovisioned devices with PB-ADV at the same time.
Range:
- from 1 to 10 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Default value:
- 2 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PBG_SAME_TIME**

Maximum number of PB-GATT running at the same time by Provisioner

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER*

This option specifies how many devices can be provisioned at the same time using PB-GATT. For example, if the value is 2, it means a Provisioner can provision two unprovisioned devices with PB-GATT at the same time.

Range:
- from 1 to 5 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_GATT` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Default value:
- 1 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_GATT` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_SUBNET_COUNT**

Maximum number of mesh subnets that can be created by Provisioner

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER*

This option specifies how many subnets per network a Provisioner can create. Indeed, this value decides the number of network keys which can be added by a Provisioner.

Range:
- from 1 to 4096 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Default value:
- 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_APP_KEY_COUNT**

Maximum number of application keys that can be owned by Provisioner

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER*

This option specifies how many application keys the Provisioner can have. Indeed, this value decides the number of the application keys which can be added by a Provisioner.

Range:
- from 1 to 4096 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Default value:
- 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HB**

Support receiving Heartbeat messages

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER*

When this option is enabled, Provisioner can call specific functions to enable or disable receiving Heartbeat messages and notify them to the application layer.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`
CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HB_FILTER_SIZE

Maximum number of filter entries for receiving Heartbeat messages

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HB

This option specifies how many heartbeat filter entries Provisioner supports. The heartbeat filter (acceptlist or rejectlist) entries are used to store a list of SRC and DST which can be used to decide if a heartbeat message will be processed and notified to the application layer by Provisioner. Note: The filter is an empty rejectlist by default.

Range:
• from 1 to 1000 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HB && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Default value:
• 3 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER_RECV_HB && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROV

BLE Mesh Provisioning support

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Enable this option to support BLE Mesh Provisioning functionality. For BLE Mesh, this option should be always enabled.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV

Provisioning support using the advertising bearer (PB-ADV)

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Enable this option to allow the device to be provisioned over the advertising bearer. This option should be enabled if PB-ADV is going to be used during provisioning procedure.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_UNPROVISIONED_BEACON_INTERVAL

Interval between two consecutive Unprovisioned Device Beacon

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV

This option specifies the interval of sending two consecutive unprovisioned device beacon, users can use this option to change the frequency of sending unprovisioned device beacon. For example, if the value is 5, it means the unprovisioned device beacon will send every 5 seconds. When the option of BLE_MESH_FAST_PROV is selected, the value is better to be 3 seconds, or less.

Range:
• from 1 to 100 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Default value:
• 5 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV && CONFIG_BLE_MESH
• 3 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FAST_PROV && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_ADV && CONFIG_BLE_MESH
CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PB_GATT

Provisioning support using GATT (PB-GATT)

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Enable this option to allow the device to be provisioned over GATT. This option should be enabled if PB-GATT is going to be used during provisioning procedure.

# Virtual option enabled whenever any Proxy protocol is needed

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROXY

BLE Mesh Proxy protocol support

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Enable this option to support BLE Mesh Proxy protocol used by PB-GATT and other proxy pdu transmission.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_SERVER

BLE Mesh GATT Proxy Server

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

This option enables support for Mesh GATT Proxy Service, i.e. the ability to act as a proxy between a Mesh GATT Client and a Mesh network. This option should be enabled if a node is going to be a Proxy Server.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE_ID_TIMEOUT

Node Identity advertising timeout

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_SERVER

This option determines for how long the local node advertises using Node Identity. The given value is in seconds. The specification limits this to 60 seconds and lists it as the recommended value as well. So leaving the default value is the safest option. When an unprovisioned device is provisioned successfully and becomes a node, it will start to advertise using Node Identity during the time set by this option. And after that, Network ID will be advertised.

Range:
• from 1 to 60 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_SERVER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Default value:
• 60 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_SERVER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROXY_FILTER_SIZE

Maximum number of filter entries per Proxy Client

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_SERVER

This option specifies how many Proxy Filter entries the local node supports. The entries of Proxy filter (whitelist or blacklist) are used to store a list of addresses which can be used to decide which messages will be forwarded to the Proxy Client by the Proxy Server.

Range:
**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_CLIENT**

BLE Mesh GATT Proxy Client

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

This option enables support for Mesh GATT Proxy Client. The Proxy Client can use the GATT bearer to send mesh messages to a node that supports the advertising bearer.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS**

Store BLE Mesh configuration persistently

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

When selected, the BLE Mesh stack will take care of storing/restoring the BLE Mesh configuration persistently in flash. If the device is a BLE Mesh node, when this option is enabled, the configuration of the device will be stored persistently, including unicast address, NetKey, AppKey, etc. And if the device is a BLE Mesh Provisioner, the information of the device will be stored persistently, including the information of provisioned nodes, NetKey, AppKey, etc.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_STORE_TIMEOUT**

Delay (in seconds) before storing anything persistently

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS*

This value defines in seconds how soon any pending changes are actually written into persistent storage (flash) after a change occurs. The option allows nodes to delay a certain period of time to save proper information to flash. The default value is 0, which means information will be stored immediately once there are updates.

*Range:*

- from 0 to 1000000 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` & `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

*Default value:*

- 0 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` & `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SEQ_STORE_RATE**

How often the sequence number gets updated in storage

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS*

This value defines how often the local sequence number gets updated in persistent storage (i.e. flash). e.g. a value of 100 means that the sequence number will be stored to flash on every 100th increment. If the node sends messages very frequently a higher value makes more sense, whereas if the node sends infrequently a value as low as 0 (update storage for every increment) can make sense. When the stack gets initialized it will add sequence number to the last stored one, so that it starts off with a value that’s guaranteed to be larger than the last one used before power off.

*Range:*

- from 0 to 1000000 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` & `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`
Default value:
• 0 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RPL_STORE_TIMEOUT

Minimum frequency that the RPL gets updated in storage

*Found in: Component config > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH` > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS`*

This value defines in seconds how soon the RPL (Replay Protection List) gets written to persistent storage after a change occurs. If the node receives messages frequently, then a large value is recommended. If the node receives messages rarely, then the value can be as low as 0 (which means the RPL is written into the storage immediately). Note that if the node operates in a security-sensitive case, and there is a risk of sudden power-off, then a value of 0 is strongly recommended. Otherwise, a power loss before RPL being written into the storage may introduce message replay attacks and system security will be in a vulnerable state.

**Range:**
• from 0 to 1000000 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Default value:
• 0 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY

A specific option for settings backward compatibility

*Found in: Component config > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH` > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS`*

This option is created to solve the issue of failure in recovering node information after mesh stack updates. In the old version mesh stack, there is no key of “mesh/role” in nvs. In the new version mesh stack, key of “mesh/role” is added in nvs, recovering node information needs to check “mesh/role” key in nvs and implements selective recovery of mesh node information. Therefore, there may be failure in recovering node information during node restarting after OTA.

The new version mesh stack adds the option of “mesh/role” because we have added the support of storing Provisioner information, while the old version only supports storing node information.

If users are updating their nodes from old version to new version, we recommend enabling this option, so that system could set the flag in advance before recovering node information and make sure the node information recovering could work as expected.

Default value:
• No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SPECIFIC_PARTITION

Use a specific NVS partition for BLE Mesh

*Found in: Component config > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH` > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS`*

When selected, the mesh stack will use a specified NVS partition instead of default NVS partition. Note that the specified partition must be registered with NVS using nvs_flash_init_partition() API, and the partition must exists in the csv file. When Provisioner needs to store a large amount of nodes’ information in the flash (e.g. more than 20), this option is recommended to be enabled.

Default value:
• No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`
CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PARTITION_NAME

Name of the NVS partition for BLE Mesh

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SPECIFIC_PARTITION

This value defines the name of the specified NVS partition used by the mesh stack.

Default value:

- “ble_mesh” if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SPECIFIC_PARTITION && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_USE_MULTIPLE_NAMESPACE

Support using multiple NVS namespaces by Provisioner

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS

When selected, Provisioner can use different NVS namespaces to store different instances of mesh information. For example, if in the first room, Provisioner uses NetKey A, AppKey A and provisions three devices, these information will be treated as mesh information instance A. When the Provisioner moves to the second room, it uses NetKey B, AppKey B and provisions two devices, then the information will be treated as mesh information instance B. Here instance A and instance B will be stored in different namespaces. With this option enabled, Provisioner needs to use specific functions to open the corresponding NVS namespace, restore the mesh information, release the mesh information or erase the mesh information.

Default value:

- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_PROVISIONER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MAX_NVS_NAMESPACE

Maximum number of NVS namespaces

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_USE_MULTIPLE_NAMESPACE

This option specifies the maximum NVS namespaces supported by Provisioner.

Range:

- from 1 to 255 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_USE_MULTIPLE_NAMESPACE && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Default value:

- 2 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_USE_MULTIPLE_NAMESPACE && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SETTINGS && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SUBNET_COUNT

Maximum number of mesh subnets per network

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH

This option specifies how many subnets a Mesh network can have at the same time. Indeed, this value decides the number of the network keys which can be owned by a node.

Range:

- from 1 to 4096 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

Default value:

- 3 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH
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**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_APP_KEY_COUNT**

Maximum number of application keys per network

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

This option specifies how many application keys the device can store per network. Indeed, this value decides the number of the application keys which can be owned by a node.

**Range:**

- from 1 to 4096 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**

- 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MODEL_KEY_COUNT**

Maximum number of application keys per model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

This option specifies the maximum number of application keys to which each model can be bound.

**Range:**

- from 1 to 4096 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**

- 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MODEL_GROUP_COUNT**

Maximum number of group address subscriptions per model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

This option specifies the maximum number of addresses to which each model can be subscribed.

**Range:**

- from 1 to 4096 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**

- 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LABEL_COUNT**

Maximum number of Label UUIDs used for Virtual Addresses

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

This option specifies how many Label UUIDs can be stored. Indeed, this value decides the number of the Virtual Addresses can be supported by a node.

**Range:**

- from 0 to 4096 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**

- 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_CRPL**

Maximum capacity of the replay protection list

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

This option specifies the maximum capacity of the replay protection list. It is similar to Network message cache size, but has a different purpose. The replay protection list is used to prevent a node from replay attack, which will store the source address and sequence number of the received mesh messages. For Provisioner, the replay protection list size should not be smaller than the maximum number of nodes whose information can be stored. And the element number of each node should also be taken into
consideration. For example, if Provisioner can provision up to 20 nodes and each node contains two
elements, then the replay protection list size of Provisioner should be at least 40.

**Range:**
- from 2 to 65535 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 10 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_MSG_CACHE_SIZE

Network message cache size

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Number of messages that are cached for the network. This helps prevent unnecessary decryption operations and unnecessary relays. This option is similar to Replay protection list, but has a different purpose. A node is not required to cache the entire Network PDU and may cache only part of it for tracking, such as values for SRC/SEQ or others.

**Range:**
- from 2 to 65535 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 10 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_ADV_BUF_COUNT

Number of advertising buffers

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Number of advertising buffers available. The transport layer reserves ADV_BUF_COUNT - 3 buffers for outgoing segments. The maximum outgoing SDU size is 12 times this value (out of which 4 or 8 bytes are used for the Transport Layer MIC). For example, 5 segments means the maximum SDU size is 60 bytes, which leaves 56 bytes for application layer data using a 4-byte MIC, or 52 bytes using an 8-byte MIC.

**Range:**
- from 6 to 256 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 60 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_IVU_DIVIDER

Divider for IV Update state refresh timer

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

When the IV Update state enters Normal operation or IV Update in Progress, we need to keep track of how many hours has passed in the state, since the specification requires us to remain in the state at least for 96 hours (Update in Progress has an additional upper limit of 144 hours).

In order to fulfill the above requirement, even if the node might be powered off once in a while, we need to store persistently how many hours the node has been in the state. This doesn’t necessarily need to happen every hour (thanks to the flexible duration range). The exact cadence will depend a lot on the ways that the node will be used and what kind of power source it has.

Since there is no single optimal answer, this configuration option allows specifying a divider, i.e. how many intervals the 96 hour minimum gets split into. After each interval the duration that the node has been in the current state gets stored to flash. E.g. the default value of 4 means that the state is saved every 24 hours (96 / 4).

**Range:**
- from 2 to 96 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`
Default value:

- 4 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TX_SEG_MSG_COUNT**

Maximum number of simultaneous outgoing segmented messages

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Maximum number of simultaneous outgoing multi-segment and/or reliable messages. The default value is 1, which means the device can only send one segmented message at a time. And if another segmented message is going to be sent, it should wait for the completion of the previous one. If users are going to send multiple segmented messages at the same time, this value should be configured properly.

*Range:*

- from 1 to 255 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**

- 1 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RX_SEG_MSG_COUNT**

Maximum number of simultaneous incoming segmented messages

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Maximum number of simultaneous incoming multi-segment and/or reliable messages. The default value is 1, which means the device can only receive one segmented message at a time. And if another segmented message is going to be received, it should wait for the completion of the previous one. If users are going to receive multiple segmented messages at the same time, this value should be configured properly.

*Range:*

- from 1 to 255 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**

- 1 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RX_SDU_MAX**

Maximum incoming Upper Transport Access PDU length

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Maximum incoming Upper Transport Access PDU length. Leave this to the default value, unless you really need to optimize memory usage.

*Range:*

- from 36 to 384 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**

- 384 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TX_SEG_MAX**

Maximum number of segments in outgoing messages

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Maximum number of segments supported for outgoing messages. This value should typically be fine-tuned based on what models the local node supports, i.e. what’s the largest message payload that the node needs to be able to send. This value affects memory and call stack consumption, which is why the default is lower than the maximum that the specification would allow (32 segments).
The maximum outgoing SDU size is 12 times this number (out of which 4 or 8 bytes is used for the Transport Layer MIC). For example, 5 segments means the maximum SDU size is 60 bytes, which leaves 56 bytes for application layer data using a 4-byte MIC and 52 bytes using an 8-byte MIC.

Be sure to specify a sufficient number of advertising buffers when setting this option to a higher value. There must be at least three more advertising buffers (BLE_MESH_ADV_BUF_COUNT) as there are outgoing segments.

**Range:**
- from 2 to 32 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**Default value:**
- 32 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY

Relay support

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Support for acting as a Mesh Relay Node. Enabling this option will allow a node to support the Relay feature, and the Relay feature can still be enabled or disabled by proper configuration messages. Disabling this option will let a node not support the Relay feature.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NODE && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY_ADV_BUF

Use separate advertising buffers for relay packets

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY*

When selected, self-send packets will be put in a high-priority queue and relay packets will be put in a low-priority queue.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY_ADV_BUF_COUNT

Number of advertising buffers for relay packets

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY_ADV_BUF*

Number of advertising buffers for relay packets available.

**Range:**
- from 6 to 256 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY_ADV_BUF && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

**Default value:**
- 60 if CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY_ADV_BUF && CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RELAY && CONFIG_BLE_MESH

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER

Support for Low Power features

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Enable this option to operate as a Low Power Node. If low power consumption is required by a node, this option should be enabled. And once the node enters the mesh network, it will try to find a Friend node and establish a friendship.
**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_ESTABLISHMENT**

Perform Friendship establishment using low power

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

Perform the Friendship establishment using low power with the help of a reduced scan duty cycle. The downside of this is that the node may miss out on messages intended for it until it has successfully set up Friendship with a Friend node. When this option is enabled, the node will stop scanning for a period of time after a Friend Request or Friend Poll is sent, so as to reduce more power consumption.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_AUTO**

Automatically start looking for Friend nodes once provisioned

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

Once provisioned, automatically enable LPN functionality and start looking for Friend nodes. If this option is disabled LPN mode needs to be manually enabled by calling `bt_mesh_lpn_set(true)`. When an unprovisioned device is provisioned successfully and becomes a node, enabling this option will trigger the node starts to send Friend Request at a certain period until it finds a proper Friend node.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_AUTO_TIMEOUT**

Time from last received message before going to LPN mode

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_AUTO*

Time in seconds from the last received message, that the node waits out before starting to look for Friend nodes.

*Range:*

- from 0 to 3600 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_AUTO` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_AUTO` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

*Default value:*

- 15 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_AUTO` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_RETRY_TIMEOUT**

Retry timeout for Friend requests

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

Time in seconds between Friend Requests, if a previous Friend Request did not yield any acceptable Friend Offers.

*Range:*

- from 1 to 3600 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

*Default value:*

- 6 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_RSSI_FACTOR**
RSSIFactor, used in Friend Offer Delay calculation

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

The contribution of the RSSI, measured by the Friend node, used in Friend Offer Delay calculations. $0 = 1, 1 = 1.5, 2 = 2, 3 = 2.5$. RSSIFactor, one of the parameters carried by Friend Request sent by Low Power node, which is used to calculate the Friend Offer Delay.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 0 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

---

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_RECV_WIN_FACTOR**

Receive Window Factor, used in Friend Offer Delay calculation

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

The contribution of the supported Receive Window used in Friend Offer Delay calculations. $0 = 1, 1 = 1.5, 2 = 2, 3 = 2.5$. ReceiveWindowFactor, one of the parameters carried by Friend Request sent by Low Power node, which is used to calculate the Friend Offer Delay.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 0 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

---

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_MIN_QUEUE_SIZE**

Minimum size of the acceptable friend queue (MinQueueSizeLog)

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

The MinQueueSizeLog field is defined as $\log_2(N)$, where $N$ is the minimum number of maximum size Lower Transport PDUs that the Friend node can store in its Friend Queue. As an example, MinQueueSizeLog value 1 gives $N = 2$, and value 7 gives $N = 128$.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 7 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 1 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

---

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_RECV_DELAY**

Receive delay requested by the local node

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

The ReceiveDelay is the time between the Low Power node sending a request and listening for a response. This delay allows the Friend node time to prepare the response. The value is in units of milliseconds.

**Range:**
- from 10 to 255 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 100 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

---

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_POLL_TIMEOUT**

The value of the PollTimeout timer

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*
PollTimeout timer is used to measure time between two consecutive requests sent by a Low Power node. If no requests are received the Friend node before the PollTimeout timer expires, then the friendship is considered terminated. The value is in units of 100 milliseconds, so e.g. a value of 300 means 30 seconds. The smaller the value, the faster the Low Power node tries to get messages from corresponding Friend node and vice versa.

**Range:**
- from 10 to 244735 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 300 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_INIT_POLL_TIMEOUT

The starting value of the PollTimeout timer

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

The initial value of the PollTimeout timer when Friendship is to be established for the first time. After this, the timeout gradually grows toward the actual PollTimeout, doubling in value for each iteration. The value is in units of 100 milliseconds, so e.g. a value of 300 means 30 seconds.

**Range:**
- from 10 to if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_SCAN_LATENCY

Latency for enabling scanning

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

Latency (in milliseconds) is the time it takes to enable scanning. In practice, it means how much time in advance of the Receive Window, the request to enable scanning is made.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 50 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 10 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LPN_GROUPS

Number of groups the LPN can subscribe to

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER*

Maximum number of groups to which the LPN can subscribe.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 16384 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 8 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LOW_POWER && CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

### CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND

Support for Friend feature

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Enable this option to be able to act as a Friend Node.
**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_RECV_WIN**

Friend Receive Window

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND*

Receive Window in milliseconds supported by the Friend node.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 255 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 255 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_QUEUE_SIZE**

Minimum number of buffers supported per Friend Queue

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND*

Minimum number of buffers available to be stored for each local Friend Queue. This option decides the size of each buffer which can be used by a Friend node to store messages for each Low Power node.

**Range:**
- from 2 to 65536 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 16 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_SUB_LIST_SIZE**

Friend Subscription List Size

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND*

Size of the Subscription List that can be supported by a Friend node for a Low Power node. And Low Power node can send Friend Subscription List Add or Friend Subscription List Remove messages to the Friend node to add or remove subscription addresses.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 1023 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 3 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_LPN_COUNT**

Number of supported LPN nodes

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND*

Number of Low Power Nodes with which a Friend can have Friendship simultaneously. A Friend node can have friendship with multiple Low Power nodes at the same time, while a Low Power node can only establish friendship with only one Friend node at the same time.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 1000 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**Default value:**
- 2 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND_SEG_RX**

Number of incomplete segment lists per LPN

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND*

Number of incomplete segment lists tracked for each Friends’ LPN. In other words, this determines from how many elements can segmented messages destined for the Friend queue be received simultaneously.
Range:
  • from 1 to 1000 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Default value:
  • 1 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_FRIEND` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

`CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NO_LOG`
Disables BLE Mesh debug logs (minimize bin size)

*Found in: Component config > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`*
Select this to save the BLE Mesh related rodata code size. Enabling this option will disable the output of BLE Mesh debug log.

Default value:
  • No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**BLE Mesh STACK DEBUG LOG LEVEL**  Contains:

  • `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_STACK_TRACE_LEVEL`

**`CONFIG_BLE_MESH_STACK_TRACE_LEVEL`**

*BLE_MESH_STACK*

*Found in: Component config > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH` > BLE Mesh STACK DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BLE Mesh trace level for BLE Mesh stack.

Available options:
  • NONE (BLE_MESH_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
  • ERROR (BLE_MESH_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
  • WARNING (BLE_MESH_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
  • INFO (BLE_MESH_TRACE_LEVEL_INFO)
  • DEBUG (BLE_MESH_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
  • VERBOSE (BLE_MESH_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**BLE Mesh NET BUF DEBUG LOG LEVEL**  Contains:

  • `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL`

**`CONFIG_BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL`**

*BLE_MESH_NET_BUF*

*Found in: Component config > `CONFIG_BLE_MESH` > BLE Mesh NET BUF DEBUG LOG LEVEL*

Define BLE Mesh trace level for BLE Mesh net buffer.

Available options:
  • NONE (BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE)
  • ERROR (BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR)
  • WARNING (BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING)
  • INFO (BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL_INFO)
  • DEBUG (BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG)
  • VERBOSE (BLE_MESH_NET_BUF_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE)
CONFIG_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MSG_TIMEOUT

Timeout (ms) for client message response

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

Timeout value used by the node to get response of the acknowledged message which is sent by the client model. This value indicates the maximum time that a client model waits for the response of the sent acknowledged messages. If a client model uses 0 as the timeout value when sending acknowledged messages, then the default value will be used which is four seconds.

*Range:*  
- from 100 to 1200000 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

*Default value:*  
- 4000 if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Support for BLE Mesh Foundation models  
Contains:

- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_CFG_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SRV`

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_CFG_CLI

Configuration Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Foundation models*

Enable support for Configuration Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_CLI

Health Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Foundation models*

Enable support for Health Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_HEALTH_SRV

Health Server model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Foundation models*

Enable support for Health Server model.

*Default value:*  
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models  
Contains:

- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_BATTERY_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_DEF_TRANS_TIME_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_LEVEL_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_LOCATION_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_ONOFF_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_POWER_LEVEL_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_POWER_ONOFF_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_PROPERTY_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CTL_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_HSL_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_LC_CLI`
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- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_XYL_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHTING_SERVER`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SCENE_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULER_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_CLI`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TIME_CLI`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_ONOFF_CLI**

Generic OnOff Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Generic OnOff Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_LEVEL_CLI**

Generic Level Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Generic Level Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_DEF_TRANS_TIME_CLI**

Generic Default Transition Time Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Generic Default Transition Time Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_POWER_ONOFF_CLI**

Generic Power OnOff Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Generic Power OnOff Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_POWER_LEVEL_CLI**

Generic Power Level Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Generic Power Level Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_BATTERY_CLI**

Generic Battery Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Generic Battery Client model.
CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_LOCATION_CLI
Generic Location Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Generic Location Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_PROPERTY_CLI
Generic Property Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Generic Property Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_CLI
Sensor Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Sensor Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TIME_CLI
Time Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Time Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SCENE_CLI
Scene Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Scene Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SCHEDULER_CLI
Scheduler Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Scheduler Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_LIGHTNESS_CLI
Light Lightness Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Light Lightness Client model.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_CTL_CLI
Light CTL Client model

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models
Enable support for Light CTL Client model.
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**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_HSL_CLI**

Light HSL Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Light HSL Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_XYL_CLI**

Light XYL Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Light XYL Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHT_LC_CLI**

Light LC Client model

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Light LC Client model.

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GENERIC_SERVER**

Generic server models

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Generic server models.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SENSOR_SERVER**

Sensor server models

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Sensor server models.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TIME_SCENE_SERVER**

Time and Scenes server models

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Time and Scenes server models.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_LIGHTING_SERVER**

Lighting server models

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > Support for BLE Mesh Client/Server models*

Enable support for Lighting server models.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`
**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_IV_UPDATE_TEST**

Test the IV Update Procedure

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH*

This option removes the 96 hour limit of the IV Update Procedure and lets the state to be changed at any time. If IV Update test mode is going to be used, this option should be enabled.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**BLE Mesh specific test option**  
Contains:
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SHELL`
- `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST**

Perform BLE Mesh self-tests

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option*

This option adds extra self-tests which are run every time BLE Mesh networking is initialized.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TEST_AUTO_ENTER_NETWORK**

Unprovisioned device enters mesh network automatically

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST*

With this option enabled, an unprovisioned device can automatically enters mesh network using a specific test function without the provisioning procedure. And on the Provisioner side, a test function needs to be invoked to add the node information into the mesh stack.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_TEST_USE_WHITE_LIST**

Use white list to filter mesh advertising packets

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST*

With this option enabled, users can use white list to filter mesh advertising packets while scanning.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SELF_TEST` && `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`

**CONFIG_BLE_MESH_SHELL**

Enable BLE Mesh shell

*Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option*

Activate shell module that provides BLE Mesh commands to the console.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_BLE_MESH`
CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG

Enable BLE Mesh debug logs

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option

Enable debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_BLE_MESH

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_NET

Network layer debug

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG

Enable Network layer debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_TRANS

Transport layer debug

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG

Enable Transport layer debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_BEACON

Beacon debug

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG

Enable Beacon-related debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_CRYPTO

Crypto debug

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG

Enable cryptographic debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_PROV

Provisioning debug

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG

Enable Provisioning debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_ACCESS

Access layer debug

Found in: Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG

Enable Access layer debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.
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CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_MODEL

Foundation model debug

*Found in:* \textit{Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG}  
Enable Foundation Models debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_ADV

Advertising debug

*Found in:* \textit{Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG}  
Enable advertising debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_LOW_POWER

Low Power debug

*Found in:* \textit{Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG}  
Enable Low Power debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_FRIEND

Friend debug

*Found in:* \textit{Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG}  
Enable Friend debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG_PROXY

Proxy debug

*Found in:* \textit{Component config > CONFIG_BLE_MESH > BLE Mesh specific test option > CONFIG_BLE_MESH_DEBUG}  
Enable Proxy protocol debug logs for the BLE Mesh functionality.

**Driver Configurations**  
Contains:

- GPIO Configuration
- GPTimer Configuration
- I2S Configuration
- Legacy ADC Configuration
- MCPWM Configuration
- PCNT Configuration
- RMT Configuration
- Sigma Delta Modulator Configuration
- SPI Configuration
- Temperature sensor Configuration
- TWAI Configuration
- UART Configuration
Legacy ADC Configuration  Contains:

- `CONFIG_ADC_DISABLE_DAC`
- Legacy ADC Calibration Configuration
- `CONFIG_ADC_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN`

**CONFIG_ADC_DISABLE_DAC**
Enable DAC when ADC2 is used on GPIO 25 and 26

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Legacy ADC Configuration*

If this is set, the ADC2 driver will disable the output of the DAC corresponding to the specified channel. This is the default value.

For testing, disable this option so that we can measure the output of DAC by internal ADC.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SOC_DAC_SUPPORTED

**CONFIG_ADC_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN**
Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Legacy ADC Configuration*

Whether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy adc driver (driver/adc.h). If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Legacy ADC Calibration Configuration  Contains:

- `CONFIG_ADC_CALI_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN`

**CONFIG_ADC_CALI_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN**
Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Legacy ADC Configuration > Legacy ADC Calibration Configuration*

Whether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy adc calibration driver (esp_adc_cal.h). If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**SPI Configuration**  Contains:

- `CONFIG_SPI_MASTER_ISR_IN_IRAM`
- `CONFIG_SPI_SLAVE_ISR_IN_IRAM`
- `CONFIG_SPI_MASTER_IN_IRAM`
- `CONFIG_SPI_SLAVE_IN_IRAM`
**CONFIG_SPI_MASTER_IN_IRAM**

Place transmitting functions of SPI master into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > SPI Configuration*

Normally only the ISR of SPI master is placed in the IRAM, so that it can work without the flash when interrupt is triggered. For other functions, there’s some possibility that the flash cache miss when running inside and out of SPI functions, which may increase the interval of SPI transactions. Enable this to put `queue_trans, get_trans_result` and `transmit` functions into the IRAM to avoid possible cache miss.

During unit test, this is enabled to measure the ideal case of api.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_MASTER_ISR_IN_IRAM**

Place SPI master ISR function into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > SPI Configuration*

Place the SPI master ISR in to IRAM to avoid possible cache miss.

Also you can forbid the ISR being disabled during flash writing access, by add `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` when initializing the driver.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_SLAVE_IN_IRAM**

Place transmitting functions of SPI slave into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > SPI Configuration*

Normally only the ISR of SPI slave is placed in the IRAM, so that it can work without the flash when interrupt is triggered. For other functions, there’s some possibility that the flash cache miss when running inside and out of SPI functions, which may increase the interval of SPI transactions. Enable this to put `queue_trans, get_trans_result` and `transmit` functions into the IRAM to avoid possible cache miss.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_SLAVE_ISR_IN_IRAM**

Place SPI slave ISR function into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > SPI Configuration*

Place the SPI slave ISR in to IRAM to avoid possible cache miss.

Also you can forbid the ISR being disabled during flash writing access, by add `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` when initializing the driver.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**TWAI Configuration**

Contains:

- **CONFIG_TWAI_ISR_IN_IRAM**
CONFIG_TWAI_ISR_IN_IRAM

Place TWAI ISR function into IRAM

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > TWAI Configuration

Place the TWAI ISR in to IRAM. This will allow the ISR to avoid cache misses, and also be able to run whilst the cache is disabled (such as when writing to SPI Flash). Note that if this option is enabled:

- Users should also set the ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM in the driver configuration structure when installing the driver (see docs for specifics).
- Alert logging (i.e., setting of the TWAI_ALERT_AND_LOG flag) will have no effect.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

Temperature sensor Configuration  Contains:

- CONFIG_TEMP_SENSOR_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG
- CONFIG_TEMPSENSOR_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN

CONFIG_TEMPSENSOR_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN

Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Temperature sensor Configuration

Wether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy temperature sensor driver (driver/temp_sensor.h). If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_TEMPSENSOR_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG

Enable debug log

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Temperature sensor Configuration

Wether to enable the debug log message for temperature sensor driver. Note that, this option only controls the temperature sensor driver log, won’t affect other drivers.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

UART Configuration  Contains:

- CONFIG_UART_ISR_IN_IRAM

CONFIG_UART_ISR_IN_IRAM

Place UART ISR function into IRAM

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > UART Configuration

If this option is not selected, UART interrupt will be disabled for a long time and may cause data lost when doing spi flash operation.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_RINGBUF_PLACE_ISR_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH
GPIO Configuration  Contains:

- `CONFIG_GPIO_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`

**CONFIG_GPIO_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM**

Place GPIO control functions into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > GPIO Configuration*

Place GPIO control functions (like `intr_disable/set_level`) into IRAM, so that these functions can be IRAM-safe and able to be called in the other IRAM interrupt context.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

Sigma Delta Modulator Configuration  Contains:

- `CONFIG_SDM_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG`
- `CONFIG_SDM_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`
- `CONFIG_SDM_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN`

**CONFIG_SDM_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM**

Place SDM control functions into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Sigma Delta Modulator Configuration*

Place SDM control functions (like `set_duty`) into IRAM, so that these functions can be IRAM-safe and able to be called in the other IRAM interrupt context. Enabling this option can improve driver performance as well.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SDM_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN**

Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Sigma Delta Modulator Configuration*

Wether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy sigma delta driver. If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SDM_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG**

Enable debug log

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > Sigma Delta Modulator Configuration*

Wether to enable the debug log message for SDM driver. Note that, this option only controls the SDM driver log, won’t affect other drivers.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)
GPTimer Configuration  Contains:

- `CONFIG_GPTIMER_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG`
- `CONFIG_GPTIMER_ISR_IRAM_SAFE`
- `CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`
- `CONFIG_GPTIMER_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN`

**CONFIG_GPTIMER_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM**

Place GPTimer control functions into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > GPTimer Configuration*

Place GPTimer control functions (like start/stop) into IRAM, so that these functions can be IRAM-safe and able to be called in the other IRAM interrupt context. Enabling this option can improve driver performance as well.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_GPTIMER_ISR_IRAM_SAFE**

GPTimer ISR IRAM-Safe

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > GPTimer Configuration*

Ensure the GPTimer interrupt is IRAM-Safe by allowing the interrupt handler to be executable when the cache is disabled (e.g. SPI Flash write).

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_GPTIMER_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN**

Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > GPTimer Configuration*

Whether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy timer group driver (driver/timer.h). If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_GPTIMER_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG**

Enable debug log

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > GPTimer Configuration*

Whether to enable the debug log message for GPTimer driver. Note that, this option only controls the GPTimer driver log, won’t affect other drivers.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

PCNT Configuration  Contains:

- `CONFIG_PCNT_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG`
- `CONFIG_PCNT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE`
- `CONFIG_PCNT_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`
- `CONFIG_PCNT_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN`
CONFIG_PCNT_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM

Place PCNT control functions into IRAM

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > PCNT Configuration

Place PCNT control functions (like start/stop) into IRAM, so that these functions can be IRAM-safe and able to be called in the other IRAM interrupt context. Enabling this option can improve driver performance as well.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if SOC_PCNT_SUPPORTED

CONFIG_PCNT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE

PCNT ISR IRAM-Safe

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > PCNT Configuration

Ensure the PCNT interrupt is IRAM-Safe by allowing the interrupt handler to be executable when the cache is disabled (e.g. SPI Flash write).

Default value:
- No (disabled) if SOC_PCNT_SUPPORTED

CONFIG_PCNT_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN

Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > PCNT Configuration

Whether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy PCNT driver (driver/pcnt.h). If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if SOC_PCNT_SUPPORTED

CONFIG_PCNT_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG

Enable debug log

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > PCNT Configuration

Whether to enable the debug log message for PCNT driver. Note that, this option only controls the PCNT driver log, won’t affect other drivers.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if SOC_PCNT_SUPPORTED

RMT Configuration

Contains:

- CONFIG_RMT_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG
- CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE
- CONFIG_RMT_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN

CONFIG_RMT_ISR_IRAM_SAFE

RMT ISR IRAM-Safe

Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > RMT Configuration

Ensure the RMT interrupt is IRAM-Safe by allowing the interrupt handler to be executable when the cache is disabled (e.g. SPI Flash write).
**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_RMT_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN**
Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > RMT Configuration*

Whether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy rmt driver (driver/rmt.h). If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_RMT_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG**
Enable debug log

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > RMT Configuration*

Whether to enable the debug log message for RMT driver. Note that, this option only controls the RMT driver log, won’t affect other drivers.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

**MCPWM Configuration**  Contains:
- `CONFIG_MCPWM_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG`
- `CONFIG_MCPWM_ISR_IRAM_SAFE`
- `CONFIG_MCPWM_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN`

**CONFIG_MCPWM_ISR_IRAM_SAFE**
Place MCPWM ISR function into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > MCPWM Configuration*

This will ensure the MCPWM interrupt handle is IRAM-Safe, allow to avoid flash cache misses, and also be able to run whilst the cache is disabled. (e.g. SPI Flash write)

*Default value:*
- No (disabled) if SOC_MCPWM_SUPPORTED

**CONFIG_MCPWM_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN**
Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > MCPWM Configuration*

Whether to suppress the deprecation warnings when using legacy MCPWM driver (driver/mcpwm.h). If you want to continue using the legacy driver, and don’t want to see related deprecation warnings, you can enable this option.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled) if SOC_MCPWM_SUPPORTED
CONFIG_MCPWM_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG

Enable debug log

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > MCPWM Configuration*

Wether to enable the debug log message for MCPWM driver. Note that, this option only controls the MCPWM driver log, won’t affect other drivers.

**Default value:**
* No (disabled) if SOC_MCPWM_SUPPORTED

I2S Configuration  Contains:

- CONFIG_I2S_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG
- CONFIG_I2S_ISR_IRAM_SAFE
- CONFIG_I2S_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN

CONFIG_I2S_ISR_IRAM_SAFE

I2S ISR IRAM-Safe

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > I2S Configuration*

Ensure the I2S interrupt is IRAM-Safe by allowing the interrupt handler to be executable when the cache is disabled (e.g. SPI Flash write).

**Default value:**
* No (disabled)

CONFIG_I2S_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN

Suppress legacy driver deprecated warning

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > I2S Configuration*

Enable this option will suppress the deprecation warnings of using APIs in legacy I2S driver.

**Default value:**
* No (disabled)

CONFIG_I2S_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG

Enable I2S debug log

*Found in: Component config > Driver Configurations > I2S Configuration*

Wether to enable the debug log message for I2S driver. Note that, this option only controls the I2S driver log, will not affect other drivers.

**Default value:**
* No (disabled)

eFuse Bit Manager  Contains:

- CONFIG_EFUSE_VIRTUAL
- CONFIG_EFUSE_CUSTOM_TABLE
**CONFIG_EFUSE_CUSTOM_TABLE**

Use custom eFuse table

*Found in: Component config > eFuse Bit Manager*

Allows to generate a structure for eFuse from the CSV file.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_EFUSE_CUSTOM_TABLE_FILENAME**

Custom eFuse CSV file

*Found in: Component config > eFuse Bit Manager > CONFIG_EFUSE_CUSTOM_TABLE*

Name of the custom eFuse CSV filename. This path is evaluated relative to the project root directory.

**Default value:**
- “main/esp_efuse_custom_table.csv” if CONFIG_EFUSE_CUSTOM_TABLE

**CONFIG_EFUSE_VIRTUAL**

Simulate eFuse operations in RAM

*Found in: Component config > eFuse Bit Manager*

If “n” - No virtual mode. All eFuse operations are real and use eFuse registers. If “y” - The virtual mode is enabled and all eFuse operations (read and write) are redirected to RAM instead of eFuse registers. All permanent changes (via eFuse) are disabled. Log output will state changes that would be applied, but they will not be.

During startup, the eFuses are copied into RAM. This mode is useful for fast tests.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_EFUSE_VIRTUAL_KEEP_IN_FLASH**

Keep eFuses in flash

*Found in: Component config > eFuse Bit Manager > CONFIG_EFUSE_VIRTUAL*

In addition to the “Simulate eFuse operations in RAM” option, this option just adds a feature to keep eFuses after reboots in flash memory. To use this mode the partition_table should have the efuse partition. partition.csv: “efuse_em, data, efuse, , 0x2000,”

During startup, the eFuses are copied from flash or, in case if flash is empty, from real eFuse to RAM and then update flash. This mode is useful when need to keep changes after reboot (testing secure_boot and flash_encryption).

**ESP-TLS**

Contains:
- CONFIG_ESP_TLS_INSECURE
- CONFIG_ESP_TLS_LIBRARY_CHOOSE
- CONFIG_ESP_TLS_CLIENT_SESSION_TICKETS
- CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_WOLFSSL
- CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER
- CONFIG_ESP_TLS_PSK_VERIFICATION
- CONFIG_ESP_WOLFSSL_SMALL_CERT_VERIFY
- CONFIG_ESP_TLS_USE_DS_PERIPHERAL
CONFIG_ESP_TLS_LIBRARY_CHOOSE

Choose SSL/TLS library for ESP-TLS (See help for more Info)

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

The ESP-TLS APIs support multiple backend TLS libraries. Currently mbedTLS and WolfSSL are supported. Different TLS libraries may support different features and have different resource usage. Consult the ESP-TLS documentation in ESP-IDF Programming guide for more details.

**Available options:**
- mbedTLS (ESP_TLS_USINGMBEDTLS)
- wolfSSL (License info in wolfSSL directory README) (ESP_TLS_USING_WOLFSSL)

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_USE_DS_PERIPHERAL

Use Digital Signature (DS) Peripheral with ESP-TLS

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

Enable use of the Digital Signature Peripheral for ESP-TLS. The DS peripheral can only be used when it is appropriately configured for TLS. Consult the ESP-TLS documentation in ESP-IDF Programming Guide for more details.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_CLIENT_SESSION_TICKETS

Enable client session tickets

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

Enable session ticket support as specified in RFC5077.

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER

Enable ESP-TLS Server

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

Enable support for creating server side SSL/TLS session, available for mbedTLS as well as wolfSSL TLS library.

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER_SESSION_TICKETS

Enable server session tickets

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS > CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER*

Enable session ticket support as specified in RFC5077.

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER_SESSION_TICKET_TIMEOUT

Server session ticket timeout in seconds

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS > CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER > CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER_SESSION_TICKETS*

Sets the session ticket timeout used in the tls server.

**Default value:**
- 86400 if CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER_SESSION_TICKETS
CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER_MIN_AUTH_MODE_OPTIONAL

ESP-TLS Server: Set minimum Certificate Verification mode to Optional

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS > CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SERVER*

When this option is enabled, the peer (here, the client) certificate is checked by the server, however the handshake continues even if verification failed. By default, the peer certificate is not checked and ignored by the server.

`mbedtls_ssl_get_verify_result()` can be called after the handshake is complete to retrieve status of verification.

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_PSK_VERIFICATION

Enable PSK verification

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

Enable support for pre shared key ciphers, supported for both mbedTLS as well as wolfSSL TLS library.

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_INSECURE

Allow potentially insecure options

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

You can enable some potentially insecure options. These options should only be used for testing purposes. Only enable these options if you are very sure.

CONFIG_ESP_TLS_SKIP_SERVER_CERT_VERIFY

Skip server certificate verification by default (WARNING: ONLY FOR TESTING PURPOSE, READ HELP)

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS > CONFIG_ESP_TLS_INSECURE*

After enabling this option the esp-tls client will skip the server certificate verification by default. Note that this option will only modify the default behaviour of esp-tls client regarding server cert verification. The default behaviour should only be applicable when no other option regarding the server cert verification is opted in the esp-tls config (e.g. `crt_bundle_attach`, `use_global_ca_store` etc.). WARNING : Enabling this option comes with a potential risk of establishing a TLS connection with a server which has a fake identity, provided that the server certificate is not provided either through API or other mechanism like ca_store etc.

CONFIG_ESP_WOLFSSL_SMALL_CERT_VERIFY

Enable SMALL_CERT_VERIFY

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

Enables server verification with Intermediate CA cert, does not authenticate full chain of trust upto the root CA cert (After Enabling this option client only needs to have Intermediate CA certificate of the server to authenticate server, root CA cert is not necessary).

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if ESP_TLS_USING_WOLFSSL

CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_WOLFSSL

Enable debug logs for wolfSSL

*Found in: Component config > ESP-TLS*

Enable detailed debug prints for wolfSSL SSL library.
ADC and ADC Calibration  Contains:

- ADC Calibration Configurations
- CONFIG_ADC_CONTINUOUS_ISR_IRAM_SAFE
- CONFIG_ADC_DISABLE_DAC_OUTPUT
- CONFIG_ADC_ONESHOT_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM

CONFIG_ADC_ONESHOT_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM

Place ISR version ADC oneshot mode read function into IRAM

Found in: Component config > ADC and ADC Calibration

Place ISR version ADC oneshot mode read function into IRAM.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_ADC_CONTINUOUS_ISR_IRAM_SAFE

ADC continuous mode driver ISR IRAM-Safe

Found in: Component config > ADC and ADC Calibration

Ensure the ADC continuous mode ISR is IRAM-Safe. When enabled, the ISR handler will be available when the cache is disabled.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

ADC Calibration Configurations

CONFIG_ADC_DISABLE_DAC_OUTPUT

Disable DAC when ADC2 is in use

Found in: Component config > ADC and ADC Calibration

By default, this is set. The ADC oneshot driver will disable the output of the corresponding DAC channels: ESP32: IO25 and IO26 ESP32S2: IO17 and IO18

Disable this option so as to measure the output of DAC by internal ADC, for test usage.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if SOC_DAC_SUPPORTED

Common ESP-related  Contains:

- CONFIG_ESP_ERR_TO_NAME_LOOKUP

CONFIG_ESP_ERR_TO_NAME_LOOKUP

Enable lookup of error code strings

Found in: Component config > Common ESP-related

Functions esp_err_to_name() and esp_err_to_name_r() return string representations of error codes from a pre-generated lookup table. This option can be used to turn off the use of the look-up table in order to save memory but this comes at the price of sacrificing distinguishable (meaningful) output string representations.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled)
### Ethernet
Contains:
- `CONFIG_ETH_TRANSMIT_MUTEX`
- `CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH`
- `CONFIG_ETH_USE_SPI_ETHERNET`

### CONFIG_ETH_USE_SPI_ETHERNET
Support SPI to Ethernet Module

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet*

ESP-IDF can also support some SPI-Ethernet modules.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

Contains:
- `CONFIG_ETH_SPI_ETHERNET_DM9051`
- `CONFIG_ETH_SPI_ETHERNET_KSZ8851SNL`
- `CONFIG_ETH_SPI_ETHERNET_W5500`

### CONFIG_ETH_SPI_ETHERNET_DM9051
Use DM9051

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet > CONFIG_ETH_USE_SPI_ETHERNET*

DM9051 is a fast Ethernet controller with an SPI interface. It’s also integrated with a 10/100M PHY and MAC. Select this to enable DM9051 driver.

### CONFIG_ETH_SPI_ETHERNET_W5500
Use W5500 (MAC RAW)

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet > CONFIG_ETH_USE_SPI_ETHERNET*

W5500 is a HW TCP/IP embedded Ethernet controller. TCP/IP stack, 10/100 Ethernet MAC and PHY are embedded in a single chip. However the driver in ESP-IDF only enables the RAW MAC mode, making it compatible with the software TCP/IP stack. Say yes to enable W5500 driver.

### CONFIG_ETH_SPI_ETHERNET_KSZ8851SNL
Use KSZ8851SNL

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet > CONFIG_ETH_USE_SPI_ETHERNET*

The KSZ8851SNL is a single-chip Fast Ethernet controller consisting of a 10/100 physical layer transceiver (PHY), a MAC, and a Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI). Select this to enable KSZ8851SNL driver.

### CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH
Support OpenCores Ethernet MAC (for use with QEMU)

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet*

OpenCores Ethernet MAC driver can be used when an ESP-IDF application is executed in QEMU. This driver is not supported when running on a real chip.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Contains:
• `CONFIG_ETH_OPENETH_DMA_RX_BUFFER_NUM`
• `CONFIG_ETH_OPENETH_DMA_TX_BUFFER_NUM`

**CONFIG_ETH_OPENETH_DMA_RX_BUFFER_NUM**

Number of Ethernet DMA Rx buffers

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet > CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH*

Number of DMA receive buffers, each buffer is 1600 bytes.

*Range:*
  • from 1 to 64 if `CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH`

*Default value:*
  • 4 if `CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH`

**CONFIG_ETH_OPENETH_DMA_TX_BUFFER_NUM**

Number of Ethernet DMA Tx buffers

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet > CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH*

Number of DMA transmit buffers, each buffer is 1600 bytes.

*Range:*
  • from 1 to 64 if `CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH`

*Default value:*
  • 1 if `CONFIG_ETH_USE_OPENETH`

**CONFIG_ETH_TRANSMIT_MUTEX**

Enable Transmit Mutex

*Found in: Component config > Ethernet*

Prevents multiple accesses when Ethernet interface is used as shared resource and multiple functionalities might try to access it at a time.

*Default value:*
  • No (disabled)

**Event Loop Library**

Contains:

• `CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_LOOP_PROFILING`
• `CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_ISR`

**CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_LOOP_PROFILING**

Enable event loop profiling

*Found in: Component config > Event Loop Library*

Enables collections of statistics in the event loop library such as the number of events posted to/recvied by an event loop, number of callbacks involved, number of events dropped to a full event loop queue, run time of event handlers, and number of times/run time of each event handler.

*Default value:*
  • No (disabled)
**CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_ISR**

Support posting events from ISRs

*Found in: Component config > Event Loop Library*

Enable posting events from interrupt handlers.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_IRAM_ISR**

Support posting events from ISRs placed in IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Event Loop Library > CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_ISR*

Enable posting events from interrupt handlers placed in IRAM. Enabling this option places API functions esp_event_post and esp_event_post_to in IRAM.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

**GDB Stub**

Contains:

- **CONFIG_ESP_GDBSTUB_SUPPORT_TASKS**

**CONFIG_ESP_GDBSTUB_SUPPORT_TASKS**

Enable listing FreeRTOS tasks through GDB Stub

*Found in: Component config > GDB Stub*

If enabled, GDBStub can supply the list of FreeRTOS tasks to GDB. Thread list can be queried from GDB using ‘info threads’ command. Note that if GDB task lists were corrupted, this feature may not work. If GDBStub fails, try disabling this feature.

**CONFIG_ESP_GDBSTUB_MAX_TASKS**

Maximum number of tasks supported by GDB Stub

*Found in: Component config > GDB Stub > CONFIG_ESP_GDBSTUB_SUPPORT_TASKS*

Set the number of tasks which GDB Stub will support.

**Default value:**

- 32 if **CONFIG_ESP_GDBSTUB_SUPPORT_TASKS**

**ESP HTTP client**

Contains:

- **CONFIG_ESP_HTTP_CLIENT_ENABLE_BASIC_AUTH**
- **CONFIG_ESP_HTTP_CLIENT_ENABLE_DIGEST_AUTH**
- **CONFIG_ESP_HTTP_CLIENT_ENABLE_HTTPS**

**CONFIG_ESP_HTTP_CLIENT_ENABLE_HTTPS**

Enable https

*Found in: Component config > ESP HTTP client*

This option will enable https protocol by linking esp-tls library and initializing SSL transport

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)
**CONFIG_ESP_HTTP_CLIENT_ENABLE_BASIC_AUTH**

Enable HTTP Basic Authentication

*Found in: Component config > ESP HTTP client*

This option will enable HTTP Basic Authentication. It is disabled by default as Basic auth uses unencrypted encoding, so it introduces a vulnerability when not using TLS

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_HTTP_CLIENT_ENABLE_DIGEST_AUTH**

Enable HTTP Digest Authentication

*Found in: Component config > ESP HTTP client*

This option will enable HTTP Digest Authentication. It is enabled by default, but use of this configuration is not recommended as the password can be derived from the exchange, so it introduces a vulnerability when not using TLS

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**HTTP Server**

Contains:

- **CONFIG_HTTPD_QUEUE_WORK_BLOCKING**
- **CONFIG_HTTPD_PURGE_BUF_LEN**
- **CONFIG_HTTPD_LOG_PURGE_DATA**
- **CONFIG_HTTPD_MAX_REQ_HDR_LEN**
- **CONFIG_HTTPD_MAX_URI_LEN**
- **CONFIG_HTTPD_ERR_RESP_NO_DELAY**
- **CONFIG_HTTPD_WS_SUPPORT**

**CONFIG_HTTPD_MAX_REQ_HDR_LEN**

Max HTTP Request Header Length

*Found in: Component config > HTTP Server*

This sets the maximum supported size of headers section in HTTP request packet to be processed by the server

**Default value:**
- 512

**CONFIG_HTTPD_MAX_URI_LEN**

Max HTTP URI Length

*Found in: Component config > HTTP Server*

This sets the maximum supported size of HTTP request URI to be processed by the server

**Default value:**
- 512
CONFIG_HTTPD_ERR_RESP_NO_DELAY
Use TCP_NODELAY socket option when sending HTTP error responses

Found in: Component config > HTTP Server

Using TCP_NODELAY socket option ensures that HTTP error response reaches the client before the underlying socket is closed. Please note that turning this off may cause multiple test failures

Default value:
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_HTTPD_PURGE_BUF_LEN
Length of temporary buffer for purging data

Found in: Component config > HTTP Server

This sets the size of the temporary buffer used to receive and discard any remaining data that is received from the HTTP client in the request, but not processed as part of the server HTTP request handler.

If the remaining data is larger than the available buffer size, the buffer will be filled in multiple iterations. The buffer should be small enough to fit on the stack, but large enough to avoid excessive iterations.

Default value:
- 32

CONFIG_HTTPD_LOG_PURGE_DATA
Log purged content data at Debug level

Found in: Component config > HTTP Server

Enabling this will log discarded binary HTTP request data at Debug level. For large content data this may not be desirable as it will clutter the log.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_HTTPD_WS_SUPPORT
WebSocket server support

Found in: Component config > HTTP Server

This sets the WebSocket server support.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_HTTPD_QUEUE_WORK_BLOCKING
httpd_queue_work as blocking API

Found in: Component config > HTTP Server

This makes httpd_queue_work() API to wait until a message space is available on UDP control socket. It internally uses a counting semaphore with count set to LWIP_UDP_RECVMBOX_SIZE to achieve this. This config will slightly change API behavior to block until message gets delivered on control socket.

ESP HTTPS OTA  Contains:
- CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_OTA_ALLOW_HTTP
- CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_OTA_DECRYPT_CB
CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_OTA_DECRYPT_CB

Provide decryption callback

Found in: Component config > ESP HTTPS OTA

Exposes an additional callback whereby firmware data could be decrypted before being processed by OTA update component. This can help to integrate external encryption related format and removal of such encapsulation layer from firmware image.

Default value:
• No (disabled)

CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_OTA_ALLOW_HTTP

Allow HTTP for OTA (WARNING: ONLY FOR TESTING PURPOSE, READ HELP)

Found in: Component config > ESP HTTPS OTA

It is highly recommended to keep HTTPS (along with server certificate validation) enabled. Enabling this option comes with potential risk of: - Non-encrypted communication channel with server - Accepting firmware upgrade image from server with fake identity

Default value:
• No (disabled)

ESP HTTPS server Contains:

• CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_SERVER_ENABLE

CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_SERVER_ENABLE

Enable ESP_HTTPS_SERVER component

Found in: Component config > ESP HTTPS server

Enable ESP HTTPS server component

Hardware Settings Contains:

• GDMA Configuration
• MAC Config
• Main XTAL Config
• CONFIG_ESP32C3_REV_MIN
• MMU Config
• Peripheral Control
• RTC Clock Config
• Sleep Config

MAC Config Contains:

• CONFIG_ESP32C3_UNIVERSAL_MAC_ADDRESSES

CONFIG_ESP32C3_UNIVERSAL_MAC_ADDRESSES

Number of universally administered (by IEEE) MAC address

Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > MAC Config

Configure the number of universally administered (by IEEE) MAC addresses.

During initialization, MAC addresses for each network interface are generated or derived from a single base MAC address.
If the number of universal MAC addresses is four, all four interfaces (WiFi station, WiFi softap, Bluetooth and Ethernet) receive a universally administered MAC address. These are generated sequentially by adding 0, 1, 2 and 3 (respectively) to the final octet of the base MAC address.

If the number of universal MAC addresses is two, only two interfaces (WiFi station and Bluetooth) receive a universally administered MAC address. These are generated sequentially by adding 0 and 1 (respectively) to the base MAC address. The remaining two interfaces (WiFi softap and Ethernet) receive local MAC addresses. These are derived from the universal WiFi station and Bluetooth MAC addresses, respectively.

When using the default (Espressif-assigned) base MAC address, either setting can be used. When using a custom universal MAC address range, the correct setting will depend on the allocation of MAC addresses in this range (either 2 or 4 per device.)

Note that ESP32-C3 has no integrated Ethernet MAC. Although it’s possible to use the esp_read_mac() API to return a MAC for Ethernet, this can only be used with an external MAC peripheral.

Available options:
- Two (ESP32C3_UNIVERSAL_MAC_ADDRESSES_TWO)
- Four (ESP32C3_UNIVERSAL_MAC_ADDRESSES_FOUR)

**Sleep Config** Contains:
- `CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_MSPI_NEED_ALL_IO_PU`
- `CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_FLASH_LEAKAGE_WORKAROUND`
- `CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_GPIO_RESET_WORKAROUND`
- `CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_POWER_DOWN_FLASH`
- `CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_PSRAM_LEAKAGE_WORKAROUND`

**CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_POWER_DOWN_FLASH**
Power down flash in light sleep when there is no SPIRAM

*Found in:* Component config > Hardware Settings > Sleep Config

If enabled, chip will try to power down flash as part of esp_light_sleep_start(), which costs more time when chip wakes up. Can only be enabled if there is no SPIRAM configured.

This option will power down flash under a strict but relatively safe condition. Also, it is possible to power down flash under a relaxed condition by using esp_sleep_pd_config() to set ESP_PD_DOMAIN_VDDSDIO to ESP_PD_OPTION_OFF. It should be noted that there is a risk in powering down flash, you can refer ESP-IDF Programming Guide/API Reference/System API/Sleep Modes/Power-down of Flash for more details.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled) if SPIRAM

**CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_GPIO_RESET_WORKAROUND**
light sleep GPIO reset workaround

*Found in:* Component config > Hardware Settings > Sleep Config

esp32c2, esp32c3 and esp32s3 will reset at wake-up if GPIO is received a small electrostatic pulse during light sleep, with specific condition

- GPIO needs to be configured as input-mode only
- The pin receives a small electrostatic pulse, and reset occurs when the pulse voltage is higher than 6 V

For GPIO set to input mode only, it is not a good practice to leave it open/floating. The hardware design needs to controlled it with determined supply or ground voltage is necessary.
This option provides a software workaround for this issue. Configure to isolate all GPIO pins in sleep state.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_PSRAM_LEAKAGE_WORKAROUND**
PSRAM leakage current workaround in light sleep

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > Sleep Config*

When the CS pin of SPIRAM is not pulled up, the sleep current will increase during light sleep. If the CS pin of SPIRAM has an external pull-up, you do not need to select this option, otherwise, you should enable this option.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SPIRAM

**CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_FLASH_LEAKAGE_WORKAROUND**
Flash leakage current workaround in light sleep

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > Sleep Config*

When the CS pin of Flash is not pulled up, the sleep current will increase during light sleep. If the CS pin of Flash has an external pull-up, you do not need to select this option, otherwise, you should enable this option.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_MSPI_NEED_ALL_IO_PU**
All pins of mspi need pull up

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > Sleep Config*

To reduce leakage current, some types of SPI Flash/RAM only need to pull up the CS pin during light sleep. But there are also some kinds of SPI Flash/RAM that need to pull up all pins. It depends on the SPI Flash/RAM chip used.

**RTC Clock Config**  
Contains:
- **CONFIG_RTC_CLOCK_BBPLL_POWER_ON_WITH_USB**
- **CONFIG_RTC_CLK_CAL_CYCLES**
- **CONFIG_RTC_CLK_SRC**

**CONFIG_RTC_CLK_SRC**
RTC clock source

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > RTC Clock Config*

Choose which clock is used as RTC clock source.

**Available options:**
- Internal 136kHz RC oscillator (RTC_CLK_SRC_INT_RC)
- External 32kHz crystal (RTC_CLK_SRC_EXT_CRYS)
- External 32kHz oscillator at 32K_XP pin (RTC_CLK_SRC_EXT_OSC)
- Internal 17.5MHz oscillator, divided by 256 (RTC_CLK_SRC_INT_8MD256)
**CONFIG_RTC_CLK_CAL_CYCLES**

Number of cycles for RTC_SLOW_CLK calibration

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > RTC Clock Config*

When the startup code initializes RTC_SLOW_CLK, it can perform calibration by comparing the RTC_SLOW_CLK frequency with main XTAL frequency. This option sets the number of RTC_SLOW_CLK cycles measured by the calibration routine. Higher numbers increase calibration precision, which may be important for applications which spend a lot of time in deep sleep. Lower numbers reduce startup time.

When this option is set to 0, clock calibration will not be performed at startup, and approximate clock frequencies will be assumed:

- **150000 Hz** if internal RC oscillator is used as clock source. For this use value 1024.
- **32768 Hz** if the 32k crystal oscillator is used. For this use value **3000 or more**. In case more value will help improve the definition of the launch of the crystal. If the crystal could not start, it will be switched to internal RC.

*Range:*
- from 0 to 27000 if RTC_CLK_SRC_EXT_CRYS || RTC_CLK_SRC_EXT_OSC || RTC_CLK_SRC_INT_8MD256
- from 0 to 32766

*Default value:*
- **3000** if RTC_CLK_SRC_EXT_CRYS || RTC_CLK_SRC_EXT_OSC || RTC_CLK_SRC_INT_8MD256
- **1024**

**CONFIG_RTC_CLOCK_BBPLL_POWER_ON_WITH_USB**

Keep BBPLL clock always work

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > RTC Clock Config*

When the chip goes sleep or software reset, the clock source would change to XTAL and switch off the BBPLL clock for saving power. However, this might make the USB_SERIAL_JTAG down which depends on BBPLL as its unique clock source. Therefore, this is used for keeping bbpllclock always on when USB_SERIAL_JTAG PORT is using. If you want to use USB_SERIAL_JTAG under sw_reset case or sleep-wakeup case, you should select this option. But be aware that this might increase the power consumption.

*Default value:*
- **Yes (enabled)**

**Peripheral Control**

Contains:

- **CONFIG_PERIPH_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM**

**CONFIG_PERIPH_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM**

Place peripheral control functions into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > Peripheral Control*

Place peripheral control functions (e.g. periph_module_reset) into IRAM, so that these functions can be IRAM-safe and able to be called in the other IRAM interrupt context.

*Default value:*
- **No (disabled)**

**MMU Config**
CONFIG_ESP32C3_REV_MIN

Minimum Supported ESP32-C3 Revision

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings*

Minimum revision that ESP-IDF would support. Only supporting higher chip revisions can reduce binary size.

**Available options:**
- Rev 0 (ESP32C3_REV_MIN_0)
- Rev 1 (ESP32C3_REV_MIN_1)
- Rev 2 (ESP32C3_REV_MIN_2)
- Rev 3 (ESP32C3_REV_MIN_3)
- Rev 4 (ESP32C3_REV_MIN_4)

GDMA Configuration  
Contains:
- `CONFIG_GDMA_ISR_IRAM_SAFE`
- `CONFIG_GDMA_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM`

CONFIG_GDMA_CTRL_FUNC_IN_IRAM

Place GDMA control functions into IRAM

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > GDMA Configuration*

Place GDMA control functions (like start/stop/append/reset) into IRAM, so that these functions can be IRAM-safe and able to be called in the other IRAM interrupt context. Enabling this option can improve driver performance as well.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_GDMA_ISR_IRAM_SAFE

GDMA ISR IRAM-Safe

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > GDMA Configuration*

This will ensure the GDMA interrupt handler is IRAM-Safe, allow to avoid flash cache misses, and also be able to run whilst the cache is disabled. (e.g. SPI Flash write).

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Main XTAL Config  
Contains:
- `CONFIG_XTAL_FREQ_SEL`

CONFIG_XTAL_FREQ_SEL

Main XTAL frequency

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Settings > Main XTAL Config*

This option selects the operating frequency of the XTAL (crystal) clock used to drive the ESP target. The selected value MUST reflect the frequency of the given hardware.

Note: The XTAL_FREQ_AUTO option allows the ESP target to automatically estimating XTAL clock’s operating frequency. However, this feature is only supported on the ESP32. The ESP32 uses the internal 8MHZ as a reference when estimating. Due to the internal oscillator’s frequency being temperature
dependent, usage of the XTAL_FREQ_AUTO is not recommended in applications that operate in high
ambient temperatures or use high-temperature qualified chips and modules.

Available options:
- 24 MHz (XTAL_FREQ_24)
- 26 MHz (XTAL_FREQ_26)
- 32 MHz (XTAL_FREQ_32)
- 40 MHz (XTAL_FREQ_40)
- Autodetect (XTAL_FREQ_AUTO)

**LCD and Touch Panel**
Contains:
- **LCD Peripheral Configuration**

**LCD Peripheral Configuration**
Contains:
- \texttt{CONFIG_LCD_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG}
- \texttt{CONFIG_LCD_PANEL_IO_FORMAT_BUF_SIZE}
- \texttt{CONFIG_LCD_RGB_RESTART_IN_VSYNC}
- \texttt{CONFIG_LCD_RGB_ISR_IRAM_SAFE}

**\texttt{CONFIG_LCD_PANEL_IO_FORMAT_BUF_SIZE}**

LCD panel io format buffer size

*Found in: Component config > LCD and Touch Panel > LCD Peripheral Configuration*

LCD driver allocates an internal buffer to transform the data into a proper format, because of the endian
order mismatch. This option is to set the size of the buffer, in bytes.

*Default value:*
- 32

**\texttt{CONFIG_LCD_ENABLE_DEBUG_LOG}**

Enable debug log

*Found in: Component config > LCD and Touch Panel > LCD Peripheral Configuration*

Wether to enable the debug log message for LCD driver. Note that, this option only controls the LCD
driver log, won’t affect other drivers.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

**\texttt{CONFIG_LCD_RGB_ISR_IRAM_SAFE}**

RGB LCD ISR IRAM-Safe

*Found in: Component config > LCD and Touch Panel > LCD Peripheral Configuration*

Ensure the LCD interrupt is IRAM-Safe by allowing the interrupt handler to be executable when the
cache is disabled (e.g. SPI Flash write). If you want the LCD driver to keep flushing the screen even
when cache ops disabled, you can enable this option. Note, this will also increase the IRAM usage.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled) if SOC_LCD_RGB_SUPPORTED
CONFIG_LCD_RGB_RESTART_IN_VSYNC

Restart transmission in VSYNC

*Found in: Component config > LCD and Touch Panel > LCD Peripheral Configuration*

Reset the GDMA channel every VBlank to stop permanent desyncs from happening. Only need to enable it when in your application, the DMA can’t deliver data as fast as the LCD consumes it.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if SOC_LCD_RGB_SUPPORTED

ESP NETIF Adapter Contains:
- `CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_BRIDGE_EN`
- `CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP`
- `CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_IP_LOST_TIMER_INTERVAL`
- `CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_USE_TCPPIP_STACK_LIB`

CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_IP_LOST_TIMER_INTERVAL

IP Address lost timer interval (seconds)

*Found in: Component config > ESP NETIF Adapter*

The value of 0 indicates the IP lost timer is disabled, otherwise the timer is enabled.

The IP address may be lost because of some reasons, e.g. when the station disconnects from soft-AP, or when DHCP IP renew fails etc. If the IP lost timer is enabled, it will be started everytime the IP is lost. Event `SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_LOST_IP` will be raised if the timer expires. The IP lost timer is stopped if the station get the IP again before the timer expires.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 65535

**Default value:**
- 120

CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_USE_TCPPIP_STACK_LIB

TCP/IP Stack Library

*Found in: Component config > ESP NETIF Adapter*

Choose the TCP/IP Stack to work, for example, LwIP, uIP, etc.

**Available options:**
- LwIP (ESP_NETIF_TCPPIP_LWIP)
  - LwIP is a small independent implementation of the TCP/IP protocol suite.
- Loopback (ESP_NETIF_LOOPBACK)
  - Dummy implementation of esp-netif functionality which connects driver transmit to receive function. This option is for testing purpose only

CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP

Enable netif L2 TAP support

*Found in: Component config > ESP NETIF Adapter*

A user program can read/write link layer (L2) frames from/to ESP TAP device. The ESP TAP device can be currently associated only with Ethernet physical interfaces.
Chapter 2. API Reference

CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP_MAX_FDS

Maximum number of opened L2 TAP File descriptors

*Found in:* Component config > ESP NETIF Adapter > CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP

Maximum number of opened File descriptors (FD’s) associated with ESP TAP device. ESP TAP FD’s take up a certain amount of memory, and allowing fewer FD’s to be opened at the same time conserves memory.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 10 if CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP

**Default value:**
- 5 if CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP

CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP_RX_QUEUE_SIZE

Size of L2 TAP Rx queue

*Found in:* Component config > ESP NETIF Adapter > CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP

Maximum number of frames queued in opened File descriptor. Once the queue is full, the newly arriving frames are dropped until the queue has enough room to accept incoming traffic (Tail Drop queue management).

**Range:**
- from 1 to 100 if CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP

**Default value:**
- 20 if CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_L2_TAP

CONFIG_ESP_NETIF_BRIDGE_EN

Enable LwIP IEEE 802.1D bridge

*Found in:* Component config > ESP NETIF Adapter

Enable LwIP IEEE 802.1D bridge support in ESP-NETIF. Note that “Number of clients store data in netif” (LWIP_NUM_NETIF_CLIENT_DATA) option needs to be properly configured to be LwIP bridge available!

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

PHY

Contains:

- CONFIG_ESP_PHY_ENABLE_USB
- CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MAX_WIFI_TX_POWER
- CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MAC_BB_PD
- CONFIG_ESP_PHY_REDUCE_TX_POWER
- CONFIG_ESP_PHY_CALIBRATION_AND_DATA_STORAGE
- CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION

CONFIG_ESP_PHY_CALIBRATION_AND_DATA_STORAGE

Store phy calibration data in NVS

*Found in:* Component config > PHY

If this option is enabled, NVS will be initialized and calibration data will be loaded from there. PHY calibration will be skipped on deep sleep wakeup. If calibration data is not found, full calibration will be performed and stored in NVS. Normally, only partial calibration will be performed. If this option is disabled, full calibration will be performed.
If it’s easy that your board calibrate bad data, choose ‘n’. Two cases for example, you should choose ‘n’: 1. If your board is easy to be booted up with antenna disconnected. 2. Because of your board design, each time when you do calibration, the result are too unstable. If unsure, choose ‘y’.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION**

Use a partition to store PHY init data

*Found in: Component config > PHY*

If enabled, PHY init data will be loaded from a partition. When using a custom partition table, make sure that PHY data partition is included (type: ‘data’, subtype: ‘phy’). With default partition tables, this is done automatically. If PHY init data is stored in a partition, it has to be flashed there, otherwise runtime error will occur.

If this option is not enabled, PHY init data will be embedded into the application binary.

If unsure, choose ‘n’.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Contains:
- **CONFIG_ESP_PHY_DEFAULT_INIT_IF_INVALID**
- **CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MULTIPLE_INIT_DATA_BIN**

**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_DEFAULT_INIT_IF_INVALID**

Reset default PHY init data if invalid

*Found in: Component config > PHY > CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION*

If enabled, PHY init data will be restored to default if it cannot be verified successfully to avoid endless bootloops.

If unsure, choose ‘n’.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if **CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION**

**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MULTIPLE_INIT_DATA_BIN**

Support multiple PHY init data bin

*Found in: Component config > PHY > CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION*

If enabled, the corresponding PHY init data type can be automatically switched according to the country code. China’s PHY init data bin is used by default. Can be modified by country information in API esp_wifi_set_country(). The priority of switching the PHY init data type is: 1. Country configured by API esp_wifi_set_country() and the parameter policy is WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL. 2. Country notified by the connected AP. 3. Country configured by API esp_wifi_set_country() and the parameter policy is WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if **CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION** & **CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION**
**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MULTIPLE_INIT_DATA_BIN_EMBED**

Support embedded multiple phy init data bin to app bin

*Found in: Component config > PHY > CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION > CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MULTIPLE_INIT_DATA_BIN*

If enabled, multiple phy init data bin will be embedded into app bin. If not enabled, multiple phy init data bin will still leave alone, and need to be flashed by users.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MULTIPLE_INIT_DATA_BIN` && `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION`

**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_ERROR**

Terminate operation when PHY init data error

*Found in: Component config > PHY > CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION > CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MULTIPLE_INIT_DATA_BIN*

If enabled, when an error occurs while the PHY init data is updated, the program will terminate and restart. If not enabled, the PHY init data will not be updated when an error occurs.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MULTIPLE_INIT_DATA_BIN` && `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION`

**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MAX_WIFI_TX_POWER**

Max WiFi TX power (dBm)

*Found in: Component config > PHY*

Set maximum transmit power for WiFi radio. Actual transmit power for high data rates may be lower than this setting.

**Range:**
- from 10 to 20

**Default value:**
- 20

**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MAC_BB_PD**

Power down MAC and baseband of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth when PHY is disabled

*Found in: Component config > PHY*

If enabled, the MAC and baseband of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth will be powered down when PHY is disabled. Enabling this setting reduces power consumption by a small amount but increases RAM use by approximately 4 KB (Wi-Fi only), 2 KB (Bluetooth only) or 5.3 KB (Wi-Fi + Bluetooth).

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICKLESS_IDLE`

**CONFIG_ESP_PHY_REDUCE_TX_POWER**

Reduce PHY TX power when brownout reset

*Found in: Component config > PHY*

When brownout reset occurs, reduce PHY TX power to keep the code running.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
CONFIG_ESP_PHY_ENABLE_USB

Enable USB when phy init

Found in: Component config > PHY

When using USB Serial/JTAG/OTG/CDC, PHY should enable USB, otherwise USB module can not work properly. Notice: Enabling this configuration option will slightly impact wifi performance.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled)
- No (disabled)

Power Management  Contains:

- CONFIG_PM_SLP_DISABLE_GPIO
- CONFIG_PM_POWER_DOWN_CPU_IN_LIGHT_SLEEP
- CONFIG_PM_SLP_IRAM_OPT
- CONFIG_PM_RTOS_IDLE_OPT
- CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

Support for power management

Found in: Component config > Power Management

If enabled, application is compiled with support for power management. This option has run-time overhead (increased interrupt latency, longer time to enter idle state), and it also reduces accuracy of RTOS ticks and timers used for timekeeping. Enable this option if application uses power management APIs.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_FREERTOS_SMP

CONFIG_PM_DFS_INIT_AUTO

Enable dynamic frequency scaling (DFS) at startup

Found in: Component config > Power Management > CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

If enabled, startup code configures dynamic frequency scaling. Max CPU frequency is set to DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ setting, min frequency is set to XTAL frequency. If disabled, DFS will not be active until the application configures it using esp_pm_configure function.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

CONFIG_PM_PROFILING

Enable profiling counters for PM locks

Found in: Component config > Power Management > CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

If enabled, esp_pm_* functions will keep track of the amount of time each of the power management locks has been held, and esp_pm_dump_locks function will print this information. This feature can be used to analyze which locks are preventing the chip from going into a lower power state, and see what time the chip spends in each power saving mode. This feature does incur some run-time overhead, so should typically be disabled in production builds.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE
CONFIG_PM_TRACE

Enable debug tracing of PM using GPIOs

*Found in:* Component config > Power Management > CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

If enabled, some GPIOs will be used to signal events such as RTOS ticks, frequency switching, entry/exit from idle state. Refer to pm_trace.c file for the list of GPIOs. This feature is intended to be used when analyzing/debugging behavior of power management implementation, and should be kept disabled in applications.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

CONFIG_PM_SLP_I RAM_OPT

Put lightsleep related codes in internal RAM

*Found in:* Component config > Power Management

If enabled, about 1.8KB of lightsleep related source code would be in IRAM and chip would sleep longer for 760us at most each time. This feature is intended to be used when lower power consumption is needed while there is enough place in IRAM to place source code.

CONFIG_PM_RTOS_IDLE_OPT

Put RTOS IDLE related codes in internal RAM

*Found in:* Component config > Power Management

If enabled, about 260B of RTOS IDLE related source code would be in IRAM and chip would sleep longer for 40us at most each time. This feature is intended to be used when lower power consumption is needed while there is enough place in IRAM to place source code.

CONFIG_PM_SLP_DISABLE_GPIO

Disable all GPIO when chip at sleep

*Found in:* Component config > Power Management

This feature is intended to disable all GPIO pins at automatic sleep to get a lower power mode. If enabled, chips will disable all GPIO pins at automatic sleep to reduce about 200~300 uA current. If you want to specifically use some pins normally as chip wakes when chip sleeps, you can call `gpio_sleep_sel_dis` to disable this feature on those pins. You can also keep this feature on and call `gpio_sleep_set_direction` and `gpio_sleep_set_pull_mode` to have a different GPIO configuration at sleep. Warning: If you want to enable this option on ESP32, you should enable `GPIO_ESP32_SUPPORT_SWITCH_SLP_PULL` at first, otherwise you will not be able to switch pullup/pulldown mode.

CONFIG_PM_POWER_DOWN_CPU_IN_LIGHT_SLEEP

Power down CPU in light sleep

*Found in:* Component config > Power Management

If enabled, the CPU will be powered down in light sleep. On esp32c3 soc, enabling this option will consume 1.68 KB of internal RAM and will reduce sleep current consumption by about 100 uA. On esp32s3 soc, enabling this option will consume 8.58 KB of internal RAM and will reduce sleep current consumption by about 650 uA.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
ESP PSRAM

ESP Ringbuf  Contains:

- CONFIG_RINGBUF_PLACE_ISR_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH
- CONFIG_RINGBUF_PLACE_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH

CONFIG_RINGBUF_PLACE_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH

Place non-ISR ringbuf functions into flash

*Found in:* Component config > ESP Ringbuf

Place non-ISR ringbuf functions (like xRingbufferCreate/xRingbufferSend) into flash. This frees up IRAM, but the functions can no longer be called when the cache is disabled.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_RINGBUF_PLACE_ISR_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH

Place ISR ringbuf functions into flash

*Found in:* Component config > ESP Ringbuf

Place non-ISR ringbuf functions (like xRingbufferSendFromISR/xRingbufferReceiveFromISR) into flash. This frees up IRAM, but the functions can no longer be called when the cache is disabled or from an IRAM interrupt context.

This option is not compatible with ESP-IDF drivers which is configured to run the ISR from an IRAM context, e.g. CONFIG_UART_ISR_IN_IRAM.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

ESP System Settings  Contains:

- CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_RTC_EXT_XTAL_BOOTSTRAP_CYCLES
- Brownout Detector
- CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART
- CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_SECONDARY
- CONFIG_ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ
- CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_ALLOW_RTC_FAST_MEM_AS_HEAP
- CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_TASK_STACK_SIZE
- CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_USE_EH_FRAME
- CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT
- CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT
- CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_CHECK_INT_LEVEL
- CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT
- CONFIG_ESP_MAIN_TASK_AFFINITY
- CONFIG_ESP_MAIN_TASK_STACK_SIZE
- CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_OCDAware
- Memory protection
- CONFIG_ESP_MINIMAL_SHARED_STACK_SIZE
- CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_STUBS_ENABLE
- CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC
- CONFIG_ESP_PANIC_HANDLER_IRAM
- CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_QUEUE_SIZE
- CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_BAUDRATE
- CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART(rx_GPIO
- CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_NUM
- CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_RX_GPIO

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- **CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_TX_GPIO**

**CONFIG_ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ**

CPU frequency

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

CPU frequency to be set on application startup.

**Available options:**

- 40 MHz (ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ_40)
- 80 MHz (ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ_80)
- 160 MHz (ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ_160)

**CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC**

Panic handler behaviour

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

If FreeRTOS detects unexpected behaviour or an unhandled exception, the panic handler is invoked. Configure the panic handler’s action here.

**Available options:**

- Print registers and halt (ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_PRINT_HALT)
  Outputs the relevant registers over the serial port and halt the processor. Needs a manual reset to restart.
- Print registers and reboot (ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_PRINT_REBOOT)
  Outputs the relevant registers over the serial port and immediately reset the processor.
- Silent reboot (ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_SILENT_REBOOT)
  Just resets the processor without outputting anything
- GDBStub on panic (ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_GDBSTUB)
  Invoke gdbstub on the serial port, allowing for gdb to attach to it to do a postmortem of the crash.
- GDBStub at runtime (ESP_SYSTEM_GDBSTUB_RUNTIME)
  Invoke gdbstub on the serial port, allowing for gdb to attach to it and to do a debug on runtime.

**CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_RTC_EXT_XTAL_BOOTSTRAP_CYCLES**

Bootstrap cycles for external 32kHz crystal

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

To reduce the startup time of an external RTC crystal, we bootstrap it with a 32kHz square wave for a fixed number of cycles. Setting 0 will disable bootstrapping (if disabled, the crystal may take longer to start up or fail to oscillate under some conditions).

If this value is too high, a faulty crystal may initially start and then fail. If this value is too low, an otherwise good crystal may not start.

To accurately determine if the crystal has started, set a larger “Number of cycles for RTC_SLOW_CLK calibration” (about 3000).

**CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM.Allow_RTC_FAST_MEM_AS_HEAP**

Enable RTC fast memory for dynamic allocations

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This config option allows to add RTC fast memory region to system heap with capability similar to that of DRAM region but without DMA. This memory will be consumed first per heap initialization order
by early startup services and scheduler related code. Speed wise RTC fast memory operates on APB
clock and hence does not have much performance impact.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_USE_EH_FRAME
Generate and use eh_frame for backtracing

Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings

Generate DWARF information for each function of the project. These information will parsed and
used to perform backtracing when panics occur. Activating this option will activate asynchronous frame
unwinding and generation of both .eh_frame and .eh_frame_hdr sections, resulting in a bigger binary
size (20% to 100% larger). The main purpose of this option is to be able to have a backtrace parsed and
printed by the program itself, regardless of the serial monitor used. This option shall NOT be used for
production.

Default value:
• No (disabled)

Memory protection  Contains:
• CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PMP_IDRAM_SPLIT
• CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_MEMPROT_FEATURE

CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PMP_IDRAM_SPLIT
Enable IRAM/DRAM split protection

Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > Memory protection

If enabled, the CPU watches all the memory access and raises an exception in case of any memory
violation. This feature automatically splits the SRAM memory, using PMP, into data and instruction
segments and sets Read/Execute permissions for the instruction part (below given splitting address) and
Read/Write permissions for the data part (above the splitting address). The memory protection is effec-
tive on all access through the IRAM0 and DRAM0 buses.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if SOC_CPU_IDRAM_SPLIT_USING_PMP

CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_MEMPROT_FEATURE
Enable memory protection

Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > Memory protection

If enabled, the permission control module watches all the memory access and fires the panic handler
if a permission violation is detected. This feature automatically splits the SRAM memory into data
and instruction segments and sets Read/Execute permissions for the instruction part (below given split-
ting address) and Read/Write permissions for the data part (above the splitting address). The memory
protection is effective on all access through the IRAM0 and DRAM0 buses.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_MEMPROT_FEATURE_LOCK
Lock memory protection settings

*Found in:*  Component config > ESP System Settings > Memory protection > `CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_MEMPROT_FEATURE`

Once locked, memory protection settings cannot be changed anymore. The lock is reset only on the chip startup.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

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**CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_QUEUE_SIZE**

System event queue size

*Found in:*  Component config > ESP System Settings

Config system event queue size in different application.

**Default value:**
- 32

---

**CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_TASK_STACK_SIZE**

Event loop task stack size

*Found in:*  Component config > ESP System Settings

Config system event task stack size in different application.

**Default value:**
- 2304

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**CONFIG_ESP_MAIN_TASK_STACK_SIZE**

Main task stack size

*Found in:*  Component config > ESP System Settings

Configure the “main task” stack size. This is the stack of the task which calls app_main(). If app_main() returns then this task is deleted and its stack memory is freed.

**Default value:**
- 3584

---

**CONFIG_ESP_MAIN_TASK_AFFINITY**

Main task core affinity

*Found in:*  Component config > ESP System Settings

Configure the “main task” core affinity. This is the used core of the task which calls app_main(). If app_main() returns then this task is deleted.

**Available options:**
- CPU0 (ESP_MAIN_TASK_AFFINITY_CPU0)
- CPU1 (ESP_MAIN_TASK_AFFINITY_CPU1)
- No affinity (ESP_MAIN_TASK_AFFINITY_NO_AFFINITY)
CONFIG_ESP_MINIMAL_SHARED_STACK_SIZE

Minimal allowed size for shared stack

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

Minimal value of size, in bytes, accepted to execute an expression with shared stack.

**Default value:**
- 2048

CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART

Channel for console output

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

Select where to send console output (through stdout and stderr).

- Default is to use UART0 on pre-defined GPIOs.
- If “Custom” is selected, UART0 or UART1 can be chosen, and any pins can be selected.
- If “None” is selected, there will be no console output on any UART, except for initial output from ROM bootloader. This ROM output can be suppressed by GPIO strapping or EFUSE, refer to chip datasheet for details.
- On chips with USB OTG peripheral, “USB CDC” option redirects output to the CDC port. This option uses the CDC driver in the chip ROM. This option is incompatible with TinyUSB stack.
- On chips with an USB serial/JTAG debug controller, selecting the option for that redirects output to the CDC/ACM (serial port emulation) component of that device.

**Available options:**
- Default: UART0 (ESP_CONSOLE_UART_DEFAULT)
- USB CDC (ESP_CONSOLE_USB_CDC)
- USB Serial/JTAG Controller (ESP_CONSOLE_USB_SERIAL_JTAG)
- Custom UART (ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM)
- None (ESP_CONSOLE_NONE)

CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_SECONDARY

Channel for console secondary output

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This secondary option supports output through other specific port like USB_SERIAL_JTAG when UART0 port as a primary is selected but not connected. This secondary output currently only supports non-blocking mode without using REPL. If you want to output in blocking mode with REPL or input through this secondary port, please change the primary config to this port in Channel for console output menu.

**Available options:**
- No secondary console (ESP_CONSOLE_SECONDARY_NONE)
- USB_SERIAL_JTAG PORT (ESP_CONSOLE_SECONDARY_USB_SERIAL_JTAG)
  This option supports output through USB_SERIAL_JTAG port when the UART0 port is not connected. The output currently only supports non-blocking mode without using the console.
  If you want to output in blocking mode with REPL or input through USB_SERIAL_JTAG port, please change the primary config to ESP_CONSOLE_USB_SERIAL_JTAG above.

CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_NUM

UART peripheral to use for console output (0-1)

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This UART peripheral is used for console output from the ESP-IDF Bootloader and the app.
If the configuration is different in the Bootloader binary compared to the app binary, UART is reconfigured after the bootloader exits and the app starts.

Due to an ESP32 ROM bug, UART2 is not supported for console output via esp_rom_printf.

**Available options:**

- UART0 (ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM_NUM_0)
- UART1 (ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM_NUM_1)

**CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_TX_GPIO**

UART TX on GPIO#

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This GPIO is used for console UART TX output in the ESP-IDF Bootloader and the app (including boot log output and default standard output and standard error of the app).

If the configuration is different in the Bootloader binary compared to the app binary, UART is reconfigured after the bootloader exits and the app starts.

**Range:**

- from 0 to 46 if ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM

**Default value:**

- 21 if ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM
- 43 if ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM

**CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_RX_GPIO**

UART RX on GPIO#

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This GPIO is used for UART RX input in the ESP-IDF Bootloader and the app (including default standard input of the app).

Note: The default ESP-IDF Bootloader configures this pin but doesn’t read anything from the UART.

If the configuration is different in the Bootloader binary compared to the app binary, UART is reconfigured after the bootloader exits and the app starts.

**Range:**

- from 0 to 46 if ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM

**Default value:**

- 20 if ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM
- 44 if ESP_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM

**CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_BAUDRATE**

UART console baud rate

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This baud rate is used by both the ESP-IDF Bootloader and the app (including boot log output and default standard input/output/error of the app).

The app’s maximum baud rate depends on the UART clock source. If Power Management is disabled, the UART clock source is the APB clock and all baud rates in the available range will be sufficiently accurate. If Power Management is enabled, REF_TICK clock source is used so the baud rate is divided from 1MHz. Baud rates above 1Mbps are not possible and values between 500Kbps and 1Mbps may not be accurate.

If the configuration is different in the Bootloader binary compared to the app binary, UART is reconfigured after the bootloader exits and the app starts.
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Range:
- from 1200 to 4000000 if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE
- from 1200 to 1000000 if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

Default value:
- 115200

**CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT**

Interrupt watchdog

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This watchdog timer can detect if the FreeRTOS tick interrupt has not been called for a certain time, either because a task turned off interrupts and did not turn them on for a long time, or because an interrupt handler did not return. It will try to invoke the panic handler first and failing that reset the SoC.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT_TIMEOUT_MS**

Interrupt watchdog timeout (ms)

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT*

The timeout of the watchdog, in milliseconds. Make this higher than the FreeRTOS tick rate.

**Range:**
- from 10 to 10000

**Default value:**
- 300

**CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT_CHECK_CPU1**

Also watch CPU1 tick interrupt

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT*

Also detect if interrupts on CPU 1 are disabled for too long.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT**

Initialize Task Watchdog Timer on startup

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

The Task Watchdog Timer can be used to make sure individual tasks are still running. Enabling this option will cause the Task Watchdog Timer to be initialized automatically at startup. The Task Watchdog timer can be initialized after startup as well (see Task Watchdog Timer API Reference).

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_PANIC**

Invoke panic handler on Task Watchdog timeout

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT*

If this option is enabled, the Task Watchdog Timer will be configured to trigger the panic handler when it times out. This can also be configured at run time (see Task Watchdog Timer API Reference).
**CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_TIMEOUT_S**

Task Watchdog timeout period (seconds)

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT*

Timeout period configuration for the Task Watchdog Timer in seconds. This is also configurable at run

time (see Task Watchdog Timer API Reference)

**Range:**
- from 1 to 60

**Default value:**
- 5

**CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_CHECK_IDLE_TASK_CPU0**

Watch CPU0 Idle Task

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT*

If this option is enabled, the Task Watchdog Timer will watch the CPU0 Idle Task. Having the Task

Watchdog watch the Idle Task allows for detection of CPU starvation as the Idle Task not being called is

usually a symptom of CPU starvation. Starvation of the Idle Task is detrimental as FreeRTOS household

tasks depend on the Idle Task getting some runtime every now and then.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_CHECK_IDLE_TASK_CPU1**

Watch CPU1 Idle Task

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT*

If this option is enabled, the Task Watchdog Timer will watch the CPU1 Idle Task.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT**

Initialize XTAL32K watchdog timer on startup

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings*

This watchdog timer can detect oscillation failure of the XTAL32K_CLK. When such a failure is de-

tected the hardware can be set up to automatically switch to BACKUP32K_CLK and generate an inter-

rupt.

**CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT_TIMEOUT**

XTAL32K watchdog timeout period

*Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT*

Timeout period configuration for the XTAL32K watchdog timer based on RTC_CLK.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 255 if `CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT`

**Default value:**
- 200 if `CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT`
CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT_BACKUP_CLK_ENABLE
Automatically switch to BACKUP32K_CLK when timer expires

**Found in:** Component config > ESP System Settings > CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT

Enable this to automatically switch to BACKUP32K_CLK as the source of RTC_SLOW_CLK when the watchdog timer expires.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT

CONFIG_ESP_PANIC_HANDLER_IRAM
Place panic handler code in IRAM

**Found in:** Component config > ESP System Settings

If this option is disabled (default), the panic handler code is placed in flash not IRAM. This means that if ESP-IDF crashes while flash cache is disabled, the panic handler will automatically re-enable flash cache before running GDB Stub or Core Dump. This adds some minor risk, if the flash cache status is also corrupted during the crash.

If this option is enabled, the panic handler code (including required UART functions) is placed in IRAM. This may be necessary to debug some complex issues with crashes while flash cache is disabled (for example, when writing to SPI flash) or when flash cache is corrupted when an exception is triggered.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_STUBS_ENABLE
OpenOCD debug stubs

**Found in:** Component config > ESP System Settings

Debug stubs are used by OpenOCD to execute pre-compiled onboard code which does some useful debugging stuff, e.g. GCOV data dump.

**Default value:**
- “COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_LEVEL_DEBUG” if ESP32_TRAX && ESP32S2_TRAX && ESP32S3_TRAX

CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_OCD_AWARE
Make exception and panic handlers JTAG/OCD aware

**Found in:** Component config > ESP System Settings

The FreeRTOS panic and unhandled exception handlers can detect a JTAG OCD debugger and instead of panicking, have the debugger stop on the offending instruction.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_CHECK_INT_LEVEL
Interrupt level to use for Interrupt Watchdog and other system checks

**Found in:** Component config > ESP System Settings

Interrupt level to use for Interrupt Watchdog and other system checks.

**Available options:**
- Level 5 interrupt (ESP_SYSTEM_CHECK_INT_LEVEL_5)
  Using level 5 interrupt for Interrupt Watchdog and other system checks.
Level 4 interrupt (ESP_SYSTEM_CHECK_INT_LEVEL_4)
Using level 4 interrupt for Interrupt Watchdog and other system checks.

Brownout Detector  Contains:
  •  CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET

CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET
Hardware brownout detect & reset

  Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > Brownout Detector

The ESP32-C3 has a built-in brownout detector which can detect if the voltage is lower than a specific value. If this happens, it will reset the chip in order to prevent unintended behaviour.

  Default value:
  •  Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL
Brownout voltage level

  Found in: Component config > ESP System Settings > Brownout Detector > CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET

The brownout detector will reset the chip when the supply voltage is approximately below this level. Note that there may be some variation of brownout voltage level between each chip.

  #The voltage levels here are estimates, more work needs to be done to figure out the exact voltages #of the brownout threshold levels.

  Available options:
  •  2.51V (ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_7)
  •  2.64V (ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_6)
  •  2.76V (ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_5)
  •  2.92V (ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_4)
  •  3.10V (ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_3)
  •  3.27V (ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_2)

IPC (Inter-Processor Call)  Contains:
  •  CONFIG_ESP_IPC_TASK_STACK_SIZE
  •  CONFIG_ESP_IPC_USES_CALLERS_PRIORITY

CONFIG_ESP_IPC_TASK_STACK_SIZE
Inter-Processor Call (IPC) task stack size

  Found in: Component config > IPC (Inter-Processor Call)

Configure the IPC tasks stack size. An IPC task runs on each core (in dual core mode), and allows for cross-core function calls. See IPC documentation for more details. The default IPC stack size should be enough for most common simple use cases. However, users can increase/decrease the stack size to their needs.

  Range:
  •  from 512 to 65536

  Default value:
  •  1024
CONFIG_ESP_IPC_USES_CALLERS_PRIORITY

IPC runs at caller’s priority

*Found in: Component config > IPC (Inter-Processor Call)*

If this option is not enabled then the IPC task will keep behavior same as prior to that of ESP-IDF v4.0, hence IPC task will run at (configMAX_PRIORITIES - 1) priority.

*Default value:
  * Yes (enabled)*

**High resolution timer (esp_timer)** Contains:

- CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_PROFILING
- CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_TASK_STACK_SIZE
- CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_INTERRUPT_LEVEL
- CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_SUPPORTS_ISR_DISPATCH_METHOD

**CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_PROFILING**

Enable esp_timer profiling features

*Found in: Component config > High resolution timer (esp_timer)*

If enabled, esp_timer_dump will dump information such as number of times the timer was started, number of times the timer has triggered, and the total time it took for the callback to run. This option has some effect on timer performance and the amount of memory used for timer storage, and should only be used for debugging/testing purposes.

*Default value:
  * No (disabled)*

**CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_TASK_STACK_SIZE**

High-resolution timer task stack size

*Found in: Component config > High resolution timer (esp_timer)*

Configure the stack size of “timer_task” task. This task is used to dispatch callbacks of timers created using ets_timer and esp_timer APIs. If you are seeing stack overflow errors in timer task, increase this value.

Note that this is not the same as FreeRTOS timer task. To configure FreeRTOS timer task size, see “FreeRTOS timer task stack size” option in “FreeRTOS” menu.

*Range:
  * from 2048 to 65536
*Default value:
  * 3584*

**CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_INTERRUPT_LEVEL**

Interrupt level

*Found in: Component config > High resolution timer (esp_timer)*

It sets the interrupt level for esp_timer ISR in range 1..3. A higher level (3) helps to decrease the ISR esp_timer latency.

*Range:
  * from 1 to 1
*Default value:
  * 1*
CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_SUPPORTS_ISR_DISPATCH_METHOD

Support ISR dispatch method

*Found in:* **Component config > High resolution timer (esp_timer)**

Allows using ESP_TIMER_ISR dispatch method (ESP_TIMER_TASK dispatch method is also available). - ESP_TIMER_TASK - Timer callbacks are dispatched from a high-priority esp_timer task. - ESP_TIMER_ISR - Timer callbacks are dispatched directly from the timer interrupt handler. The ISR dispatch can be used, in some cases, when a callback is very simple or need a lower-latency.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

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**Wi-Fi** Contains:
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_ENABLE_WPA3_OWE_STA`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_ENABLE_WPA3_SAE`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_SOFTAP_BEACON_MAX_LEN`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_CACHE_TX_BUFFER_NUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_STA_DISCONNECTED_PM_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_SW_COEXIST_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TX_BUFFER`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPPDU_RX_ENABLED`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPPDU_TX_ENABLED`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMSDU_TX_ENABLED`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_CSI_ENABLED`
- `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_EXTERNAL_COEXIST_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_FTM_ENABLE`
- `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_GCMP_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_GMAC_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_IRAM_OPT`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_MGMT_SBUF_NUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_NVS_ENABLED`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_RX_IRAM_OPT`
- `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_BEACON_LOST_OPT`
- `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_SOFTAP_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TASK_CORE_ID`

---

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_SW_COEXIST_ENABLE

Software controls WiFi/Bluetooth coexistence

*Found in:* **Component config > Wi-Fi**

If enabled, WiFi & Bluetooth coexistence is controlled by software rather than hardware. Recommended for heavy traffic scenarios. Both coexistence configuration options are automatically managed, no user intervention is required. If only Bluetooth is used, it is recommended to disable this option to reduce binary file size.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_ENABLED`

---

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM
Max number of WiFi static RX buffers

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Set the number of WiFi static RX buffers. Each buffer takes approximately 1.6KB of RAM. The static rx buffers are allocated when esp_wifi_init is called, they are not freed until esp_wifi_deinit is called.

WiFi hardware use these buffers to receive all 802.11 frames. A higher number may allow higher throughput but increases memory use. If ESP32_WIFI_AMPDU_RX_ENABLED is enabled, this value is recommended to set equal or bigger than ESP32_WIFI_RX_BA_WIN in order to achieve better throughput and compatibility with both stations and APs.

**Range:**
- from 2 to 25

**Default value:**
- 10 if SPIRAM_TRY_ALLOCATE_WIFI_LWIP
- 16 if SPIRAM_TRY_ALLOCATE_WIFI_LWIP

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM**

Max number of WiFi dynamic RX buffers

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Set the number of WiFi dynamic RX buffers, 0 means unlimited RX buffers will be allocated (provided sufficient free RAM). The size of each dynamic RX buffer depends on the size of the received data frame.

For each received data frame, the WiFi driver makes a copy to an RX buffer and then delivers it to the high layer TCP/IP stack. The dynamic RX buffer is freed after the higher layer has successfully received the data frame.

For some applications, WiFi data frames may be received faster than the application can process them. In these cases we may run out of memory if RX buffer number is unlimited (0).

If a dynamic RX buffer limit is set, it should be at least the number of static RX buffers.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 128 if CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE
- from 0 to 1024 if CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE

**Default value:**
- 32

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TX_BUFFER**

Type of WiFi TX buffers

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select type of WiFi TX buffers:

If “Static” is selected, WiFi TX buffers are allocated when WiFi is initialized and released when WiFi is de-initialized. The size of each static TX buffer is fixed to about 1.6KB.

If “Dynamic” is selected, each WiFi TX buffer is allocated as needed when a data frame is delivered to the WiFi driver from the TCP/IP stack. The buffer is freed after the data frame has been sent by the WiFi driver. The size of each dynamic TX buffer depends on the length of each data frame sent by the TCP/IP layer.

If PSRAM is enabled, “Static” should be selected to guarantee enough WiFi TX buffers. If PSRAM is disabled, “Dynamic” should be selected to improve the utilization of RAM.

**Available options:**
- Static (ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_TX_BUFFER)
- Dynamic (ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER)
**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM**

Max number of WiFi static TX buffers

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Set the number of WiFi static TX buffers. Each buffer takes approximately 1.6KB of RAM. The static RX buffers are allocated when esp_wifi_init() is called, they are not released until esp_wifi_deinit() is called.

For each transmitted data frame from the higher layer TCP/IP stack, the WiFi driver makes a copy of it in a TX buffer. For some applications especially UDP applications, the upper layer can deliver frames faster than WiFi layer can transmit. In these cases, we may run out of TX buffers.

*Range:*
- from 1 to 64 if ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_TX_BUFFER

*Default value:*
- 16 if ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_TX_BUFFER

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_CACHE_TX_BUFFER_NUM**

Max number of WiFi cache TX buffers

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Set the number of WiFi cache TX buffer number.

For each TX packet from uplayer, such as LWIP etc, WiFi driver needs to allocate a static TX buffer and makes a copy of uplayer packet. If WiFi driver fails to allocate the static TX buffer, it caches the uplayer packets to a dedicated buffer queue, this option is used to configure the size of the cached TX queue.

*Range:*
- from 16 to 128 if SPIRAM

*Default value:*
- SPIRAM

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM**

Max number of WiFi dynamic TX buffers

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Set the number of WiFi dynamic TX buffers. The size of each dynamic TX buffer is not fixed, it depends on the size of each transmitted data frame.

For each transmitted frame from the higher layer TCP/IP stack, the WiFi driver makes a copy of it in a TX buffer. For some applications, especially UDP applications, the upper layer can deliver frames faster than WiFi layer can transmit. In these cases, we may run out of TX buffers.

*Range:*
- from 1 to 128

*Default value:*
- 32

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_CSI_ENABLED**

WiFi CSI (Channel State Information)

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to enable CSI (Channel State Information) feature. CSI takes about CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM KB of RAM. If CSI is not used, it is better to disable this feature in order to save memory.
Default value:
• No (disabled)

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPDU_TX_ENABLED**

WiFi AMPDU TX

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to enable AMPDU TX feature

**Default value:**
• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TX_BA_WIN**

WiFi AMPDU TX BA window size

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPDU_TX_ENABLED*

Set the size of WiFi Block Ack TX window. Generally a bigger value means higher throughput but more memory. Most of time we should NOT change the default value unless special reason, e.g. test the maximum UDP TX throughput with iperf etc. For iperf test in shieldbox, the recommended value is 9~12.

**Range:**
• from 2 to 32

**Default value:**
• 6

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPDU_RX_ENABLED**

WiFi AMPDU RX

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to enable AMPDU RX feature

**Default value:**
• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_RX_BA_WIN**

WiFi AMPDU RX BA window size

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPDU_RX_ENABLED*

Set the size of WiFi Block Ack RX window. Generally a bigger value means higher throughput and better compatibility but more memory. Most of time we should NOT change the default value unless special reason, e.g. test the maximum UDP RX throughput with iperf etc. For iperf test in shieldbox, the recommended value is 9~12. If PSRAM is used and WiFi memory is prefered to allocat in PSRAM first, the default and minimum value should be 16 to achieve better throughput and compatibility with both stations and APs.

**Range:**
• from 2 to 32

**Default value:**
• 6 if SPIRAM_TRY_ALLOCATE_WIFI_LWIP && CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPDU_RX_ENABLED
• 16 if SPIRAM_TRY_ALLOCATE_WIFI_LWIP && CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMPDU_RX_ENABLED
CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_AMSDU_TX_ENABLED
WiFi AMSDU TX

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to enable AMSDU TX feature

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if SPIRAM

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_NVS_ENABLED
WiFi NVS flash

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to enable WiFi NVS flash

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TASK_CORE_ID
WiFi Task Core ID

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Pinned WiFi task to core 0 or core 1.

**Available options:**
- Core 0 (ESP32_WIFI_TASK_PINNED_TO_CORE_0)
- Core 1 (ESP32_WIFI_TASK_PINNED_TO_CORE_1)

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_SOFTAP_BEACON_MAX_LEN
Max length of WiFi SoftAP Beacon

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

ESP-MESH utilizes beacon frames to detect and resolve root node conflicts (see documentation). However, the default length of a beacon frame can simultaneously hold only five root node identifier structures, meaning that a root node conflict of up to five nodes can be detected at one time. In the occurrence of more root nodes conflict involving more than five root nodes, the conflict resolution process will detect five of the root nodes, resolve the conflict, and re-detect more root nodes. This process will repeat until all root node conflicts are resolved. However, this process can generally take a very long time.

To counter this situation, the beacon frame length can be increased such that more root nodes can be detected simultaneously. Each additional root node will require 36 bytes and should be added on top of the default beacon frame length of 752 bytes. For example, if you want to detect 10 root nodes simultaneously, you need to set the beacon frame length as 932 (752+36*5).

Setting a longer beacon length also assists with debugging as the conflicting root nodes can be identified more quickly.

**Range:**
- from 752 to 1256

**Default value:**
- 752
CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_MGMT_SBUF_NUM

WiFi mgmt short buffer number

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Set the number of WiFi management short buffer.

**Range:**
- from 6 to 32

**Default value:**
- 32

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_IRAM_OPT

WiFi IRAM speed optimization

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to place frequently called Wi-Fi library functions in IRAM. When this option is disabled, more than 10Kbytes of IRAM memory will be saved but Wi-Fi throughput will be reduced.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_RX_IRAM_OPT

WiFi RX IRAM speed optimization

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to place frequently called Wi-Fi library RX functions in IRAM. When this option is disabled, more than 17Kbytes of IRAM memory will be saved but Wi-Fi performance will be reduced.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_ENABLE_WPA3_SAE

Enable WPA3-Personal

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to allow the device to establish a WPA3-Personal connection with eligible AP’s. PMF (Protected Management Frames) is a prerequisite feature for a WPA3 connection, it needs to be explicitly configured before attempting connection. Please refer to the Wi-Fi Driver API Guide for details.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_ENABLE_WPA3_OWE_STA

Enable OWE STA

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to allow the device to establish OWE connection with eligible AP’s. PMF (Protected Management Frames) is a prerequisite feature for a WPA3 connection, it needs to be explicitly configured before attempting connection. Please refer to the Wi-Fi Driver API Guide for details.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT

WiFi SLP IRAM speed optimization

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Select this option to place called Wi-Fi library TBTT process and receive beacon functions in IRAM. Some functions can be put in IRAM either by ESP32_WIFI_IRAM_OPT and ESP32_WIFI_RX_IRAM_OPT, or this one. If already enabled ESP32_WIFI_IRAM_OPT, the other 7.3KB IRAM memory would be taken by this option. If already enabled ESP32_WIFI_RX_IRAM_OPT, the other 1.3KB IRAM memory would be taken by this option. If neither of them are enabled, the other 7.4KB IRAM memory would be taken by this option. Wi-Fi power-save mode average current would be reduced if this option is enabled.

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_DEFAULT_MIN_ACTIVE_TIME

Minimum active time

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT*

The minimum timeout for waiting to receive data, unit: milliseconds.

**Range:**
- from 8 to 60 if `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT`

**Default value:**
- 50 if `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT`

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_DEFAULT_MAX_ACTIVE_TIME

Maximum keep alive time

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT*

The maximum time that wifi keep alive, unit: seconds.

**Range:**
- from 10 to 60 if `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT`

**Default value:**
- 10 if `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SLP_IRAM_OPT`

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_FTM_ENABLE

WiFi FTM

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi*

Enable feature Fine Timing Measurement for calculating WiFi Round-Trip-Time (RTT).

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_FTM_INITIATOR_SUPPORT

FTM Initiator support

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_FTM_ENABLE*

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_FTM_ENABLE`
CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_FTM_RESPONDER_SUPPORT
FTM Responder support

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_FTM_ENABLE

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_FTM_ENABLE

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_STA_DISCONNECTED_PM_ENABLE
Power Management for station at disconnected

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi

Select this option to enable power_management for station when disconnected. Chip will do modem-sleep when rf module is not in use any more.

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_EXTERNAL_COEXIST_ENABLE
WiFi External Coexistence

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi

If enabled, HW External coexistence arbitration is managed by GPIO pins. It can support three types of wired combinations so far which are 1-wired/2-wired/3-wired. User can select GPIO pins in application code with configure interfaces.

This function depends on BT-off because currently we don’t support external coex and internal coex simultaneously.

Default value:
• No (disabled) if CONFIG_BT_ENABLED

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_GCMP_SUPPORT
WiFi GCMP Support(GCMP128 and GCMP256)

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi

Select this option to enable GCMP support. GCMP support is compulsory for WiFi Suite-B support.

Default value:
• No (disabled)

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_GMAC_SUPPORT
WiFi GMAC Support(GMAC128 and GMAC256)

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi

Select this option to enable GMAC support. GMAC support is compulsory for WiFi 192 bit certification.

Default value:
• No (disabled)

CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SOFTAP_SUPPORT
WiFi SoftAP Support

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi

WiFi module can be compiled without SoftAP to save code size.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled)
CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Wifi sleep optimize when beacon lost

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi

Enable wifi sleep optimization when beacon loss occurs and immediately enter sleep mode when the WiFi module detects beacon loss.

CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST TIMEOUT

Beacon loss timeout

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Timeout time for close rf phy when beacon loss occurs, Unit: 1024 microsecond.

Range:
- from 5 to 100 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Default value:
- 10 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST THRESHOLD

Maximum number of consecutive lost beacons allowed

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Maximum number of consecutive lost beacons allowed, WiFi keeps Rx state when the number of consecutive beacons lost is greater than the given threshold.

Range:
- from 0 to 8 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Default value:
- 3 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP PHY ON DELTA EARLY TIME

Delta early time for RF PHY on

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Delta early time for rf phy on, When the beacon is lost, the next rf phy on will be earlier the time specified by the configuration item, Unit: 32 microsecond.

Range:
- from 0 to 100 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Default value:
- 2 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP PHY OFF DELTA TIMEOUT TIME

Delta timeout time for RF PHY off

Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi > CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Delta timeout time for rf phy off, When the beacon is lost, the next rf phy off will be delayed for the time specified by the configuration item. Unit: 1024 microsecond.

Range:
- from 0 to 8 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT

Default value:
- 2 if CONFIG ESP WIFI SLP BEACON LOST OPT
**Core dump**  Contains:

- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_CHECK_BOOT`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_CHECKSUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_TO_FLASH_OR_UART`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_UART_DELAY`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_DECODER`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_MAX_TASKS_NUM`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_STACK_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_SUMMARY_STACKDUMP_SIZE`

### `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_TO_FLASH_OR_UART`

Data destination

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

Select place to store core dump: flash, uart or none (to disable core dumps generation).

Core dumps to Flash are not available if PSRAM is used for task stacks.

If core dump is configured to be stored in flash and custom partition table is used add corresponding entry to your CSV. For examples, please see predefined partition table CSV descriptions in the components/partition_table directory.

**Available options:**

- Flash (`ESP_COREDUMP_ENABLE_TO_FLASH`)
- UART (`ESP_COREDUMP_ENABLE_TO_UART`)
- None (`ESP_COREDUMP_ENABLE_TO_NONE`)

### `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT`

Core dump data format

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

Select the data format for core dump.

**Available options:**

- Binary format (`ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT_BIN`)
- ELF format (`ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT_ELF`)

### `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_CHECKSUM`

Core dump data integrity check

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

Select the integrity check for the core dump.

**Available options:**

- Use CRC32 for integrity verification (`ESP_COREDUMP_CHECKSUM_CRC32`)
- Use SHA256 for integrity verification (`ESP_COREDUMP_CHECKSUM_SHA256`)

### `CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_CHECK_BOOT`

Check core dump data integrity on boot

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

When enabled, if any data are found on the flash core dump partition, they will be checked by calculating their checksum.

**Default value:**
• Yes (enabled) if ESP_COREDUMP_ENABLE_TO_FLASH

**CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_MAX_TASKS_NUM**

Maximum number of tasks

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

Maximum number of tasks snapshots in core dump.

**CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_UART_DELAY**

Delay before print to UART

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

Config delay (in ms) before printing core dump to UART. Delay can be interrupted by pressing Enter key.

*Default value:*

• 0 if ESP_COREDUMP_ENABLE_TO_UART

**CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_STACK_SIZE**

Reserved stack size

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

Size of the memory to be reserved for core dump stack. If 0 core dump process will run on the stack of crashed task/ISR, otherwise special stack will be allocated. To ensure that core dump itself will not overflow task/ISR stack set this to the value above 800. NOTE: It eats DRAM.

**CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_SUMMARY_STACKDUMP_SIZE**

Size of the stack dump buffer

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

Size of the buffer that would be reserved for extracting backtrace info summary. This buffer will contain the stack dump of the crashed task. This dump is useful in generating backtrace

*Range:*

• from 512 to 4096 if ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT_ELF && ESP_COREDUMP_ENABLE_TO_FLASH

*Default value:*

• 1024 if ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT_ELF && ESP_COREDUMP_ENABLE_TO_FLASH

**CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_DECODE**

Handling of UART core dumps in IDF Monitor

*Found in: Component config > Core dump*

*Available options:*

• Decode and show summary (info_corefile) (ESP_COREDUMP_DECODE_INFO)
• Don’t decode (ESP_COREDUMP_DECODE_DISABLE)
FAT Filesystem support  Contains:

- CONFIG_FATFS_API_ENCODING
- CONFIG_FATFS_USE_FASTSEEK
- CONFIG_FATFS_CHOOSE_TYPE
- CONFIG_FATFS_LONG_FILENAMES
- CONFIG_FATFS_MAX_LFN
- CONFIG_FATFS_FS_LOCK
- CONFIG_FATFS_VOLUME_COUNT
- CONFIG_FATFS_CHOOSE_CODEPAGE
- CONFIG_FATFS_ALLOC_PREFER_EXTRAM
- CONFIG_FATFS_SECTOR_SIZE
- CONFIG_FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER
- CONFIG_FATFS_TIMEOUT_MS
- CONFIG_FATFS_PER_FILE_CACHE

CONFIG_FATFS_VOLUME_COUNT

Number of volumes

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

Number of volumes (logical drives) to use.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 10

**Default value:**
- 2

CONFIG_FATFS_SECTOR_SIZE

Sector size

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

Specify the size of the sector in bytes for FATFS partition generator.

**Available options:**
- 512 (FATFS_SECTOR_512)
- 1024 (FATFS_SECTOR_1024)
- 2048 (FATFS_SECTOR_2048)
- 4096 (FATFS_SECTOR_4096)

CONFIG_FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER

Sectors per cluster

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

This value specifies how many sectors there are in one cluster.

**Available options:**
- 1 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_1)
- 2 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_2)
- 4 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_4)
- 8 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_8)
- 16 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_16)
- 32 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_32)
- 64 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_64)
- 128 (FATFS_SECTORS_PER_CLUSTER_128)
**CONFIG_FATFS_CHOOSE_CODEPAGE**

OEM Code Page

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

OEM code page used for file name encodings.

If “Dynamic” is selected, code page can be chosen at runtime using f_setcp function. Note that choosing this option will increase application size by ~480kB.

**Available options:**

- Dynamic (all code pages supported) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_DYNAMIC)
- US (CP437) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_437)
- Arabic (CP720) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_720)
- Greek (CP737) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_737)
- KBL (CP771) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_771)
- Baltic (CP775) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_775)
- Latin 1 (CP850) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_850)
- Latin 2 (CP852) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_852)
- Cyrillic (CP855) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_855)
- Turkish (CP857) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_857)
- Portugese (CP860) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_860)
- Icelandic (CP861) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_861)
- Hebrew (CP862) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_862)
- Canadian French (CP863) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_863)
- Arabic (CP864) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_864)
- Nordic (CP865) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_865)
- Russian (CP866) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_866)
- Greek 2 (CP869) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_869)
- Japanese (DBCS) (CP932) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_932)
- Simplified Chinese (DBCS) (CP936) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_936)
- Korean (DBCS) (CP949) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_949)
- Traditional Chinese (DBCS) (CP950) (FATFS_CODEPAGE_950)

**CONFIG_FATFS_CHOOSE_TYPE**

FAT type

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

If user specifies automatic detection of the FAT type, the FATFS generator will determine the type by the size.

**Available options:**

- Select a suitable FATFS type automatically. (FATFS_AUTO_TYPE)
- FAT12 (FATFS_FAT12)
- FAT16 (FATFS_FAT16)

**CONFIG_FATFS_LONG_FILENAMES**

Long filename support

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

Support long filenames in FAT. Long filename data increases memory usage. FATFS can be configured to store the buffer for long filename data in stack or heap (Currently not supported by FATFS partition generator).

**Available options:**

- No long filenames (FATFS_LFN_NONE)
- Long filename buffer in heap (FATFS_LFN_HEAP)
- Long filename buffer on stack (FATFS_LFN_STACK)
CONFIG_FATFS_MAX_LFN

Max long filename length

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

Maximum long filename length. Can be reduced to save RAM.

**Range:**
- from 12 to 255

**Default value:**
- 255

CONFIG_FATFS_API_ENCODING

API character encoding

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

Choose encoding for character and string arguments/returns when using FATFS APIs. The encoding of arguments will usually depend on text editor settings.

**Available options:**
- API uses ANSI/OEM encoding (FATFS_API_ENCODING_ANSI_OEM)
- API uses UTF-8 encoding (FATFS_API_ENCODING_UTF_8)

CONFIG_FATFS_FS_LOCK

Number of simultaneously open files protected by lock function

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

This option sets the FATFS configuration value _FS_LOCK. The option _FS_LOCK switches file lock function to control duplicated file open and illegal operation to open objects.

* 0: Disable file lock function. To avoid volume corruption, application should avoid illegal open, remove and rename to the open objects.

* > 0: Enable file lock function. The value defines how many files/sub-directories can be opened simultaneously under file lock control.

Note that the file lock control is independent of re-entrancy.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 65535

**Default value:**
- 0

CONFIG_FATFS_TIMEOUT_MS

Timeout for acquiring a file lock, ms

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

This option sets FATFS configuration value _FS_TIMEOUT, scaled to milliseconds. Sets the number of milliseconds FATFS will wait to acquire a mutex when operating on an open file. For example, if one task is performing a lengthy operation, another task will wait for the first task to release the lock, and timeout after amount of time set by this option.

**Default value:**
- 10000
CONFIG_FATFS_PER_FILE_CACHE
Use separate cache for each file

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

This option affects FATFS configuration value _FS_TINY.

If this option is set, _FS_TINY is 0, and each open file has its own cache, size of the cache is equal to the _MAX_SS variable (512 or 4096 bytes). This option uses more RAM if more than 1 file is open, but needs less reads and writes to the storage for some operations.

If this option is not set, _FS_TINY is 1, and single cache is used for all open files, size is also equal to _MAX_SS variable. This reduces the amount of heap used when multiple files are open, but increases the number of read and write operations which FATFS needs to make.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_FATFS_ALLOC_PREFER_EXTRAM
Prefer external RAM when allocating FATFS buffers

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

When the option is enabled, internal buffers used by FATFS will be allocated from external RAM. If the allocation from external RAM fails, the buffer will be allocated from the internal RAM. Disable this option if optimizing for performance. Enable this option if optimizing for internal memory size.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SPIRAM_USE_CAPS_ALLOC || SPIRAM_USE_MALLOC

CONFIG_FATFS_USE_FASTSEEK
Enable fast seek algorithm when using lseek function through VFS FAT

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support*

The fast seek feature enables fast backward/long seek operations without FAT access by using an in-memory CLMT (cluster link map table). Please note, fast-seek is only allowed for read-mode files, if a file is opened in write-mode, the seek mechanism will automatically fallback to the default implementation.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_FATFS_FASTSEEK_BUFFER_SIZE
Fast seek CLMT buffer size

*Found in: Component config > FAT Filesystem support > CONFIG_FATFS_USE_FASTSEEK*

If fast seek algorithm is enabled, this defines the size of CLMT buffer used by this algorithm in 32-bit word units. This value should be chosen based on prior knowledge of maximum elements of each file entry would store.

**Default value:**
- 64 if CONFIG_FATFS_USE_FASTSEEK

**FreeRTOS** Contains:
- Kernel
- Port
Kernel  Contains:

- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_CHECK_STACKOVERFLOW`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_GENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_MAX_TASK_NAME_LEN`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDLE_TASK_STACKSIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_QUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_HZ`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_PRIORITY`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_IDLE_HOOK`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_GENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_QUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDE_TASK_STACKSIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDLE_TASK_STACKSIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_PRIORITY`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_IDLE_HOOK`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_GENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_QUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_MAX_TASK_NAME_LEN`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDLE_TASK_STACKSIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_PRIORITY`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_IDLE_HOOK`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_GENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_QUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_MAX_TASK_NAME_LEN`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDLE_TASK_STACKSIZE`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_PRIORITY`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH`
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_IDLE_HOOK`

`CONFIG_FREERTOS_SMP`

Run the SMP FreeRTOS kernel instead (FEATURE UNDER DEVELOPMENT)

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

This will cause the FreeRTOS component to compile with the SMP FreeRTOS kernel instead. THIS FEATURE IS UNDER ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT, users use this at their own risk.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

`CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE`

Run FreeRTOS only on first core

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

This version of FreeRTOS normally takes control of all cores of the CPU. Select this if you only want to start it on the first core. This is needed when e.g. another process needs complete control over the second core.

`CONFIG_FREERTOS_HZ`

`configTICK_RATE_HZ`

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Sets the FreeRTOS tick interrupt frequency in Hz (see `configTICK_RATE_HZ` documentation for more details).

**Range:**
- from 1 to 1000

**Default value:**
- 100

`CONFIG_FREERTOS_OPTIMIZED_SCHEDULER`
configUSE_PORT_OPTIMISED_TASK_SELECTION

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enables port specific task selection method. This option can will speed up the search of ready tasks when scheduling (see configUSE_PORT_OPTIMISED_TASK_SELECTION documentation for more details).

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_CHECK_STACKOVERFLOW**

configCHECK_FOR_STACK_OVERFLOW

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enables FreeRTOS to check for stack overflows (see configCHECK_FOR_STACK_OVERFLOW documentation for more details).

**Note:** If users do not provide their own vApplicationStackOverflowHook() function, a default function will be provided by ESP-IDF.

**Available options:**
- No checking (FREERTOS_CHECK_STACKOVERFLOW_NONE)
  Do not check for stack overflows (configCHECK_FOR_STACK_OVERFLOW = 0)
- Check by stack pointer value (Method 1) (FREERTOS_CHECK_STACKOVERFLOW_PTRVAL)
  Check for stack overflows on each context switch by checking if the stack pointer is in a valid range. Quick but does not detect stack overflows that happened between context switches (configCHECK_FOR_STACK_OVERFLOW = 1)
- Check using canary bytes (Method 2) (FREERTOS_CHECK_STACKOVERFLOW_CANARY)
  Places some magic bytes at the end of the stack area and on each context switch, check if these bytes are still intact. More thorough than just checking the pointer, but also slightly slower. (configCHECK_FOR_STACK_OVERFLOW = 2)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS**

configNUM_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Set the number of thread local storage pointers in each task (see configNUM_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS documentation for more details).

**Note:** In ESP-IDF, this value must be at least 1. Index 0 is reserved for use by the pthreads API thread-local-storage. Other indexes can be used for any desired purpose.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 256

**Default value:**
- 1

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDLE_TASK_STACKSIZE**

configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE (Idle task stack size)

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Sets the idle task stack size in bytes (see configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE documentation for more details).

**Note:**
- ESP-IDF specifies stack sizes in bytes instead of words.
Chapter 2. API Reference

- The default size is enough for most use cases.
- The stack size may need to be increased above the default if the app installs idle or thread local storage cleanup hooks that use a lot of stack memory.
- Conversely, the stack size can be reduced to the minimum if none of the idle features are used.

**Range:**
- from 768 to 32768

**Default value:**
- 1536

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**CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_IDLE_HOOK**

`configUSE_IDLE_HOOK`

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enables the idle task application hook (see `configUSE_IDLE_HOOK` documentation for more details).

**Note:**
- The application must provide the hook function `void vApplicationIdleHook( void );`
- `vApplicationIdleHook()` is called from FreeRTOS idle task(s)
- The FreeRTOS idle hook is NOT the same as the ESP-IDF Idle Hook, but both can be enabled simultaneously.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

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**CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_MINIMAL_IDLE_HOOK**

Use FreeRTOS minimal idle hook

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enables the minimal idle task application hook (see `configUSE_IDLE_HOOK` documentation for more details).

**Note:**
- The application must provide the hook function `void vApplicationMinimalIdleHook( void );`
- `vApplicationMinimalIdleHook()` is called from FreeRTOS minimal idle task(s)

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_FREERTOS_SMP`

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**CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICK_HOOK**

`configUSE_TICK_HOOK`

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enables the tick hook (see `configUSE_TICK_HOOK` documentation for more details).

**Note:**
- The application must provide the hook function `void vApplicationTickHook( void );`
- `vApplicationTickHook()` is called from FreeRTOS’ s tick handling function `xTaskIncrementTick()`
- The FreeRTOS tick hook is NOT the same as the ESP-IDF Tick Interrupt Hook, but both can be enabled simultaneously.

**Default value:**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_MAX_TASK_NAME_LEN**

configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Sets the maximum number of characters for task names (see configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN documentation for more details).

Note: For most uses, the default of 16 characters is sufficient.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 256

**Default value:**
- 16

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY**

configENABLE_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enable backward compatibility with APIs prior to FreeRTOS v8.0.0. (see configENABLE_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY documentation for more details).

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_PRIORITY**

configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Sets the timer task’s priority (see configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY documentation for more details).

**Range:**
- from 1 to 25

**Default value:**
- 1

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH**

configTIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Set the timer task’s stack size (see configTIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH documentation for more details).

**Range:**
- from 1536 to 32768

**Default value:**
- 2048

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH**

configTIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Set the timer task’s command queue length (see configTIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH documentation for more details).
Range:
- from 5 to 20
Default value:
- 10

CONFIG_FREERTOS_QUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE
configQUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Set the size of the queue registry (see configQUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE documentation for more details).

Note: A value of 0 will disable queue registry functionality

Range:
- from 0 to 20
Default value:
- 0

CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TRACE_FACILITY
configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enables additional structure members and functions to assist with execution visualization and tracing (see configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY documentation for more details).

Default value:
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS
configUSE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel > CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TRACE_FACILITY*

Set configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY and configUSE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS to 1 to include the vTaskList() and vTaskGetRunTimeStats() functions in the build (see configUSE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS documentation for more details).

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TRACE_FACILITY

CONFIG_FREERTOS_VTASKLIST_INCLUDE_COREID

Enable display of xCoreID in vTaskList

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel > CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TRACE_FACILITY > CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS*

If enabled, this will include an extra column when vTaskList is called to display the CoreID the task is pinned to (0,1) or -1 if not pinned.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS
CONFIG_FREERTOS_GENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS

configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

Enables collection of run time statistics for each task (see configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS documentation for more details).

**Note:** The clock used for run time statistics can be configured in FREERTOS_RUN_TIME_STATS_CLK.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICKLESS_IDLE

configUSE_TICKLESS_IDLE

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel*

If power management support is enabled, FreeRTOS will be able to put the system into light sleep mode when no tasks need to run for a number of ticks. This number can be set using FREERTOS_IDLE_TIME_BEFORE_SLEEP option. This feature is also known as “automatic light sleep”.

Note that timers created using esp_timer APIs may prevent the system from entering sleep mode, even when no tasks need to run. To skip unnecessary wake-up initialize a timer with the “skip_unhandled_events” option as true.

If disabled, automatic light sleep support will be disabled.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE

CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDLE_TIME_BEFORE_SLEEP

configEXPECTED_IDLE_TIME_BEFORE_SLEEP

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Kernel > CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICKLESS_IDLE*

FreeRTOS will enter light sleep mode if no tasks need to run for this number of ticks.

**Range:**
- from 2 to 4294967295 if CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICKLESS_IDLE

**Default value:**
- 3 if CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICKLESS_IDLE

**Port**

Contains:

- CONFIG_FREERTOS_CHECK_MUTEX_GIVEN_BY_OWNER
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_RUN_TIME_STATS_CLK
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_INTERRUPT_BACKTRACE
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_WATCHPOINT_END_OF_STACK
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_STATIC_TASK_CLEAN_UP
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_TASK_SNAPSHOT
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_ISR_STACKSIZE
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_PLACE_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_PLACE_SNAPSHOT_FUNS_INTO_FLASH
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_CORETIMER
- CONFIG_FREERTOS_TASK_FUNCTION_WRAPPER
**CONFIG_FREERTOS_TASK_FUNCTION_WRAPPER**

Wrap task functions

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

If enabled, all FreeRTOS task functions will be enclosed in a wrapper function. If a task function mistakenly returns (i.e. does not delete), the call flow will return to the wrapper function. The wrapper function will then log an error and abort the application. This option is also required for GDB backtraces and C++ exceptions to work correctly inside top-level task functions.

*Default value:*

- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_WATCHPOINT_END_OF_STACK**

Enable stack overflow debug watchpoint

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

FreeRTOS can check if a stack has overflowed its bounds by checking either the value of the stack pointer or by checking the integrity of canary bytes. (See FREERTOS_CHECK_STACKOVERFLOW for more information.) These checks only happen on a context switch, and the situation that caused the stack overflow may already be long gone by then. This option will use the last debug memory watchpoint to allow breaking into the debugger (or panic'ing) as soon as any of the last 32 bytes on the stack of a task are overwritten. The side effect is that using `gdb`, you effectively have one hardware watchpoint less because the last one is overwritten as soon as a task switch happens.

Another consequence is that due to alignment requirements of the watchpoint, the usable stack size decreases by up to 60 bytes. This is because the watchpoint region has to be aligned to its size and the size for the stack watchpoint in IDF is 32 bytes.

This check only triggers if the stack overflow writes within 32 bytes near the end of the stack, rather than overshooting further, so it is worth combining this approach with one of the other stack overflow check methods.

When this watchpoint is hit, `gdb` will stop with a SIGTRAP message. When no JTAG OCD is attached, esp-idf will panic on an unhandled debug exception.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_TLSP_DELETION_CALLBACKS**

Enable thread local storage pointers deletion callbacks

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

ESP-IDF provides users with the ability to free TLSP memory by registering TLSP deletion callbacks. These callbacks are automatically called by FreeRTOS when a task is deleted. When this option is turned on, the memory reserved for TLSPs in the TCB is doubled to make space for storing the deletion callbacks. If the user does not wish to use TLSP deletion callbacks then this option could be turned off to save space in the TCB memory.

*Default value:*

- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_FREERTOS_SMP && CONFIG_FREERTOS_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS > 0`

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_STATIC_TASK_CLEAN_UP**

Enable static task cleanup hook

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

Enable this option to make FreeRTOS call the static task cleanup hook when a task is deleted.
Note: Users will need to provide a `void vPortCleanUpTCB ( void *pxTCB )` callback

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_FREERTOS_SMP`

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_CHECK_MUTEX_GIVEN_BY_OWNER**

Check that mutex semaphore is given by owner task

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

If enabled, assert that when a mutex semaphore is given, the task giving the semaphore is the task which is currently holding the mutex.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_ISR_STACKSIZE**

ISR stack size

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

The interrupt handlers have their own stack. The size of the stack can be defined here. Each processor has its own stack, so the total size occupied will be twice this.

**Range:**
- from 2096 to 32768 if ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT_ELF
- from 1536 to 32768

**Default value:**
- 2096 if ESP_COREDUMP_DATA_FORMAT_ELF
- 1536

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_INTERRUPT_BACKTRACE**

Enable backtrace from interrupt to task context

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

If this option is enabled, interrupt stack frame will be modified to point to the code of the interrupted task as its return address. This helps the debugger (or the panic handler) show a backtrace from the interrupt to the task which was interrupted. This also works for nested interrupts: higher level interrupt stack can be traced back to the lower level interrupt. This option adds 4 instructions to the interrupt dispatching code.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_CORETIMER**

Tick timer source (Xtensa Only)

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

FreeRTOS needs a timer with an associated interrupt to use as the main tick source to increase counters, run timers and do pre-emptive multitasking with. There are multiple timers available to do this, with different interrupt priorities.

**Available options:**
- Timer 0 (int 6, level 1) (FREERTOS_CORETIMER_0)
  Select this to use timer 0
- Timer 1 (int 15, level 3) (FREERTOS_CORETIMER_1)
  Select this to use timer 1
Chapter 2. API Reference

- SYSTIMER 0 (level 1) (FREERTOS_CORETIMER_SYSTIMER_LVL1)
  Select this to use systimer with the 1 interrupt priority.
- SYSTIMER 0 (level 3) (FREERTOS_CORETIMER_SYSTIMER_LVL3)
  Select this to use systimer with the 3 interrupt priority.

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_RUN_TIME_STATS_CLK**

Choose the clock source for run time stats

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

Choose the clock source for FreeRTOS run time stats. Options are CPU0’s CPU Clock or the ESP Timer. Both clock sources are 32 bits. The CPU Clock can run at a higher frequency hence provide a finer resolution but will overflow much quicker. Note that run time stats are only valid until the clock source overflows.

**Available options:**
- Use ESP TIMER for run time stats (FREERTOS_RUN_TIME_STATS_USING_ESP_TIMER)
  ESP Timer will be used as the clock source for FreeRTOS run time stats. The ESP Timer runs at a frequency of 1MHz regardless of Dynamic Frequency Scaling. Therefore the ESP Timer will overflow in approximately 4290 seconds.
- Use CPU Clock for run time stats (FREERTOS_RUN_TIME_STATS_USING_CPU_CLK)
  CPU Clock will be used as the clock source for the generation of run time stats. The CPU Clock has a frequency dependent on ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ and Dynamic Frequency Scaling (DFS). Therefore the CPU Clock frequency can fluctuate between 80 to 240MHz. Run time stats generated using the CPU Clock represents the number of CPU cycles each task is allocated and DOES NOT reflect the amount of time each task runs for (as CPU clock frequency can change). If the CPU clock consistently runs at the maximum frequency of 240MHz, it will overflow in approximately 17 seconds.

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_PLACE_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH**

Place FreeRTOS functions into Flash

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

When enabled the selected Non-ISR FreeRTOS functions will be placed into Flash memory instead of IRAM. This saves up to 8KB of IRAM depending on which functions are used.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_PLACE_SNAPSHOT_FUNS_INTO_FLASH**

Place task snapshot functions into flash

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

When enabled, the functions related to snapshots, such as vTaskGetSnapshot or uxTaskGetSnapshotAll, will be placed in flash. Note that if enabled, these functions cannot be called when cache is disabled.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_TASK_SNAPSHOT && CONFIG_ESP_PANIC_HANDLER_IRAM

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_CHECK_PORT_CRITICAL_COMPLIANCE**

Tests compliance with Vanilla FreeRTOS port* CRITICAL calls

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

If enabled, context of port* CRITICAL calls (ISR or Non-ISR) would be checked to be in compliance with Vanilla FreeRTOS. e.g Calling port* CRITICAL from ISR context would cause assert failure
Default value:
• No (disabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_ASSERT_ON_UNTESTED_FUNCTION**

Halt when an SMP-untested function is called

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

Some functions in FreeRTOS have not been thoroughly tested yet when moving to the SMP implementation of FreeRTOS. When this option is enabled, these functions will throw an `assert()`.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_TASK_SNAPSHOT**

Enable task snapshot functions

*Found in: Component config > FreeRTOS > Port*

When enabled, the functions related to snapshots, such as `vTaskGetSnapshot` or `uxTaskGetSnapshotAll`, are compiled and linked. Task snapshots are used by Task Watchdog (TWDT), GDB Stub and Core dump.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled)

**Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) and Low Level (LL)**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_HAL_DEFAULT_ASSERTION_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_HAL_LOG_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_HAL_SYSTIMER_USE_ROM_IMPL`
- `CONFIG_HAL_WDT_USE_ROM_IMPL`

**CONFIG_HAL_DEFAULT_ASSERTION_LEVEL**

Default HAL assertion level

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) and Low Level (LL)*

Set the assert behavior / level for HAL component. HAL component assert level can be set separately, but the level can’t exceed the system assertion level. e.g. If the system assertion is disabled, then the HAL assertion can’t be enabled either. If the system assertion is enable, then the HAL assertion can still be disabled by this Kconfig option.

**Available options:**

- Same as system assertion level (`HAL_ASSERTION_EQUALS_SYSTEM`)
- Disabled (`HAL_ASSERTION_DISABLE`)
- Silent (`HAL_ASSERTION_SILENT`)
- Enabled (`HAL_ASSERTION_ENABLE`)

**CONFIG_HAL_LOG_LEVEL**

HAL layer log verbosity

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) and Low Level (LL)*

Specify how much output to see in HAL logs.

**Available options:**

- No output (`HAL_LOG_LEVEL_NONE`)
- Error (`HAL_LOG_LEVEL_ERROR`)
• Warning (HAL_LOG_LEVEL_WARN)
• Info (HAL_LOG_LEVEL_INFO)
• Debug (HAL_LOG_LEVEL_DEBUG)
• Verbose (HAL_LOG_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

CONFIG_HAL_SYSTIMER_USE_ROM_IMPL

Use ROM implementation of SysTimer HAL driver

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) and Low Level (LL)*

Enable this flag to use HAL functions from ROM instead of ESP-IDF.

If keeping this as “n” in your project, you will have less free IRAM. If making this as “y” in your project, you will increase free IRAM, but you will lose the possibility to debug this module, and some new features will be added and bugs will be fixed in the IDF source but cannot be synced to ROM.

*Default value:*
• Yes (enabled) if ESP_ROM_HAS_HAL_SYSTIMER

CONFIG_HAL_WDT_USE_ROM_IMPL

Use ROM implementation of WDT HAL driver

*Found in: Component config > Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) and Low Level (LL)*

Enable this flag to use HAL functions from ROM instead of ESP-IDF.

If keeping this as “n” in your project, you will have less free IRAM. If making this as “y” in your project, you will increase free IRAM, but you will lose the possibility to debug this module, and some new features will be added and bugs will be fixed in the IDF source but cannot be synced to ROM.

*Default value:*
• Yes (enabled) if ESP_ROM_HAS_HAL_WDT

Heap memory debugging

Contains:

• CONFIG_HEAP_ABORT_WHEN_ALLOCATION_FAILS
• CONFIG_HEAP_TASK_TRACKING
• CONFIG_HEAP_CORRUPTION_DETECTION
• CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_DEST
• CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_STACK_DEPTH
• CONFIG_HEAP_TLSF_USE_ROM_IMPL

CONFIG_HEAP_CORRUPTION_DETECTION

Heap corruption detection

*Found in: Component config > Heap memory debugging*

Enable heap poisoning features to detect heap corruption caused by out-of-bounds access to heap memory.

See the “Heap Memory Debugging” page of the IDF documentation for a description of each level of heap corruption detection.

*Available options:*
• Basic (no poisoning) (HEAP_POISONING_DISABLED)
• Light impact (HEAP_POISONING_LIGHT)
• Comprehensive (HEAP_POISONING_COMPREHENSIVE)
CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_DEST

Heap tracing

*Found in: Component config > Heap memory debugging*

Enables the heap tracing API defined in esp_heap_trace.h.

This function causes a moderate increase in IRAM code side and a minor increase in heap function (malloc/free/realloc) CPU overhead, even when the tracing feature is not used. So it’s best to keep it disabled unless tracing is being used.

**Available options:**
- Disabled (HEAP_TRACING_OFF)
- Standalone (HEAP_TRACING_STANDALONE)
- Host-based (HEAP_TRACING_TOHOST)

CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_STACK_DEPTH

Heap tracing stack depth

*Found in: Component config > Heap memory debugging*

Number of stack frames to save when tracing heap operation callers.

More stack frames uses more memory in the heap trace buffer (and slows down allocation), but can provide useful information.

CONFIG_HEAP_TASK_TRACKING

Enable heap task tracking

*Found in: Component config > Heap memory debugging*

Enables tracking the task responsible for each heap allocation.

This function depends on heap poisoning being enabled and adds four more bytes of overhead for each block allocated.

CONFIG_HEAP_ABORT_WHEN_ALLOCATION_FAILS

Abort if memory allocation fails

*Found in: Component config > Heap memory debugging*

When enabled, if a memory allocation operation fails it will cause a system abort.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_HEAP_TLSF_USE_ROM_IMPL

Use ROM implementation of heap tlsf library

*Found in: Component config > Heap memory debugging*

Enable this flag to use heap functions from ROM instead of ESP-IDF.

If keeping this as “n” in your project, you will have less free IRAM. If making this as “y” in your project, you will increase free IRAM, but you will lose the possibility to debug this module, and some new features will be added and bugs will be fixed in the IDF source but cannot be synced to ROM.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if ESP_ROM_HAS_HEAP_TLSF
**Log output**

Contains:

- `CONFIG_LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_LOG_TIMESTAMP_SOURCE`
- `CONFIG_LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL`
- `CONFIG_LOG_COLORS`

### **CONFIG_LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL**

Default log verbosity

*Found in: Component config > Log output*

Specify how much output to see in logs by default. You can set lower verbosity level at runtime using `esp_log_level_set()` function.

By default, this setting limits which log statements are compiled into the program. For example, selecting “Warning” would mean that changing log level to “Debug” at runtime will not be possible. To allow increasing log level above the default at runtime, see the next option.

**Available options:**

- No output (`LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL_NONE`)
- Error (`LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL_ERROR`)
- Warning (`LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL_WARN`)
- Info (`LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL_INFO`)
- Debug (`LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL_DEBUG`)
- Verbose (`LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL_VERBOSE`)

### **CONFIG_LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL**

Maximum log verbosity

*Found in: Component config > Log output*

This config option sets the highest log verbosity that it’s possible to select at runtime by calling `esp_log_level_set()`. This level may be higher than the default verbosity level which is set when the app starts up.

This can be used enable debugging output only at a critical point, for a particular tag, or to minimize startup time but then enable more logs once the firmware has loaded.

Note that increasing the maximum available log level will increase the firmware binary size.

This option only applies to logging from the app, the bootloader log level is fixed at compile time to the separate “Bootloader log verbosity” setting.

**Available options:**

- Same as default (`LOG_MAXIMUM_EQUALS_DEFAULT`)
- Error (`LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL_ERROR`)
- Warning (`LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL_WARN`)
- Info (`LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL_INFO`)
- Debug (`LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL_DEBUG`)
- Verbose (`LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL_VERBOSE`)

### **CONFIG_LOG_COLORS**

Use ANSI terminal colors in log output

*Found in: Component config > Log output*

Enable ANSI terminal color codes in bootloader output.

In order to view these, your terminal program must support ANSI color codes.

**Default value:**
• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LOG_TIMESTAMP_SOURCE**

Log Timestamps

*Found in: Component config > Log output*

Choose what sort of timestamp is displayed in the log output:

• Milliseconds since boot is calculated from the RTOS tick count multiplied by the tick period. This time will reset after a software reboot. e.g. (90000)

• System time is taken from POSIX time functions which use the chip’s RTC and high resolution timers to maintain an accurate time. The system time is initialized to 0 on startup, it can be set with an SNTP sync, or with POSIX time functions. This time will not reset after a software reboot. e.g. (00:01:30.000)

• NOTE: Currently this will not get used in logging from binary blobs (i.e WiFi & Bluetooth libraries), these will always print milliseconds since boot.

**Available options:**

• Milliseconds Since Boot (LOG_TIMESTAMP_SOURCE_RTOS)

• System Time (LOG_TIMESTAMP_SOURCE_SYSTEM)

**LWIP** Contains:

• Checksums

• DHCP server

• `CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_OPTIONS_LEN`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_DISABLE_CLIENT_ID`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_DISABLE_VENDOR_CLASS_ID`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_DOES_ARP_CHECK`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_RESTORE_LAST_IP`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_CHAP_SUPPORT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_L2_TO_L3_COPY`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_DHCPv6`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IP4_FRAG`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IP6_FRAG`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IP_FORWARD`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_NETBUF_RECVINFO`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_ESP_LWIP_ASSERT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IRAM_OPTIMIZATION`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_STATS`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_TIMERS_ONDEMAND`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_DNS_SUPPORT_MDNS_QUERIES`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_MPPE_SUPPORT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_MSCHAP_SUPPORT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_NOTIFY_PHASE_SUPPORT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_PAP_SUPPORT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_DEBUG_ON`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IP4_REASSEMBLY`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_IP6_REASSEMBLY`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_SLIP_SUPPORT`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_SO_LINGER`

• `CONFIG_LWIP_SO_REUSE`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_STATUS_CALLBACK`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_CORE_LOCKING`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_API`
• `Hooks`
• `ICMP`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_LOCAL_HOSTNAME`
• `LWIP RAW API`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_ND6_NUM_NEIGHBORS`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_MEMP_NUM ND6_QUEUE`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_MAX SOCKETS`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_MAX_PORTS`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_NUM_NETIF_CLIENT_DATA`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_ESP GRATUITOUS ARP`
• `SNTP`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_USE_ONLY_LWIP_SELECT`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_LOOPBACK`
• `TCP`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_TASK_AFFINITY`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_TASK_STACK_SIZE`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_RECVancybox_SIZE`
• `UDP`
• `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_RDNS MAX DNS SERVERS`

**CONFIG_LWIP_LOCAL_HOSTNAME**

Local netif hostname

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

The default name this device will report to other devices on the network. Could be updated at runtime with `esp_netif_set_hostname()`

**Default value:**
*“espressif”*

**CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_API**

Enable usage of standard POSIX APIs in LWIP

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

If this feature is enabled, standard POSIX APIs: `if_indextoname()`, `if_nametoindex()` could be used to convert network interface index to name instead of IDF specific `esp_netif_get_netif_impl_name()`

**Default value:**
*No (disabled)*

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_CORE_LOCKING**

Enable tcpip core locking

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

If `Enable tcpip core locking`, creates a global mutex that is held during TCPIP thread operations. Can be locked by client code to perform lwIP operations without changing into TCPIP thread using callbacks. See `LOCK_TCPIP_CORE()` and `UNLOCK_TCPIP_CORE()`.

If disable `tcpip core locking`, TCP IP will perform tasks through context switching.

**Default value:**
*No (disabled)*
CONFIG_LWIP_DNS_SUPPORT_MDNS QUERIES

Enable mDNS queries in resolving host name

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

If this feature is enabled, standard API such as gethostbyname support .local addresses by sending one shot multicast mDNS query

*Default value:*
  * Yes (enabled)*

CONFIG_LWIP_L2_TO_L3_COPY

Enable copy between Layer2 and Layer3 packets

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

If this feature is enabled, all traffic from layer2 (WIFI Driver) will be copied to a new buffer before sending it to layer3 (LWIP stack), freeing the layer2 buffer. Please be notified that the total layer2 receiving buffer is fixed and ESP32 currently supports 25 layer2 receiving buffer, when layer2 buffer runs out of memory, then the incoming packets will be dropped in hardware. The layer3 buffer is allocated from the heap, so the total layer3 receiving buffer depends on the available heap size, when heap runs out of memory, no copy will be sent to layer3 and packet will be dropped in layer2. Please make sure you fully understand the impact of this feature before enabling it.

*Default value:*
  * No (disabled)*

CONFIG_LWIP_IRAM_OPTIMIZATION

Enable LWIP IRAM optimization

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

If this feature is enabled, some functions relating to RX/TX in LWIP will be put into IRAM, it can improve UDP/TCP throughput by >10% for single core mode, it doesn’t help too much for dual core mode. On the other hand, it needs about 10KB IRAM for these optimizations.

If this feature is disabled, all lwip functions will be put into FLASH.

*Default value:*
  * No (disabled)*

CONFIG_LWIP_TIMERS_ONDEMAND

Enable LWIP Timers on demand

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

If this feature is enabled, IGMP and MLD6 timers will be activated only when joining groups or receiving QUERY packets.

This feature will reduce the power consumption for applications which do not use IGMP and MLD6.

*Default value:*
  * Yes (enabled)*

CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_SOCKETS

Max number of open sockets

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Sockets take up a certain amount of memory, and allowing fewer sockets to be open at the same time conserves memory. Specify the maximum amount of sockets here. The valid value is from 1 to 16.
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

**CONFIG_LWIP_USE_ONLY_LWIP_SELECT**

Support LWIP socket select() only (DEPRECATED)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

This option is deprecated. Do not use this option, use VFS_SUPPORT_SELECT instead.

*Default value:*
  - No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_SO_LINGER**

Enable SO_LINGER processing

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows SO_LINGER processing. l_onoff = 1,l_linger can set the timeout.

If l_linger=0, When a connection is closed, TCP will terminate the connection. This means that TCP will discard any data packets stored in the socket send buffer and send an RST to the peer.

If l_linger!=0, Then closesocket() calls to block the process until the remaining data packets has been sent or timed out.

*Default value:*
  - No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_SO_REUSE**

Enable SO_REUSEADDR option

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows binding to a port which remains in TIME_WAIT.

*Default value:*
  - Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_SO_REUSE_RXTOALL**

SO_REUSEADDR copies broadcast/multicast to all matches

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_SO_REUSE*

Enabling this option means that any incoming broadcast or multicast packet will be copied to all of the local sockets that it matches (may be more than one if SO_REUSEADDR is set on the socket.)

This increases memory overhead as the packets need to be copied, however they are only copied per matching socket. You can safely disable it if you don’t plan to receive broadcast or multicast traffic on more than one socket at a time.

*Default value:*
  - Yes (enabled)
CONFIG_LWIP_SO_RCVBUF

Enable SO_RCVBUF option

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows checking for available data on a netconn.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_NETBUF_RECVINFO

Enable IP_PKTINFO option

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows checking for the destination address of a received IPv4 Packet.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_IP4_FRAG

Enable fragment outgoing IP4 packets

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows fragmenting outgoing IP4 packets if their size exceeds MTU.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_IP6_FRAG

Enable fragment outgoing IP6 packets

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows fragmenting outgoing IP6 packets if their size exceeds MTU.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_IP4_REASSEMBLY

Enable reassembly incoming fragmented IP4 packets

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows reassembling incoming fragmented IP4 packets.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_IP6_REASSEMBLY

Enable reassembly incoming fragmented IP6 packets

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows reassembling incoming fragmented IP6 packets.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)
**CONFIG_LWIP_IP_FORWARD**

Enable IP forwarding

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows packets forwarding across multiple interfaces.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_IPV4_NAPT**

Enable NAT (new/experimental)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_IP_FORWARD*

Enabling this option allows Network Address and Port Translation.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_IP_FORWARD

**CONFIG_LWIP_STATS**

Enable LWIP statistics

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows LWIP statistics

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_ESP_GRATUITOUS_ARP**

Send gratuitous ARP periodically

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable this option allows to send gratuitous ARP periodically.

This option solves the compatibility issues. If the ARP table of the AP is old, and the AP doesn’t send ARP request to update it’s ARP table, this will lead to the STA sending IP packet fail. Thus we send gratuitous ARP periodically to let AP update it’s ARP table.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_GARP_TMR_INTERVAL**

GARP timer interval(seconds)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_ESP_GRATUITOUS_ARP*

Set the timer interval for gratuitous ARP. The default value is 60s

**Default value:**
- 60

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_RECVMBOX_SIZE**

TCPIP task receive mail box size

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Set TCPIP task receive mail box size. Generally bigger value means higher throughput but more memory. The value should be bigger than UDP/TCP mail box size.
Range:
- from 6 to 64 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`
- from 6 to 1024 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`

Default value:
- 32

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP DOES ARP CHECK**

DHCP: Perform ARP check on any offered address

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option performs a check (via ARP request) if the offered IP address is not already in use by another host on the network.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_DISABLE_CLIENT_ID**

DHCP: Disable Use of HW address as client identification

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

This option could be used to disable DHCP client identification with its MAC address. (Client id is used by DHCP servers to uniquely identify clients and are included in the DHCP packets as an option 61) Set this option to “y” in order to exclude option 61 from DHCP packets.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_DISABLE_VENDOR_CLASS_ID**

DHCP: Disable Use of vendor class identification

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

This option could be used to disable DHCP client vendor class identification. Set this option to “y” in order to exclude option 60 from DHCP packets.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_RESTORE_LAST_IP**

DHCP: Restore last IP obtained from DHCP server

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

When this option is enabled, DHCP client tries to re-obtain last valid IP address obtained from DHCP server. Last valid DHCP configuration is stored in nvs and restored after reset/power-up. If IP is still available, there is no need for sending discovery message to DHCP server and save some time.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP OPTIONS_LEN**

DHCP total option length

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*
Set total length of outgoing DHCP option msg. Generally bigger value means it can carry more options and values. If your code meets LWIP_ASSERT due to option value is too long. Please increase the LWIP_DHCP_OPTIONS_LEN value.

**Range:**
- from 68 to 255

**Default value:**
- 68
- 108

**CONFIG_LWIP_NUM_NETIF_CLIENT_DATA**

Number of clients store data in netif

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Number of clients that may store data in client_data member array of struct netif.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 256

**Default value:**
- 0

**DHCP server**

Contains:

- **CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP**

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP**

DHCP: Enable IPv4 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Server (DHCPs)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > DHCP server*

Enabling this option allows the device to run the DHCP server (to dynamically assign IPv4 addresses to clients).

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCPLEASE_UNIT**

Multiplier for lease time, in seconds

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > DHCP server > CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP*

The DHCP server is calculating lease time multiplying the sent and received times by this number of seconds per unit. The default is 60, that equals one minute.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 3600

**Default value:**
- 60

**CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_MAX_STATION_NUM**

Maximum number of stations

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > DHCP server > CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP*

The maximum number of DHCP clients that are connected to the server. After this number is exceeded, DHCP server removes of the oldest device from its address pool, without notification.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 64
CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP

Enable IPV4 Link-Local Addressing (AUTOIP)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows the device to self-assign an address in the 169.256/16 range if none is assigned statically or via DHCP.

See RFC 3927.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled)

*Contains:*

- CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP_TRIES
- CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP_MAX_CONFLICTS
- CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP_RATE_LIMIT_INTERVAL

CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP_TRIES

DHCP Probes before self-assigning IPv4 LL address

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP*

DHCP client will send this many probes before self-assigning a link local address.

From LWIP help: “This can be set as low as 1 to get an AutoIP address very quickly, but you should be prepared to handle a changing IP address when DHCP overrides AutoIP.” (In the case of ESP-IDF, this means multiple SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP events.)

*Range:*

- from 1 to 100 if CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP

*Default value:*

- 2 if CONFIG_LWIP AUTOIP

CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP_MAX_CONFLICTS

Max IP conflicts before rate limiting

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP*

If the AUTOIP functionality detects this many IP conflicts while self-assigning an address, it will go into a rate limited mode.

*Range:*

- from 1 to 100 if CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP

*Default value:*

- 9 if CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP

CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP RATE_LIMIT_INTERVAL

Rate limited interval (seconds)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP*

If rate limiting self-assignment requests, wait this long between each request.

*Range:*

- from 5 to 120 if CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP

*Default value:*

- Espressif Systems 1184
• 20 if CONFIG_LWIP_AUTOIP

**CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6**

Enable IPv6

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable IPv6 function. If not use IPv6 function, set this option to n. If disabling LWIP_IPV6 then some other components (coap and asi0) will no longer be available.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_AUTOCONFIG**

Enable IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration (SLAAC)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6*

Enabling this option allows the devices to IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration (SLAAC).

See RFC 4862.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_NUM_ADDRESSES**

Number of IPv6 addresses on each network interface

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6*

The maximum number of IPv6 addresses on each interface. Any additional addresses will be discarded.

**Default value:**

- 3

**CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_FORWARD**

Enable IPv6 forwarding between interfaces

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6*

Forwarding IPv6 packets between interfaces is only required when acting as a router.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_RDNSS_MAX_DNS_SERVERS**

Use IPv6 Router Advertisement Recursive DNS Server Option

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Use IPv6 Router Advertisement Recursive DNS Server Option (as per RFC 6106) to copy a defined maximum number of DNS servers to the DNS module. Set this option to a number of desired DNS servers advertised in the RA protocol. This feature is disabled when set to 0.

**Default value:**

- 0 if CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_AUTOCONFIG
CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_DHCP6
Enable DHCPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*
Enable DHCPv6 for IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration. Note that the dhcpv6 client has to be started using dhcp6_enable_stateless(netif); Note that the stateful address autoconfiguration is not supported.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_AUTOCONFIG

CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_STATUS_CALLBACK
Enable status callback for network interfaces

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*
Enable callbacks when the network interface is up/down and addresses are changed.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_LOOPBACK
Support per-interface loopback

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*
Enabling this option means that if a packet is sent with a destination address equal to the interface’s own IP address, it will “loop back” and be received by this interface. Disabling this option disables support of loopback interface in lwIP

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

Contains:
- CONFIG_LWIP_LOOPBACK_MAX_PBUFS

CONFIG_LWIP_LOOPBACK_MAX_PBUFS
Max queued loopback packets per interface

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_LOOPBACK*
Configure the maximum number of packets which can be queued for loopback on a given interface. Reducing this number may cause packets to be dropped, but will avoid filling memory with queued packet data.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 16

**Default value:**
- 8

TCP
Contains:
- CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_WND_DEFAULT
- CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_SND_BUF_DEFAULT
- CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_RECVMBX_SIZE
- CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_RTO_TIME
- CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_ACTIVE_TCP
- CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_LISTENING_TCP
- CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_MAXRTX
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- **CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_SYNMAXRTX**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_MSL**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_MSS**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_OVERSIZE**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_QUEUE_OOSEQ**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_HIGH_SPEED_RETRANSMISSION**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_TMR_INTERVAL**

**CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_ACTIVE_TCP**

Maximum active TCP Connections

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*

The maximum number of simultaneously active TCP connections. The practical maximum limit is determined by available heap memory at runtime.

Changing this value by itself does not substantially change the memory usage of LWIP, except for preventing new TCP connections after the limit is reached.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 1024

**Default value:**
- 16

**CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_LISTENING_TCP**

Maximum listening TCP Connections

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*

The maximum number of simultaneously listening TCP connections. The practical maximum limit is determined by available heap memory at runtime.

Changing this value by itself does not substantially change the memory usage of LWIP, except for preventing new listening TCP connections after the limit is reached.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 1024

**Default value:**
- 16

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_HIGH_SPEED_RETRANSMISSION**

TCP high speed retransmissions

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*

Speed up the TCP retransmission interval. If disabled, it is recommended to change the number of SYN retransmissions to 6, and TCP initial rto time to 3000.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_MAXRTX**

Maximum number of retransmissions of data segments

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*

Set maximum number of retransmissions of data segments.

**Range:**
• from 3 to 12
Default value:
• 12

CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_SYNMAXRTX
Maximum number of retransmissions of SYN segments

Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP
Set maximum number of retransmissions of SYN segments.

Range:
• from 3 to 12
Default value:
• 6
• 12

CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_MSS
Maximum Segment Size (MSS)

Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP
Set maximum segment size for TCP transmission.

Can be set lower to save RAM, the default value 1460(ipv4)/1440(ipv6) will give best throughput. IPv4
TCP_MSS Range: 576 <= TCP_MSS <= 1460 IPv6 TCP_MSS Range: 1220<= TCP_MSS <= 1440

Range:
• from 536 to 1460
Default value:
• 1440

CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_TMR_INTERVAL
TCP timer interval(ms)

Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP
Set TCP timer interval in milliseconds.

Can be used to speed connections on bad networks. A lower value will redeliver unacked packets faster.

Default value:
• 250

CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_MSL
Maximum segment lifetime (MSL)

Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP
Set maximum segment lifetime in milliseconds.

Default value:
• 60000

CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_SND_BUF_DEFAULT
Default send buffer size

Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP
Set default send buffer size for new TCP sockets.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Per-socket send buffer size can be changed at runtime with `lwip_setsockopt(s, TCP_SNDBUF, ...)`. This value must be at least 2x the MSS size, and the default is 4x the default MSS size. Setting a smaller default SNDBUF size can save some RAM, but will decrease performance.

**Range:**
- from 2440 to 65535 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`
- from 2440 to 1024000 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`

**Default value:**
- 5744

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_WND_DEFAULT**

Default receive window size

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*

Set default TCP receive window size for new TCP sockets.

Per-socket receive window size can be changed at runtime with `lwip_setsockopt(s, TCP_WINDOW, ...)`. Setting a smaller default receive window size can save some RAM, but will significantly decrease performance.

**Range:**
- from 2440 to 65535 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`
- from 2440 to 1024000 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`

**Default value:**
- 5744

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_RECCVMBOX_SIZE**

Default TCP receive mail box size

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*

Set TCP receive mail box size. Generally bigger value means higher throughput but more memory. The recommended value is: `LWIP_TCP_WND_DEFAULT/TCP_MSS + 2`, e.g. if `LWIP_TCP_WND_DEFAULT=14360, TCP_MSS=1436`, then the recommended receive mail box size is `(14360/1436 + 2) = 12`.

TCP receive mail box is a per socket mail box, when the application receives packets from TCP socket, LWIP core firstly posts the packets to TCP receive mail box and the application then fetches the packets from mail box. It means LWIP can caches maximum `LWIP_TCP_RECCVMBOX_SIZE` packets for each TCP socket, so the maximum possible cached TCP packets for all TCP sockets is 

`LWIP_TCP_RECCVMBOX_SIZE` multiples the maximum TCP socket number. In other words, the bigger `LWIP_TCP_RECCVMBOX_SIZE` means more memory. On the other hand, if the receive mail box is too small, the mail box may be full. If the mail box is full, the LWIP drops the packets. So generally we need to make sure the TCP receive mail box is big enough to avoid packet drop between LWIP core and application.

**Range:**
- from 6 to 64 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`
- from 6 to 1024 if `CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE`

**Default value:**
- 6

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_QUEUE_OOSEQ**

Queue incoming out-of-order segments

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*
Queue incoming out-of-order segments for later use.
Disable this option to save some RAM during TCP sessions, at the expense of increased retransmissions if segments arrive out of order.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_SACK_OUT**
Support sending selective acknowledgements

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP > CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_QUEUE_OOSEQ*
TCP will support sending selective acknowledgements (SACKs).

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_OVERSIZE**
Pre-allocate transmit PBUF size

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*
Allows enabling “oversize” allocation of TCP transmission pbufs ahead of time, which can reduce the length of pbuf chains used for transmission.
This will not make a difference to sockets where Nagle’s algorithm is disabled.
Default value of MSS is fine for most applications, 25% MSS may save some RAM when only transmitting small amounts of data. Disabled will have worst performance and fragmentation characteristics, but uses least RAM overall.

**Available options:**
- MSS (LWIP_TCP_OVERSIZE_MSS)
- 25% MSS (LWIP_TCP_OVERSIZE_QUARTER_MSS)
- Disabled (LWIP_TCP_OVERSIZE_DISABLE)

**CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE**
Support TCP window scale

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*
Enable this feature to support TCP window scaling.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if SPIRAM_TRY_ALLOCATE_WIFI_LWIP

**CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_RCV_SCALE**
Set TCP receiving window scaling factor

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP > CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE*
Enable this feature to support TCP window scaling.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 14 if CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE

**Default value:**
- 0 if CONFIG_LWIP_WND_SCALE
Chapter 2. API Reference

CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_RTO_TIME

Default TCP rto time

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > TCP*

Set default TCP rto time for a reasonable initial rto. In bad network environment, recommend set value of rto time to 1500.

**Default value:**
- 3000
- 1500

UDP

Contains:

- CONFIG_LWIP_UDP_RECVMBOX_SIZE
- CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_UDP_PCBS

CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_UDP_PCBS

Maximum active UDP control blocks

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > UDP*

The maximum number of active UDP “connections” (ie UDP sockets sending/receiving data). The practical maximum limit is determined by available heap memory at runtime.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 1024

**Default value:**
- 16

CONFIG_LWIP_UDP_RECVMBOX_SIZE

Default UDP receive mail box size

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > UDP*

Set UDP receive mail box size. The recommended value is 6.

UDP receive mail box is a per socket mail box, when the application receives packets from UDP socket, LWIP core firstly posts the packets to UDP receive mail box and the application then fetches the packets from mail box. It means LWIP can caches maximum UDP_RECCVMBOX_SIZE packets for each UDP socket, so the maximum possible cached UDP packets for all UDP sockets is UDP_RECCVMBOX_SIZE multiples the maximum UDP socket number. In other words, the bigger UDP_RECCVMBOX_SIZE means more memory. On the other hand, if the receive mail box is too small, the mail box may be full. If the mail box is full, the LWIP drops the packets. So generally we need to make sure the UDP receive mail box is big enough to avoid packet drop between LWIP core and application.

**Range:**
- from 6 to 64

**Default value:**
- 6

Checksums

Contains:

- CONFIG_LWIP_CHECKSUM_CHECK_ICMP
- CONFIG_LWIP_CHECKSUM_CHECK_IP
- CONFIG_LWIP_CHECKSUM_CHECK_UDP
CONFIG_LWIP_CHECKSUM_CHECK_IP
Enable LWIP IP checksums
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Checksums*
Enable checksum checking for received IP messages

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_CHECKSUM_CHECK_UDP
Enable LWIP UDP checksums
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Checksums*
Enable checksum checking for received UDP messages

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_CHECKSUM_CHECK_ICMP
Enable LWIP ICMP checksums
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Checksums*
Enable checksum checking for received ICMP messages

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_TASK_STACK_SIZE
TCP/IP Task Stack Size
*Found in: Component config > LWIP*
Configure TCP/IP task stack size, used by LWIP to process multi-threaded TCP/IP operations. Setting this stack too small will result in stack overflow crashes.

**Range:**
- from 2048 to 65536

**Default value:**
- 3072

CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_TASK_AFFINITY
TCP/IP task affinity
*Found in: Component config > LWIP*
Allows setting LwIP tasks affinity, i.e. whether the task is pinned to CPU0, pinned to CPU1, or allowed to run on any CPU. Currently this applies to “TCP/IP” task and “Ping” task.

**Available options:**
- No affinity (LWIP_TCPIP_TASK_AFFINITY_NO_AFFINITY)
- CPU0 (LWIP_TCPIP_TASK_AFFINITY_CPU0)
- CPU1 (LWIP_TCPIP_TASK_AFFINITY_CPU1)
CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT
Enable PPP support (new/experimental)

Found in: Component config > LWIP

Enable PPP stack. Now only PPP over serial is possible.
PPP over serial support is experimental and unsupported.

Default value:
• No (disabled)

Contains:
• CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_ENABLE_IPV6

CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_ENABLE_IPV6
Enable IPv6 support for PPP connections (IPV6CP)

Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT

Enable IPv6 support in PPP for the local link between the DTE (processor) and DCE (modem). There are some modems which do not support the IPV6 addressing in the local link. If they are requested for IPV6CP negotiation, they may time out. This would in turn fail the configuration for the whole link. If your modem is not responding correctly to PPP Phase Network, try to disable IPv6 support.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT && CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6

CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_MEMP_NUM ND6_QUEUE
Max number of IPv6 packets to queue during MAC resolution

Found in: Component config > LWIP

Config max number of IPv6 packets to queue during MAC resolution.

Range:
• from 3 to 20

Default value:
• 3

CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_ND6_NUM_NEIGHBORS
Max number of entries in IPv6 neighbor cache

Found in: Component config > LWIP

Config max number of entries in IPv6 neighbor cache

Range:
• from 3 to 10

Default value:
• 5

CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_NOTIFY_PHASE_SUPPORT
Enable Notify Phase Callback

Found in: Component config > LWIP

Enable to set a callback which is called on change of the internal PPP state machine.

Default value:
• No (disabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT
CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_PAP_SUPPORT

Enable PAP support

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) support

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`

CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_CHAP_SUPPORT

Enable CHAP support

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) support

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`

CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_MSCHAP_SUPPORT

Enable MSCHAP support

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable Microsoft version of the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (MSCHAP) support

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`

CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_MPPE_SUPPORT

Enable MPPE support

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption (MPPE) support

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`

CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO

Enable LCP ECHO

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable LCP echo keepalive requests

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`

CONFIG_LWIP_LCP_ECHOINTERVAL

Echo interval (s)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO*

Interval in seconds between keepalive LCP echo requests, 0 to disable.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 1000000 if `CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO`

**Default value:**
- 3 if `CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO`
CONFIG_LWIP_LCP_MAXECHOFAILS

Maximum echo failures

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO*

Number of consecutive unanswered echo requests before failure is indicated.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 100000 if `CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO`

**Default value:**
- 3 if `CONFIG_LWIP_ENABLE_LCP_ECHO`

CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_DEBUG_ON

Enable PPP debug log output

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable PPP debug log output

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`

CONFIG_LWIP_SLIP_SUPPORT

Enable SLIP support (new/experimental)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable SLIP stack. Now only SLIP over serial is possible.

SLIP over serial support is experimental and unsupported.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Contains:
- `CONFIG_LWIP_SLIP_DEBUG_ON`

CONFIG_LWIP_SLIP_DEBUG_ON

Enable SLIP debug log output

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_SLIP_SUPPORT*

Enable SLIP debug log output

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_SLIP_SUPPORT`

ICMP

Contains:
- `CONFIG_LWIP_ICMP`
- `CONFIG_LWIP_BROADCAST_PING`
- `CONFIG_LWIP_MULTICAST_PING`

CONFIG_LWIP_ICMP

ICMP: Enable ICMP

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > ICMP*

Enable ICMP module for check network stability

**Default value:**
**CONFIG_LWIP_MULTICAST_PING**

Respond to multicast pings

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > ICMP*

*Default value:*
  - No (disabled)

**CONFIG_LWIP_BROADCAST_PING**

Respond to broadcast pings

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > ICMP*

*Default value:*
  - No (disabled)

**LWIP RAW API**  Contains:

- **CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_RAW_PCBS**

**CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_RAW_PCBS**

Maximum LWIP RAW PCBs

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > LWIP RAW API*

The maximum number of simultaneously active LWIP RAW protocol control blocks. The practical maximum limit is determined by available heap memory at runtime.

*Range:*
  - from 1 to 1024

*Default value:*
  - 16

**SNTP**  Contains:

- **CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_MAX_SERVERS**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_UPDATE_DELAY**
- **CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_GET_NTP_SRV**

**CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_MAX_SERVERS**

Maximum number of NTP servers

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > SNTP*

Set maximum number of NTP servers used by LwIP SNTP module. First argument of sntp_setserver/snntp_setservername functions is limited to this value.

*Range:*
  - from 1 to 16

*Default value:*
  - 1
CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_GET_NTP_SRV

Request NTP servers from DHCP

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > SNTP*

If enabled, LWIP will add ‘NTP’ to Parameter-Request Option sent via DHCP-request. DHCP server might reply with an NTP server address in option 42. SNTP callback for such replies should be set accordingly (see sntp_servermode_dhcp() func.)

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_MAX_NTP_SERVERS

Maximum number of NTP servers acquired via DHCP

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > SNTP > CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_GET_NTP_SRV*

Set maximum number of NTP servers acquired via DHCP-offer. Should be less or equal to “Maximum number of NTP servers”, any extra servers would be just ignored.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 16 if CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_GET_NTP_SRV

**Default value:**
- 1 if CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_GET_NTP_SRV

CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_UPDATE_DELAY

Request interval to update time (ms)

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > SNTP*

This option allows you to set the time update period via SNTP. Default is 1 hour. Must not be below 15 seconds by specification. (SNTPv4 RFC 4330 enforces a minimum update time of 15 seconds).

**Range:**
- from 15000 to 4294967295

**Default value:**
- 3600000

CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_MAX_PORTS

Maximum number of bridge ports

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Set maximum number of ports a bridge can consists of.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 63

**Default value:**
- 7

CONFIG_LWIP_ESP_LWIP_ASSERT

Enable LWIP ASSERT checks

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enable this option keeps LWIP assertion checks enabled. It is recommended to keep this option enabled. If asserts are disabled for the entire project, they are also disabled for LWIP and this option is ignored.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTIONS_DISABLE
Hooks  Contains:

- `CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_ND6_GET_GW`
- `CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_IP6_INPUT`
- `CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_IP6_ROUTE`
- `CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_NETCONN_EXTERNAL_RESOLVE`
- `CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_TCP_ISN`

**CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_TCP_ISN**

TCP ISN Hook  
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Hooks*

Enables to define a TCP ISN hook to randomize initial sequence number in TCP connection. The default TCP ISN algorithm used in IDF (standardized in RFC 6528) produces ISN by combining an MD5 of the new TCP id and a stable secret with the current time. This is because the lwIP implementation (`tcp_next_iss`) is not very strong, as it does not take into consideration any platform specific entropy source.

Set to `LWIP_HOOK_TCP_ISN_CUSTOM` to provide custom implementation. Set to `LWIP_HOOK_TCP_ISN_NONE` to use lwIP implementation.

**Available options:**

- No hook declared (`LWIP_HOOK_TCP_ISN_NONE`)
- Default implementation (`LWIP_HOOK_TCP_ISN_DEFAULT`)
- Custom implementation (`LWIP_HOOK_TCP_ISN_CUSTOM`)

**CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_IP6_ROUTE**

IPv6 route Hook  
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Hooks*

Enables custom IPv6 route hook. Setting this to “default” provides weak implementation stub that could be overwritten in application code. Setting this to “custom” provides hook’s declaration only and expects the application to implement it.

**Available options:**

- No hook declared (`LWIP_HOOK_IP6_ROUTE_NONE`)
- Default (weak) implementation (`LWIP_HOOK_IP6_ROUTE_DEFAULT`)
- Custom implementation (`LWIP_HOOK_IP6_ROUTE_CUSTOM`)

**CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_ND6_GET_GW**

IPv6 get gateway Hook  
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Hooks*

Enables custom IPv6 route hook. Setting this to “default” provides weak implementation stub that could be overwritten in application code. Setting this to “custom” provides hook’s declaration only and expects the application to implement it.

**Available options:**

- No hook declared (`LWIP_HOOK_ND6_GET_GW_NONE`)
- Default (weak) implementation (`LWIP_HOOK_ND6_GET_GW_DEFAULT`)
- Custom implementation (`LWIP_HOOK_ND6_GET_GW_CUSTOM`)

**CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_NETCONN_EXTERNAL_RESOLVE**

Netconn external resolve Hook  
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Hooks*
Enables custom DNS resolve hook. Setting this to “default” provides weak implementation stub that could be overwritten in application code. Setting this to “custom” provides hook’s declaration only and expects the application to implement it.

**Available options:**
- No hook declared (LWIP_HOOK_NETCONN_EXT_RESOLVE_NONE)
- Default (weak) implementation (LWIP_HOOK_NETCONN_EXT_RESOLVE_DEFAULT)
- Custom implementation (LWIP_HOOK_NETCONN_EXT_RESOLVE_CUSTOM)

**CONFIG_LWIP_HOOK_IP6_INPUT**

IPv6 packet input

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > Hooks*

Enables custom IPv6 packet input. Setting this to “default” provides weak implementation stub that could be overwritten in application code. Setting this to “custom” provides hook’s declaration only and expects the application to implement it.

**Available options:**
- No hook declared (LWIP_HOOK_IP6_INPUT_NONE)
- Default (weak) implementation (LWIP_HOOK_IP6_INPUT_DEFAULT)
- Custom implementation (LWIP_HOOK_IP6_INPUT_CUSTOM)

**CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG**

Enable LWIP Debug

*Found in: Component config > LWIP*

Enabling this option allows different kinds of lwIP debug output.

All lwIP debug features increase the size of the final binary.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Contains:
- CONFIG_LWIP_API_LIB_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_FDB_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_FW_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_STATE_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_DNS_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_ETHARP_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_ICMP_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_ICMP6_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_IP_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_IP6_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_PBUF_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_SOCKETS_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_DEBUG
- CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG_ESP_LOG

**CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG_ESP_LOG**

Route LWIP debugs through ESP_LOG interface

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*
Enabling this option routes all enabled LWIP debugs through ESP_LOGD.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

**CONFIG_LWIP_NETIF_DEBUG**
Enable netif debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

**CONFIG_LWIP_PBUF_DEBUG**
Enable pbuf debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

**CONFIG_LWIP_ETHARP_DEBUG**
Enable etharp debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

**CONFIG_LWIP_API_LIB_DEBUG**
Enable api lib debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

**CONFIG_LWIP_SOCKETS_DEBUG**
Enable socket debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

**CONFIG_LWIP_IP_DEBUG**
Enable IP debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`
CONFIG_LWIP_ICMP_DEBUG
Enable ICMP debug messages
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG` & `CONFIG_LWIP_ICMP`

CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_STATE_DEBUG
Enable DHCP state tracking
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

CONFIG_LWIP_DHCP_DEBUG
Enable DHCP debug messages
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

CONFIG_LWIP_IP6_DEBUG
Enable IP6 debug messages
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

CONFIG_LWIP_ICMP6_DEBUG
Enable ICMP6 debug messages
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_DEBUG
Enable TCP debug messages
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`

CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_DEBUG
Enable SNTP debug messages
*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

Default value:
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG`
CONFIG_LWIP_DNS_DEBUG

Enable DNS debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

*Default value:*
  * No (disabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG

CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_DEBUG

Enable bridge generic debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

*Default value:*
  * No (disabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG

CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_FDB_DEBUG

Enable bridge FDB debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

*Default value:*
  * No (disabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG

CONFIG_LWIP_BRIDGEIF_FW_DEBUG

Enable bridge forwarding debug messages

*Found in: Component config > LWIP > CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG*

*Default value:*
  * No (disabled) if CONFIG_LWIP_DEBUG

**mbedTLS** Contains:

* CONFIG_MBEDTLSASYMMETRICCONTENTLEN
* Certificate Bundle
* Certificates
* CONFIG_MBEDTLSCHACHA20_C
* CONFIG_MBEDTLSDHM_C
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCEP_C
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCECDH_C
* CONFIG_MBEDTLECPAKE_C
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCECPDPBP256R1_ENABLED
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCECPDPBP384R1_ENABLED
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCECPDPBP512R1_ENABLED
* CONFIG_MBEDTLECMAC_C
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCECPDPCURVE25519_ENABLED
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCECDSADETERMINISTIC
* CONFIG_MBEDTLECHARDWARE_AES
* CONFIG_MBEDTLECHARDWARE_ECC
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCEATAHW_AES
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCEATAHW_ECDSA_SIGN
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCEATAHW_ECDSA_VERIFY
* CONFIG_MBEDTLECHARDWARE_MPI
* CONFIG_MBEDTLECHARDWARE_SHA
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCEDEBUG
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCECPRESTARTABLE
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCEHAVE_TIME
* CONFIG_MBEDTLESCERIPEMD160_C
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP192K1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP192R1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP224K1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP224R1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP256K1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP256R1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP384R1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP521R1_ENABLED
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SHA512_C
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_THREADING_C
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_LARGE_KEY_SOFTWARE_MPI
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HKDF_C
• mbedTLS v3.x related
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_MEM_ALLOC_MODE
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_NIST_OPTIM
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_POLY1305_C
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SECURITY_RISKS
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_ALPN
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_DTLS
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_GMTSSL1_1
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_2
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_RENEGOTIATION
• Symmetric Ciphers
• TLS Key Exchange Methods
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_MAX_CONTENT_LEN
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_TLS_MODE
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CLIENT_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SERVER_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ROM_MD5
• CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_BUFFER

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_MEM_ALLOC_MODE**

Memory allocation strategy

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Allocation strategy for mbedTLS, essentially provides ability to allocate all required dynamic allocations from,

- Internal DRAM memory only
- External SPIRAM memory only
- Either internal or external memory based on default malloc() behavior in ESP-IDF
- Custom allocation mode, by overwriting calloc()/free() using mbedtls_platform_set_calloc_free() function
- Internal IRAM memory wherever applicable else internal DRAM

Recommended mode here is always internal (*), since that is most preferred from security perspective. But if application requirement does not allow sufficient free internal memory then alternate mode can be selected.

(*) In case of ESP32-S2/ESP32-S3, hardware allows encryption of external SPIRAM contents provided hardware flash encryption feature is enabled. In that case, using external SPIRAM allocation strategy is also safe choice from security perspective.

**Available options:**

- Internal memory (MBEDTLS_INTERNAL_MEM_ALLOC)
- External SPIRAM (MBEDTLS_EXTERNAL_MEM_ALLOC)
- Default alloc mode (MBEDTLS_DEFAULT_MEM_ALLOC)
- Custom alloc mode (MBEDTLS_CUSTOM_MEM_ALLOC)
Chapter 2. API Reference

- Internal IRAM (MBEDTLS_IRAM_8BIT_MEM_ALLOC)
  Allows to use IRAM memory region as 8bit accessible region.
  TLS input and output buffers will be allocated in IRAM section which is 32bit aligned memory. Every unaligned (8bit or 16bit) access will result in an exception and incur penalty of certain clock cycles per unaligned read/write.

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_MAX_CONTENT_LEN**

TLS maximum message content length

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Maximum TLS message length (in bytes) supported by mbedTLS.
16384 is the default and this value is required to comply fully with TLS standards.
However you can set a lower value in order to save RAM. This is safe if the other end of the connection supports Maximum Fragment Length Negotiation Extension (max_fragment_length, see RFC6066) or you know for certain that it will never send a message longer than a certain number of bytes.
If the value is set too low, symptoms are a failed TLS handshake or a return value of MBEDTLS_ERR_SSL_INVALID_RECORD (-0x7200).

*Range:*
- from 512 to 16384
*Default value:*
- 16384

**CONFIG_MBEDTLSASYMMETRIC_CONTENT_LEN**

Asymmetric in/out fragment length

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

If enabled, this option allows customizing TLS in/out fragment length in asymmetric way. Please note that enabling this with default values saves 12KB of dynamic memory per TLS connection.

*Default value:*
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_IN_CONTENT_LEN**

TLS maximum incoming fragment length

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLSASYMMETRIC_CONTENT_LEN*

This defines maximum incoming fragment length, overriding default maximum content length (MBEDTLS_SSL_MAX_CONTENT_LEN).

*Range:*
- from 512 to 16384
*Default value:*
- 16384

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_OUT_CONTENT_LEN**

TLS maximum outgoing fragment length

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLSASYMMETRIC_CONTENT_LEN*

This defines maximum outgoing fragment length, overriding default maximum content length (MBEDTLS_SSL_MAX_CONTENT_LEN).

*Range:*
- from 512 to 16384
Default value:
• 4096

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_BUFFER**

Using dynamic TX/RX buffer

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Using dynamic TX/RX buffer. After enabling this option, mbedTLS will allocate TX buffer when need to send data and then free it if all data is sent, allocate RX buffer when need to receive data and then free it when all data is used or read by upper layer.

By default, when SSL is initialized, mbedTLS also allocate TX and RX buffer with the default value of “MBEDTLS_SSL_OUT_CONTENT_LEN” or “MBEDTLS_SSL_IN_CONTENT_LEN”, so to save more heap, users can set the options to be an appropriate value.

Default value:
• No (disabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_DTLS && CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_VARIABLE_BUFFER_LENGTH

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_FREE_CONFIG_DATA**

Free private key and DHM data after its usage

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_BUFFER*

Free private key and DHM data after its usage in handshake process.

The option will decrease heap cost when handshake, but also lead to problem:

Because all certificate, private key and DHM data are freed so users should register certificate and private key to ssl config object again.

Default value:
• No (disabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_BUFFER

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_FREE_CA_CERT**

Free SSL CA certificate after its usage

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_BUFFER > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_FREE_CONFIG_DATA*

Free CA certificate after its usage in the handshake process. This option will decrease the heap footprint for the TLS handshake, but may lead to a problem: If the respective ssl object needs to perform the TLS handshake again, the CA certificate should once again be registered to the ssl object.

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_FREE_CONFIG_DATA

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DEBUG**

Enable mbedTLS debugging

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable mbedTLS debugging functions at compile time.

If this option is enabled, you can include “mbedtls/esp_debug.h” and call mbedtls_esp_enable_debug_log() at runtime in order to enable mbedTLS debug output via the ESP log mechanism.

Default value:
• No (disabled)
**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DEBUG_LEVEL**

Set mbedTLS debugging level

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DEBUG*

Set mbedTLS debugging level

**Available options:**
- Warning (MBEDTLS_DEBUG_LEVEL_WARN)
- Info (MBEDTLS_DEBUG_LEVEL_INFO)
- Debug (MBEDTLS_DEBUG_LEVEL_DEBUG)
- Verbose (MBEDTLS_DEBUG_LEVEL_VERBOSE)

**mbedTLS v3.x related**

Contains:
- DTLS-based configurations
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONTEXT.Serialization
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_X509_TRUSTED_CERT_CALLBACK
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_KEEP_PEER_CERTIFICATE
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_3
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDH_LEGACY_CONTEXT
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_VARIABLE_BUFFER_LENGTH

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_3**

Support TLS 1.3 protocol

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_KEEP_PEER_CERTIFICATE && CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DYNAMIC_BUFFER

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_TLS1_3_COMPATIBILITY_MODE**

Enable TLS 1.3 middlebox compatibility mode

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_3*

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_3

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_VARIABLE_BUFFER_LENGTH**

Variable SSL buffer length

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related*

This enables the SSL buffer to be resized automatically based on the negotiated maximum fragment length in each direction.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDH_LEGACY_CONTEXT**

Use a backward compatible ECDH context (Experimental)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related*

Use the legacy ECDH context format. Define this option only if you enable MBEDTLS_ECP_RESTARTABLE or if you want to access ECDH context fields directly.
Default value:
- No (disabled) if \texttt{CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDH_C} \&\& \texttt{CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_RESTARTABLE}

\texttt{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_X509\_TRUSTED\_CERT\_CALLBACK}

Enable trusted certificate callbacks

\textit{Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related}

Enables users to configure the set of trusted certificates through a callback instead of a linked list.

See mbedTLS documentation for required API and more details.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

\texttt{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_SSL\_CONTEXT\_SERIALIZATION}

Enable serialization of the TLS context structures

\textit{Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related}

Enable serialization of the TLS context structures. This is a local optimization in handling a single, potentially long-lived connection.

See mbedTLS documentation for required API and more details. Disabling this option will save some code size.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

\texttt{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_SSL\_KEEP\_PEER\_CERTIFICATE}

Keep peer certificate after handshake completion

\textit{Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related}

Keep the peer’s certificate after completion of the handshake. Disabling this option will save about 4kB of heap and some code size.

See mbedTLS documentation for required API and more details.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if \texttt{MBEDTLS\_DYNAMIC\_FREE\_PEER\_CERT}

\texttt{DTLS-based configurations}

Contains:
- \texttt{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_SSL\_DTLS\_SRTP}
- \texttt{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_SSL\_DTLS\_CONNECTION\_ID}

\texttt{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_SSL\_DTLS\_CONNECTION\_ID}

Support for the DTLS Connection ID extension

\textit{Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related > DTLS-based configurations}

Enable support for the DTLS Connection ID extension which allows to identify DTLS connections across changes in the underlying transport. The Connection ID extension is still in draft state. Refer: version draft-ietf-tls-dtls-connection-id-05

Default value:
- No (disabled) if \texttt{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_SSL\_PROTO\_DTLS}
**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_CID_IN_LEN_MAX**

Maximum length of CIDs used for incoming DTLS messages

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related > DTLS-based configurations > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID*

Maximum length of CIDs used for incoming DTLS messages

**Range:**
- from 0 to 32 if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID`

**Default value:**
- 32 if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID`

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_CID_OUT_LEN_MAX**

Maximum length of CIDs used for outgoing DTLS messages

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related > DTLS-based configurations > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID*

Maximum length of CIDs used for outgoing DTLS messages

**Range:**
- from 0 to 32 if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID`

**Default value:**
- 32 if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID`

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_CID_PADDING_GRANULARITY**

Record plaintext padding (for DTLS 1.2)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related > DTLS-based configurations > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID*

Controls the use of record plaintext padding when using the Connection ID extension in DTLS 1.2.

The padding will always be chosen so that the length of the padded plaintext is a multiple of the value of this option.

**Notes:** A value of 1 means that no padding will be used for outgoing records. On systems lacking division instructions, a power of two should be preferred.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 32 if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID`

**Default value:**
- 16 if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_CONNECTION_ID`

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_DTLS_SRTP**

Enable support for negotiation of DTLS-SRTP (RFC 5764)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > mbedTLS v3.x related > DTLS-based configurations*

Enable support for negotiation of DTLS-SRTP (RFC 5764) through the use_srtp extension.

See mbedTLS documentation for required API and more details. Disabling this option will save some code size.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_DTLS`

**Certificate Bundle**

Contains:
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE`
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE

Enable trusted root certificate bundle

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificate Bundle*

Enable support for large number of default root certificates

When enabled this option allows user to store default as well as customer specific root certificates in compressed format rather than storing full certificate. For the root certificates the public key and the subject name will be stored.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DEFAULT_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE

Default certificate bundle options

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificate Bundle > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE*

**Available options:**
- Use the full default certificate bundle (MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE_DEFAULT_FULL)
- Use only the most common certificates from the default bundles (MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE_DEFAULT_CMN)
  
  Use only the most common certificates from the default bundles, reducing the size with 50%, while still having around 99% coverage.
- Do not use the default certificate bundle (MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE_DEFAULT_NONE)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CUSTOM_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE

Add custom certificates to the default bundle

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificate Bundle > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CUSTOM_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE_PATH

Custom certificate bundle path

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificate Bundle > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CUSTOM_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE*

Name of the custom certificate directory or file. This path is evaluated relative to the project root directory.

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE_MAX_CERTS

Maximum no of certificates allowed in certificate bundle

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificate Bundle > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CERTIFICATE_BUNDLE*

**Default value:**
- 200
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_RESTARTABLE
Enable mbedTLSECP restartable

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*
Enable “non-blocking” ECC operations that can return early and be resumed.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CMAC_C
Enable CMAC mode for block ciphers

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*
Enable the CMAC (Cipher-based Message Authentication Code) mode for block ciphers.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_AES
Enable hardware AES acceleration

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*
Enable hardware accelerated AES encryption & decryption.
Note that if the ESP32 CPU is running at 240MHz, hardware AES does not offer any speed boost over software AES.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SPIRAM_CACHE_WORKAROUND_STRATEGY_DUPLDST

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_AES_USE_INTERRUPT
Use interrupt for long AES operations

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_AES*
Use an interrupt to coordinate long AES operations.
This allows other code to run on the CPU while an AES operation is pending. Otherwise the CPU busy-waits.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_GCM
Enable partially hardware accelerated GCM

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_AES*
Enable partially hardware accelerated GCM. GHASH calculation is still done in software.
If MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_GCM is disabled and MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_AES is enabled then mbedTLS will still use the hardware accelerated AES block operation, but on a single block at a time.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SOC_AES_SUPPORT_GCM && CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_AES
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_MPI

Enable hardware MPI (bignum) acceleration

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable hardware accelerated multiple precision integer operations.

Hardware accelerated multiplication, modulo multiplication, and modular exponentiation for up to SOC_RSA_MAX_BIT_LEN bit results.

These operations are used by RSA.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SPIRAM_CACHE_WORKAROUND_STRATEGY_DUPLDST

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_MPI_USE_INTERRUPT

Use interrupt for MPI exp-mod operations

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_MPI*

Use an interrupt to coordinate long MPI operations.

This allows other code to run on the CPU while an MPI operation is pending. Otherwise the CPU busy-waits.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_SHA

Enable hardware SHA acceleration

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable hardware accelerated SHA1, SHA256, SHA384 & SHA512 in mbedTLS.

Due to a hardware limitation, on the ESP32 hardware acceleration is only guaranteed if SHA digests are calculated one at a time. If more than one SHA digest is calculated at the same time, one will be calculated fully in hardware and the rest will be calculated (at least partially calculated) in software. This happens automatically.

SHA hardware acceleration is faster than software in some situations but slower in others. You should benchmark to find the best setting for you.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SPIRAM_CACHE_WORKAROUND_STRATEGY_DUPLDST

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_ECC

Enable hardware ECC acceleration

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable hardware accelerated ECC point multiplication and point verification for points on curve SECP192R1 and SECP256R1 in mbedTLS

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if SOC_ECC_SUPPORTED
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECC_OTHER_CURVES_SOFT_FALLBACK

Fallback to software implementation for curves not supported in hardware

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_ECC*

Fallback to software implementation of ECC point multiplication and point verification for curves not supported in hardware.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HARDWARE_ECC`

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ROM_MD5

Use MD5 implementation in ROM

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Use ROM MD5 in mbedTLS.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_SIGN

Enable hardware ECDSA sign acceleration when using ATECC608A

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

This option enables hardware acceleration for ECDSA sign function, only when using ATECC608A cryptoauth chip (integrated with ESP32-WROOM-32SE)

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_VERIFY

Enable hardware ECDSA verify acceleration when using ATECC608A

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

This option enables hardware acceleration for ECDSA sign function, only when using ATECC608A cryptoauth chip (integrated with ESP32-WROOM-32SE)

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HAVE_TIME

Enable mbedtls time support

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable use of time.h functions (time() and gmtime()) by mbedTLS.

This option doesn’t require the system time to be correct, but enables functionality that requires relative timekeeping - for example periodic expiry of TLS session tickets or session cache entries.

Disabling this option will save some firmware size, particularly if the rest of the firmware doesn’t call any standard timekeeping functions.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PLATFORM_TIME_ALT**

Enable mbedtls time support: platform-specific

*Found in: Component config > mbedtls > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HAVE_TIME*

Enabling this config will provide users with a function `mbedtls_platform_set_time()` that allows to set an alternative time function pointer.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HAVE_TIME_DATE**

Enable mbedtls certificate expiry check

*Found in: Component config > mbedtls > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HAVE_TIME*

Enables X.509 certificate expiry checks in mbedtls.

If this option is disabled (default) then X.509 certificate “valid from” and “valid to” timestamp fields are ignored.

If this option is enabled, these fields are compared with the current system date and time. The time is retrieved using the standard `time()` and `gmtime()` functions. If the certificate is not valid for the current system time then verification will fail with code `MBEDTLS_X509_BADCERT_FUTURE` or `MBEDTLS_X509_BADCERT_EXPIRED`.

Enabling this option requires adding functionality in the firmware to set the system clock to a valid timestamp before using TLS. The recommended way to do this is via ESP-IDF’s SNTP functionality, but any method can be used.

In the case where only a small number of certificates are trusted by the device, please carefully consider the tradeoffs of enabling this option. There may be undesired consequences, for example if all trusted certificates expire while the device is offline and a TLS connection is required to update. Or if an issue with the SNTP server means that the system time is invalid for an extended period after a reset.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDSA_DETERMINISTIC**

Enable deterministic ECDSA

*Found in: Component config > mbedtls*

Standard ECDSA is “fragile” in the sense that lack of entropy when signing may result in a compromise of the long-term signing key.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SHA512_C**

Enable the SHA-384 and SHA-512 cryptographic hash algorithms

*Found in: Component config > mbedtls*

Enable MBEDTLS_SHA512_C adds support for SHA-384 and SHA-512.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_TLS_MODE

TLS Protocol Role

Found in: Component config > mbedTLS

mbedTLS can be compiled with protocol support for the TLS server, TLS client, or both server and client.

Reducing the number of TLS roles supported saves code size.

Available options:
- Server & Client (MBEDTLS_TLS_SERVER_AND_CLIENT)
- Server (MBEDTLS_TLS_SERVER_ONLY)
- Client (MBEDTLS_TLS_CLIENT_ONLY)
- None (MBEDTLS_TLS_DISABLED)

TLS Key Exchange Methods

Contains:
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_DHE_RSA
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ECJPAKE
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_RSA
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ELLIPTIC_CURVE

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES

Enable pre-shared-key ciphersuites

Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods

Enable to show configuration for different types of pre-shared-key TLS authentication methods.

Leaving this option disabled will save code size if they are not used.

Default value:
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_PSK

Enable PSK based ciphersuite modes

Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES

Enable to support symmetric key PSK (pre-shared-key) TLS key exchange modes.

Default value:
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_DHE_PSK

Enable DHE-PSK based ciphersuite modes

Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES

Enable to support Diffie-Hellman PSK (pre-shared-key) TLS authentication modes.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES && CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DHM_C
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ECDHE_PSK

Enable ECDHE-PSK based ciphersuite modes

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES && CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDH_C

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_RSA_PSK

Enable RSA-PSK based ciphersuite modes

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PSK_MODES

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_RSA

Enable RSA-only based ciphersuite modes

Default value:
• Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_DHE_RSA

Enable DHE-RSA based ciphersuite modes

Default value:
• Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DHM_C

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ELLIPTIC_CURVE

Support Elliptic Curve based ciphersuites

Default value:
• Yes (enabled)
**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ECDHE_RSA**

Enable ECDHE-RSA based ciphersuite modes

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ELLIPTIC_CURVE*

Enable to support ciphersuites with prefix TLS-ECDHE-RSA-WITH-

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ECDHE_ECDSA**

Enable ECDHE-ECDSA based ciphersuite modes

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ELLIPTIC_CURVE*

Enable to support ciphersuites with prefix TLS-ECDHE-RSA-WITH-

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ECDH_ECDSA**

Enable ECDH-ECDSA based ciphersuite modes

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ELLIPTIC_CURVE*

Enable to support ciphersuites with prefix TLS-ECDHE-RSA-WITH-

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ECDH_RSA**

Enable ECDH-RSA based ciphersuite modes

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ELLIPTIC_CURVE*

Enable to support ciphersuites with prefix TLS-ECDHE-RSA-WITH-

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_ECJPAKE**

Enable ECJPAKE based ciphersuite modes

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > TLS Key Exchange Methods*

Enable to support ciphersuites with prefix TLS-ECJPAKE-WITH-

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if **CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECJPAKE_C** && **CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP256R1_ENABLED**
Chapter 2. API Reference

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_RENEGOTIATION
Support TLS renegotiation

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

The two main uses of renegotiation are (1) refresh keys on long-lived connections and (2) client authentication after the initial handshake. If you don’t need renegotiation, disabling it will save code size and reduce the possibility of abuse/vulnerability.

*Default value:*
  - Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_2
Support TLS 1.2 protocol

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

*Default value:*
  - Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_GMTSSL1_1
Support GM/T SSL 1.1 protocol

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Provisions for GM/T SSL 1.1 support

*Default value:*
  - No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_DTLS
Support DTLS protocol (all versions)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Requires TLS 1.2 to be enabled for DTLS 1.2

*Default value:*
  - No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_ALPN
Support ALPN (Application Layer Protocol Negotiation)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Disabling this option will save some code size if it is not needed.

*Default value:*
  - Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CLIENT_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS
TLS: Client Support for RFC 5077 SSL session tickets

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Client support for RFC 5077 session tickets. See mbedTLS documentation for more details. Disabling this option will save some code size.

*Default value:*
  - Yes (enabled)
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SERVER_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS

TLS: Server Support for RFC 5077 SSL session tickets

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Server support for RFC 5077 session tickets. See mbedTLS documentation for more details. Disabling this option will save some code size.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

Symmetric Ciphers  Contains:

- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_AES_C
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_BLOWFISH_C
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CAMELLIA_C
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CCM_C
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DES_C
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_GCM_C
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_NIST_KW_C
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_XTEA_C

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_AES_C

AES block cipher

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CAMELLIA_C

Camellia block cipher

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DES_C

DES block cipher (legacy, insecure)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

Enables the DES block cipher to support 3DES-based TLS ciphersuites. 3DES is vulnerable to the Sweet32 attack and should only be enabled if absolutely necessary.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_BLOWFISH_C

Blowfish block cipher (read help)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

Enables the Blowfish block cipher (not used for TLS sessions.)

The Blowfish cipher is not used for mbedTLS TLS sessions but can be used for other purposes. Read up on the limitations of Blowfish (including Sweet32) before enabling.
Default value:

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_XTEA_C**

XTEA block cipher

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

Enables the XTEA block cipher.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CCM_C**

CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC) block cipher modes

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

Enable Counter with CBC-MAC (CCM) modes for AES and/or Camellia ciphers. Disabling this option saves some code size.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_GCM_C**

GCM (Galois/Counter) block cipher modes

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

Enable Galois/Counter Mode for AES and/or Camellia ciphers. This option is generally faster than CCM.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_NIST_KW_C**

NIST key wrapping (KW) and KW padding (KWP)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Symmetric Ciphers*

Enable NIST key wrapping and key wrapping padding.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_RIPEMD160_C**

Enable RIPEMD-160 hash algorithm

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable the RIPEMD-160 hash algorithm.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)
Chapter 2. API Reference

Certificates
Contains:

- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PEM_PARSE_C`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PEM_WRITE_C`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_X509_CRL_PARSE_C`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_X509_CSR_PARSE_C`

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PEM_PARSE_C**
Read & Parse PEM formatted certificates

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificates*

Enable decoding/parsing of PEM formatted certificates.
If your certificates are all in the simpler DER format, disabling this option will save some code size.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_PEM_WRITE_C**
Write PEM formatted certificates

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificates*

Enable writing of PEM formatted certificates.
If writing certificate data only in DER format, disabling this option will save some code size.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_X509_CRL_PARSE_C**
X.509 CRL parsing

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificates*


**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_X509_CSR_PARSE_C**
X.509 CSR parsing

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > Certificates*

Support for parsing X.509 Certificate Signing Requests

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C**
Elliptic Curve Ciphers

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
Chapter 2. API Reference

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_DHM_C**

Diffie-Hellman-Merkle key exchange (DHM)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable DHM. Needed to use DHE-xxx TLS ciphersuites.

Note that the security of Diffie-Hellman key exchanges depends on a suitable prime being used for the exchange. Please see detailed warning text about this in file `mbedtls/dhm.h` file.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDH_C**

Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH)

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable ECDH. Needed to use ECDHE-xxx TLS ciphersuites.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDSA_C**

Elliptic Curve DSA

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDH_C*

Enable ECDSA. Needed to use ECDSA-xxx TLS ciphersuites.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECJPAKE_C**

Elliptic curve J-PAKE

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable ECJPAKE. Needed to use ECJPAKE-xxx TLS ciphersuites.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP192R1_ENABLED**

Enable SECP192R1 curve

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable support for SECP192R1 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if (CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_SIGN || CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_VERIFY) && CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C

**CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP224R1_ENABLED**

Enable SECP224R1 curve

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable support for SECP224R1 Elliptic Curve.
**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if \( (\text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_SIGN} \lor \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_VERIFY}) \land \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_C} \)

**CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_DP\_SECP256R1\_ENABLED**

Enable SECP256R1 curve

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable support for SECP256R1 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_DP\_SECP384R1\_ENABLED**

Enable SECP384R1 curve

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable support for SECP384R1 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if \( (\text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_SIGN} \lor \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_VERIFY}) \land \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_C} \)

**CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_DP\_SECP521R1\_ENABLED**

Enable SECP521R1 curve

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable support for SECP521R1 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if \( (\text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_SIGN} \lor \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_VERIFY}) \land \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_C} \)

**CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_DP\_SECP192K1\_ENABLED**

Enable SECP192K1 curve

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable support for SECP192K1 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if \( (\text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_SIGN} \lor \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_VERIFY}) \land \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_C} \)

**CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_DP\_SECP224K1\_ENABLED**

Enable SECP224K1 curve

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Enable support for SECP224K1 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if \( (\text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_SIGN} \lor \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ATCA\_HW\_ECDSA\_VERIFY}) \land \text{CONFIG\_MBEDTLS\_ECP\_C} \)
### CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_SECP256K1_ENABLED

Enable SECP256K1 curve

*Found in:* Component config > mbedTLS

Enable support for SECP256K1 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if \( (CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_SIGN \text{ || } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_VERIFY) \text{ && } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C \)

### CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_BP256R1_ENABLED

Enable BP256R1 curve

*Found in:* Component config > mbedTLS

support for DP Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if \( (CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_SIGN \text{ || } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_VERIFY) \text{ && } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C \)

### CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_BP384R1_ENABLED

Enable BP384R1 curve

*Found in:* Component config > mbedTLS

support for DP Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if \( (CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_SIGN \text{ || } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_VERIFY) \text{ && } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C \)

### CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_BP512R1_ENABLED

Enable BP512R1 curve

*Found in:* Component config > mbedTLS

support for DP Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if \( (CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_SIGN \text{ || } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_VERIFY) \text{ && } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C \)

### CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_DP_CURVE25519_ENABLED

Enable CURVE25519 curve

*Found in:* Component config > mbedTLS

Enable support for CURVE25519 Elliptic Curve.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if \( (CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_SIGN \text{ || } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ATCA_HW_ECDSA_VERIFY) \text{ && } CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C \)
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_NIST_OPTIM
NIST ‘modulo p’ optimisations
*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*
NIST ‘modulo p’ optimisations increase Elliptic Curve operation performance.
Disabling this option saves some code size.
*Default value:*
• Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_POLY1305_C
Poly1305 MAC algorithm
*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*
Enable support for Poly1305 MAC algorithm.
*Default value:*
• No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CHACHA20_C
Chacha20 stream cipher
*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*
Enable support for Chacha20 stream cipher.
*Default value:*
• No (disabled)

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CHACHAPOLY_C
ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD algorithm
*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CHACHA20_C*
Enable support for ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD algorithm.
*Default value:*
• No (disabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CHACHA20_C && CONFIG_MBEDTLS_POLY1305_C

CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HKDF_C
HKDF algorithm (RFC 5869)
*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*
Enable support for the Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC)-based key derivation function (HKDF).
*Default value:*
• No (disabled)
**CONFIG_MBEDTLSTHREADING_C**

Enable the threading abstraction layer

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

If you do intend to use contexts between threads, you will need to enable this layer to prevent race conditions.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLSTHREADING_ALT**

Enable threading alternate implementation

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLSTHREADING_C*

Enable threading alt to allow your own alternate threading implementation.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLSTHREADING_C

**CONFIG_MBEDTLSTHREADING_PTHREAD**

Enable threading pthread implementation

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLSTHREADING_C*

Enable the pthread wrapper layer for the threading layer.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLSTHREADING_C

**CONFIG_MBEDTLSLARGEKEYSOFTWARE_MPI**

Fallback to software implementation for larger MPI values

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

Fallback to software implementation for RSA key lengths larger than SOC_RSA_MAX_BIT_LEN. If this is not active then the ESP will be unable to process keys greater than SOC_RSA_MAX_BIT_LEN.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MBEDTLSSECURITY_RISKS**

Show configurations with potential security risks

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS*

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Contains:
- CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ALLOW_UNSUPPORTED_CRITICAL_EXT
CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ALLOW_UNSUPPORTED_CRITICAL_EXT

X.509 CRT parsing with unsupported critical extensions

*Found in: Component config > mbedTLS > CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SECURITY_RISKS*

Allow the X.509 certificate parser to load certificates with unsupported critical extensions

*Default value:*

- No (disabled) if CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SECURITY_RISKS

ESP-MQTT Configurations  Contains:

- CONFIG_MQTT_CUSTOM_OUTBOX
- CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_SSL
- CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEBSOCKET
- CONFIG_MQTT_PROTOCOL_311
- CONFIG_MQTT_PROTOCOL_5
- CONFIG_MQTT_TASK_CORE_SELECTION_ENABLED
- CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG
- CONFIG_MQTT_OUTBOX_EXPIRED_TIMEOUT_MS
- CONFIG_MQTT_REPORT_DELETED_MESSAGES
- CONFIG_MQTT_SKIP_PUBLISH_IF_DISCONNECTED
- CONFIG_MQTT_MSG_ID_INCREMENTAL

CONFIG_MQTT_PROTOCOL_311

Enable MQTT protocol 3.1.1

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations*

If not, this library will use MQTT protocol 3.1

*Default value:*

- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MQTT_PROTOCOL_5

Enable MQTT protocol 5.0

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations*

If not, this library will not support MQTT 5.0

*Default value:*

- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_SSL

Enable MQTT over SSL

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations*

Enable MQTT transport over SSL with mbedTLS

*Default value:*

- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEBSOCKET

Enable MQTT over Websocket

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations*

Enable MQTT transport over Websocket.
**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEBSOCKET_SECURE**
Enable MQTT over Websocket Secure

*Found in:* Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations > CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEBSOCKET

Enable MQTT transport over Websocket Secure.

*Default value:*
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_MQTT_MSG_ID_INCREMENTAL**
Use Incremental Message Id

*Found in:* Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations

Set this to true for the message id (2.3.1 Packet Identifier) to be generated as an incremental number rather then a random value (used by default)

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MQTT_SKIP_PUBLISH_IF_DISCONNECTED**
Skip publish if disconnected

*Found in:* Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations

Set this to true to avoid publishing (enqueueing messages) if the client is disconnected. The MQTT client tries to publish all messages by default, even in the disconnected state (where the qos1 and qos2 packets are stored in the internal outbox to be published later) The MQTT_SKIP_PUBLISH_IF_DISCONNECTED option allows applications to override this behaviour and not enqueue publish packets in the disconnected state.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MQTT_REPORT_DELETED_MESSAGES**
Report deleted messages

*Found in:* Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations

Set this to true to post events for all messages which were deleted from the outbox before being correctly sent and confirmed.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG**
MQTT Using custom configurations

*Found in:* Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations

Custom MQTT configurations.

*Default value:*
- No (disabled)
**CONFIG_MQTT_TCP_DEFAULT_PORT**

Default MQTT over TCP port

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations > CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG*

Default value:
- 1883 if `CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG`

**CONFIG_MQTT_SSL_DEFAULT_PORT**

Default MQTT over SSL port

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations > CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG*

Default value:
- 8883 if `CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` && `CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_SSL`

**CONFIG_MQTT_WS_DEFAULT_PORT**

Default MQTT over Websocket port

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations > CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG*

Default value:
- 80 if `CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` && `CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEB_SOCKET`

**CONFIG_MQTT_WSS_DEFAULT_PORT**

Default MQTT over Websocket Secure port

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations > CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG*

Default value:
- 443 if `CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` && `CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEB_SOCKET` && `CONFIG_MQTT_TRANSPORT_WEB_SOCKET_SECURE`

**CONFIG_MQTT_BUFFER_SIZE**

Default MQTT Buffer Size

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations > CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG*

This buffer size using for both transmit and receive

Default value:
- 1024 if `CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG`

**CONFIG_MQTT_TASK_STACK_SIZE**

MQTT task stack size

*Found in: Component config > ESP-MQTT Configurations > CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG*

MQTT task stack size

Default value:
- 6144 if `CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG`
CONFIG_MQTT_DISABLE_API_LOCKS

Disable API locks

Default config employs API locks to protect internal structures. It is possible to disable these locks if the user code doesn’t access MQTT API from multiple concurrent tasks.

Default value:

- No (disabled) if CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG

CONFIG_MQTT_TASK_PRIORITY

MQTT task priority

Default value:

- 5 if CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG

CONFIG_MQTT_TASK_CORE_SELECTION_ENABLED

Enable MQTT task core selection

This will enable core selection

CONFIG_MQTT_TASK_CORE_SELECTION

Core to use?

Available options:

- Core 0 (MQTT_USE_CORE_0)
- Core 1 (MQTT_USE_CORE_1)

CONFIG_MQTT_CUSTOM_OUTBOX

Enable custom outbox implementation

Set to true if a specific implementation of message outbox is needed (e.g. persistent outbox in NVM or similar). Note: Implementation of the custom outbox must be added to the mqtt component. These CMake commands could be used to append the custom implementation to lib-mqtt sources:

```cpp
idf_component_get_property(mqtt mqttCOMPONENT_LIB) set_property(TARGET ${mqtt} PROPERTY SOURCES ${PROJECT_DIR}/custom_outbox.c APPEND)
```

Default value:

- No (disabled)

CONFIG_MQTT_OUTBOX_EXPIRED_TIMEOUT_MS

Outbox message expired timeout[ms]

Default value:

Messages which stays in the outbox longer than this value before being published will be discarded.
• 30000 if CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG

**Newlib** Contains:

- `CONFIG_NEWLIB_NANO_FORMAT`
- `CONFIG_NEWLIB_STDIN_LINE_ENDING`
- `CONFIG_NEWLIBSTDOUT_LINE_ENDING`
- `CONFIG_NEWLIB_TIME_SYSCALL`

**CONFIG_NEWLIBSTDOUT_LINE_ENDING**

Line ending for UART output

*Found in: Component config > Newlib*

This option allows configuring the desired line endings sent to UART when a newline (\n, LF) appears on stdout. Three options are possible:

- **CRLF**: whenever LF is encountered, prepend it with CR
- **LF**: no modification is applied, stdout is sent as is
- **CR**: each occurrence of LF is replaced with CR

This option doesn’t affect behavior of the UART driver (drivers/uart.h).

*Available options:*

- CRLF (NEWLIB_STDOUT_LINE_ENDING_CRLF)
- LF (NEWLIB_STDOUT_LINE_ENDING_LF)
- CR (NEWLIB_STDOUT_LINE_ENDING_CR)

**CONFIG_NEWLIBSTDIN_LINE_ENDING**

Line ending for UART input

*Found in: Component config > Newlib*

This option allows configuring which input sequence on UART produces a newline (\n, LF) on stdin. Three options are possible:

- **CRLF**: CRLF is converted to LF
- **LF**: no modification is applied, input is sent to stdin as is
- **CR**: each occurrence of CR is replaced with LF

This option doesn’t affect behavior of the UART driver (drivers/uart.h).

*Available options:*

- CRLF (NEWLIB_STDIN_LINE_ENDING_CRLF)
- LF (NEWLIB_STDIN_LINE_ENDING_LF)
- CR (NEWLIB_STDIN_LINE_ENDING_CR)

**CONFIG_NEWLIB_NANO_FORMAT**

Enable ‘nano’ formatting options for printf/scanf family

*Found in: Component config > Newlib*

ESP32 ROM contains parts of newlib C library, including printf/scanf family of functions. These functions have been compiled with so-called ‘nano’ formatting option. This option doesn’t support 64-bit integer formats and C99 features, such as positional arguments.

For more details about ‘nano’ formatting option, please see newlib readme file, search for ‘-enable-newlib-nano-formatted-io’ : https://sourceware.org/newlib/README
If this option is enabled, build system will use functions available in ROM, reducing the application binary size. Functions available in ROM run faster than functions which run from flash. Functions available in ROM can also run when flash instruction cache is disabled.

If you need 64-bit integer formatting support or C99 features, keep this option disabled.

**CONFIG_NEWLIB_TIME_SYSCALL**

Timers used for gettimeofday function

*Found in:* Component config > Newlib

This setting defines which hardware timers are used to implement ‘gettimeofday’ and ‘time’ functions in C library.

- **If both high-resolution (systimer for all targets except ESP32) and RTC timers are used,** timekeeping will continue in deep sleep. Time will be reported at 1 microsecond resolution. This is the default, and the recommended option.
- **If only high-resolution timer (systimer) is used, gettimeofday will** provide time at microsecond resolution. Time will not be preserved when going into deep sleep mode.
- **If only RTC timer is used, timekeeping will continue in** deep sleep, but time will be measured at 6.6(6) microsecond resolution. Also the gettimeofday function itself may take longer to run.
- **If no timers are used, gettimeofday and time functions** return -1 and set errno to ENOSYS.
- **When RTC is used for timekeeping, two RTC_STORE registers are** used to keep time in deep sleep mode.

Available options:

- RTC and high-resolution timer (NEWLIB_TIME_SYSCALL_USE_RTC_HRT)
- RTC (NEWLIB_TIME_SYSCALL_USE_RTC)
- High-resolution timer (NEWLIB_TIME_SYSCALL_USE_HRT)
- None (NEWLIB_TIME_SYSCALL_USE_NONE)

**NVS** Contains:

- CONFIG_NVS_ENCRYPTION
- CONFIG_NVS_COMPATIBLE_PRE_V4_3_ENCRYPTION_FLAG
- CONFIG_NVS_ASSERT_ERROR_CHECK

**CONFIG_NVS_ENCRYPTION**

Enable NVS encryption

*Found in:* Component config > NVS

This option enables encryption for NVS. When enabled, AES-XTS is used to encrypt the complete NVS data, except the page headers. It requires XTS encryption keys to be stored in an encrypted partition. This means enabling flash encryption is a pre-requisite for this feature.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENC_ENABLED

**CONFIG_NVS_COMPATIBLE_PRE_V4_3_ENCRYPTION_FLAG**

NVS partition encrypted flag compatible with ESP-IDF before v4.3

*Found in:* Component config > NVS

Enabling this will ignore “encrypted” flag for NVS partitions. NVS encryption scheme is different than hardware flash encryption and hence it is not recommended to have “encrypted” flag for NVS partitions. This was not being checked in pre v4.3 IDF. Hence, if you have any devices where this flag is kept enabled in partition table then enabling this config will allow to have same behavior as pre v4.3 IDF.
CONFIG_NVS_ASSERT_ERROR_CHECK

Use assertions for error checking

*Found in: Component config > NVS*

This option switches error checking type between assertions (y) or return codes (n).

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

OpenThread Contains:

- **CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED**

CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED

OpenThread

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread*

Select this option to enable OpenThread and show the submenu with OpenThread configuration choices.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_RADIO_TYPE

Configure the Thread radio type

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

Configure how OpenThread connects to the 15.4 radio

**Available options:**
- Native 15.4 radio (OPENTHREAD_RADIO_NATIVE)
  Select this to use the native 15.4 radio.
- Connect via UART (OPENTHREAD_RADIO_SPINEL_UART)
  Select this to connect to a Radio Co-Processor via UART.

CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_DEVICE_TYPE

Configure the Thread device type

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

OpenThread can be configured to different device types (FTD, MTD, Radio)

**Available options:**
- Full Thread Device (OPENTHREAD_FTD)
  Select this to enable Full Thread Device which can act as router and leader in a Thread network.
- Minimal Thread Device (OPENTHREAD_MTD)
  Select this to enable Minimal Thread Device which can only act as end device in a Thread network. This will reduce the code size of the OpenThread stack.
- Radio Only Device (OPENTHREAD_RADIO)
  Select this to enable Radio Only Device which can only forward 15.4 packets to the host. The OpenThread stack will be run on the host and OpenThread will have minimal footprint on the radio only device.
**CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_DIAG**

Enable diag

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

Select this option to enable Diag in OpenThread. This will enable diag mode and a series of diag commands in the OpenThread command line. These commands allow users to manipulate low-level features of the storage and 15.4 radio.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_COMMISIONER**

Enable Commissioner

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

Select this option to enable commissioner in OpenThread. This will enable the device to act as a commissioner in the Thread network. A commissioner checks the pre-shared key from a joining device with the Thread commissioning protocol and shares the network parameter with the joining device upon success.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_JOINER**

Enable Joiner

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

Select this option to enable Joiner in OpenThread. This allows a device to join the Thread network with a pre-shared key using the Thread commissioning protocol.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_SR_P_CLIENT**

Enable SRP Client

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

Select this option to enable SRP Client in OpenThread. This allows a device to register SRP services to SRP Server.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_BORDER_ROUTER**

Enable Border Router

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

Select this option to enable border router features in OpenThread.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED`
CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_NUM_MESSAGE_BUFFERS

The number of openthread message buffers

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

*Range:*  
- from 50 to 100 if CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED

*Default value:*  
- 65 if CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED

CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_DNS64_CLIENT

Use dns64 client

*Found in: Component config > OpenThread > CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED*

Select this option to acquire NAT64 address from dns servers.

*Default value:*  
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_OPENTHREAD_ENABLED

Protocomm Contains:

- CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_0
- CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_1
- CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_2

CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_0

Support protocomm security version 0 (no security)

*Found in: Component config > Protocomm*

Enable support of security version 0. Disabling this option saves some code size. Consult the Enabling protocomm security version section of the Protocomm documentation in ESP-IDF Programming guide for more details.

*Default value:*  
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_1

Support protocomm security version 1 (Curve25519 key exchange + AES-CTR encryption/decryption)

*Found in: Component config > Protocomm*

Enable support of security version 1. Disabling this option saves some code size. Consult the Enabling protocomm security version section of the Protocomm documentation in ESP-IDF Programming guide for more details.

*Default value:*  
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_2

Support protocomm security version 2 (SRP6a-based key exchange + AES-GCM encryption/decryption)

*Found in: Component config > Protocomm*

Enable support of security version 2. Disabling this option saves some code size. Consult the Enabling protocomm security version section of the Protocomm documentation in ESP-IDF Programming guide for more details.
**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**PThreads** Contains:
- `CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_NAME_DEFAULT`
- `CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_CORE_DEFAULT`
- `CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_PRIO_DEFAULT`
- `CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_STACK_SIZE_DEFAULT`
- `CONFIG_PTHREAD_STACK_MIN`

**CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_PRIO_DEFAULT**
Default task priority

*Found in: Component config > PThreads*

Priority used to create new tasks with default pthread parameters.

**Range:**
- from 0 to 255

**Default value:**
- 5

**CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_STACK_SIZE_DEFAULT**
Default task stack size

*Found in: Component config > PThreads*

Stack size used to create new tasks with default pthread parameters.

**Default value:**
- 3072

**CONFIG_PTHREAD_STACK_MIN**
Minimum allowed pthread stack size

*Found in: Component config > PThreads*

Minimum allowed pthread stack size set in attributes passed to pthread_create

**Default value:**
- 768

**CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_CORE_DEFAULT**
Default pthread core affinity

*Found in: Component config > PThreads*

The default core to which pthreads are pinned.

**Available options:**
- No affinity (`PTHREAD_DEFAULT_CORE_NO_AFFINITY`)
- Core 0 (`PTHREAD_DEFAULT_CORE_0`)
- Core 1 (`PTHREAD_DEFAULT_CORE_1`)

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**CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_NAME_DEFAULT**

Default name of pthreads

*Found in: Component config > PThreads*

The default name of pthreads.

*Default value:*

- “pthread”

**SPI Flash driver** Contains:

- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_BYPASS_BLOCK_ERASE`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ENABLE_ENCRYPTED_READ_WRITE`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ENABLE_COUNTERS`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ROM_DRIVER_PATCH`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_YIELD_DURING_ERASE`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_CHECK_ERASE_TIMEOUT_DISABLED`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_WRITE_CHUNK_SIZE`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_OVERRIDE_CHIP_DRIVER_LIST`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SIZE_OVERRIDE`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SHARE_SPI1_BUS`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ROM_IMPL`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_VERIFY_WRITE`
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_DANGEROUS_WRITE`

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_VERIFY_WRITE**

Verify SPI flash writes

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

If this option is enabled, any time SPI flash is written then the data will be read back and verified. This can catch hardware problems with SPI flash, or flash which was not erased before verification.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_LOG_FAILED_WRITE**

Log errors if verification fails

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_VERIFY_WRITE*

If this option is enabled, if SPI flash write verification fails then a log error line will be written with the address, expected & actual values. This can be useful when debugging hardware SPI flash problems.

*Default value:*

- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_VERIFY_WRITE`

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_WARN_SETTING_ZERO_TO_ONE**

Log warning if writing zero bits to ones

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_VERIFY_WRITE*

If this option is enabled, any SPI flash write which tries to set zero bits in the flash to ones will log a warning. Such writes will not result in the requested data appearing identically in flash once written, as
SPI NOR flash can only set bits to one when an entire sector is erased. After erasing, individual bits can only be written from one to zero.

Note that some software (such as SPIFFS) which is aware of SPI NOR flash may write one bits as an optimisation, relying on the data in flash becoming a bitwise AND of the new data and any existing data. Such software will log spurious warnings if this option is enabled.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_VERIFY_WRITE`

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ENABLE_COUNTERS**
Enable operation counters

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

This option enables the following APIs:
- `spi_flash_reset_counters`
- `spi_flash_dump_counters`
- `spi_flash_get_counters`

These APIs may be used to collect performance data for `spi_flash` APIs and to help understand behaviour of libraries which use SPI flash.

**Default value:**
- 0

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ROM_DRIVER_PATCH**
Enable SPI flash ROM driver patched functions

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

Enable this flag to use patched versions of SPI flash ROM driver functions. This option should be enabled, if any one of the following is true: (1) need to write to flash on ESP32-D2WD; (2) main SPI flash is connected to non-default pins; (3) main SPI flash chip is manufactured by ISSI.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ROM_IMPL**
Use esp_flash implementation in ROM

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

Enable this flag to use new SPI flash driver functions from ROM instead of ESP-IDF.

If keeping this as “n” in your project, you will have less free IRAM. But you can use all of our flash features.

If making this as “y” in your project, you will increase free IRAM. But you may miss out on some flash features and support for new flash chips.

Currently the ROM cannot support the following features:
- `SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND` (C3, S3)

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)
Chapter 2. API Reference

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_DANGEROUS_WRITE**

Writing to dangerous flash regions

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

SPI flash APIs can optionally abort or return a failure code if erasing or writing addresses that fall at the beginning of flash (covering the bootloader and partition table) or that overlap the app partition that contains the running app.

It is not recommended to ever write to these regions from an IDF app, and this check prevents logic errors or corrupted firmware memory from damaging these regions.

Note that this feature *does not* check calls to the esp_rom_xxx SPI flash ROM functions. These functions should not be called directly from IDF applications.

**Available options:**
- Aborts (SPI_FLASH_DANGEROUS_WRITE_ABORTS)
- Fails (SPI_FLASH_DANGEROUS_WRITE_FAILS)
- Allowed (SPI_FLASH_DANGEROUS_WRITE_ALLOWED)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SHARE_SPI1_BUS**

Support other devices attached to SPI1 bus

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

Each SPI bus needs a lock for arbitration among devices. This allows multiple devices on a same bus, but may reduce the speed of esp_flash driver access to the main flash chip.

If you only need to use esp_flash driver to access the main flash chip, disable this option, and the lock will be bypassed on SPI1 bus. Otherwise if extra devices are needed to attach to SPI1 bus, enable this option.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_BYPASS_BLOCK_ERASE**

Bypass a block erase and always do sector erase

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

Some flash chips can have very high “max” erase times, especially for block erase (32KB or 64KB). This option allows to bypass “block erase” and always do sector erase commands. This will be much slower overall in most cases, but improves latency for other code to run.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_YIELD_DURING_ERASE**

Enables yield operation during flash erase

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

This allows to yield the CPUs between erase commands. Prevents starvation of other tasks. Please use this configuration together with SPI\FLASH\_ERASE\_YIELD\_DURATION\_MS and SPI\FLASH\_ERASE\_YIELD\_TICKS after carefully checking flash datasheet to avoid a watchdog timeout. For more information, please check SPI Flash API reference documentation under section OS Function.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ERASE_YIELD_DURATION_MS
Duration of erasing to yield CPUs (ms)

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_YIELD_DURING_ERASE*

If a duration of one erase command is large then it will yield CPUs after finishing a current command.

**Default value:**
- 20

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ERASE_YIELD_TICKS
CPU release time (tick) for an erase operation

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_YIELD_DURING_ERASE*

Defines how many ticks will be before returning to continue a erasing.

**Default value:**
- 1

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND
Auto suspend long erase/write operations (READ DOCS FIRST)

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

This option is default n before ESP32-C3, because it needs bootloader support.

**CAUTION:** If you want to OTA to an app with this feature turned on, please make sure the bootloader has the support for it. (later than IDF v4.3)

Auto-suspend feature only supported by XMC chip. If you are using an official module, please contact Espressif Business support. Also reading auto suspend part in SPI Flash API document before you enable this function.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ROM_IMPL`

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_WRITE_CHUNK_SIZE
Flash write chunk size

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

Flash write is broken down in terms of multiple (smaller) write operations. This configuration options helps to set individual write chunk size, smaller value here ensures that cache (and non-IRAM resident interrupts) remains disabled for shorter duration.

**Range:**
- from 256 to 8192

**Default value:**
- 8192

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SIZE_OVERRIDE
Override flash size in bootloader header by ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

SPI Flash driver uses the flash size configured in bootloader header by default. Enable this option to override flash size with latest ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE value from the app header if the size in the bootloader header is incorrect.

**Default value:**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_CHECK_ERASE_TIMEOUT_DISABLED**
Flash timeout checkout disabled

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

This option is helpful if you are using a flash chip whose timeout is quite large or unpredictable.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_OVERRIDE_CHIP_DRIVER_LIST**
Override default chip driver list

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

This option allows the chip driver list to be customized, instead of using the default list provided by ESP-IDF.

When this option is enabled, the default list is no longer compiled or linked. Instead, the `default_registered_chips` structure must be provided by the user.

See example: custom_chip_driver under examples/storage for more details.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**SPI Flash behavior when brownout** Contains:

- **CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_BROWNOUT_RESET_XMC**

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_BROWNOUT_RESET_XMC**
Enable sending reset when brownout for XMC flash chips

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > SPI Flash behavior when brownout*

When this option is selected, the patch will be enabled for XMC. Follow the recommended flow by XMC for better stability.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**Auto-detect flash chips** Contains:

- **CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_BOYA_CHIP**
- **CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_GD_CHIP**
- **CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_ISSI_CHIP**
- **CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_MXIC_CHIP**
- **CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_TH_CHIP**
- **CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_WINBOND_CHIP**
Chapter 2. API Reference

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_ISSI_CHIP
ISSI

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > Auto-detect flash chips*

Enable this to support auto detection of ISSI chips if chip vendor not directly given by chip_drv member of the chip struct. This adds support for variant chips, however will extend detecting time.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_MXIC_CHIP
MXIC

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > Auto-detect flash chips*

Enable this to support auto detection of MXIC chips if chip vendor not directly given by chip_drv member of the chip struct. This adds support for variant chips, however will extend detecting time.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_GD_CHIP
GigaDevice

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > Auto-detect flash chips*

Enable this to support auto detection of GD (GigaDevice) chips if chip vendor not directly given by chip_drv member of the chip struct. If you are using Wrover modules, please don’t disable this, otherwise your flash may not work in 4-bit mode.

This adds support for variant chips, however will extend detecting time and image size. Note that the default chip driver supports the GD chips with product ID 60H.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_WINBOND_CHIP
Winbond

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > Auto-detect flash chips*

Enable this to support auto detection of Winbond chips if chip vendor not directly given by chip_drv member of the chip struct. This adds support for variant chips, however will extend detecting time.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_BOYA_CHIP
BOYA

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > Auto-detect flash chips*

Enable this to support auto detection of BOYA chips if chip vendor not directly given by chip_drv member of the chip struct. This adds support for variant chips, however will extend detecting time.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)
**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SUPPORT_TH_CHIP**

TH

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver > Auto-detect flash chips*

Enable this to support auto detection of TH chips if chip vendor not directly given by chip\_drv member of the chip struct. This adds support for variant chips, however will extend detecting time.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ENABLE_ENCRYPTED_READ_WRITE**

Enable encrypted partition read/write operations

*Found in: Component config > SPI Flash driver*

This option enables flash read/write operations to encrypted partition/s. This option is kept enabled irrespective of state of flash encryption feature. However, in case application is not using flash encryption feature and is in need of some additional memory from IRAM region (~1KB) then this config can be disabled.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**SPIFFS Configuration**  Contains:

* Debug Configuration
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_USE_MAGIC
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_STATS
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_PAGE_CHECK
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_FOLLOW_SYMLINKS
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_MAX_PARTITIONS
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_USE_MTIME
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_MAX_RUNS
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_OBJ_NAME_LEN
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_META_LENGTH
  * SPIFFS Cache Configuration
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_PAGE_SIZE
  * CONFIG_SPIFFS_MTIME_WIDE_64_BITS

**CONFIG_SPIFFS_MAX_PARTITIONS**

Maximum Number of Partitions

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration*

Define maximum number of partitions that can be mounted.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 10

**Default value:**
- 3

**SPIFFS Cache Configuration**  Contains:

* CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE
CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE
Enable SPIFFS Cache

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > SPIFFS Cache Configuration*

Enables/disables memory read caching of nucleus file system operations.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE_WR
Enable SPIFFS Write Caching

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > SPIFFS Cache Configuration > CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE*

Enables memory write caching for file descriptors in hydrogen.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE_STATS
Enable SPIFFS Cache Statistics

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > SPIFFS Cache Configuration > CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE*

Enable/disable statistics on caching. Debug/test purpose only.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_PAGE_CHECK
Enable SPIFFS Page Check

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration*

Always check header of each accessed page to ensure consistent state. If enabled it will increase number of reads from flash, especially if cache is disabled.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_MAX_RUNS
Set Maximum GC Runs

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration*

Define maximum number of GC runs to perform to reach desired free pages.

**Range:**
- from 1 to 10000

**Default value:**
- 10
CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_STATS
Enable SPIFFS GC Statistics
Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration
Enable/disable statistics on gc. Debug/test purpose only.
Default value:
  • No (disabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_PAGE_SIZE
SPIFFS logical page size
Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration
Logical page size of SPIFFS partition, in bytes. Must be multiple of flash page size (which is usually 256 bytes). Larger page sizes reduce overhead when storing large files, and improve filesystem performance when reading large files. Smaller page sizes reduce overhead when storing small (< page size) files.
Range:
  • from 256 to 1024
Default value:
  • 256

CONFIG_SPIFFS_OBJ_NAME_LEN
Set SPIFFS Maximum Name Length
Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration
Object name maximum length. Note that this length include the zero-termination character, meaning maximum string of characters can at most be SPIFFS_OBJ_NAME_LEN - 1.
SPIFFS_OBJ_NAME_LEN + SPIFFS_META_LENGTH should not exceed SPIFFS_PAGE_SIZE - 64.
Range:
  • from 1 to 256
Default value:
  • 32

CONFIG_SPIFFS_FOLLOW_SYMLINKS
Enable symbolic links for image creation
Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration
If this option is enabled, symbolic links are taken into account during partition image creation.
Default value:
  • No (disabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_USE_MAGIC
Enable SPIFFS Filesystem Magic
Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration
Enable this to have an identifiable spiffs filesystem. This will look for a magic in all sectors to determine if this is a valid spiffs system or not at mount time.
Default value:
  • Yes (enabled)
CONFIG_SPIFFS_USE_MAGIC_LENGTH

Enable SPIFFS Filesystem Length Magic

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > CONFIG_SPIFFS_USE_MAGIC*

If this option is enabled, the magic will also be dependent on the length of the filesystem. For example, a filesystem configured and formatted for 4 megabytes will not be accepted for mounting with a configuration defining the filesystem as 2 megabytes.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_META_LENGTH

Size of per-file metadata field

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration*

This option sets the number of extra bytes stored in the file header. These bytes can be used in an application-specific manner. Set this to at least 4 bytes to enable support for saving file modification time.

SPIFFS_OBJ_NAME_LEN + SPIFFS_META_LENGTH should not exceed SPIFFS_PAGE_SIZE - 64.

**Default value:**
- 4

CONFIG_SPIFFS_USE_MTIME

Save file modification time

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration*

If enabled, then the first 4 bytes of per-file metadata will be used to store file modification time (mtime), accessible through stat/fstat functions. Modification time is updated when the file is opened.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_SPIFFS_MTIME_WIDE_64_BITS

The time field occupies 64 bits in the image instead of 32 bits

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration*

If this option is not set, the time field is 32 bits (up to 2106 year), otherwise it is 64 bits and make sure it matches SPIFFS_META_LENGTH. If the chip already has the spiffs image with the time field = 32 bits then this option cannot be applied in this case. Erase it first before using this option. To resolve the Y2K38 problem for the spiffs, use a toolchain with 64-bit time_t support.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if CONFIG_SPIFFS_META_LENGTH >= 8

Debug Configuration  Contains:

- CONFIG_SPIFFS_DBG
- CONFIG_SPIFFS_API_DBG
- CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE_DBG
- CONFIG_SPIFFS_CHECK_DBG
- CONFIG_SPIFFS_TEST_VISUALISATION
- CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_DBG
Chapter 2. API Reference

**CONFIG_SPIFFS_DBG**
Enable general SPIFFS debug

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > Debug Configuration*

Enabling this option will print general debug messages to the console.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPIFFS_API_DBG**
Enable SPIFFS API debug

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > Debug Configuration*

Enabling this option will print API debug messages to the console.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_DBG**
Enable SPIFFS Garbage Cleaner debug

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > Debug Configuration*

Enabling this option will print GC debug messages to the console.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPIFFS_CACHE_DBG**
Enable SPIFFS Cache debug

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > Debug Configuration*

Enabling this option will print cache debug messages to the console.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPIFFS_CHECK_DBG**
Enable SPIFFS Filesystem Check debug

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > Debug Configuration*

Enabling this option will print Filesystem Check debug messages to the console.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_SPIFFS_TEST_VISUALISATION**
Enable SPIFFS Filesystem Visualization

*Found in: Component config > SPIFFS Configuration > Debug Configuration*

Enable this option to enable SPIFFS_vis function in the API.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)
Chapter 2. API Reference

TCP Transport  Contains:
  •  Websocket

Websocket  Contains:
  •  CONFIG_WS_TRANSPORT

CONFIG_WS_TRANSPORT

Enable Websocket Transport

*Found in: Component config > TCP Transport > Websocket*

Enable support for creating websocket transport.

*Default value:*
  •  Yes (enabled)

CONFIG_WS_BUFFER_SIZE

Websocket transport buffer size

*Found in: Component config > TCP Transport > Websocket > CONFIG_WS_TRANSPORT*

Size of the buffer used for constructing the HTTP Upgrade request during connect

*Default value:*
  •  1024

CONFIG_WS_DYNAMIC BUFFER

Using dynamic websocket transport buffer

*Found in: Component config > TCP Transport > Websocket > CONFIG_WS_TRANSPORT*

If enable this option, websocket transport buffer will be freed after connection succeed to save more heap.

*Default value:*
  •  No (disabled)

Ultra Low Power (ULP) Co-processor  Contains:
  •  CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_ENABLED
  •  ULP RISC-V Settings

CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_ENABLED

Enable Ultra Low Power (ULP) Co-processor

*Found in: Component config > Ultra Low Power (ULP) Co-processor*

Enable this feature if you plan to use the ULP Co-processor. Once this option is enabled, further ULP co-processor configuration will appear in the menu.

*Default value:*
  •  No (disabled) if SOC_ULP_SUPPORTED || SOC_RISCV_COPROC_SUPPORTED
**CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_TYPE**

ULP Co-processor type

*Found in:* Component config > Ultra Low Power (ULP) Co-processor > CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_ENABLED

Choose the ULP Coprocessor type: ULP FSM (Finite State Machine) or ULP RISC-V. Please note that ESP32 only supports ULP FSM.

**Available options:**
- ULP FSM (Finite State Machine) (ULP_COPROC_TYPE_FSM)
- ULP RISC-V (ULP_COPROC_TYPE_RISCV)

**CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_RESERVE_MEM**

RTC slow memory reserved for coprocessor

*Found in:* Component config > Ultra Low Power (ULP) Co-processor > CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_ENABLED

Bytes of memory to reserve for ULP Co-processor firmware & data. Data is reserved at the beginning of RTC slow memory.

**Range:**
- from 32 to 8176 if CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_ENABLED && (SOC_ULP_SUPPORTED || SOC_RISCV_COPROC_SUPPORTED)

**ULP RISC-V Settings**

Contains:

- CONFIG_ULP_RISCV_UART_BAUDRATE

**CONFIG_ULP_RISCV_UART_BAUDRATE**

Baudrate used by the bitbanged ULP RISC-V UART driver

*Found in:* Component config > Ultra Low Power (ULP) Co-processor > ULP RISC-V Settings

The accuracy of the bitbanged UART driver is limited, it is not recommend to increase the value above 19200.

**Default value:**
- 9600 if ULP_COPROC_TYPE_RISCV && (SOC_ULP_SUPPORTED || SOC_RISCV_COPROC_SUPPORTED)

**Unity unit testing library**

Contains:

- CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_COLOR
- CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_IDF_TEST_RUNNER
- CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_FIXTURE
- CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_BACKTRACE_ON_FAIL
- CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_64BIT
- CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_DOUBLE
- CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_FLOAT

**CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_FLOAT**

Support for float type

*Found in:* Component config > Unity unit testing library

If not set, assertions on float arguments will not be available.

**Default value:**
Chapter 2. API Reference

• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_DOUBLE**
Support for double type

*Found in: Component config > Unity unit testing library*

If not set, assertions on double arguments will not be available.

**Default value:**
• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_64BIT**
Support for 64-bit integer types

*Found in: Component config > Unity unit testing library*

If not set, assertions on 64-bit integer types will always fail. If this feature is enabled, take care not to pass pointers (which are 32 bit) to UNITY_ASSERT_EQUAL, as that will cause pointer-to-int-cast warnings.

**Default value:**
• No (disabled)

**CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_COLOR**
Colorize test output

*Found in: Component config > Unity unit testing library*

If set, Unity will colorize test results using console escape sequences.

**Default value:**
• No (disabled)

**CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_IDF_TEST_RUNNER**
Include ESP-IDF test registration/running helpers

*Found in: Component config > Unity unit testing library*

If set, then the following features will be available:

• TEST_CASE macro which performs automatic registration of test functions
• Functions to run registered test functions: unity_run_all_tests, unity_run_tests_with_filter, unity_run_single_test_by_name.
• Interactive menu which lists test cases and allows choosing the tests to be run, available via unity_run_menu function.

Disable if a different test registration mechanism is used.

**Default value:**
• Yes (enabled)

**CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_FIXTURE**
Include Unity test fixture

*Found in: Component config > Unity unit testing library*

If set, unity_fixture.h header file and associated source files are part of the build. These provide an optional set of macros and functions to implement test groups.

**Default value:**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- No (disabled)

**CONFIGUNITY_ENABLE_BACKTRACE_ON_FAIL**

Print a backtrace when a unit test fails

*Found in: Component config > Unity unit testing library*

If set, the unity framework will print the backtrace information before jumping back to the test menu.

The jumping is usually occurs in assert functions such as TEST_ASSERT, TEST_FAIL etc.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**Virtual file system** Contains:

- **CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO**

**CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO**

Provide basic I/O functions

*Found in: Component config > Virtual file system*

If enabled, the following functions are provided by the VFS component.

open, close, read, write, pread, pwrite, lseek, fstat, fsync, ioctl, fcntl

Filesystem drivers can then be registered to handle these functions for specific paths.

Disabling this option can save memory when the support for these functions is not required.

Note that the following functions can still be used with socket file descriptors when this option is disabled:

close, read, write, ioctl, fcntl.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_DIR**

Provide directory related functions

*Found in: Component config > Virtual file system > CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO*

If enabled, the following functions are provided by the VFS component.

stat, link, unlink, rename, utime, access, truncate, rmdir, mkdir, opendir, closedir, readdir, readdir_r, seekdir, telldir, rewinddir

Filesystem drivers can then be registered to handle these functions for specific paths.

Disabling this option can save memory when the support for these functions is not required.

**Default value:**
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_SELECT**

Provide select function

*Found in: Component config > Virtual file system > CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO*

If enabled, select function is provided by the VFS component, and can be used on peripheral file descriptors (such as UART) and sockets at the same time.

If disabled, the default select implementation will be provided by LWIP for sockets only.
Disabling this option can reduce code size if support for “select” on UART file descriptors is not required.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled) if CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO && CONFIG_LWIP_USE_ONLY_LWIP_SELECT

**CONFIG_VFS_SUPPRESS_SELECT_DEBUG_OUTPUT**

Suppress select() related debug outputs

*Found in: Component config > Virtual file system > CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO > CONFIG_VFS_SUPPRESS_SELECT*

Select() related functions might produce an unconventionally lot of debug outputs when one sets the default log level to DEBUG or higher. It is possible to suppress these debug outputs by enabling this option.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_TERMIOS**

Provide termios.h functions

*Found in: Component config > Virtual file system > CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO*

Disabling this option can save memory when the support for termios.h is not required.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

**Host File System I/O (Semihosting)**

Contains:

- CONFIG_VFS_SEMIHOSTFS_MAX_MOUNT_POINTS

**CONFIG_VFS_SEMIHOSTFS_MAX_MOUNT_POINTS**

Host FS: Maximum number of the host filesystem mount points

*Found in: Component config > Virtual file system > CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_IO > Host File System I/O (Semihosting)*

Define maximum number of host filesystem mount points.

**Default value:**

- 1

**Wear Levelling**

Contains:

- CONFIG_WL_SECTOR_MODE
- CONFIG_WL_SECTOR_SIZE

**CONFIG_WL_SECTOR_SIZE**

Wear Levelling library sector size

*Found in: Component config > Wear Levelling*  

Sector size used by wear levelling library. You can set default sector size or size that will fit to the flash device sector size.
With sector size set to 4096 bytes, wear levelling library is more efficient. However if FAT filesystem is used on top of wear levelling library, it will need more temporary storage: 4096 bytes for each mounted filesystem and 4096 bytes for each opened file.

With sector size set to 512 bytes, wear levelling library will perform more operations with flash memory, but less RAM will be used by FAT filesystem library (512 bytes for the filesystem and 512 bytes for each file opened).

**Available options:**
- 512 (WL_SECTOR_SIZE_512)
- 4096 (WL_SECTOR_SIZE_4096)

**CONFIG_WL_SECTOR_MODE**

Sector store mode

*Found in: Component config > Wear Levelling*

Specify the mode to store data into flash:

- In Performance mode a data will be stored to the RAM and then stored back to the flash. Compared to the Safety mode, this operation is faster, but if power will be lost when erase sector operation is in progress, then the data from complete flash device sector will be lost.
- In Safety mode data from complete flash device sector will be read from flash, modified, and then stored back to flash. Compared to the Performance mode, this operation is slower, but if power is lost during erase sector operation, then the data from full flash device sector will not be lost.

**Available options:**
- Performance (WL_SECTOR_MODE_PERF)
- Safety (WL_SECTOR_MODE_SAFE)

**Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager**

Contains:

- CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_BLE_BONDING
- CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_BLE_SEC_CONN
- CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_BLE_FORCE_ENCRYPTION
- CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_KEEP_BLE_ON_AFTER_PROV
- CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_SCAN_MAX_ENTRIES
- CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_AUTOSTOP_TIMEOUT

**CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_SCAN_MAX_ENTRIES**

Max Wi-Fi Scan Result Entries

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager*

This sets the maximum number of entries of Wi-Fi scan results that will be kept by the provisioning manager

**Range:**
- from 1 to 255

**Default value:**
- 16

**CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_AUTOSTOP_TIMEOUT**

Provisioning auto-stop timeout

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager*

Time (in seconds) after which the Wi-Fi provisioning manager will auto-stop after connecting to a Wi-Fi network successfully.
Range:
- from 5 to 600

Default value:
- 30

**CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_BLE_BONDING**

Enable BLE bonding

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager*

This option is applicable only when provisioning transport is BLE.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_BT_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_BLE_SEC_CONN**

Enable BLE Secure connection flag

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager*

Used to enable Secure connection support when provisioning transport is BLE.

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if `BT_NIMBLE_ENABLED`

**CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_BLE_FORCE_ENCRYPTION**

Force Link Encryption during characteristic Read / Write

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager*

Used to enforce link encryption when attempting to read / write characteristic

Default value:
- Yes (enabled)

**CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_KEEP_BLE_ON_AFTER_PROV**

Keep BT on after provisioning is done

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager*

**CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_DISCONNECT_AFTER_PROV**

Terminate connection after provisioning is done

*Found in: Component config > Wi-Fi Provisioning Manager > CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_KEEP_BLE_ON_AFTER_PROV*

Default value:
- Yes (enabled) if `CONFIG_WIFI_PROV_KEEP_BLE_ON_AFTER_PROV`

**Supplicant**

Contains:
- `CONFIG_WPA_TESTING_OPTIONS`
- `CONFIG_WPA_WPS_SOFTAP_REGISTRAR`
- `CONFIG_WPA_11KV_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_WPA_11R_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_WPA_DPP_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_WPA_MBO_SUPPORT`
- `CONFIG_WPA_SUITE_B_192`
• **CONFIG_WPA_WAPI_PSK**

• **CONFIG_WPA_DEBUG_PRINT**

• **CONFIG_WPA_WPS_STRICT**

• **CONFIG_WPA_MBEDTLS_CRYPTO**

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**CONFIG_WPA_MBEDTLS_CRYPTO**

Use MbedTLS crypto APIs

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to use MbedTLS crypto APIs which utilize hardware acceleration.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

---

**CONFIG_WPA_MBEDTLS_TLS_CLIENT**

Use MbedTLS TLS client for WiFi Enterprise connection

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant > CONFIG_WPA_MBEDTLS_CRYPTO*

Select this option to use MbedTLS TLS client for WPA2 enterprise connection. Please note that from MbedTLS-3.0 onwards, MbedTLS does not support SSL-3.0, TLS-v1.0, TLS-v1.1 versions. Incase your server is using one of these version, it is advisable to update your server. Please disable this option for compatibility with older TLS versions.

**Default value:**

- Yes (enabled)

---

**CONFIG_WPA_WAPI_PSK**

Enable WAPI-PSK support

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable WAPI-PSK which is a Chinese National Standard Encryption for Wireless LANs (GB 15629.11-2003).

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

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**CONFIG_WPA_SUITE_B_192**

Enable NSA suite B support with 192 bit key

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable 192 bit NSA suite-B. This is necessary to support WPA3 192 bit security.

**Default value:**

- No (disabled)

---

**CONFIG_WPA_DEBUG_PRINT**

Print debug messages from WPA Supplicant

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to print logging information from WPA supplicant, this includes handshake information and key hex dumps depending on the project logging level.

Enabling this could increase the build size ~60kb depending on the project logging level.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_WPA_TESTING_OPTIONS**

Add DPP testing code

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this to enable unity test for DPP.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_WPA_WPS STRICT**

Strictly validate all WPS attributes

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable validate each WPS attribute rigorously. Disabling this add the workarounds with various APs. Enabling this may cause inter operability issues with some APs.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_WPA_11KV_SUPPORT**

Enable 802.11k, 802.11v APIs Support

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable 802.11k 802.11v APIs(RRM and BTM support). Only APIs which are helpful for network assisted roaming are supported for now. Enable this option with BTM and RRM enabled in sta config to make device ready for network assisted roaming. BTM: BSS transition management enables an AP to request a station to transition to a specific AP, or to indicate to a station a set of preferred APs. RRM: Radio measurements enable STAs to understand the radio environment, it enables STAs to observe and gather data on radio link performance and on the radio environment. Current implementation adds beacon report, link measurement, neighbor report.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

**CONFIG_WPA_SCAN_CACHE**

Keep scan results in cache

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant > CONFIG_WPA_11KV_SUPPORT*

Keep scan results in cache, if not enabled, those will be flushed immediately.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled) if **CONFIG_WPA_11KV_SUPPORT**

**CONFIG_WPA_MBO_SUPPORT**

Enable Multi Band Operation Certification Support

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable WiFi Multiband operation certification support.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)
CONFIG_WPA_DPP_SUPPORT
Enable DPP support

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable WiFi Easy Connect Support.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_WPA_11R_SUPPORT
Enable 802.11R (Fast Transition) Support

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable WiFi Fast Transition Support.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

CONFIG_WPA_WPS_SOFTAP_REGISTRAR
Add WPS Registrar support in SoftAP mode

*Found in: Component config > Supplicant*

Select this option to enable WPS registrar support in softAP mode.

**Default value:**
- No (disabled)

Deprecated options and their replacements

- **CONFIG_A2D_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL)**
  - CONFIG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_A2D_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE
- **CONFIG_ADC2_DISABLE_DAC (CONFIG_ADC_DISABLE_DAC)**
- **CONFIG_APPL_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL)**
  - CONFIG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_APPL_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE
- **CONFIG_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK (CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK)**
- **CONFIG_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE (CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE)**
- **CONFIG_APP_SECURE_VERSION (CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_SECURE_VERSION)**
- **CONFIG_APP_SECURE_VERSION_SIZE_EFUSE_FIELD (CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_SEC_VER_SIZE_EFUSE_FIELD)**
- **CONFIG_AVCT_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL)**
  - CONFIG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
- CONFIG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
- CONFIG_AVCT_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_AVDT_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL)
  - CONFIG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_AVDT_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_AVRC_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL)
  - CONFIG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_AVRC_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BLE_ACTIVE_SCAN_REPORT_ADV_SCAN_RSP_INDIVIDUALLY (CONFIG_BT_BLE_ACT_SCAN_REPORT_ADV_SCAN)

- CONFIG_BLE_ESTABLISH_LINK_CONNECTION_TIMEOUT (CONFIG_BT_BLE_ESTABLISH_LINK_CONNECTION_TIMEOUT)

- CONFIG_BLE_HOST_QUEUE_CONGESTION_CHECK (CONFIG_BT_BLE_HOST_QUEUE_CONGESTION_CHECK)

- CONFIG_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY (CONFIG_BT_BLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY_SERVER)

- CONFIG_BLE_SMP_ENABLE (CONFIG_BT_BLE_SMP_ENABLE)

- CONFIG_BLUEDROID_MEM_DEBUG (CONFIG_BT_BLUEDROID_MEM_DEBUG)

- CONFIG_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE (CONFIG_BT_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE)
  - CONFIG_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_0
  - CONFIG_BLUEDROID_PINNED_TO_CORE_1

- CONFIG_BLUFI_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL)
  - CONFIG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_BLUFI_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BNEP_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_BNEP_TRACE_LEVEL)

- CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET (CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET)

- CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL (CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL)
  - CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_7
  - CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_6
  - CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_5
  - CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_4
  - CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_3
  - CONFIG_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL_2

- CONFIG_BTC_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL)
  - CONFIG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_BTC_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BTC_TASK_STACK_SIZE (CONFIG_BT_BTC_TASK_STACK_SIZE)

- CONFIG_BTH_LOG_SDP_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL)
  - CONFIG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
- CONFIG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
- CONFIG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
- CONFIG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_API
- CONFIG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
- CONFIG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
- CONFIG_SDP_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BTIF_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL)
  - CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
- CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
- CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
- CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_API
- CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
- CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
- CONFIG_BTIF_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BTM_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL)
  - CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
- CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
- CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
- CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_API
- CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
- CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
- CONFIG_BTM_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

- CONFIG_BTU_TASK_STACK_SIZE (CONFIG_BT_BTU_TASK_STACK_SIZE)
- CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MSYS1_BLOCK_COUNT (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HOST_TASK_STACK_SIZE)
- CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART (CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART)
  - CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART_DEFAULT
  - CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART_CUSTOM
  - CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART_NONE, CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_NONE

- CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART_BAUDRATE (CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_BAUDRATE)
- CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART_NUM (CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_NUM)
  - CONFIG.Console_UART_CUSTOM_NUM_0
  - CONFIG.Console_UART_CUSTOM_NUM_1

- CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART_RX_GPIO (CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_RX_GPIO)
- CONFIG_CONSOLE_UART_TX_GPIO (CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_TX_GPIO)
- CONFIG_CXX_EXCEPTIONS (CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS)
- CONFIG_CXX_EXCEPTIONS_EMG_POOL_SIZE (CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS_EMG_POOL_SIZE)
- CONFIG_EFUSE_SECURE_VERSION_EMULATE (CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_EFUSE_SECURE_VERSION_EMULATE)
- CONFIG_ENABLE_STATIC_TASK_CLEAN_UP_HOOK (CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_STATIC_TASK_CLEAN_UP)
- CONFIG_ESP32_APPTRACE_ONPANIC_HOST_FLUSH_TMO (CONFIG_APPTRACE_ONPANIC_HOST_FLUSH_TMO)
- CONFIG_ESP32_APPTRACE_PENDING_DATA_SIZE_MAX (CONFIG_APPTRACE_PENDING_DATA_SIZE_MAX)
- CONFIG_ESP32_APPTRACE_POSTMORTEM_FLUSH_TRAX_THRESH (CONFIG_APPTRACE_POSTMORTEM_FLUSH_TRAX_THRESH)
- CONFIG_ESP32_CORE_DUMP_DECODE (CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_DECODE)
  - CONFIG_ESP32_CORE_DUMP_DECODE_INFO
  - CONFIG_ESP32_CORE_DUMP_DECODE_DISABLE

- CONFIG_ESP32_CORE_DUMP_MAX_TASKS_NUM (CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_MAX_TASKS_NUM)
- CONFIG_ESP32_CORE_DUMP_STACK_SIZE (CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_STACK_SIZE)
- CONFIG_ESP32_CORE_DUMP_UART_DELAY (CONFIG_ESP_COREDUMP_UART_DELAY)
- CONFIG_ESP32_DEBUG_STUBS_ENABLE (CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_STUBS_ENABLE)
- CONFIG_ESP32_GCOV_ENABLE (CONFIG_APPTRACE_GCOV_ENABLE)
- CONFIG_ESP32_PHY_CALIBRATION_AND_DATA_STORAGE (CONFIG_ESP_PHY_CALIBRATION_AND_DATA_STORAGE)
- CONFIG_ESP32_PHY_DEFAULT_INIT_IF_INVALID (CONFIG_ESP_PHY_DEFAULT_INIT_IF_INVALID)
- CONFIG_ESP32_PHY_INIT_DATA_ERROR (CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_ERROR)
- CONFIG_ESP32_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION (CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION)
- CONFIG_ESP32_PHY_MAC_BB_PD (CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MAC_BB_PD)
• CONFIG_ESP32_PHY_MAX_WIFI_TX_POWER
• CONFIG_ESP32_PTHREAD_STACK_MIN
• CONFIG_ESP32_PTHREAD_TASK_CORE_DEFAULT

  - CONFIG_ESP32_DEFAULT_PTHREAD_CORE_NO_AFFINITY
  - CONFIG_ESP32_DEFAULT_PTHREAD_CORE_0
  - CONFIG_ESP32_DEFAULT_PTHREAD_CORE_1
• CONFIG_ESP32_PTHREAD_TASK_NAME_DEFAULT
• CONFIG_ESP32_PTHREAD_TASK_PRIO_DEFAULT
• CONFIG_ESP32_PTHREAD_TASK_STACK_SIZE_DEFAULT
• CONFIG_ESP32_REDUCE_PHY_TX_POWER
• CONFIG_ESP32_RTC_XTAL_BOOTSTRAP_CYCLES
• CONFIG_ESP32_SUPPORT_MULTIPLE_PHY_INIT_DATA_BIN

• CONFIG_ESP32_DEFAULT_PTHREAD_CORE

  - CONFIG_ESP32_DEFAULT_PTHREAD_CORE_2
  - CONFIG_ESP32_DEFAULT_PTHREAD_CORE_3
• CONFIG_GARP_TMR_INTERVAL
• CONFIG_GATTC_CACHE_NVS_FLASH
• CONFIG_GATTC_ENABLE
• CONFIG_GATTSEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_MODE

  - CONFIG_GATTSEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_MANUAL
  - CONFIG_GATTSEND_SERVICE_CHANGE_AUTO
• CONFIG_GATT_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL

  - CONFIG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_GATT_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE
• CONFIG_GDBSTUB_MAX_TASKS
• CONFIG_GDBSTUB_SUPPORT_TASKS
• CONFIG_HCI_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL

  - CONFIG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_HCI_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE
• **CONFIG_HID_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL)**
  - CONFIG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_HID_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

• **CONFIG_INT_WDT (CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT)**
• **CONFIG_INT_WDT_CHECK_CPU1 (CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT_CHECK_CPU1)**
• **CONFIG_INT_WDT_TIMEOUT_MS (CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT_TIMEOUT_MS)**
• **CONFIG_IPC_TASK_STACK_SIZE (CONFIG_ESP_IPC_TASK_STACK_SIZE)**

• **CONFIG_L2CAP_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL)**
  - CONFIG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_L2CAP_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

• **CONFIG_L2_TO_L3_COPY (CONFIG_LWIP_L2_TO_L3_COPY)**
• **CONFIG_LOG_BOOTLOADER_LEVEL (CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL)**
  - CONFIG_LOG_BOOTLOADER_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_LOG_BOOTLOADER_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_LOG_BOOTLOADER_LEVEL_WARN
  - CONFIG_LOG_BOOTLOADER_LEVEL_INFO
  - CONFIG_LOG_BOOTLOADER_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_LOG_BOOTLOADER_LEVEL_VERBOSE

• **CONFIG_MAC_BB_PD (CONFIG_ESP_PHY_MAC_BB_PD)**
• **CONFIG_MAIN_TASK_STACK_SIZE (CONFIG_ESP_MAIN_TASK_STACK_SIZE)**

• **CONFIG_MCA_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL)**
  - CONFIG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
  - CONFIG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
  - CONFIG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
  - CONFIG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_API
  - CONFIG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
  - CONFIG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
  - CONFIG_MCA_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE

• **CONFIG_MCPWM_ISR_IN_IRAM (CONFIG_MCPWM_ISR_IRAM_SAFE)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_COUNT (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_COUNT)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_SIZE (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ACL_BUF_SIZE)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_ATT_PREFERRED_MTU (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ATT_PREFERRED_MTU)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_CRYPTO_STACK_MBEDTLS (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_CRYPTO_STACK_MBEDTLS)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_DEBUG (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_DEBUG)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_GAP_DEVICE_NAME_MAX_LEN (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_GAPDEVICE_NAME_MAX_LEN)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_BUF_SIZE (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_BUF_SIZE)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_HI_BUF_COUNT (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_HI_BUF_COUNT)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_LO_BUF_COUNT (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HCI_EVT_LO_BUF_COUNT)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_ITVL (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_ITVL)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_THRESH (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_THRESH)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_TX_ON_DISCONNECT (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HS_FLOW_CTRL_TX_ON_DISCONNECT)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_L2CAP_COC_MAX_NUM (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_L2CAP_COC_MAX_NUM)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_MAX_BONDS (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_BONDS)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_MAX_CCCDS (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CCCDS)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_MAX_CONNECTIONS (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CONNECTIONS)**
• **CONFIG_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE)**
– CONFIG_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_INTERNAL
– CONFIG_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_EXTERNAL
– CONFIG_NIMBLE_MEM_ALLOC_MODE_DEFAULT

• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_DEVICE_NAME (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_DEVICE_NAME)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_FRIEND (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_FRIEND)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_GATT_PROXY)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_LOW_POWER (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_LOW_POWER)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_PB_ADV (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PB_ADV)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_PB_GATT (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PB_GATT)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROV)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_PROXY (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_PROXY)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_MESH_RELAY (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MESH_RELAY)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_NVS_PERSIST (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_NVS_PERSIST)
  • CONFIG_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_CHOICE)
    – CONFIG_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_0
    – CONFIG_NIMBLE_PINNED_TO_CORE_1
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_ROLE_BROADCASTER (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_BROADCASTER)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_ROLE_CENTRAL (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_CENTRAL)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_ROLE_OBSERVER (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_OBSERVER)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_ROLE_PERIPHERAL (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_PERIPHERAL)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_RPA_TIMEOUT (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_RPA_TIMEOUT)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_SM_LEGACY (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_LEGACY)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_SM_SC (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_SC)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_SM_SC_DEBUG_KEYS (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SM_SC_DEBUG_KEYS)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_APPEARANCE (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_APPEARANCE)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_DEVICE_NAME (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_SVC_GAP_DEVICE_NAME)
• CONFIG_NIMBLE_TASK_STACK_SIZE (CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HOST_TASK_STACK_SIZE)
• CONFIG_NO_BLOBS (CONFIG_APP_NO_BLOBS)
  • CONFIG_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL (CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL)
    – CONFIG_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTIONS_ENABLED
    – CONFIG_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTIONS_SILENT
    – CONFIG_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTIONS_DISABLED
  • CONFIG_OPTIMIZATION_COMPILER (CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION)
    – CONFIG_OPTIMIZATION_LEVEL_DEBUG, CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_LEVEL_DEBUG
    – CONFIG_OPTIMIZATION_LEVEL_RELEASE, CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_LEVEL_RELEASE
  • CONFIG_OSI_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL)
    – CONFIG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
    – CONFIG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
    – CONFIG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
    – CONFIG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_API
    – CONFIG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
    – CONFIG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
    – CONFIG_OSI_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE
• CONFIG_OSA_ALLOW_HTTP (CONFIG_ESP_HTTPS_OSA_ALLOW_HTTP)
  • CONFIG_PAN_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL (CONFIG_BT_LOG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL)
    – CONFIG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_NONE
    – CONFIG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_ERROR
    – CONFIG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_WARNING
    – CONFIG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_API
    – CONFIG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_EVENT
    – CONFIG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_DEBUG
    – CONFIG_PAN_TRACE_LEVEL_VERBOSE
• CONFIG_POST_EVENTS_FROM_IRAM_ISR (CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_IRAM_ISR)
• CONFIG_POST_EVENTS_FROM_ISR (CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_ISR)
• CONFIG_PPP_CHAP_SUPPORT (CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_CHAP_SUPPORT)
• `CONFIG_PPP_DEBUG_ON` (`CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_DEBUG_ON`)
• `CONFIG_PPP_MPPE_SUPPORT` (`CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_MPPE_SUPPORT`)
• `CONFIG_PPP_MSCHAP_SUPPORT` (`CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_MSCHAP_SUPPORT`)
• `CONFIG_PPP_NOTIFY_PHASE_SUPPORT` (`CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_NOTIFY_PHASE_SUPPORT`)
• `CONFIG_PPP_PAP_SUPPORT` (`CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_PAP_SUPPORT`)
• `CONFIG_PPP_SUPPORT` (`CONFIG_LWIP_PPP_SUPPORT`)
• `CONFIG_REDUCE_PHY_TX_POWER` (`CONFIG_ESP_PHY_REDUCE_TX_POWER`)
• `CONFIG_RFCOMM_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL` (`CONFIG_BT_LOG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL`)
  - `CONFIG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL.NONE`
  - `CONFIG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL.ERROR`
  - `CONFIG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL.WARNING`
  - `CONFIG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL.API`
  - `CONFIG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL.EVENT`
  - `CONFIG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL.DEBUG`
  - `CONFIG_RFCOMM_TRACE_LEVEL.VERBOSE`
• `CONFIG_SEMIHOSTFS_MAX_MOUNT_POINTS` (`CONFIG_VFS_SEMIHOSTFS_MAX_MOUNT_POINTS`)
• `CONFIG_SMP_INITIAL_TRACE_LEVEL` (`CONFIG_BT_LOG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL`)
  - `CONFIG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL.NONE`
  - `CONFIG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL.ERROR`
  - `CONFIG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL.WARNING`
  - `CONFIG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL.API`
  - `CONFIG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL.EVENT`
  - `CONFIG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL.DEBUG`
  - `CONFIG_SMP_TRACE_LEVEL.VERBOSE`
• `CONFIG_SMP_SLAVE_CON_PARAMS_UPD_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_BT_SMP_SLAVE_CON_PARAMS_UPD_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_WRITING_DANGEROUS_REGIONS` (`CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_DANGEROUS_WRITE`)
  - `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_WRITING_DANGEROUS_REGIONS_ABORTS`
  - `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_WRITING_DANGEROUS_REGIONS_FAILS`
  - `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_WRITING_DANGEROUS_REGIONS_ALLOWED`
• `CONFIG_STACK_CHECK_MODE` (`CONFIG_COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE`)
  - `CONFIG_STACK_CHECK_NONE`
  - `CONFIG_STACK_CHECK_NORM`
  - `CONFIG_STACK_CHECK_STRONG`
  - `CONFIG_STACK_CHECK_ALL`
• `CONFIG_SUPPORT_TERMIOS` (`CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_TERMIOS`)
• `CONFIG_SUPPRESS_SELECT_DEBUG_OUTPUT` (`CONFIG_VFS_SUPPRESS_SELECT_DEBUG_OUTPUT`)
• `CONFIG_SW_COEXIST_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_SW_COEXIST_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSTEM_EVENT_QUEUE_SIZE` (`CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_QUEUE_SIZE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSTEM_EVENT_TASK_STACK_SIZE` (`CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_TASK_STACK_SIZE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_BUF_WAIT_TMO` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_BUF_WAIT_TMO`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_IDLE_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_IDLE_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_ISR_ENTER_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_ENTER_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_ISR_EXIT_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_EXIT_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_ISR_TO_SCHEDULER_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_ISR_TO_SCHED_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_OVERFLOW_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_OVERFLOW_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_TASK_CREATE_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_CREATE_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_TASK_START_EXEC_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TASK_START_EXEC_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_TIMER_ENTER_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TIMER_ENTER_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_EVT_TIMER_EXIT_ENABLE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_TIMER_EXIT_ENABLE`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_MAX_TASKS` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_MAX_TASKS`)
• `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_TS_SOURCE` (`CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE`)
  - `CONFIG_SYSVIEW_TS_SOURCE.CCOUNT`
2.8 Provisioning API

2.8.1 Protocol Communication

Overview

Protocol Communication (protocomm) component manages secure sessions and provides framework for multiple transports. The application can also use protocomm layer directly to have application specific extensions for the provisioning (or non-provisioning) use cases.

Following features are available for provisioning:

- Communication security at application level:
  - protocomm_security0 (no security)
  - protocomm_security1 (Curve25519 key exchange + AES-CTR encryption/decryption)
  - protocomm_security2 (SRP6a-based key exchange + AES-GCM encryption/decryption)
- Proof-of-possess (support with protocomm_security1 only)
- Salt and Verifier (support with protocomm_security2 only)

Protocomm internally uses protobuf (protocol buffers) for secure session establishment. Though users can implement their own security (even without using protobuf). One can even use protocomm without any security layer.

Protocomm provides framework for various transports - WiFi (SoftAP+HTTPD), BLE, console - in which case the handler invocation is automatically taken care of on the device side (see Transport Examples below for code snippets).
Note that the client still needs to establish session (for protocomm_security1 and protocomm_security2) by performing the two way handshake. See Unified Provisioning for more details about the secure handshake logic.

Enabling protocomm security version

Protocomm component provides project configuration menu to enable/disable support of respective security versions. The respective configuration options can be found as follows:

• Support protocomm security version 0 (no security): CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_0 (this option is enabled by default)

• Support protocomm security version 1 (Curve25519 key exchange + AES-CTR encryption/decryption): CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_1 (this option is enabled by default)

• Support protocomm security version 2 (SRP6a-based key exchange + AES-GCM encryption/decryption): CONFIG_ESP_PROTOCOMM_SUPPORT_SECURITY_VERSION_2

Note: Enabling multiple security versions allow to control them dynamically but also increases firmware size.

Transport Example (SoftAP + HTTP) with Security 2

For sample usage, see wifi_provisioning/src/scheme_softap.c

```c
/* Endpoint handler to be registered with protocomm.
* This simply echoes back the received data. */
esp_err_t echo_req_handler(uint32_t session_id,
const uint8_t *inbuf, ssize_t inlen,
uint8_t * *outbuf, ssize_t *outlen,
void *priv_data)
{
    /* Session ID may be used for persistence */
    printf("Session ID : %d", session_id);

    /* Echo back the received data */
    *outlen = inlen; /* Output data length updated */
    *outbuf = malloc(inlen); /* This will be deallocated outside */
    memcpy(*outbuf, inbuf, inlen);

    /* Private data that was passed at the time of endpoint creation */
    uint32_t *priv = (uint32_t *) priv_data;
    if (priv) {
        printf("Private data : %d", *priv);
    }

    return ESP_OK;
}
```

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Chapter 2. API Reference

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```c
0x21, 0x99, 0xf1, 0xee, 0x71, 0x2f, 0xcc, 0x93, 0x16, 0x34, 0x0c,
~0x79, 0x46, 0x23, 0xe4, 0x32, 0xe6, 0x2d, 0x9e,
~0x18, 0xa6, 0xb9, 0xbb, 0xa0, 0xcf, 0xc4, 0xa8, 0x32, 0xc0, 0x1c,
~0x32, 0xa3, 0x97, 0x66, 0xf8, 0x30, 0xb2, 0xda,
~0xf3, 0x8d, 0xc3, 0x72, 0x72, 0x5f, 0xe5, 0xee, 0xc3, 0x5c, 0x24,
~0xc8, 0xdd, 0x54, 0x49, 0xfc, 0x12, 0x91, 0x81,
0x9c, 0xc3, 0xac, 0x64, 0xe5e, 0x41, 0x88, 0x2f, 0x23, 0x66,
~0xc8, 0xac, 0x00, 0x35, 0x0b, 0xf6, 0x9c, 0x88,
0x6f, 0xac, 0xe1, 0xf4, 0xca, 0xc9, 0x07, 0x04, 0x11, 0xda, 0x90,
~0x42, 0xa9, 0xf1, 0x97, 0x3d, 0x94, 0x65, 0xe4,
0xfb, 0x52, 0x22, 0xb3, 0x7a, 0x7b, 0xe9, 0xe9, 0xe6, 0x1c, 0x44,
~0x80, 0x73, 0x72, 0x2a, 0xca, 0x85, 0x19, 0x4a,
0x60, 0xce, 0x0a, 0xc8, 0x7d, 0x57, 0xa4, 0xf8, 0x77, 0x22, 0xc1,
~0xa5, 0xfa, 0xfb, 0x7b, 0x91, 0x3b, 0xfe, 0x87,
0x5f, 0xfe, 0x05, 0xd2, 0xda, 0x74, 0x5e, 0x2e, 0xe8, 0x79,
~0x34, 0x70, 0x40, 0x12, 0xa8, 0xe1, 0xb4, 0x6c,
0x4a, 0x46, 0x73, 0xc0, 0x8d, 0x17, 0x72, 0x67, 0x32, 0x42, 0xdc,
~0x10, 0x3d, 0x71, 0xe7, 0x8b, 0x00, 0x46, 0x9b,
0x0a, 0xe9, 0xb4, 0x0f, 0xe8b, 0x70, 0x52, 0xda, 0xa0, 0x1c, 0xe7,
~0x2e, 0xb0, 0x61, 0xe6, 0xe1, 0xa3, 0x44, 0x64,
0x2a, 0x3c, 0xc4, 0x5d, 0x42, 0x05, 0x58, 0x25, 0xda3, 0xca, 0x96,
~0x5c, 0xb9, 0xf5, 0x9, 0xe9, 0x80, 0x75, 0x3d,
0xc8, 0x9f, 0xc7, 0x8b, 0xaa, 0x95, 0xe2, 0x76, 0xb3, 0xe1, 0x48,
~0xc1, 0xa0, 0xa1, 0xb2, 0xe8, 0xe8f, 0x41, 0x28,
0xd2, 0x16, 0xe1, 0x8a, 0xda, 0x73, 0x51, 0x73, 0x79, 0x98, 0xda9,
~0xb9, 0x00, 0x50, 0xa2, 0xda4, 0x99, 0x18, 0x90,
0x70, 0x27, 0xe7, 0x8d, 0x56, 0x45, 0x34, 0x1f, 0xb9, 0x30, 0xda,
~0xec, 0xa4, 0x08, 0xa7, 0x9f, 0xfa, 0x5f, 0x2e,
0x36, 0x77, 0x00, 0x82, 0xb6, 0xe8b, 0xda1, 0x56, 0x50, 0x8e);

/* Example function for launching a protocomm instance over HTTP */
protocomm_t *start_pc()
{
  protocomm_t *pc = protocomm_new();

  /* Config for protocomm_httpd_start() */
  protocomm_httpd_config_t pc_config = {
    .data = {
      .config = PROTOCOL_HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG()
    }
  };

  /* Start protocomm server on top of HTTP */
  protocomm_httpd_start(pc, &pc_config);

  /* Create Security2 params object from salt and verifier. It must be valid
   * throughout the scope of protocomm endpoint. This need not be static,
   * ie. could be dynamically allocated and freed at the time of removal */
  const static protocomm_security2_params_t sec2_params = {
    .salt = (const uint8_t *) salt,
    .salt_len = sizeof(salt),
    .verifier = (const uint8_t *) verifier,
    .verifier_len = sizeof(verifier),
  };

  /* Set security for communication at application level. Just like for
      (continues on next page)*/
request handlers, setting security creates an endpoint and registers the handler provided by protocomm_security1. One can similarly use protocomm_security0. Only one type of security can be set for a protocomm instance at a time. */
protocomm_set_security(pc, "security_endpoint", &protocomm_security2, &sec2_params);

/* Private data passed to the endpoint must be valid throughout the scope of protocomm endpoint. This need not be static, ie. could be dynamically allocated and freed at the time of endpoint removal */
static uint32_t priv_data = 1234;

/* Add a new endpoint for the protocomm instance, identified by a unique name and register a handler function along with private data to be passed at the time of handler execution. Multiple endpoints can be added as long as they are identified by unique names */
protocomm_add_endpoint(pc, "echo_req_endpoint",
                      echo_req_handler, (void *) &priv_data);

return pc;
}

/* Example function for stopping a protocomm instance */
void stop_pc(protocomm_t *pc)
{
  /* Remove endpoint identified by it's unique name */
  protocomm_remove_endpoint(pc, "echo_req_endpoint");

  /* Remove security endpoint identified by it's name */
  protocomm_unset_security(pc, "security_endpoint");

  /* Stop HTTP server */
  protocomm_httpd_stop(pc);

  /* Delete (deallocate) the protocomm instance */
  protocomm_delete(pc);
}

Transport Example (SoftAP + HTTP) with Security 1

For sample usage, see wifi_provisioning/src/scheme_softap.c

```
/* Endpoint handler to be registered with protocomm. */
* This simply echoes back the received data. */
esp_err_t echo_req_handler (uint32_t session_id,
                            const uint8_t *inbuf, ssize_t inlen,
                            uint8_t **outbuf, ssize_t *outlen,
                            void *priv_data)
{
  /* Session ID may be used for persistence */
  printf("Session ID : %d", session_id);

  /* Echo back the received data */
  *outlen = inlen; /* Output data length updated */
  *outbuf = malloc(inlen); /* This will be deallocated outside */
```

(continues on next page)
memcpy(*outbuf, inbuf, inlen);

/* Private data that was passed at the time of endpoint creation */
uint32_t *priv = (uint32_t *) priv_data;
if (priv) {
    printf("Private data : %d", *priv);
}
return ESP_OK;
}

/* Example function for launching a protocomm instance over HTTP */
protocomm_t *start_pc(const char *pop_string)
{
    protocomm_t *pc = protocomm_new();

    /* Config for protocomm_httpd_start() */
    protocomm_httpd_config_t pc_config = {
        .data = {
            .config = PROTOCOL_HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG()
        }
    };

    /* Start protocomm server on top of HTTP */
    protocomm_httpd_start(pc, &pc_config);

    /* Create security1 params object from pop_string. It must be valid */
    /* throughout the scope of protocomm endpoint. This need not be */
    /* static, */
    /* ie. could be dynamically allocated and freed at the time of */
    /* endpoint */
    /* removal */
    const static protocomm_security1_params_t sec1_params = {
        .data = (const uint8_t *) strdup(pop_string),
        .len = strlen(pop_string)
    };

    /* Set security for communication at application level. Just like for */
    /* request handlers, setting security creates an endpoint and */
    /* registers */
    /* the handler provided by protocomm_security1. One can similarly use */
    /* protocomm_security0. Only one type of security can be set for a */
    /* protocomm instance at a time. */
    protocomm_set_security(pc, "security_endpoint", &protocomm_security1,
                          &sec1_params);

    /* Private data passed to the endpoint must be valid throughout the */
    /* scope */
    /* of protocomm endpoint. This need not be static, ie. could be */
    /* dynamically */
    /* allocated and freed at the time of endpoint removal */
    static uint32_t priv_data = 1234;

    /* Add a new endpoint for the protocomm instance, identified by a */
    /* unique name */
    /* and register a handler function along with private data to be */
    /* passed at the */
    /* time of handler execution. Multiple endpoints can be added as long */
    /* as they */
    /* are identified by unique names */
}
protocomm_add_endpoint(pc, "echo_req_endpoint",
    echo_req_handler, (void *) &priv_data);

return pc;
}

/* Example function for stopping a protocomm instance */
void stop_pc(protocomm_t *pc)
{
    /* Remove endpoint identified by it's unique name */
    protocomm_remove_endpoint(pc, "echo_req_endpoint");

    /* Remove security endpoint identified by it's name */
    protocomm_unset_security(pc, "security_endpoint");

    /* Stop HTTP server */
    protocomm_httpd_stop(pc);

    /* Delete (deallocate) the protocomm instance */
    protocomm_delete(pc);
}

Transport Example (BLE) with Security 0

For sample usage, see wifi_provisioning/src/scheme_ble.c

/* Example function for launching a secure protocomm instance over BLE */
protocomm_t *start_pc()
{
    protocomm_t *pc = protocomm_new();

    /* Endpoint UUIDs */
    protocomm_ble_name_uuid_t nu_lookup_table[] = {
        {"security_endpoint", 0xFF51},
        {"echo_req_endpoint", 0xFF52}
    };

    /* Config for protocomm_ble_start() */
    protocomm_ble_config_t config = {
        .service_uuid = {
            /* LSB <--------------------------------------
             * -----------------------------------------> MSB */
            0xfb, 0x34, 0x9b, 0x5f, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x80,
            0x00, 0x10, 0x00, 0x00, 0xFF, 0xFF, 0x00, 0x00,
        },
        .nu_lookup_count = sizeof(nu_lookup_table)/sizeof(nu_lookup_table[0]),
        .nu_lookup = nu_lookup_table
    };

    /* Start protocomm layer on top of BLE */
    protocomm_ble_start(pc, &config); // STARTING POINT

    /* For protocomm_security0, Proof of Possession is not used, and can be kept NULL */
    protocomm_set_security(pc, "security_endpoint", (protocomm_security0_"
        NULL);
    protocomm_add_endpoint(pc, "echo_req_endpoint", echo_req_handler,"
        NULL);

    return pc;
}
/* Example function for stopping a protocomm instance */
void stop_pc(protocomm_t *pc)
{
    protocomm_remove_endpoint(pc, "echo_req_endpoint");
    protocomm_unset_security(pc, "security_endpoint");

    /* Stop BLE protocomm service */
    protocomm_ble_stop(pc);

    protocomm_delete(pc);
}

API Reference

Header File
- components/protocomm/include/common/protocomm.h

Functions
protocomm_t *protocomm_new(void)
Create a new protocomm instance.

This API will return a new dynamically allocated protocomm instance with all elements of the protocomm_t
structure initialized to NULL.

Returns
- protocomm_t*: On success
- NULL: No memory for allocating new instance

void protocomm_delete (protocomm_t *pc)
Delete a protocomm instance.

This API will deallocate a protocomm instance that was created using protocomm_new().

Parameters pc –[in] Pointer to the protocomm instance to be deleted

esp_err_t protocomm_add_endpoint (protocomm_t *pc, const char *ep_name, protocomm_req_handler_t h,
                                 void *priv_data)
Add endpoint request handler for a protocomm instance.

This API will bind an endpoint handler function to the specified endpoint name, along with any private data
that needs to be pass to the handler at the time of call.

Note:
- An endpoint must be bound to a valid protocomm instance, created using protocomm_new().
- This function internally calls the registered add_endpoint() function of the selected transport which
  is a member of the protocomm_t instance structure.

Parameters
- pc –[in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
- ep_name –[in] Endpoint identifier(name) string
- h –[in] Endpoint handler function
- priv_data –[in] Pointer to private data to be passed as a parameter to the handler
  function on call. Pass NULL if not needed.

Returns
- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_FAIL : Error adding endpoint / Endpoint with this name already exists
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Error allocating endpoint resource
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null instance/name/handler arguments

`esp_err_t protocomm_remove_endpoint (protocomm_t *pc, const char *ep_name)`

Remove endpoint request handler for a protocomm instance.

This API will remove a registered endpoint handler identified by an endpoint name.

**Note:**
- This function internally calls the registered remove_endpoint() function which is a member of the protocomm_t instance structure.

**Parameters**
- pc - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
- ep_name - [in] Endpoint identifier(name) string

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Endpoint with specified name doesn’t exist
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null instance/name arguments

`esp_err_t protocomm_open_session (protocomm_t *pc, uint32_t session_id)`

Allocates internal resources for new transport session.

**Note:**
- An endpoint must be bound to a valid protocomm instance, created using protocomm_new().

**Parameters**
- pc - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
- session_id - [in] Unique ID for a communication session

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Request handled successfully
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Error allocating internal resource
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null instance/name arguments

`esp_err_t protocomm_close_session (protocomm_t *pc, uint32_t session_id)`

Frees internal resources used by a transport session.

**Note:**
- An endpoint must be bound to a valid protocomm instance, created using protocomm_new().

**Parameters**
- pc - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
- session_id - [in] Unique ID for a communication session

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Request handled successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null instance/name arguments

`esp_err_t protocomm_req_handle (protocomm_t *pc, const char *ep_name, uint32_t session_id, const uint8_t *inbuf, ssize_t inlen, uint8_t **outbuf, ssize_t *outlen)`

Calls the registered handler of an endpoint session for processing incoming data and generating the response.
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Note:
• An endpoint must be bound to a valid protocomm instance, created using `protocomm_new()`.
• Resulting output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

Parameters
• pc - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
• ep_name - [in] Endpoint identifier(name) string
• session_id - [in] Unique ID for a communication session
• inbuf - [in] Input buffer contains input request data which is to be processed by the registered handler
• inlen - [in] Length of the input buffer
• outbuf - [out] Pointer to internally allocated output buffer, where the resulting response data output from the registered handler is to be stored
• outlen - [out] Buffer length of the allocated output buffer

Returns
• ESP_OK: Request handled successfully
• ESP_FAIL: Internal error in execution of registered handler
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Error allocating internal resource
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Endpoint with specified name doesn’t exist
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null instance/name arguments

`esp_err_t protocomm_set_security (protocomm_t *pc, const char* ep_name, const protocomm_security_t* sec, const void* sec_params)`

Add endpoint security for a protocomm instance.
This API will bind a security session establisher to the specified endpoint name, along with any proof of possession that may be required for authenticating a session client.

Note:
• An endpoint must be bound to a valid protocomm instance, created using `protocomm_new()`.
• The choice of security can be any `protocomm_security_t` instance. Choices `protocomm_security0` and `protocomm_security1` and `protocomm_security2` are readily available.

Parameters
• pc - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
• ep_name - [in] Endpoint identifier(name) string
• sec - [in] Pointer to endpoint security instance
• sec_params - [in] Pointer to security params (NULL if not needed) The pointer should contain the security params struct of appropriate security version. For protocomm security version 1 and 2 sec_params should contain pointer to struct of type `protocomm_security1_params_t` and `protocomm_security2_params_t` respectively. The contents of this pointer must be valid till the security session has been running and is not closed.

Returns
• ESP_OK: Success
• ESP_FAIL: Error adding endpoint / Endpoint with this name already exists
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Security endpoint already set
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Error allocating endpoint resource
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null instance/name/handler arguments

`esp_err_t protocomm_unset_security (protocomm_t *pc, const char* ep_name)`

Remove endpoint security for a protocomm instance.
This API will remove a registered security endpoint identified by an endpoint name.

**Parameters**
- `pc` - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
- `ep_name` - [in] Endpoint identifier (name) string

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND : Endpoint with specified name doesn’t exist
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null instance/name arguments

```c
esp_err_t protocomm_set_version(protocomm_t *pc, const char *ep_name, const char *version)
```

Set endpoint for version verification.

This API can be used for setting an application specific protocol version which can be verified by clients through the endpoint.

**Note:**
- An endpoint must be bound to a valid protocomm instance, created using `protocomm_new()`.

**Parameters**
- `pc` - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
- `ep_name` - [in] Endpoint identifier (name) string
- `version` - [in] Version identifier (name) string

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_FAIL : Error adding endpoint / Endpoint with this name already exists
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : Version endpoint already set
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM : Error allocating endpoint resource
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null instance/name/handler arguments

```c
esp_err_t protocomm_unset_version(protocomm_t *pc, const char *ep_name)
```

Remove version verification endpoint from a protocomm instance.

This API will remove a registered version endpoint identified by an endpoint name.

**Parameters**
- `pc` - [in] Pointer to the protocomm instance
- `ep_name` - [in] Endpoint identifier (name) string

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND : Endpoint with specified name doesn’t exist
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null instance/name arguments

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef esp_err_t (*protocomm_req_handler_t)(uint32_t session_id, const uint8_t* inbuf, ssize_t inlen, uint8_t** outbuf, ssize_t* outlen, void* priv_data)
```

Function prototype for protocomm endpoint handler.

```c
typedef struct protocomm protocomm_t
```

This structure corresponds to a unique instance of protocomm returned when the API `protocomm_new()` is called. The remaining Protocomm APIs require this object as the first parameter.

**Note:** Structure of the protocomm object is kept private
Chapter 2. API Reference

Header File

- components/protocomm/include/security/protocomm_security.h

Structures

struct protocomm_security1_params

Protocomm Security 1 parameters: Proof Of Possession.

Public Members

const uint8_t *data

Pointer to buffer containing the proof of possession data

uint16_t len

Length (in bytes) of the proof of possession data

struct protocomm_security2_params

Protocomm Security 2 parameters: Salt and Verifier.

Public Members

const char *salt

Pointer to the buffer containing the salt

uint16_t salt_len

Length (in bytes) of the salt

const char *verifier

Pointer to the buffer containing the verifier

uint16_t verifier_len

Length (in bytes) of the verifier

struct protocomm_security

Protocomm security object structure.

The member functions are used for implementing secure protocomm sessions.

Note: This structure should not have any dynamic members to allow re-entrancy

Public Members

int ver

Unique version number of security implementation

esp_err_t (init)(protocomm_security_handle_t *handle)

Function for initializing/allocating security infrastructure
**esp_err_t (*cleanup)(protocomm_security_handle_t handle)**  
Function for deallocating security infrastructure

**esp_err_t (*new_transport_session)(protocomm_security_handle_t handle, uint32_t session_id)**  
Starts new secure transport session with specified ID

**esp_err_t (*close_transport_session)(protocomm_security_handle_t handle, uint32_t session_id)**  
Closes a secure transport session with specified ID

**esp_err_t (*security_req_handler)(protocomm_security_handle_t handle, const void *sec_params, uint32_t session_id, const uint8_t *inbuf, ssize_t inlen, uint8_t **outbuf, ssize_t *outlen, void *priv_data)**  
Handler function for authenticating connection request and establishing secure session

**esp_err_t (*encrypt)(protocomm_security_handle_t handle, uint32_t session_id, const uint8_t *inbuf, ssize_t inlen, uint8_t **outbuf, ssize_t *outlen)**  
Function which implements the encryption algorithm

**esp_err_t (*decrypt)(protocomm_security_handle_t handle, uint32_t session_id, const uint8_t *inbuf, ssize_t inlen, uint8_t **outbuf, ssize_t *outlen)**  
Function which implements the decryption algorithm

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef struct protocomm_security1_params protocomm_security1_params_t
    Protocomm Security 1 parameters: Proof Of Possession.

typedef protocomm_security1_params_t protocomm_security_pop_t

typedef struct protocomm_security2_params protocomm_security2_params_t
    Protocomm Security 2 parameters: Salt and Verifier.

typedef void *protocomm_security_handle_t

typedef struct protocomm_security protocomm_security_t
    Protocomm security object structure.
```

The member functions are used for implementing secure protocomm sessions.

**Note:** This structure should not have any dynamic members to allow re-entrancy

**Header File**

- `components/protocomm/include/security/protocomm_security0.h`

**Header File**

- `components/protocomm/include/security/protocomm_security1.h`

**Header File**

- `components/protocomm/include/transports/protocomm_httpd.h`
Chapter 2. API Reference

Functions

`esp_err_t protocomm_httpd_start(protocomm_t *pc, const protocomm_httpd_config_t *config)`

Start HTTPD protocomm transport.

This API internally creates a framework to allow endpoint registration and security configuration for the protocomm.

**Note:** This is a singleton. ie. Protocomm can have multiple instances, but only one instance can be bound to an HTTP transport layer.

**Parameters**
- `pc` - [in] Protocomm instance pointer obtained from protocomm_new()
- `config` - [in] Pointer to config structure for initializing HTTP server

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED : Transport layer bound to another protocomm instance
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : Transport layer already bound to this protocomm instance
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM : Memory allocation for server resource failed
- ESP_ERR_HTTPD_* : HTTP server error on start

`esp_err_t protocomm_httpd_stop(protocomm_t *pc)`

Stop HTTPD protocomm transport.

This API cleans up the HTTPD transport protocomm and frees all the handlers registered with the protocomm.

**Parameters** `pc` - [in] Same protocomm instance that was passed to protocomm_httpd_start()

**Returns**
- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null / incorrect protocomm instance pointer

Unions

union `protocomm_httpd_config_data_t`

`#include <protocomm_httpd.h>` Protocomm HTTPD Configuration Data

**Public Members**

`void *handle`

HTTP Server Handle, if ext_handle_provided is set to true

`protocomm_http_server_config_t config`

HTTP Server Configuration, if a server is not already active

Structures

`struct protocomm_http_server_config_t`

Config parameters for protocomm HTTP server.

**Public Members**
uint16_t port
    Port on which the HTTP server will listen

size_t stack_size
    Stack size of server task, adjusted depending upon stack usage of endpoint handler

unsigned task_priority
    Priority of server task

struct protocomm_httpd_config_t
    Config parameters for protocomm HTTP server.

Public Members

bool ext_handle_provided
    Flag to indicate of an external HTTP Server Handle has been provided. In such as case, protocomm will
    use the same HTTP Server and not start a new one internally.

protocomm_httpd_config_data_t data
    Protocomm HTTPD Configuration Data

Macros

PROTOCOMM_HTTPD_DEFAULT_CONFIG()

Header File

- components/protocomm/include/transports/protocomm_ble.h

Functions

esp_err_t protocomm_ble_start (protocomm_t *pc, const protocomm_ble_config_t *config)
    Start Bluetooth Low Energy based transport layer for provisioning.
    Initialize and start required BLE service for provisioning. This includes the initialization for characteristics/service for BLE.

    Parameters
        • pc : [in] Protocomm instance pointer obtained from protocomm_new()
        • config : [in] Pointer to config structure for initializing BLE

    Returns
        • ESP_OK : Success
        • ESP_FAIL : Simple BLE start error
        • ESP_ERR_NO_MEM : Error allocating memory for internal resources
        • ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : Error in ble config
        • ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null arguments

esp_err_t protocomm_ble_stop (protocomm_t *pc)
    Stop Bluetooth Low Energy based transport layer for provisioning.
    Stops service/task responsible for BLE based interactions for provisioning

Note: You might want to optionally reclaim memory from Bluetooth. Refer to the documentation of
esp_bt_mem_release in that case.
Parameters pc [in] Same protocomm instance that was passed to protocomm_ble_start()

Returns
- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_FAIL : Simple BLE stop error
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null / incorrect protocomm instance

Structures

struct name_uuid

This structure maps handler required by protocomm layer to UUIDs which are used to uniquely identify BLE characteristics from a smartphone or a similar client device.

Public Members

const char *name
Name of the handler, which is passed to protocomm layer

uint16_t uuid
UUID to be assigned to the BLE characteristic which is mapped to the handler

struct protocomm_ble_config

Config parameters for protocomm BLE service.

Public Members

char device_name[MAX_BLE_DEVNAME_LEN]
BLE device name being broadcast at the time of provisioning

uint8_t service_uuid[BLE_UUID128_VAL_LENGTH]
128 bit UUID of the provisioning service

uint8_t *manufacturer_data
BLE device manufacturer data pointer in advertisement

ssize_t manufacturer_data_len
BLE device manufacturer data length in advertisement

ssize_t nu_lookup_count
Number of entries in the Name-UUID lookup table

protocomm_ble_name_uuid_t *nu_lookup
Pointer to the Name-UUID lookup table

unsigned ble_bonding
BLE bonding

unsigned ble_sm_sc
BLE security flag
Macros

**MAX_BLE_DEVNAME_LEN**

BLE device name cannot be larger than this value 31 bytes (max scan response size) - 1 byte (length) - 1 byte (type) = 29 bytes

**BLE_UUID128_VAL_LENGTH**

**MAX_BLE_MANUFACTURER_DATA_LEN**

Theoretically, the limit for max manufacturer length remains same as BLE device name i.e. 31 bytes (max scan response size) - 1 byte (length) - 1 byte (type) = 29 bytes However, manufacturer data goes along with BLE device name in scan response. So, it is important to understand the actual length should be smaller than (29 - (BLE device name length) - 2).

Type Definitions

typedef struct name_uuid protocomm_ble_name_uuid_t

This structure maps handler required by protocomm layer to UUIDs which are used to uniquely identify BLE characteristics from a smartphone or a similar client device.

typedef struct protocomm_ble_config protocomm_ble_config_t

Config parameters for protocomm BLE service.

### 2.8.2 Unified Provisioning

**Overview**

Unified provisioning support in the ESP-IDF provides an extensible mechanism to the developers to configure the device with the Wi-Fi credentials and/or other custom configuration using various transports and different security schemes. Depending on the use-case it provides a complete and ready solution for Wi-Fi network provisioning along with example iOS and Android applications. Or developers can extend the device-side and phone-app side implementations to accommodate their requirements for sending additional configuration data. Following are the important features of this implementation.

1. **Extensible Protocol:** The protocol is completely flexible and it offers the ability for the developers to send custom configuration in the provisioning process. The data representation too is left to the application to decide.

2. **Transport Flexibility:** The protocol can work on Wi-Fi (SoftAP + HTTP server) or on BLE as a transport protocol. The framework provides an ability to add support for any other transport easily as long as command-response behaviour can be supported on the transport.

3. **Security Scheme Flexibility:** It’s understood that each use-case may require different security scheme to secure the data that is exchanged in the provisioning process. Some applications may work with SoftAP that’s WPA2 protected or BLE with ‘just-works’ security. Or the applications may consider the transport to be insecure and may want application level security. The unified provisioning framework allows application to choose the security as deemed suitable.

4. **Compact Data Representation:** The protocol uses Google Protobufs as a data representation for session setup and Wi-Fi provisioning. They provide a compact data representation and ability to parse the data in multiple programming languages in native format. Please note that this data representation is not forced on application specific data and the developers may choose the representation of their choice.

**Typical Provisioning Process**

**Deciding on Transport**

Unified provisioning subsystem supports Wi-Fi (SoftAP+HTTP server) and BLE (GATT based) transport schemes. Following points need to be considered while selecting the best possible transport for provisioning.
Fig. 20: Typical Provisioning Process

1. Transport specific discovery and connection

Some form of beaoning

Client connects

2. Session Establishment

Get Version Request

Get Version Response

Session Setup Request

Session Setup Response

One or multiple steps as per protocol

3. Configuration

App specific Set Config (optional)

Set Config Response (optional)

Wi-Fi SetConfig(SSID, Passphrase...)

Wi-Fi SetConfig response

Wi-Fi ApplyConfig cmd

Wi-Fi ApplyConfig resp

Wi-Fi GetStatus cmd (repeated)

Wi-Fi GetStatus resp (repeated)

4. Close connection

Close Connection
1. BLE based transport has an advantage that in the provisioning process, the BLE communication channel stays intact between the device and the client. That provides reliable provisioning feedback.
2. BLE based provisioning implementation makes the user-experience better from the phone apps as on Android and iOS both, the phone app can discover and connect to the device without requiring user to go out of the phone app.
3. BLE transport however consumes ~110KB memory at runtime. If the product does not use the BLE or BT functionality after provisioning is done, almost all the memory can be reclaimed back and can be added into the heap.
4. SoftAP based transport is highly interoperable; however as the same radio is shared between SoftAP and Station interface, the transport is not reliable in the phase when the Wi-Fi connection to external AP is attempted. Also, the client may roam back to different network when the SoftAP changes the channel at the time of Station connection.
5. SoftAP transport does not require much additional memory for the Wi-Fi use-cases.
6. SoftAP based provisioning requires the phone app user to go to “System Settings” to connect to Wi-Fi network hosted by the device in case of iOS. The discovery (scanning) as well as connection API is not available for the iOS applications.

Deciding on Security

Depending on the transport and other constraints the security scheme needs to be selected by the application developers. Following considerations need to be given from the provisioning security perspective: 1. The configuration data sent from the client to the device and the response has to be secured. 2. The client should authenticate the device it is connected to. 3. The device manufacturer may choose proof-of-possession - a unique per device secret to be entered on the provisioning client as a security measure to make sure that the user can provisions the device in the possession.

There are two levels of security schemes. The developer may select one or combination depending on requirements.

1. Transport Security: SoftAP provisioning may choose WPA2 protected security with unique per-device passphrase. Per-device unique passphrase can also act as a proof-of-possession. For BLE, “just-works” security can be used as a transport level security after understanding the level of security it provides.
2. Application Security: The unified provisioning subsystem provides application level security (security1) that provides data protection and authentication (through proof-of-possession) if the application does not use the transport level security or if the transport level security is not sufficient for the use-case.

Device Discovery

The advertisement and device discovery is left to the application and depending on the protocol chosen, the phone apps and device firmware application can choose appropriate method to advertise and discovery.

For the SoftAP+HTTP transport, typically the SSID (network name) of the AP hosted by the device can be used for discovery.

For the BLE transport device name or primary service included in the advertisement or combination of both can be used for discovery.

Architecture

The below diagram shows architecture of unified provisioning.

It relies on the base layer called Protocol Communication (Protocol Communication) which provides a framework for security schemes and transport mechanisms. Wi-Fi Provisioning layer uses Protocomm to provide simple callbacks to the application for setting the configuration and getting the Wi-Fi status. The application has control over implementation of these callbacks. In addition application can directly use protocomm to register custom handlers.

Application creates a protocomm instance which is mapped to a specific transport and specific security scheme. Each transport in the protocomm has a concept of an “end-point” which corresponds to logical channel for communication for specific type of information. For example security handshake happens on a different endpoint than the Wi-Fi
configuration endpoint. Each end-point is identified using a string and depending on the transport internal representation of the end-point changes. In case of SoftAP+HTTP transport the end-point corresponds to URI whereas in case of BLE the end-point corresponds to GATT characteristic with specific UUID. Developers can create custom end-points and implement handler for the data that is received or sent over the same end-point.

Security Schemes

At present, unified provisioning supports the following security schemes:

1. **Security0** - No security (No encryption)
2. **Security1** - Curve25519-based key exchange, shared key derivation and AES256-CTR mode encryption of the data. It supports two modes:
   a. Authorized - Proof of Possession (PoP) string used to authorize session and derive shared key
   b. No Auth (Null PoP) - Shared key derived through key exchange only
3. **Security2** - SRP6a-based shared key derivation and AES256-GCM mode encryption of the data.

**Note:** The respective security schemes need to be enabled through the project configuration menu. Please refer to the Enabling protocom security version section in *Protocol Communication* (Protocol Communication) for more details.

**Security1 Scheme**

Security1 scheme details are shown in the below sequence diagram -

**Note:** We shall soon migrate to **Security2** scheme as the default scheme in our examples as it provides enhanced security. This change shall be done once we have our phone apps (Android/iOS) upgraded to handle...
Fig. 22: Security1

- **Client**
  - Generate Key Pair
    - \{cli\_privkey, cli\_pubkey\} = curve25519\_keygen()
  - SessionCmd0(cli\_pubkey)

- **Device**
  - Generate Key Pair
    - \{dev\_privkey, dev\_pubkey\} = curve25519\_keygen()
  - Initialization Vector
    - dev\_rand = gen\_16byte\_random()
  - Shared Key
    - shared\_key(No PoP) = curve25519(dev\_privkey, cli\_pubkey)
    - shared\_key(with PoP) = curve25519(dev\_privkey, cli\_pubkey) \^ SHA256(pop)
  - SessionResp0(dev\_pubkey, dev\_rand)

- **Shared Key**
  - shared\_key(No PoP) = curve25519(cli\_privkey, dev\_pubkey)
  - shared\_key(with PoP) = curve25519(cli\_privkey, dev\_pubkey) \^ SHA256(pop)

- **Verification Token**
  - cli\_verify = aes\_ctr\_enc(key=shared\_key, data=dev\_pubkey, nonce=dev\_rand)
  - SessionCmd1(cli\_verify)

- **Verify Client**
  - check (dev\_pubkey == aes\_ctr\_dec(cli\_verify...))

- **Verify Device**
  - dev\_verify = aes\_ctr\_enc(key=shared\_key, data=cli\_pubkey, nonce=(prev-context))
  - SessionResp1(dev\_verify)

  - check (cli\_pubkey == aes\_ctr\_dec(dev\_verify...))
Security2 Scheme

Security2 scheme is based on the Secure Remote Password (SRP6a) protocol - RFC 5054. The protocol requires the Salt and Verifier to be generated beforehand with help of the identifying username I and the plaintext password p. The Salt and Verifier are then stored on ESP32-C3. - The password p and username I are to be provided to the Phone App (Provisioning entity) by suitable means for example QR code sticker. Security2 scheme details are shown in the below sequence diagram -

Sample Code

Please refer to Protocol Communication and Wi-Fi Provisioning for API guides and code snippets on example usage. Application implementation can be found as an example under provisioning.

Provisioning Tools

Provisioning applications are available for various platforms, along with source code:

- **Android:**
  - BLE Provisioning app on Play Store.
  - SoftAP Provisioning app on Play Store.
  - Source code on GitHub: esp-idf-provisioning-android.
- **iOS:**
  - BLE Provisioning app on app store.
  - SoftAP Provisioning app on app store.
  - Source code on GitHub: esp-idf-provisioning-ios.
- **Linux/MacOS/Windows:** tools/esp_prov (a python based command line tool for provisioning)

The phone applications offer simple UI and thus more user centric, while the command line application is useful as a debugging tool for developers.

2.8.3 Wi-Fi Provisioning

Overview

This component provides APIs that control Wi-Fi provisioning service for receiving and configuring Wi-Fi credentials over SoftAP or BLE transport via secure Protocol Communication (protocomm) sessions. The set of wifi_prov_mgr_ APIs help in quickly implementing a provisioning service having necessary features with minimal amount of code and sufficient flexibility.

Initialization  

`wifi_prov_mgr_init()` is called to configure and initialize the provisioning manager and thus this must be called prior to invoking any other wifi_prov_mgr_ APIs. Note that the manager relies on other components of IDF, namely NVS, TCP/IP, Event Loop and Wi-Fi (and optionally mDNS), hence these must be initialized beforehand. The manager can be de-initialized at any moment by making a call to `wifi_prov_mgr_deinit()`.

```c
wifi_prov_mgr_config_t config = {
    .scheme = wifi_prov_scheme_ble,
    .scheme_event_handler = WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BTDM
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK( wifi_prov_mgr_init(config) );
```
Generate Key Pair

\[ a = (\text{cli\_privkey}) = 256 \text{ bit random value}, \]
\[ A = (\text{cli\_pubkey}) = g^a \]
\[ g - \text{generator}, N - \text{large safe prime}, \]
All arithmetic operations are performed in ring of integers modulo \(N\),
thus all occurrences like \(y^z\) should be read as \(y \mod N\).

SessionCmd0(cli\_pubkey A, username l)

Obtain salt and verifier stored on esp
\[ \text{Salt } s = 256 \text{ bit random value, } \]
\[ \text{Verifier } v = g^x \text{ where } x = H(s \| l \| p) \]

Generate Key Pair

\[ \text{b} = (\text{dev\_privkey}) = 256 \text{ bit random value} \]
\[ B = (\text{dev\_pubkey}) = k^v + g^b \text{ where } k = H(N, g) \]

Shared Key \( K = H(S) \text{ where,} \)
\[ S = (A \cdot v^u)^k \]
\[ u = H(A, B, K) \]

SessionResp0(dev\_pubkey B, dev\_rand)

Verification Token

\[ \text{client\_proof } M = H[H(N) \ XOR H(g) \| H(l) \| s \| A \| B \| K] \]

SessionCmd1(client\_proof M)

\[ \text{device generates } M_1 = H[H(N) \ XOR H(g) \| H(l) \| s \| A \| B \| K] \]
\[ \text{device verifies this } M_1 \text{ with the } M_1 \text{ obtained from } \text{client} \]

Device generate device\_proof M2 = H(A, M, K)

\[ \text{dev\_rand } = \text{gen\_16byte\_random()} \]
This random number is to be used for AES-GCM operation
for encryption and decryption of data using the shared secret

SessionResp1(device\_proof M2, dev\_rand)

Verify Device

\[ \text{client calculates device proof } M_2 \text{ as } M_2 = H(A, M, K) \]
\[ \text{client verifies this } M_2 \text{ with } M_2 \text{ obtained from device} \]
The configuration structure `wifi_prov_mgr_config_t` has a few fields to specify the behavior desired of the manager:

- **scheme**: This is used to specify the provisioning scheme. Each scheme corresponds to one of the modes of transport supported by protocomm. Hence, we have three options:
  - `wifi_prov_scheme_ble`: BLE transport and GATT Server for handling provisioning commands
  - `wifi_prov_scheme_softap`: Wi-Fi SoftAP transport and HTTP Server for handling provisioning commands
  - `wifi_prov_scheme_console`: Serial transport and console for handling provisioning commands

- **scheme_event_handler**: An event handler defined along with scheme. Choosing appropriate scheme specific event handler allows the manager to take care of certain matters automatically. Presently this is not used for either SoftAP or Console based provisioning, but is very convenient for BLE. To understand how, we must recall that Bluetooth requires quite some amount of memory to function and once provisioning is finished, the main application may want to reclaim back this memory (or part of it, if it needs to use either BLE or classic BT). Also, upon every future reboot of a provisioned device, this reclamation of memory needs to be performed again. To reduce this complication in using `wifi_prov_scheme_ble`, the scheme specific handlers have been defined, and depending upon the chosen handler, the BLE / classic BT / BTDM memory will be freed automatically when the provisioning manager is de-initialized. The available options are:
  - `WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BTDM`: Free both classic BT and BLE (BTDM) memory. Used when main application doesn’t require Bluetooth at all.
  - `WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BLE`: Free only BLE memory. Used when main application requires classic BT.
  - `WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BT`: Free only classic BT. Used when main application requires BLE. In this case freeing happens right when the manager is initialized.
  - `WIFI_PROV_EVENT_HANDLER_NONE`: Don’t use any scheme specific handler. Used when provisioning scheme is not BLE (i.e. SoftAP or Console), or when main application wants to handle the memory reclaiming on its own, or needs both BLE and classic BT to function.

- **app_event_handler** (Deprecated): It is now recommended to catch WIFI_PROV_EVENT’s that are emitted to the default event loop handler. See definition of `wifi_prov_cb_event_t` for the list of events that are generated by the provisioning service. Here is an excerpt showing some of the provisioning events:

```c
static void event_handler(void* arg, esp_event_base_t event_base, int event_id, void* event_data)
{
    if (event_base == WIFI_PROV_EVENT) {
        switch (event_id) {
            case WIFI_PROV_START:
                ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Provisioning started");
                break;
            case WIFI_PROV_PROV_CRED_RECV:
                wifi_sta_config_t* wifi_sta_cfg = (wifi_sta_config_t*)event_data;
                ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Received Wi-Fi credentials"
                    "\n\tSSID : %s\n\tPassword : %s",
                    (const char*) wifi_sta_cfg->ssid,
                    (const char*) wifi_sta_cfg->password);
                break;
            case WIFI_PROV_PROV_CRED_FAIL:
                wifi_prov_sta_fail_reason_t* reason = (wifi_prov_sta_fail_reason_t*)event_data;
                ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Provisioning failed!\n\tReason : %s"
                    "\n\tPlease reset to factory and retry",
                    (const char*) reason->reason);
                break;
        }
    }
}
```
(continues on next page)
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(continued from previous page)

```c
{reason == WIFI_PROV_STA_AUTH_ERROR) ?
  "Wi-Fi station authentication failed" : "Wi-Fi
  access-point not found");

  break;
}

  case WIFI_PROV_CRED_SUCCESS:
    ESP_LOGI(TAG, "Provisioning successful");
    break;

  case WIFI_PROV_END:
    /* De-initialize manager once provisioning is finished */
    wifi_prov_mgr_deinit();
    break;

  default:
    break;
}
}
```

The manager can be de-initialized at any moment by making a call to `wifi_prov_mgr_deinit()`.

Check Provisioning State  Whether device is provisioned or not can be checked at runtime by calling `wifi_prov_mgr_is_provisioned()`. This internally checks if the Wi-Fi credentials are stored in NVS.

Note that presently manager does not have its own NVS namespace for storage of Wi-Fi credentials, instead it relies on the `esp_wifi_` APIs to set and get the credentials stored in NVS from the default location.

If provisioning state needs to be reset, any of the following approaches may be taken:

- the associated part of NVS partition has to be erased manually
- main application must implement some logic to call `esp_wifi_` APIs for erasing the credentials at runtime
- main application must implement some logic to force start the provisioning irrespective of the provisioning state

```c
bool provisioned = false;
ESP_ERROR_CHECK( wifi_prov_mgr_is_provisioned(&provisioned) );
```

Start Provisioning Service  At the time of starting provisioning we need to specify a service name and the corresponding key. These translate to:

- Wi-Fi SoftAP SSID and passphrase, respectively, when scheme is `wifi_prov_scheme_softap`
- BLE Device name (service key is ignored) when scheme is `wifi_prov_scheme_ble`

Also, since internally the manager uses `protocomm`, we have the option of choosing one of the security features provided by it:

- Security 1 is secure communication which consists of a prior handshake involving X25519 key exchange along with authentication using a proof of possession (pop), followed by AES-CTR for encryption/decryption of subsequent messages
- Security 0 is simply plain text communication. In this case the pop is simply ignored

See `Provisioning` for details about the security features.

```c
const char *service_name = "my_device";
const char *service_key = "password";

wifi_prov_security_t security = WIFI_PROV_SECURITY_1;
const char *pop = "abcd1234";
ESP_ERROR_CHECK( wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning(security, pop, service_ 
  --name, service_key) );
```
The provisioning service will automatically finish only if it receives valid Wi-Fi AP credentials followed by successfully connection of device to the AP (IP obtained). Regardless of that, the provisioning service can be stopped at any moment by making a call to `wifi_prov_mgr_stop_provisioning()`.

**Note:** If the device fails to connect with the provided credentials, it won’t accept new credentials anymore, but the provisioning service will keep on running (only to convey failure to the client), until the device is restarted. Upon restart the provisioning state will turn out to be true this time (as credentials will be found in NVS), but device will again fail to connect with those same credentials (unless an AP with the matching credentials somehow does become available). This situation can be fixed by resetting the credentials in NVS or force starting the provisioning service. This has been explained above in Check Provisioning State.

**Waiting For Completion** Typically, the main application will wait for the provisioning to finish, then de-initialize the manager to free up resources and finally start executing its own logic.

There are two ways for making this possible. The simpler way is to use a blocking call to `wifi_prov_mgr_wait()`.

```c
// Start provisioning service
ESP_ERROR_CHECK( wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning(security, pop, service_name, service_key) );
// Wait for service to complete
wifi_prov_mgr_wait();
// Finally de-initialize the manager
wifi_prov_mgr_deinit();
```

The other way is to use the default event loop handler to catch `WIFI_PROV_EVENT`s and call `cpp:func:`wifi_prov_mgr_deinit()` when event ID is `WIFI_PROV_END`:

```c
static void event_handler(void* arg, esp_event_base_t event_base, int event_id, void* event_data)
{
    if (event_base == WIFI_PROV_EVENT && event_id == WIFI_PROV_END) {
        /* De-initialize manager once provisioning is finished */
        wifi_prov_mgr_deinit();
    }
}
```

**User Side Implementation** When the service is started, the device to be provisioned is identified by the advertised service name which, depending upon the selected transport, is either the BLE device name or the SoftAP SSID.

When using SoftAP transport, for allowing service discovery, mDNS must be initialized before starting provisioning. In this case the hostname set by the main application is used, and the service type is internally set to `_esp_wifi_prov`.

When using BLE transport, a custom 128 bit UUID should be set using `wifi_prov_scheme_ble_set_service_uuid()`. This UUID will be included in the BLE advertisement and will correspond to the primary GATT service that provides provisioning endpoints as GATT characteristics. Each GATT characteristic will be formed using the primary service UUID as base, with different auto assigned 12th and 13th bytes (assume counting starts from 0th byte). Since, an endpoint characteristic UUID is auto assigned, it shouldn’t be used to identify the endpoint. Instead, client side applications should identify the endpoints by reading the User Characteristic Description (0x2901) descriptor for each characteristic, which contains the endpoint name of the characteristic. For example, if the service UUID is set to `55cc035e-fb27-4f80-be02-3c60828b7451`, each endpoint characteristic will be assigned a UUID like `55cc_____fb27-4f80-be02-3c60828b7451`, with unique values at the 12th and 13th bytes.

Once connected to the device, the provisioning related protocomm endpoints can be identified as follows:
Table 7: Endpoints provided by Provisioning Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint Name (BLE + GATT Server)</th>
<th>URI (SoftAP + HTTP Server + mDNS)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prov-session</td>
<td>http://&lt;mdns-hostname&gt;.local/prov-session</td>
<td>Security endpoint used for session establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prov-scan</td>
<td><a href="http://wifi-prov.local/prov-scan">http://wifi-prov.local/prov-scan</a></td>
<td>Endpoint used for starting Wi-Fi scan and receiving scan results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prov-config</td>
<td>http://&lt;mdns-hostname&gt;.local/prov-config</td>
<td>Endpoint used for configuring Wi-Fi credentials on device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proto-ver</td>
<td>http://&lt;mdns-hostname&gt;.local/proto-ver</td>
<td>Endpoint for retrieving version info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Immediately after connecting, the client application may fetch the version / capabilities information from the proto-ver endpoint. All communications to this endpoint are un-encrypted, hence necessary information (that may be relevant for deciding compatibility) can be retrieved before establishing a secure session. The response is in JSON format and looks like: prov: { ver: v1.1, cap: [no_pop] }, my_app: { ver: 1.345, cap: [cloud, local_ctrl] }, .... Here label prov provides provisioning service version (ver) and capabilities (cap). For now, only no_pop capability is supported, which indicates that the service doesn’t require proof of possession for authentication. Any application related version / capabilities will be given by other labels (like my_app in this example). These additional fields are set using wifi_prov_mgr_set_app_info().

User side applications need to implement the signature handshaking required for establishing and authenticating secure protocomm sessions as per the security scheme configured for use (this is not needed when manager is configured to use protocomm security 0).

See Unified Provisioning for more details about the secure handshake and encryption used. Applications must use the .proto files found under protocomm/proto, which define the Protobuf message structures supported by prov-session endpoint.

Once a session is established, Wi-Fi credentials are configured using the following set of wifi_config commands, serialized as Protobuf messages (the corresponding .proto files can be found under wifi_provisioning/proto):

- `get_status` - For querying the Wi-Fi connection status. The device will respond with a status which will be one of connecting / connected / disconnected. If status is disconnected, a disconnection reason will also be included in the status response;
- `set_config` - For setting the Wi-Fi connection credentials
- `apply_config` - For applying the credentials saved during set_config and start the Wi-Fi station

After session establishment, client can also request Wi-Fi scan results from the device. The results returned is a list of AP SSIDs, sorted in descending order of signal strength. This allows client applications to display APs nearby to the device at the time of provisioning, and users can select one of the SSIDs and provide the password which is then sent using the wifi_config commands described above. The wifi_scan endpoint supports the following protobuf commands:

- `scan_start` - For starting Wi-Fi scan with various options:
  - `blocking` (input) - If true, the command returns only when the scanning is finished
  - `passive` (input) - If true scan is started in passive mode (this may be slower) instead of active mode
  - `group_channels` (input) - This specifies whether to scan all channels in one go (when zero) or perform scanning of channels in groups, with 120ms delay between scanning of consecutive groups, and the value of this parameter sets the number of channels in each group. This is useful when transport mode is SoftAP, where scanning all channels in one go may not give the Wi-Fi driver enough time to send out beacons, and hence may cause disconnection with any connected stations. When scanning in groups, the manager will wait for at least 120ms after completing scan on a group of channels, and thus allow the driver to send out the beacons. For example, given that the total number of Wi-Fi channels is 14, then setting group_channels to 4, will create 5 groups, with each group having 3 channels, except the last one which will have 14 % 3 = 2 channels. So, when scan is started, the first 3 channels will be scanned, followed by a 120ms delay, and then the next 3 channels, and so on, until all the 14 channels have been
scanned. One may need to adjust this parameter as having only few channels in a group may slow down the overall scan time, while having too many may again cause disconnection. Usually a value of 4 should work for most cases. Note that for any other mode of transport, e.g. BLE, this can be safely set to 0, and hence achieve the fastest overall scanning time.

- **period_ms** (input) - Scan parameter specifying how long to wait on each channel

- **scan_status** - Gives the status of scanning process:
  - **scan_finished** (output) - When scan has finished this returns true
  - **result_count** (output) - This gives the total number of results obtained till now. If scan is yet happening this number will keep on updating

- **scan_result** - For fetching scan results. This can be called even if scan is still on going
  - **start_index** (input) - Starting index from where to fetch the entries from the results list
  - **count** (input) - Number of entries to fetch from the starting index
  - **entries** (output) - List of entries returned. Each entry consists of ssid, channel and rssi information

### Additional Endpoints

In case users want to have some additional protocomm endpoints customized to their requirements, this is done in two steps. First is creation of an endpoint with a specific name, and the second step is the registration of a handler for this endpoint. See protocomm for the function signature of an endpoint handler. A custom endpoint must be created after initialization and before starting the provisioning service. Whereas, the protocomm handler is registered for this endpoint only after starting the provisioning service.

```c
wifi_prov_mgr_init(config);
wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_create("custom-endpoint");
wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning(security, pop, service_name, service_key);
wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_register("custom-endpoint", custom_ep_handler, __custom_ep_data);
```

When the provisioning service stops, the endpoint is unregistered automatically.

One can also choose to call `wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_unregister()` to manually deactivate an endpoint at runtime. This can also be used to deactivate the internal endpoints used by the provisioning service.

### When / How To Stop Provisioning Service?

The default behavior is that once the device successfully connects using the Wi-Fi credentials set by the `apply_config` command, the provisioning service will be stopped (and BLE / SoftAP turned off) automatically after responding to the next `get_status` command. If `get_status` command is not received by the device, the service will be stopped after a 30s timeout.

On the other hand, if device was not able to connect using the provided Wi-Fi credentials, due to incorrect SSID / passphrase, the service will keep running, and `get_status` will keep responding with disconnected status and reason for disconnection. Any further attempts to provide another set of Wi-Fi credentials, will be rejected. These credentials will be preserved, unless the provisioning service is force started, or NVS erased.

If this default behavior is not desired, it can be disabled by calling `wifi_prov_mgr_disable_auto_stop()`. Now the provisioning service will only be stopped after an explicit call to `wifi_prov_mgr_stop_provisioning()`, which returns immediately after scheduling a task for stopping the service. The service stops after a certain delay and WIFI_PROV_END event gets emitted. This delay is specified by the argument to `wifi_prov_mgr_disable_auto_stop()`.

The customized behavior is useful for applications which want the provisioning service to be stopped some time after the Wi-Fi connection is successfully established. For example, if the application requires the device to connect to some cloud service and obtain another set of credentials, and exchange this credentials over a custom protocomm endpoint, then after successfully doing so stop the provisioning service by calling `wifi_prov_mgr_stop_provisioning()` inside the protocomm handler itself. The right amount of delay ensures that the transport resources are freed only after the response from the protocomm handler reaches the client side application.

### Application Examples

For complete example implementation see `provisioning/wifi_prov_mgr`
Provisioning Tools

Provisioning applications are available for various platforms, along with source code:

- **Android:**
  - BLE Provisioning app on Play Store.
  - SoftAP Provisioning app on Play Store.
  - Source code on GitHub: esp-idf-provisioning-android.

- **iOS:**
  - BLE Provisioning app on app store.
  - SoftAP Provisioning app on app Store.
  - Source code on GitHub: esp-idf-provisioning-ios.

- **Linux/MacOS/Windows:** tools/esp_prov (a python based command line tool for provisioning)

The phone applications offer simple UI and thus more user centric, while the command line application is useful as a debugging tool for developers.

API Reference

Header File

- components/wifi_provisioning/include/wifi_provisioning/manager.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_init (wifi_prov_mgr_config_t config)
```

Initialize provisioning manager instance.

- Configures the manager and allocates internal resources
- Configuration specifies the provisioning scheme (transport) and event handlers
- Event WIFI_PROV_INIT is emitted right after initialization is complete

**Parameters** config 

- Configuration structure

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_FAIL : Fail

```c
void wifi_prov_mgr_deinit (void)
```

Stop provisioning (if running) and release resource used by the manager.

- Event WIFI_PROV_DEINIT is emitted right after de-initialization is finished
- If provisioning service is still active when this API is called, it first stops the service, hence emitting WIFI_PROV_END, and then performs the de-initialization

```c
esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_is_provisioned (bool *provisioned)
```

Checks if device is provisioned.

- This checks if Wi-Fi credentials are present on the NVS
- The Wi-Fi credentials are assumed to be kept in the same NVS namespace as used by esp_wifi component
- If one were to call esp_wifi_set_config() directly instead of going through the provisioning process, this function will still yield true (i.e. device will be found to be provisioned)

**Note:** Calling wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning() automatically resets the provision state, irrespective of what the state was prior to making the call.

**Parameters** provisioned 

- True if provisioned, else false

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Retrieved provision state successfully
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- ESP_FAIL: Wi-Fi not initialized
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Null argument supplied

```c
esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning (wifi_prov_security_t security, const void *wifi_prov_sec_params, const char *service_name, const char *service_key)
```

Start provisioning service.

This starts the provisioning service according to the scheme configured at the time of initialization. For scheme:

- wifi_prov_scheme_ble: This starts protocomm_ble, which internally initializes BLE transport and starts GATT server for handling provisioning requests
- wifi_prov_scheme_softap: This activates SoftAP mode of Wi-Fi and starts protocomm_httpd, which internally starts an HTTP server for handling provisioning requests (If mDNS is active it also starts advertising service with type _esp_wifi_prov._tcp)

Event WIFI_PROV_START is emitted right after provisioning starts without failure

**Note:** This API will start provisioning service even if device is found to be already provisioned, i.e. wifi_prov_mgr_is_provisioned() yields true

**Parameters**

- `security` [in] Specify which protocomm security scheme to use:
  - WIFI_PROV_SECURITY_0: For no security
  - WIFI_PROV_SECURITY_1: x25519 secure handshake for session establishment followed by AES-CTR encryption of provisioning messages
  - WIFI_PROV_SECURITY_2: SRP6a based authentication and key exchange followed by AES-GCM encryption/decryption of provisioning messages
- `wifi_prov_sec_params` [in] Pointer to security params (NULL if not needed). This is not needed for protocomm security 0. This pointer should hold the struct of type wifi_prov_security1_params_t for protocomm security 1 and wifi_prov_security2_params_t for protocomm security 2 respectively. This pointer and its contents should be valid till the provisioning service is running and has not been stopped or de-initied.
- `service_name` [in] Unique name of the service. This translates to:
  - Wi-Fi SSID when provisioning mode is softAP
  - Device name when provisioning mode is BLE
- `service_key` [in] Key required by client to access the service (NULL if not needed). This translates to:
  - Wi-Fi password when provisioning mode is softAP
  - ignored when provisioning mode is BLE

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Provisioning started successfully
- ESP_FAIL: Failed to start provisioning service
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Provisioning manager not initialized or already started

```c
void wifi_prov_mgr_stop_provisioning (void)
```

Stop provisioning service.

If provisioning service is active, this API will initiate a process to stop the service and return. Once the service actually stops, the event WIFI_PROV_END will be emitted.

If wifi_prov_mgr_deinit() is called without calling this API first, it will automatically stop the provisioning service and emit the WIFI_PROV_END, followed by WIFI_PROV_DEINIT, before returning.

This API will generally be used along with wifi_prov_mgr_disable_auto_stop() in the scenario when the main application has registered its own endpoints, and wishes that the provisioning service is stopped only when some protocomm command from the client side application is received.
Calling this API inside an endpoint handler, with sufficient cleanup_delay, will allow the response / acknowledgment to be sent successfully before the underlying protoComm service is stopped.

Cleanup_delay is set when calling wifi_prov_mgr_disable_auto_stop(). If not specified, it defaults to 1000ms.

For straightforward cases, using this API is usually not necessary as provisioning is stopped automatically once WIFI_PROV_CRED_SUCCESS is emitted. Stopping is delayed (maximum 30 seconds) thus allowing the client side application to query for Wi-Fi state, i.e. after receiving the first query and sending Wi-Fi state connected response the service is stopped immediately.

```c
void wifi_prov_mgr_wait (void)
```

Wait for provisioning service to finish.

Calling this API will block until provisioning service is stopped i.e. till event WIFI_PROV_END is emitted.

This will not block if provisioning is not started or not initialized.

```c
esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_disable_auto_stop (uint32_t cleanup_delay)
```

Disable auto stopping of provisioning service upon completion.

By default, once provisioning is complete, the provisioning service is automatically stopped, and all endpoints (along with those registered by main application) are deactivated.

This API is useful in the case when main application wishes to close provisioning service only after it receives some protoComm command from the client side app. For example, after connecting to Wi-Fi, the device may want to connect to the cloud, and only once that is successfully, the device is said to be fully configured. But, then it is up to the main application to explicitly call wifi_prov_mgr_stop_provisioning() later when the device is fully configured and the provisioning service is no longer required.

**Note:** This must be called before executing wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning().

**Parameters**

- **cleanup_delay** - [in] Sets the delay after which the actual cleanup of transport related resources is done after a call to wifi_prov_mgr_stop_provisioning() returns. Minimum allowed value is 100ms. If not specified, this will default to 1000ms.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : Manager not initialized or provisioning service already started

```c
esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_set_app_info (const char* label, const char* version, const char** capabilities, size_t total_capabilities)
```

Set application version and capabilities in the JSON data returned by proto-ver endpoint.

This function can be called multiple times, to specify information about the various application specific services running on the device, identified by unique labels.

The provisioning service itself registers an entry in the JSON data, by the label “prov”, containing only provisioning service version and capabilities. Application services should use a label other than “prov” so as not to overwrite this.

**Note:** This must be called before executing wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning().

**Parameters**

- **label** - [in] String indicating the application name.
- **version** - [in] String indicating the application version. There is no constraint on format.
- **capabilities** - [in] Array of strings with capabilities. These could be used by the client side app to know the application registered endpoint capabilities
- **total_capabilities** - [in] Size of capabilities array

**Returns**


- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : Manager not initialized or provisioning service already started
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM : Failed to allocate memory for version string
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null argument

`esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_create` (const char *ep_name)

Create an additional endpoint and allocate internal resources for it.

This API is to be called by the application if it wants to create an additional endpoint. All additional endpoints will be assigned UUIDs starting from 0xFF54 and so on in the order of execution.

protocomm handler for the created endpoint is to be registered later using `wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_register()` after provisioning has started.

**Note:** This API can only be called BEFORE provisioning is started

**Note:** Additional endpoints can be used for configuring client provided parameters other than Wi-Fi credentials, that are necessary for the main application and hence must be set prior to starting the application

**Note:** After session establishment, the additional endpoints must be targeted first by the client side application before sending Wi-Fi configuration, because once Wi-Fi configuration finishes the provisioning service is stopped and hence all endpoints are unregistered

**Parameters**

- `ep_name` - [in] unique name of the endpoint

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_FAIL : Failure

`esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_register` (const char *ep_name, protocomm_req_handler_t handler, void *user_ctx)

Register a handler for the previously created endpoint.

This API can be called by the application to register a protocomm handler to any endpoint that was created using `wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_create()`.

**Note:** This API can only be called AFTER provisioning has started

**Note:** Additional endpoints can be used for configuring client provided parameters other than Wi-Fi credentials, that are necessary for the main application and hence must be set prior to starting the application

**Note:** After session establishment, the additional endpoints must be targeted first by the client side application before sending Wi-Fi configuration, because once Wi-Fi configuration finishes the provisioning service is stopped and hence all endpoints are unregistered

**Parameters**

- `ep_name` - [in] Name of the endpoint
- `handler` - [in] Endpoint handler function
- `user_ctx` - [in] User data

**Returns**
void wifi_prov_mgr_endpoint_unregister (const char *ep_name)

Unregister the handler for an endpoint.

This API can be called if the application wants to selectively unregister the handler of an endpoint while the provisioning is still in progress.

All the endpoint handlers are unregistered automatically when the provisioning stops.

Parameters

ep_name [in] Name of the endpoint

esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_get_wifi_state (wifi_prov_sta_state_t *state)

Get state of Wi-Fi Station during provisioning.

Parameters

state [out] Pointer to wifi_prov_sta_state_t variable to be filled

Returns

• ESP_OK : Successfully retrieved Wi-Fi state
• ESP_FAIL : Provisioning app not running

esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_get_wifi_disconnect_reason (wifi_prov_sta_fail_reason_t *reason)

Get reason code in case of Wi-Fi station disconnection during provisioning.

Parameters

reason [out] Pointer to wifi_prov_sta_fail_reason_t variable to be filled

Returns

• ESP_OK : Successfully retrieved Wi-Fi disconnect reason
• ESP_FAIL : Provisioning app not running

esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_configure_sta (wifi_config_t *wifi_cfg)

Runs Wi-Fi as Station with the supplied configuration.

Configures the Wi-Fi station mode to connect to the AP with SSID and password specified in config structure and sets Wi-Fi to run as station.

This is automatically called by provisioning service upon receiving new credentials.

If credentials are to be supplied to the manager via a different mode other than through protocolm, then this API needs to be called.

Event WIFI_PROV_CRED_RECV is emitted after credentials have been applied and Wi-Fi station started

Parameters

wifi_cfg [in] Pointer to Wi-Fi configuration structure

Returns

• ESP_OK : Wi-Fi configured and started successfully
• ESP_FAIL : Failed to set configuration

esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_reset_provisioning (void)

Reset Wi-Fi provisioning config.

Calling this API will restore WiFi stack persistent settings to default values.

Returns

• ESP_OK : Reset provisioning config successfully
• ESP_FAIL : Failed to reset provisioning config

esp_err_t wifi_prov_mgr_reset_sm_state_on_failure (void)

Reset internal state machine and clear provisioned credentials.

This API can be used to restart provisioning in case invalid credentials are entered.

Returns

• ESP_OK : Reset provisioning state machine successfully
• ESP_FAIL : Failed to reset provisioning state machine
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE : Manager not initialized

• ESP_OK : Success
• ESP_FAIL : Failure
Structures

**struct wifi_prov_event_handler_t**

Event handler that is used by the manager while provisioning service is active.

**Public Members**

* wifiProv_cb_func_t **event_cb**
  Callback function to be executed on provisioning events

* void **user_data**
  User context data to pass as parameter to callback function

**struct wifi_prov_scheme**

Structure for specifying the provisioning scheme to be followed by the manager.

**Note:** Ready to use schemes are available:

- wifi_prov_scheme_ble: for provisioning over BLE transport + GATT server
- wifi_prov_scheme_softap: for provisioning over SoftAP transport + HTTP server
- wifi_prov_scheme_console: for provisioning over Serial UART transport + Console (for debugging)

**Public Members**

* esp_err_t (**prov_start**) (**protocomm_t** *pc, void **config**)
  Function which is to be called by the manager when it is to start the provisioning service associated with a protocomm instance and a scheme specific configuration

* esp_err_t (**prov_stop**) (**protocomm_t** *pc)
  Function which is to be called by the manager to stop the provisioning service previously associated with a protocomm instance

* void **(*new_config*)(void)**
  Function which is to be called by the manager to generate a new configuration for the provisioning service, that is to be passed to **prov_start()**

* void **(*delete_config*)(void **config**)**
  Function which is to be called by the manager to delete a configuration generated using **new_config()**

* esp_err_t (**set_config_service**) (**void **config**, const char **service_name**, const char **service_key**)
  Function which is to be called by the manager to set the service name and key values in the configuration structure

* esp_err_t (**set_config_endpoint**) (**void **config**, const char **endpoint_name**, uint16_t **uuid**)
  Function which is to be called by the manager to set a protocomm endpoint with an identifying name and UUID in the configuration structure

* wifi_mode_t **wifi_mode**
  Sets mode of operation of Wi-Fi during provisioning This is set to:
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- WIFI_MODE_APSTA for SoftAP transport
- WIFI_MODE_STA for BLE transport

struct wifi_prov_mgr_config_t
   Structure for specifying the manager configuration.

Public Members

-wifi_prov_scheme_t scheme
   Provisioning scheme to use. Following schemes are already available:
   - wifi_prov_scheme_ble: for provisioning over BLE transport + GATT server
   - wifi_prov_scheme_softap: for provisioning over SoftAP transport + HTTP server + mDNS (optional)
   - wifi_prov_scheme_console: for provisioning over Serial UART transport + Console (for debugging)

-wifi_prov_event_handler_t scheme_event_handler
   Event handler required by the scheme for incorporating scheme specific behavior while provisioning manager is running. Various options may be provided by the scheme for setting this field. Use WIFI_PROV_EVENT_HANDLER_NONE when not used. When using scheme wifi_prov_scheme_ble, the following options are available:
   - WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BTDM
   - WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BLE
   - WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BT

-wifi_prov_event_handler_t app_event_handler
   Event handler that can be set for the purpose of incorporating application specific behavior. Use WIFI_PROV_EVENT_HANDLER_NONE when not used.

Macros

WIFI_PROV_EVENT_HANDLER_NONE
   Event handler can be set to none if not used.

Type Definitions

typedef void (*wifi_prov_cb_func_t)(void *user_data, wifi_prov_cb_event_t event, void *event_data)

typedef struct wifi_prov_scheme wifi_prov_scheme_t
   Structure for specifying the provisioning scheme to be followed by the manager.

Note: Ready to use schemes are available:
   - wifi_prov_scheme_ble: for provisioning over BLE transport + GATT server
   - wifi_prov_scheme_softap: for provisioning over SoftAP transport + HTTP server
   - wifi_prov_scheme_console: for provisioning over Serial UART transport + Console (for debugging)

typedef enum wifi_prov_security wifi_prov_security_t
   Security modes supported by the Provisioning Manager.
   These are same as the security modes provided by protocomm
typedef protocomm_security1_params_t wifi_prov_security1_params_t

typedef protocomm_security2_params_t wifi_prov_security2_params_t

Enumerations

defined wifi_prov_cb_event_t

Events generated by manager.

These events are generated in order of declaration and, for the stretch of time between initialization and de-initialization of the manager, each event is signaled only once

Values:

enumerator WIFI_PROV_INIT
    Emitted when the manager is initialized

enumerator WIFI_PROV_START
    Indicates that provisioning has started

enumerator WIFI_PROV_CRED_RECV
    Emitted when Wi-Fi AP credentials are received via protocomm endpoint wifi_config. The event data in this case is a pointer to the corresponding wifi_sta_config_t structure

enumerator WIFI_PROV_CRED_FAIL
    Emitted when device fails to connect to the AP of which the credentials were received earlier on event WIFI_PROV_CRED_RECV. The event data in this case is a pointer to the disconnection reason code with type wifi_prov_sta_fail_reason_t

enumerator WIFI_PROV_CRED_SUCCESS
    Emitted when device successfully connects to the AP of which the credentials were received earlier on event WIFI_PROV_CRED_RECV

enumerator WIFI_PROV_END
    Signals that provisioning service has stopped

enumerator WIFI_PROV_DEINIT
    Signals that manager has been de-initialized

defined wifi_prov_security

Security modes supported by the Provisioning Manager.

These are same as the security modes provided by protocomm

Values:

enumerator WIFI_PROV_SECURITY_0
    No security (plain-text communication)

enumerator WIFI_PROV_SECURITY_1
    This secure communication mode consists of X25519 key exchange
    • proof of possession (pop) based authentication
    • AES-CTR encryption
enumerator WIFI_PROV_SECURITY_2

This secure communication mode consists of SRP6a based authentication and key exchange

- AES-GCM encryption/decryption

**Header File**

- components/wifi_provisioning/include/wifi_provisioning/scheme_ble.h

**Functions**

void wifi_prov_scheme_ble_event_cb_free_btdm (void *user_data, wifi_prov_cb_event_t event, void *event_data)

void wifi_prov_scheme_ble_event_cb_free_ble (void *user_data, wifi_prov_cb_event_t event, void *event_data)

void wifi_prov_scheme_ble_event_cb_free_bt (void *user_data, wifi_prov_cb_event_t event, void *event_data)

esp_err_t wifi_prov_scheme_ble_set_service_uuid (uint8_t *uuid128)

Set the 128 bit GATT service UUID used for provisioning.

This API is used to override the default 128 bit provisioning service UUID, which is 0000fff0-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb.

This must be called before starting provisioning, i.e. before making a call to wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning(), otherwise the default UUID will be used.

**Note:** The data being pointed to by the argument must be valid at least till provisioning is started. Upon start, the manager will store an internal copy of this UUID, and this data can be freed or invalidated afterwards.

**Parameters**

uuid128 [in] A custom 128 bit UUID

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null argument

esp_err_t wifi_prov_scheme_ble_set_mfg_data (uint8_t *mfg_data, ssize_t mfg_data_len)

Set manufacturer specific data in scan response.

This must be called before starting provisioning, i.e. before making a call to wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning().

**Note:** It is important to understand that length of custom manufacturer data should be within limits. The manufacturer data goes into scan response along with BLE device name. By default, BLE device name length is of 11 Bytes, however it can vary as per application use case. So, one has to honour the scan response data size limits i.e. (mfg_data_len + 2) < 31 - (device_name_length + 2 ). If the mfg_data length exceeds this limit, the length will be truncated.

**Parameters**

- mfg_data [in] Custom manufacturer data
- mfg_data_len [in] Manufacturer data length

**Returns**

- ESP_OK : Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG : Null argument
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**Macros**

WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BTDM

WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BLE

WIFI_PROV_SCHEME_BLE_EVENT_HANDLER_FREE_BT

**Header File**

- components/wifi_provisioning/include/wifi_provisioning/scheme_softap.h

**Functions**

void wifi_prov_scheme_softap_set_httpd_handle (void *handle)

Provide HTTPD Server handle externally.

Useful in cases wherein applications need the webserver for some different operations, and do not want the wifi provisioning component to start/stop a new instance.

**Note:** This API should be called before wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning()

**Parameters**

handle - [in] Handle to HTTPD server instance

**Header File**

- components/wifi_provisioning/include/wifi_provisioning/scheme_console.h

**Header File**

- components/wifi_provisioning/include/wifi_provisioning/wifi_config.h

**Functions**

esp_err_t wifi_prov_config_data_handler (uint32_t session_id, const uint8_t *inbuf, ssize_t inlen,
                                        uint8_t **outbuf, ssize_t *outlen, void *priv_data)

Handler for receiving and responding to requests from master.

This is to be registered as the wifi_config endpoint handler (protocomm proto-comm_req_handler_t) using protocomm_add_endpoint()

**Structures**

struct wifi_prov_sta_conn_info_t

WiFi STA connected status information.

**Public Members**

char ip_addr [IP4ADDR_STRLEN_MAX]

IP Address received by station

char bssid[6]

BSSID of the AP to which connection was established
char * ssid[33]
    SSID of the to which connection was established

uint8_t * channel
    Channel of the AP

uint8_t * auth_mode
    Authorization mode of the AP

struct wifi_prov_config_get_data_t
    WiFi status data to be sent in response to get_status request from master.

Public Members

wifi_prov_sta_state_t * wifi_state
    WiFi state of the station

wifi_prov_sta_fail_reason_t * fail_reason
    Reason for disconnection (valid only when wifi_state is WIFI_STATION_DISCONNECTED)

wifi_prov_sta_conn_info_t * conn_info
    Connection information (valid only when wifi_state is WIFI_STATION_CONNECTED)

struct wifi_prov_config_set_data_t
    WiFi config data received by slave during set_config request from master.

Public Members

char * ssid[33]
    SSID of the AP to which the slave is to be connected

char * password[64]
    Password of the AP

char * bssid[6]
    BSSID of the AP

uint8_t * channel
    Channel of the AP

struct wifi_prov_config_handlers
    Internal handlers for receiving and responding to protocomm requests from master.
    This is to be passed as priv_data for protocomm request handler (refer to wifi_prov_config_data_handler()) when calling protocomm_add_endpoint().
Public Members

```c
esp_err_t (*get_status_handler)(wifi_prov_config_get_data_t *resp_data, wifi_prov_ctx_t **ctx)
```

Handler function called when connection status of the slave (in WiFi station mode) is requested

```c
esp_err_t (*set_config_handler)(const wifi_prov_config_set_data_t *req_data, wifi_prov_ctx_t **ctx)
```

Handler function called when WiFi connection configuration (e.g. AP SSID, password, etc.) of the slave (in WiFi station mode) is to be set to user provided values

```c
esp_err_t (*apply_config_handler)(wifi_prov_ctx_t **ctx)
```

Handler function for applying the configuration that was set in `set_config_handler`. After applying the station may get connected to the AP or may fail to connect. The slave must be ready to convey the updated connection status information when `get_status_handler` is invoked again by the master.

```c
wifi_prov_ctx_t *ctx
```

Context pointer to be passed to above handler functions upon invocation

Type Definitions

typedef struct wifi_prov_ctx wifi_prov_ctx_t

Type of context data passed to each get/set/apply handler function set in `wifi_prov_config_handlers` structure.

This is passed as an opaque pointer, thereby allowing it be defined later in application code as per requirements.

typedef struct wifi_prov_config_handlers wifi_prov_config_handlers_t

Internal handlers for receiving and responding to protocomm requests from master.

This is to be passed as priv_data for protocomm request handler (refer to `wifi_prov_config_data_handler()`) when calling `protocomm_add_endpoint()`.

Enumerations

```c
enum wifi_prov_sta_state_t
```

WiFi STA status for conveying back to the provisioning master.

Values:

- enumerator WIFI_PROV_STA_CONNECTING
- enumerator WIFI_PROV_STA_CONNECTED
- enumerator WIFI_PROV_STA_DISCONNECTED

```c
enum wifi_prov_sta_fail_reason_t
```

WiFi STA connection fail reason.

Values:

- enumerator WIFI_PROV_STA_AUTH_ERROR
enumerator **WIFI_PROV_STA_AP_NOT_FOUND**

Code examples for above API are provided in the provisioning directory of ESP-IDF examples.
Code example for above API is provided in `wifi/smart_config`.
Code example for above API is provided in `wifi/wifi_easy_connect/dpp-enrollee`.

## 2.9 Storage API

### 2.9.1 FAT Filesystem Support

ESP-IDF uses the FatFs library to work with FAT filesystems. FatFs resides in the `fatfs` component. Although the library can be used directly, many of its features can be accessed via VFS using the C standard library and POSIX API functions.

Additionally, FatFs has been modified to support the runtime pluggable disk I/O layer. This allows mapping of FatFs drives to physical disks at runtime.

#### Using FatFs with VFS

The header file `fatfs/vfs/esp_vfs_fat.h` defines the functions for connecting FatFs and VFS.

The function `esp_vfs_fat_register()` allocates a FATFS structure and registers a given path prefix in VFS. Subsequent operations on files starting with this prefix are forwarded to FatFs APIs.

The function `esp_vfs_fat_unregister_path()` deletes the registration with VFS, and frees the FATFS structure.

Most applications use the following workflow when working with `esp_vfs_fat_*` functions:

1. **Call `esp_vfs_fat_register()` to specify:**
   - Path prefix where to mount the filesystem (e.g., "/sdcard", "/spiflash")
   - FatFs drive number
   - A variable which will receive the pointer to the FATFS structure
2. **Call `ff_diskio_register()` to register the disk I/O driver for the drive number used in Step 1.**
3. **Call the FatFs function `f_mount`, and optionally `f_fdisk`, `f_mkfs`, to mount the filesystem using the same drive number which was passed to `esp_vfs_fat_register()`**. For more information, see FatFs documentation.
4. **Call the C standard library and POSIX API functions to perform such actions on files as open, read, write, erase, copy, etc.** Use paths starting with the path prefix passed to `esp_vfs_register()` (for example, "/sdcard/hello.txt"). The filesystem uses 8.3 filenames format (SFN) by default. If you need to use long filenames (LFN), enable the `CONFIG_FATFS_LONG_FILENAMES` option. More details on the FatFs filenames are available here.
5. **Optionally, by enabling the option `CONFIG_FATFS_USE_FASTSEEK`, you can use the POSIX lseek function to perform it faster. The fast seek will not work for files in write mode, so to take advantage of fast seek, you should open (or close and then reopen) the file in read-only mode.**
6. **Optionally, call the FatFs library functions directly. In this case, use paths without a VFS prefix (for example, "/hello.txt").**
7. Close all open files.
8. **Call the FatFs function `f_mount` for the same drive number with NULL FATFS* argument to unmount the filesystem.**
9. **Call the FatFs function `ff_diskio_register()` with NULL `ff_diskio_impl_t*` argument and the same drive number to unregister the disk I/O driver.**
10. Call `esp_vfs_fat_unregister_path()` with the path where the file system is mounted to remove FatFs from VFS, and free the FATFS structure allocated in Step 1.

The convenience functions `esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount`, `esp_vfs_fat_sdspi_mount`, and `esp_vfs_fat_sdcard_unmount` wrap the steps described above and also handle SD card initialization. These functions are described in the next section.

`esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_register (const char* base_path, const char* fat_drive, size_t max_files, FATFS **out_fs)`

Register FatFs with VFS component.

This function registers given FAT drive in VFS, at the specified base path. If only one drive is used, fat_drive argument can be an empty string. Refer to FATFS library documentation on how to specify FAT drive. This function also allocates FATFS structure which should be used for f_mount call.

**Note:** This function doesn’t mount the drive into FatFs, it just connects POSIX and C standard library IO function with FatFs. You need to mount desired drive into FatFs separately.

**Parameters**
- `base_path` – path prefix where FatFs should be registered
- `fat_drive` – FatFs drive specification; if only one drive is used, can be an empty string
- `max_files` – maximum number of files which can be open at the same time
- `out_fs` – `[out]` pointer to FatFs structure which can be used for FatFs f_mount call is returned via this argument.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_register was already called
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if not enough memory or too many VFSes already registered

`esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_unregister_path (const char* base_path)`

Un-register FatFs from VFS.

**Note:** FatFs structure returned by esp_vfs_fat_register is destroyed after this call. Make sure to call f_mount function to unmount it before calling esp_vfs_fat_unregister_ctx. Difference between this function and the one above is that this one will release the correct drive, while the one above will release the last registered one.

**Parameters** `base_path` – path prefix where FatFs is registered. This is the same used when esp_vfs_fat_register was called

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if FatFs is not registered in VFS

**Using FatFs with VFS and SD Cards**

The header file `fatfs/vfs/esp_vfs_fat.h` defines convenience functions `esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount()`, `esp_vfs_fat_sdspi_mount()`, and `esp_vfs_fat_sdcard_unmount()`. These functions perform Steps 1–3 and 7–9 respectively and handle SD card initialization, but provide only limited error handling. Developers are encouraged to check its source code and incorporate more advanced features into production applications.

The convenience function `esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_unmount()` unmounts the filesystem and releases the resources acquired by `esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount()`.  

`esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount (const char *base_path, const sdmmc_host_t *host_config, const void *slot_config, const esp_vfs_fat_mount_config_t *mount_config, sdmmc_card_t **out_card)`
Convenience function to get FAT filesystem on SD card registered in VFS.

This is an all-in-one function which does the following:

- initializes SDMMC driver or SPI driver with configuration in host_config
- initializes SD card with configuration in slot_config
- mounts FAT partition on SD card using FATFS library, with configuration in mount_config
- registers FATFS library with VFS, with prefix given by base_prefix variable

This function is intended to make example code more compact. For real world applications, developers should implement the logic of probing SD card, locating and mounting partition, and registering FATFS in VFS, with proper error checking and handling of exceptional conditions.

**Note:** Use this API to mount a card through SDSPI is deprecated. Please call esp_vfs_fat_sdspi_mount() instead for that case.

### Parameters

- **base_path** – path where partition should be registered (e.g. “/sdcard”)
- **host_config** – Pointer to structure describing SDMMC host. When using SDMMC peripheral, this structure can be initialized using SDMMC_HOST_DEFAULT() macro. When using SPI peripheral, this structure can be initialized using SD_SPI_HOST_DEFAULT() macro.
- **slot_config** – Pointer to structure with slot configuration. For SDMMC peripheral, pass a pointer to sdmmc_slot_config_t structure initialized using SDMMC_SLOT_CONFIG_DEFAULT.
- **mount_config** – Pointer to structure with extra parameters for mounting FATFS
- **out_card** – [out] if not NULL, pointer to the card information structure will be returned via this argument

### Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount was already called
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory cannot be allocated
- ESP_FAIL if partition can not be mounted
- other error codes from SDMMC or SPI drivers, SDMMC protocol, or FATFS drivers

```c
esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_unmount
(void)
```

Unmount FAT filesystem and release resources acquired using esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount.

**Deprecated:**

Use esp_vfs_fat_sdcard_unmount() instead.

### Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount hasn’t been called

```c
esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_sdspi_mount
(const char *base_path, const sdmmc_host_t *host_config_input,
 const sdspi_device_config_t *slot_config, const
 esp_vfs_fat_mount_config_t *mount_config, sdmmc_card_t
 **out_card)
```

Convenience function to get FAT filesystem on SD card registered in VFS.

This is an all-in-one function which does the following:

- initializes an SPI Master device based on the SPI Master driver with configuration in slot_config, and attach it to an initialized SPI bus.
- initializes SD card with configuration in host_config_input
mounts FAT partition on SD card using FATFS library, with configuration in mount_config.
registers FATFS library with VFS, with prefix given by base_prefix variable.

This function is intended to make example code more compact. For real world applications, developers should implement the logic of probing SD card, locating and mounting partition, and registering FATFS in VFS, with proper error checking and handling of exceptional conditions.

**Note:** This function try to attach the new SD SPI device to the bus specified in host_config. Make sure the SPI bus specified in host_config->slot have been initialized by spi_bus_initialize() before.

**Parameters**
- **base_path** – path where partition should be registered (e.g. “/sdcard”)
- **host_config_input** – Pointer to structure describing SDMMC host. This structure can be initialized using SDSPI_HOST_DEFAULT() macro.
- **slot_config** – Pointer to structure with slot configuration. For SPI peripheral, pass a pointer to sdspi_device_config_t structure initialized using SDSPI_DEVICE_CONFIG_DEFAULT().
- **mount_config** – pointer to structure with extra parameters for mounting FATFS
- **out_card** [out] If not NULL, pointer to the card information structure will be returned via this argument. It is suggested to hold this handle and use it to unmount the card later if needed. Otherwise it’s not suggested to use more than one card at the same time and unmount one of them in your application.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount was already called
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory cannot be allocated
- ESP_FAIL if partition cannot be mounted
- other error codes from SDMMC or SPI drivers, SDMMC protocol, or FATFS drivers

**struct esp_vfs_fat_mount_config_t**
Configuration arguments for esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount and esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount Rw_wl functions.

**Public Members**

- **bool format_if_mount_failed**
  If FAT partition can not be mounted, and this parameter is true, create partition table and format the filesystem.

- **int max_files**
  Max number of open files.

- **size_t allocation_unit_size**
  If format_if_mount_failed is set, and mount fails, format the card with given allocation unit size. Must be a power of 2, between sector size and 128 * sector size. For SD cards, sector size is always 512 bytes. For wear levelling, sector size is determined by CONFIG_WL_SECTOR_SIZE option.

  Using larger allocation unit size will result in higher read/write performance and higher overhead when storing small files.

  Setting this field to 0 will result in allocation unit set to the sector size.

- **bool disk_status_check_enable**
  Enables real ff_disk_status function implementation for SD cards (ff_sdmmc_status). Possibly slows down IO performance.
Try to enable if you need to handle situations when SD cards are not unmounted properly before physical removal or you are experiencing issues with SD cards.

Doesn’t do anything for other memory storage media.

```c
esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_sdcardUnmount(const char *base_path, sdmmc_card_t *card)
```

Unmount an SD card from the FAT filesystem and release resources acquired using `esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount()` or `esp_vfs_fat_sdspi_mount()`.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the card argument is unregistered
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount hasn’t been called

---

**Using FatFs with VFS in Read-Only Mode**

The header file `fatfs/vfs/esp_vfs_fat.h` also defines the convenience functions `esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_ro()` and `esp_vfs_fat_spiflashUnmount_ro()`. These functions perform Steps 1-3 and 7-9 respectively for read-only FAT partitions. These are particularly helpful for data partitions written only once during factory provisioning which will not be changed by production application throughout the lifetime of the hardware.

```c
esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_spiflashMount_ro(const char *base_path, const char *partition_label, const esp_vfs_fatMountConfig_t *mount_config)
```

Convenience function to initialize read-only FAT filesystem and register it in VFS.

This is an all-in-one function which does the following:

- finds the partition with defined partition_label. Partition label should be configured in the partition table.
- mounts FAT partition using FATFS library
- registers FATFS library with VFS, with prefix given by base_prefix variable

**Note:** Wear levelling is not used when FAT is mounted in read-only mode using this function.

**Parameters**

- `base_path` – path where FATFS partition should be mounted (e.g. “/spiflash”)
- `partition_label` – label of the partition which should be used
- `mount_config` – pointer to structure with extra parameters for mounting FATFS

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if the partition table does not contain FATFS partition with given label
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_ro was already called for the same partition
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory cannot be allocated
- ESP_FAIL if partition cannot be mounted
- other error codes from SPI flash driver, or FATFS drivers

```c
esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_spiflashUnmount_ro(const char *base_path, const char *partition_label)
```

Unmount FAT filesystem and release resources acquired using `esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_ro()`.

**Parameters**

- `base_path` – path where partition should be registered (e.g. “/spiflash”)
- `partition_label` – label of partition to be unmounted

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_rw_wl hasn’t been called
FatFS Disk IO Layer

FatFs has been extended with API functions that register the disk I/O driver at runtime. These APIs provide implementation of disk I/O functions for SD/MMC cards and can be registered for the given FatFs drive number using the function `ff_diskio_register_sdmmc()`.

```c
void ff_diskio_register(BYTE pdrv, const ff_diskio_impl_t *discio_impl)
```

Register or unregister disk io driver for given drive number.

When FATFS library calls one of disk_xxx functions for driver number pdrv, corresponding function in discio_impl for given pdrv will be called.

**Parameters**
- `pdrv` - drive number
- `discio_impl` - pointer to `ff_diskio_impl_t` structure with diskio functions or NULL to unregister and free previously registered drive

```c
struct ff_diskio_impl_t
```

Structure of pointers to disk IO driver functions.

See FatFs documentation for details about these functions

**Public Members**

```c
DSTATUS (*init)(unsigned char pdrv)
```

Disk initialization function

```c
DSTATUS (*status)(unsigned char pdrv)
```

Disk status check function

```c
DRESULT (*read)(unsigned char pdrv, unsigned char *buff, uint32_t sector, unsigned count)
```

Sector read function

```c
DRESULT (*write)(unsigned char pdrv, const unsigned char *buff, uint32_t sector, unsigned count)
```

Sector write function

```c
DRESULT (*ioctl)(unsigned char pdrv, unsigned char cmd, void *buff)
```

Function to get info about disk and do some misc operations

```c
void ff_diskio_register_sdmmc(unsigned char pdrv, sdmmc_card_t *card)
```

Register SD/MMC diskio driver

**Parameters**
- `pdrv` - drive number
- `card` - pointer to `sdmmc_card_t` structure describing a card; card should be initialized before calling `f_mount`.

```c
esp_err_t ff_diskio_register_wl_partition(unsigned char pdrv, wl_handle_t flash_handle)
```

Register spi flash partition

**Parameters**
- `pdrv` - drive number
- `flash_handle` - handle of the wear levelling partition.
esp_err_t ff_diskio_register_raw_partition(unsigned char pdrv, const esp_partition_t *part_handle)

Register spi flash partition

Parameters

• pdrv  – drive number
• part_handle – pointer to raw flash partition.

FatFs Partition Generator

We provide a partition generator for FatFs (wl_fatfsgen.py) which is integrated into the build system and could be easily used in the user project.

The tool is used to create filesystem images on a host and populate it with content of the specified host folder.

The script is based on the partition generator (fatfsgen.py). Apart from generating partition, it can also initialize wear levelling.

The latest version supports both short and long file names, FAT12 and FAT16. The long file names are limited to 255 characters and can contain multiple periods (.) characters within the filename and additional characters +, , ;, =, [ and ].

Build System Integration with FatFs Partition Generator

It is possible to invoke FatFs generator directly from the CMake build system by calling fatfs_create_spiflash_image:

```c
fatfs_create_spiflash_image(<partition> <base_dir> [FLASH_IN_PROJECT])
```

If you prefer generating partition without wear levelling support, you can use fatfs_create_rawflash_image:

```c
fatfs_create_rawflash_image(<partition> <base_dir> [FLASH_IN_PROJECT])
```

fatfs_create_spiflash_image respectively fatfs_create_rawflash_image must be called from project’s CMakeLists.txt.

If you decide for any reason to use fatfs_create_rawflash_image (without wear levelling support), beware that it supports mounting only in read-only mode in the device.

The arguments of the function are as follows:

1. partition - the name of the partition as defined in the partition table (e.g. storage/fatfsgen/partitions_example.csv).
2. base_dir - the directory that will be encoded to FatFs partition and optionally flashed into the device. Beware that you have to specify the suitable size of the partition in the partition table.
3. flag FLASH_IN_PROJECT - optionally, users can have the image automatically flashed together with the app binaries, partition tables, etc. on idf.py flash -p <PORT> by specifying FLASH_IN_PROJECT.
4. flag PRESERVE_TIME - optionally, users can force preserving the timestamps from the source folder to the target image. Without preserving the time, every timestamp will be set to the FATFS default initial time (1st January 1980).

For example:

```c
fatfs_create_spiflash_image(my_fatfs_partition my_folder FLASH_IN_PROJECT)
```

If FLASH_IN_PROJECT is not specified, the image will still be generated, but you will have to flash it manually using esptool.py or a custom build system target.

For an example, see storage/fatfsgen.
FatFs Partition Analyzer

(fatfsparse.py) is a partition analyzing tool for FatFs. It is a reverse tool of (fatfsgen.py), i.e. it can generate the folder structure on the host based on the FatFs image.

Usage:
```bash
./fatfsparse.py [-h] [--long-name-support] [--wear-leveling] fatfs_image.img
```

2.9.2 Manufacturing Utility

Introduction

This utility is designed to create instances of factory NVS partition images on a per-device basis for mass manufacturing purposes. The NVS partition images are created from CSV files containing user-provided configurations and values.

Please note that this utility only creates manufacturing binary images which then need to be flashed onto your devices using:

- `esptool.py`
- `Flash Download tool` (available on Windows only). Just download it, unzip, and follow the instructions inside the `doc` folder.
- Direct flash programming using custom production tools.

Prerequisites

This utility is dependent on esp-idf’s NVS partition utility.

- **Operating System requirements:**
  - Linux / MacOS / Windows (standard distributions)
- **The following packages are needed to use this utility:**
  - Python

Note:

**Before using this utility, please make sure that:**
- The path to Python is added to the PATH environment variable.
- You have installed the packages from `requirement.txt`, the file in the root of the esp-idf directory.

Workflow
CSV Configuration File

This file contains the configuration of the device to be flashed.

The data in the configuration file has the following format (the `REPEAT` tag is optional):

```
name1,namespace,  <-- First entry should be of type "namespace"
key1,type1,encoding1
key2,type2,encoding2,REPEAT
name2,namespace,
key3,type3,encoding3
key4,type4,encoding4
```

**Note:** The first line in this file should always be the `namespace` entry.

Each line should have three parameters: `key,type,encoding`, separated by a comma. If the `REPEAT` tag is present, the value corresponding to this key in the master value CSV file will be the same for all devices.

*Please refer to README of the NVS Partition Generator utility for detailed description of each parameter.*

Below is a sample example of such a configuration file:

```
app,namespace,
firmware_key,data,hex2bin
serial_no,data,string,REPEAT
device_no,data,i32
```

**Note:**

Make sure there are no spaces:
- before and after `.`
- at the end of each line in a CSV file

Master Value CSV File

This file contains details of the devices to be flashed. Each line in this file corresponds to a device instance.

The data in the master value CSV file has the following format:

```
key1,key2,key3,....
value1,value2,value3,....
```

**Note:** The first line in the file should always contain the `key` names. All the keys from the configuration file should be present here in the same order. This file can have additional columns (keys). The additional keys will be treated as metadata and would not be part of the final binary files.

Each line should contain the `value` of the corresponding keys, separated by a comma. If the key has the `REPEAT` tag, its corresponding value must be entered in the second line only. Keep the entry empty for this value in the following lines.

The description of this parameter is as follows:

**value** Data value

Data value is the value of data corresponding to the key.

Below is a sample example of a master value CSV file:
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| id,firmware_key,serial_no,device_no |
| 1,a2b3c4d5e6faabb,A1,101 |
| 2,a2b3c4d5e6fccdd,,102 |
| 3,a2b3c4d5e6ffeef,,103 |

**Note:** If the ‘REPEAT’ tag is present, a new master value CSV file will be created in the same folder as the input Master CSV File with the values inserted at each line for the key with the ‘REPEAT’ tag.

This utility creates intermediate CSV files which are used as input for the NVS partition utility to generate the binary files.

The format of this intermediate CSV file is as follows:

```
key,type,encoding,value
key,namespace,,
key1,type1,encoding1,value1
key2,type2,encoding2,value2
```

An instance of an intermediate CSV file will be created for each device on an individual basis.

**Running the utility**

**Usage:**

```
python mfg_gen.py [-h] {generate,generate-key} ...
```

**Optional Arguments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-h, help</td>
<td>show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commands:**

Run mfg_gen.py {command} -h for additional help

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>generate</td>
<td>Generate NVS partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>generate-key</td>
<td>Generate keys for encryption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To generate factory images for each device (Default):**

**Usage:**

```
python mfg_gen.py generate [-h] [--fileid FILEID] [--version {1,2}] [--keygen] [--keyfile KEYFILE] [--inputkey INPUTKEY] [--outdir OUTDIR] conf values prefix size
```

**Positional Arguments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conf</td>
<td>Path to configuration csv file to parse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>values</td>
<td>Path to values csv file to parse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>Unique name for each output filename prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Size of NVS partition in bytes (must be multiple of 4096)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Optional Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fileid FILEID</td>
<td>Unique file identifier (any key in values file) for each filename suffix (Default: numeric value(1,2,3...))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-keygen</td>
<td>Generates key for encrypting NVS partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-inputkey INPUTKEY</td>
<td>File having key for encrypting NVS partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-outdir OUTDIR</td>
<td>Output directory to store files created (Default: current directory)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can run the utility to generate factory images for each device using the command below. A sample CSV file is provided with the utility:

```python
python mfg_gen.py generate samples/sample_config.csv samples/sample_values_.--singlepage_blob.csv Sample 0x3000
```

The master value CSV file should have the path in the file type relative to the directory from which you are running the utility.

**To generate encrypted factory images for each device:**

You can run the utility to encrypt factory images for each device using the command below. A sample CSV file is provided with the utility:

- Encrypt by allowing the utility to generate encryption keys:

  ```python
  python mfg_gen.py generate samples/sample_config.csv samples/sample_values_.--singlepage_blob.csv Sample 0x3000 --keygen
  ```

**Note:** Encryption key of the following format `<outdir>/keys/keys-<prefix>-<fileid>.bin` is created. This newly created file having encryption keys in `keys/` directory is compatible with NVS key-partition structure. Refer to `NVS Key Partition` for more details.

- Encrypt by providing the encryption keys as input binary file:

  ```python
  python mfg_gen.py generate samples/sample_config.csv samples/sample_values_.--singlepage_blob.csv Sample 0x3000 --inputkey keys/sample_keys.bin
  ```

**To generate only encryption keys:**

**Usage:** `python mfg_gen.py generate-key [-h] [-keyfile KEYFILE] [-outdir OUTDIR]

Optional Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-keyfile KEYFILE</td>
<td>Path to output encryption keys file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-outdir OUTDIR</td>
<td>Output directory to store files created. (Default: current directory)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can run the utility to generate only encryption keys using the command below:

```python
python mfg_gen.py generate-key
```
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Note: Encryption key of the following format `<outdir>/keys/keys-<timestamp>.bin` is created. Timestamp format is: `%m-%d_%H-%M`. To provide custom target filename use the `--keyfile` argument.

Generated encryption key binary file can further be used to encrypt factory images created on the per device basis. The default numeric value: 1,2,3... of the `fileid` argument corresponds to each line bearing device instance values in the master value CSV file.

While running the manufacturing utility, the following folders will be created in the specified `outdir` directory:

- `bin/` for storing the generated binary files
- `csv/` for storing the generated intermediate CSV files
- `keys/` for storing encryption keys (when generating encrypted factory images)

### 2.9.3 Non-volatile Storage Library

**Introduction**

Non-volatile storage (NVS) library is designed to store key-value pairs in flash. This section introduces some concepts used by NVS.

**Underlying Storage**

Currently, NVS uses a portion of main flash memory through the `esp_partition` API. The library uses all the partitions with `data` type and `nvs` subtype. The application can choose to use the partition with the label `nvs` through the `nvs_open()` API function or any other partition by specifying its name using the `nvs_open_from_partition()` API function.

Future versions of this library may have other storage backends to keep data in another flash chip (SPI or I2C), RTC, FRAM, etc.

**Note:** if an NVS partition is truncated (for example, when the partition table layout is changed), its contents should be erased. ESP-IDF build system provides a `idf.py erase-flash` target to erase all contents of the flash chip.

**Note:** NVS works best for storing many small values, rather than a few large values of the type ‘string’ and ‘blob’. If you need to store large blobs or strings, consider using the facilities provided by the FAT filesystem on top of the wear levelling library.

**Keys and Values**

NVS operates on key-value pairs. Keys are ASCII strings; the maximum key length is currently 15 characters. Values can have one of the following types:

- **integer types:** `uint8_t`, `int8_t`, `uint16_t`, `int16_t`, `uint32_t`, `int32_t`, `uint64_t`, `int64_t`
- zero-terminated string
- variable length binary data (blob)

**Note:** String values are currently limited to 4000 bytes. This includes the null terminator. Blob values are limited to 508,000 bytes or 97.6% of the partition size - 4000 bytes, whichever is lower.

Additional types, such as `float` and `double` might be added later.

Keys are required to be unique. Assigning a new value to an existing key works as follows:
• If the new value is of the same type as the old one, value is updated.
• If the new value has a different data type, an error is returned.

Data type check is also performed when reading a value. An error is returned if the data type of the read operation does not match the data type of the value.

Namespaces  To mitigate potential conflicts in key names between different components, NVS assigns each key-value pair to one of namespaces. Namespace names follow the same rules as key names, i.e., the maximum length is 15 characters. Furthermore, there can be no more than 254 different namespaces in one NVS partition. Namespace name is specified in the nvs_open() or nvs_open_from_partition call. This call returns an opaque handle, which is used in subsequent calls to the nvs_get_* , nvs_set_* , and nvs_commit() functions. This way, a handle is associated with a namespace, and key names will not collide with same names in other namespaces. Please note that the namespaces with the same name in different NVS partitions are considered as separate namespaces.

NVS Iterators  Iterators allow to list key-value pairs stored in NVS, based on specified partition name, namespace, and data type.

There are the following functions available:

• nvs_entry_find() creates an opaque handle, which is used in subsequent calls to the nvs_entry_next() and nvs_entry_info() functions.
• nvs_entry_next() advances an iterator to the next key-value pair.
• nvs_entry_info() returns information about each key-value pair

In general, all iterators obtained via nvs_entry_find() have to be released using nvs_release_iterator(), which also tolerates NULL iterators. nvs_entry_find() and nvs_entry_next() will set the given iterator to NULL or a valid iterator in all cases except a parameter error occured (i.e., return ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND). In case of a parameter error, the given iterator will not be modified. Hence, it is best practice to initialize the iterator to NULL before calling nvs_entry_find() to avoid complicated error checking before releasing the iterator.

Security, Tampering, and Robustness  NVS is not directly compatible with the ESP32-C3 flash encryption system. However, data can still be stored in encrypted form if NVS encryption is used together with ESP32-C3 flash encryption. Please refer to NVS Encryption for more details.

If NVS encryption is not used, it is possible for anyone with physical access to the flash chip to alter, erase, or add key-value pairs. With NVS encryption enabled, it is not possible to alter or add a key-value pair and get recognized as a valid pair without knowing corresponding NVS encryption keys. However, there is no tamper-resistance against the erase operation.

The library does try to recover from conditions when flash memory is in an inconsistent state. In particular, one should be able to power off the device at any point and time and then power it back on. This should not result in loss of data, except for the new key-value pair if it was being written at the moment of powering off. The library should also be able to initialize properly with any random data present in flash memory.

NVS Encryption  

Data stored in NVS partitions can be encrypted using AES-XTS in the manner similar to the one mentioned in disk encryption standard IEEE P1619. For the purpose of encryption, each entry is treated as one sector and relative address of the entry (w.r.t. partition-start) is fed to the encryption algorithm as sector-number. The NVS Encryption can be enabled by enabling CONFIG_NVS_ENCRYPTION. The keys required for NVS encryption are stored in yet another partition, which is protected using Flash Encryption. Therefore, enabling Flash Encryption is a prerequisite for NVS encryption.

The NVS Encryption is enabled by default when Flash Encryption is enabled. This is done because Wi-Fi driver stores credentials (like SSID and passphrase) in the default NVS partition. It is important to encrypt them as default choice if platform level encryption is already enabled.
For using NVS encryption, the partition table must contain the **NVS Key Partition**. Two partition tables containing the **NVS Key Partition** are provided for NVS encryption under the partition table option (menuconfig > Partition Table). They can be selected with the project configuration menu (idf.py menuconfig). Please refer to the example security/flash_encryption for how to configure and use NVS encryption feature.

### NVS Key Partition

An application requiring NVS encryption support needs to be compiled with a key-partition of the type **data** and subtype **key**. This partition should be marked as **encrypted** and its size should be the minimum partition size (4KB). Refer to **Partition Tables** for more details. Two additional partition tables which contain the **NVS Key Partition** are provided under the partition table option (menuconfig > Partition Table). They can be directly used for **NVS Encryption**. The structure of these partitions is depicted below.

```
+-----------+--------------+-------------+----+
 | XTS encryption key (32) |
+---------------------------------------------+
 | XTS tweak key (32) |
+---------------------------------------------+
 | CRC32 (4) |
+---------------------------------------------+
```

The XTS encryption keys in the **NVS Key Partition** can be generated in one of the following two ways.

1. **Generate the keys on the ESP chip:**

   When NVS encryption is enabled the `nvs_flash_init()` API function can be used to initialize the encrypted default NVS partition. The API function internally generates the XTS encryption keys on the ESP chip. The API function finds the first **NVS Key Partition**. Then the API function automatically generates and stores the NVS keys in that partition by making use of the `nvs_flash_generate_keys()` API function provided by `nvs_flash/include/nvs_flash.h`. New keys are generated and stored only when the respective key partition is empty. The same key partition can then be used to read the security configurations for initializing a custom encrypted NVS partition with help of `nvs_flash_secure_init_partition()`. The API functions `nvs_flash_secure_init()` and `nvs_flash_secure_init_partition()` do not generate the keys internally. When these API functions are used for initializing encrypted NVS partitions, the keys can be generated after startup using the `nvs_flash_generate_keys()` API function provided by `nvs_flash.h`. The API function will then write those keys onto the key-partition in encrypted form.

   **Note:** Please note that `nvs_keys` partition must be completely erased before starting the application in this approach. Otherwise the application may generate `ESP_ERR_NVS_CORRUPT_KEY_PART` error code assuming that `nvs_keys` partition was not empty and contains malformed data. You can use the following command for this:

   ```
   parttool.py --port PORT --partition-table-file=PARTITION_TABLE_FILE --
   --partition-table-offset PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET erase_partition --
   --partition-type=data --partition-subtype=nvs_keys
   ```

2. **Use pre-generated key partition:**

   This option will be required by the user when keys in the **NVS Key Partition** are not generated by the application. The **NVS Key Partition** containing the XTS encryption keys can be generated with the help of **NVS Partition Generator Utility**. Then the user can store the pre generated key partition on the flash with help of the following two commands:

   i) Build and flash the partition table

   ```
   idf.py partition-table partition-table-flash
   ```

   ii) Store the keys in the **NVS Key Partition** (on the flash) with the help of `parttool.py` (see Partition Tool section in partition-tables for more details)

   ```
   parttool.py --port PORT --partition-table-offset PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET --
   --input NVS_KEY_PARTITION_FILE
   ```
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**Note:** If the device is encrypted in flash encryption development mode and you want to renew the NVS key partition, you need to tell `parttool.py` to encrypt the NVS key partition and you also need to give it a pointer to the unencrypted partition table in your build directory (build/partition_table) since the partition table on the device is encrypted, too. You can use the following command:

```
parttool.py --esptool-write-args encrypt --port PORT --partition-table-... 
```

Since the key partition is marked as *encrypted* and *Flash Encryption* is enabled, the bootloader will encrypt this partition using flash encryption key on the first boot.

It is possible for an application to use different keys for different NVS partitions and thereby have multiple key-partitions. However, it is a responsibility of the application to provide correct key-partition/keys for the purpose of encryption/decryption.

**Encrypted Read/Write**  The same NVS API functions `nvs_get_*` or `nvs_set_*` can be used for reading of, and writing to an encrypted nvs partition as well.

**Encrypt the default NVS partition:** To enable encryption for the default NVS partition no additional steps are necessary. When `CONFIG_NVS_ENCRYPTION` is enabled, the `nvs_flash_init()` API function internally performs some additional steps using the first NVS Key Partition found to enable encryption for the default NVS partition (refer to the API documentation for more details). Alternatively, `nvs_flash_secure_init()` API function can also be used to enable encryption for the default NVS partition.

**Encrypt a custom NVS partition:** To enable encryption for a custom NVS partition, `nvs_flash_secure_init_partition()` API function is used instead of `nvs_flash_init_partition()`.

When `nvs_flash_secure_init()` and `nvs_flash_secure_init_partition()` API functions are used, the applications are expected to follow the steps below in order to perform NVS read/write operations with encryption enabled.

1. Find key partition and NVS data partition using `esp_partition_find_*` API functions.
2. Populate the `nvs_sec_cfg_t` struct using the `nvs_flash_read_security_cfg()` or `nvs_flash_generate_keys()` API functions.
3. Initialise NVS flash partition using the `nvs_flash_secure_init()` or `nvs_flash_secure_init_partition()` API functions.
4. Open a namespace using the `nvs_open()` or `nvs_open_from_partition()` API functions.
5. Perform NVS read/write operations using `nvs_get_*` or `nvs_set_*`.
6. Deinitialise an NVS partition using `nvs_flash_deinit()`.

**NVS Partition Generator Utility**

This utility helps generate NVS partition binary files which can be flashed separately on a dedicated partition via a flashing utility. Key-value pairs to be flashed onto the partition can be provided via a CSV file. For more details, please refer to *NVS Partition Generator Utility*.

**Application Example**

You can find code examples in the *storage* directory of ESP-IDF examples:

`storage/nvs_rw_value`

Demonstrates how to read a single integer value from, and write it to NVS.
The value checked in this example holds the number of the ESP32-C3 module restarts. The value’s function as a counter is only possible due to its storing in NVS.

The example also shows how to check if a read / write operation was successful, or if a certain value has not been initialized in NVS. The diagnostic procedure is provided in plain text to help you track the program flow and capture any issues on the way.

**storage/nvs_rw_blob**

Demonstrates how to read a single integer value and a blob (binary large object), and write them to NVS to preserve this value between ESP32-C3 module restarts.

- **value** - tracks the number of the ESP32-C3 module soft and hard restarts.
- **blob** - contains a table with module run times. The table is read from NVS to dynamically allocated RAM. A new run time is added to the table on each manually triggered soft restart, and then the added run time is written to NVS. Triggering is done by pulling down GPIO0.

The example also shows how to implement the diagnostic procedure to check if the read / write operation was successful.

**storage/nvs_rw_value_cxx**

This example does exactly the same as **storage/nvs_rw_value**, except that it uses the C++ NVS handle class.

### Internals

**Log of Key-Value Pairs**

NVS stores key-value pairs sequentially, with new key-value pairs being added at the end. When a value of any given key has to be updated, a new key-value pair is added at the end of the log and the old key-value pair is marked as erased.

**Pages and Entries**

NVS library uses two main entities in its operation: pages and entries. Page is a logical structure which stores a portion of the overall log. Logical page corresponds to one physical sector of flash memory. Pages which are in use have a *sequence number* associated with them. Sequence numbers impose an ordering on pages. Higher sequence numbers correspond to pages which were created later. Each page can be in one of the following states:

- **Empty/uninitialized**
  Flash storage for the page is empty (all bytes are 0xff). Page is not used to store any data at this point and does not have a sequence number.

- **Active**
  Flash storage is initialized, page header has been written to flash, page has a valid sequence number. Page has some empty entries and data can be written there. No more than one page can be in this state at any given moment.

- **Full**
  Flash storage is in a consistent state and is filled with key-value pairs. Writing new key-value pairs into this page is not possible. It is still possible to mark some key-value pairs as erased.

- **Erasing**
  Non-erased key-value pairs are being moved into another page so that the current page can be erased. This is a transient state, i.e., page should never stay in this state at the time when any API call returns. In case of a sudden power off, the move-and-erase process will be completed upon the next power-on.

- **Corrupted**
  Page header contains invalid data, and further parsing of page data was canceled. Any items previously written into this page will not be accessible. The corresponding flash sector will not be erased immediately and will be kept along with sectors in uninitialized state for later use. This may be useful for debugging.

Mapping from flash sectors to logical pages does not have any particular order. The library will inspect sequence numbers of pages found in each flash sector and organize pages in a list based on these numbers.
Structure of a Page

For now, we assume that flash sector size is 4096 bytes and that ESP32-C3 flash encryption hardware operates on 32-byte blocks. It is possible to introduce some settings configurable at compile-time (e.g., via menuconfig) to accommodate flash chips with different sector sizes (although it is not clear if other components in the system, e.g., SPI flash driver and SPI flash cache can support these other sizes).

Page consists of three parts: header, entry state bitmap, and entries themselves. To be compatible with ESP32-C3 flash encryption, the entry size is 32 bytes. For integer types, an entry holds one key-value pair. For strings and blobs, an entry holds part of key-value pair (more on that in the entry structure description).

The following diagram illustrates the page structure. Numbers in parentheses indicate the size of each part in bytes.

```
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
| State (4) | Seq. no. (4) | version (1) | Unused (19) | CRC32 (4) | Header (32) |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
 | Entry state bitmap (32) |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
 | Entry 0 (32) |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
 | Entry 1 (32) |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
 | / |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
 | Entry 125 (32) |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
```

Page header and entry state bitmap are always written to flash unencrypted. Entries are encrypted if flash encryption feature of ESP32-C3 is used.

Page state values are defined in such a way that changing state is possible by writing 0 into some of the bits. Therefore it is not necessary to erase the page to change its state unless that is a change to the erased state.

The version field in the header reflects the NVS format version used. For backward compatibility reasons, it is decremented for every version upgrade starting at 0xff (i.e., 0xff for version-1, 0xfe for version-2 and so on).

CRC32 value in the header is calculated over the part which does not include a state value (bytes 4 to 28). The unused part is currently filled with 0xff bytes.

The following sections describe the structure of entry state bitmap and entry itself.

**Entry and Entry State Bitmap**

Each entry can be in one of the following three states represented with two bits in the entry state bitmap. The final four bits in the bitmap (256 - 2 * 126) are not used.

- **Empty** (2’ b11): Nothing is written into the specific entry yet. It is in an uninitialized state (all bytes are 0xff).
- **Written** (2’ b10): A key-value pair (or part of key-value pair which spans multiple entries) has been written into the entry.
- **Erased** (2’ b00): A key-value pair in this entry has been discarded. Contents of this entry will not be parsed anymore.

**Structure of Entry**

For values of primitive types (currently integers from 1 to 8 bytes long), entry holds one key-value pair. For string and blob types, entry holds part of the whole key-value pair. For strings, in case when a key-value pair spans multiple entries, all entries are stored in the same page. Blobs are allowed to span over multiple pages by dividing them into smaller chunks. For tracking these chunks, an additional fixed length metadata entry is stored called “blob index”. Earlier formats of blobs are still supported (can be read and modified). However, once the blobs are modified, they are stored using the new format.
Individual fields in entry structure have the following meanings:

- **NS** Namespace index for this entry. For more information on this value, see the section on namespaces implementation.

- **Type** One byte indicating the value data type. See the `ItemType` enumeration in `nvs_flash/include/nvs_handle.hpp` for possible values.

- **Span** Number of entries used by this key-value pair. For integer types, this is equal to 1. For strings and blobs, this depends on value length.

- **ChunkIndex** Used to store the index of a blob-data chunk for blob types. For other types, this should be 0xff.

- **CRC32** Checksum calculated over all the bytes in this entry, except for the CRC32 field itself.

- **Key** Zero-terminated ASCII string containing a key name. Maximum string length is 15 bytes, excluding a zero terminator.

- **Data** For integer types, this field contains the value itself. If the value itself is shorter than 8 bytes, it is padded to the right, with unused bytes filled with 0xff.

  For “blob index” entry, these 8 bytes hold the following information about data-chunks:
  - **Size** (Only for blob index.) Size, in bytes, of complete blob data.
  - **ChunkCount** (Only for blob index.) Total number of blob-data chunks into which the blob was divided during storage.
  - **ChunkStart** (Only for blob index.) ChunkIndex of the first blob-data chunk of this blob. Subsequent chunks have chunkIndex incrementally allocated (step of 1).

  For string and blob data chunks, these 8 bytes hold additional data about the value, which are described below:
  - **Size** (Only for strings and blobs.) Size, in bytes, of actual data. For strings, this includes zero terminators.
  - **CRC32** (Only for strings and blobs.) Checksum calculated over all bytes of data.

  Variable length values (strings and blobs) are written into subsequent entries, 32 bytes per entry. The **Span** field of the first entry indicates how many entries are used.

**Namespaces** As mentioned above, each key-value pair belongs to one of the namespaces. Namespace identifiers (strings) are stored as keys of key-value pairs in namespace with index 0. Values corresponding to these keys are indexes of these namespaces.
| NS=0 Type=uint8_t Key="pwm" Value=2 | Entry describing namespace "pwm" |
| NS=0 Type=uint8_t Key="pwm" Value=2 | |
| NS=2 Type=uint16_t Key="channel" Value=20 | Key "channel" in namespace "pwm" |

**Item Hash List**  To reduce the number of reads from flash memory, each member of the Page class maintains a list of pairs: item index; item hash. This list makes searches much quicker. Instead of iterating over all entries, reading them from flash one at a time, Page::findItem first performs a search for the item hash in the hash list. This gives the item index within the page if such an item exists. Due to a hash collision, it is possible that a different item will be found. This is handled by falling back to iteration over items in flash.

Each node in the hash list contains a 24-bit hash and 8-bit item index. Hash is calculated based on item namespace, key name, and ChunkIndex. CRC32 is used for calculation; the result is truncated to 24 bits. To reduce the overhead for storing 32-bit entries in a linked list, the list is implemented as a double-linked list of arrays. Each array holds 29 entries, for the total size of 128 bytes, together with linked list pointers and a 32-bit count field. The minimum amount of extra RAM usage per page is therefore 128 bytes; maximum is 640 bytes.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/nvs_flash/include/nvs_flash.h

**Functions**

`esp_err_t nvs_flash_init (void)`

Initialize the default NVS partition.

This API initialises the default NVS partition. The default NVS partition is the one that is labeled “nvs” in the partition table.

When “NVS_ENCRYPTION” is enabled in the menuconfig, this API enables the NVS encryption for the default NVS partition as follows

a. Read security configurations from the first NVS key partition listed in the partition table. (NVS key partition is any “data” type partition which has the subtype value set to “nvs_keys”)
b. If the NVS key partition obtained in the previous step is empty, generate and store new keys in that NVS key partition.
c. Internally call “nvs_flash_secure_init()” with the security configurations obtained/generated in the previous steps.

Post initialization NVS read/write APIs remain the same irrespective of NVS encryption.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if storage was successfully initialized.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NO_FREE_PAGES if the NVS storage contains no empty pages (which may happen if NVS partition was truncated)
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if no partition with label “nvs” is found in the partition table
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM in case memory could not be allocated for the internal structures
- one of the error codes from the underlying flash storage driver
- error codes from nvs_flash_read_security_cfg API (when “NVS_ENCRYPTION” is enabled),
- error codes from nvs_flash_generate_keys API (when “NVS_ENCRYPTION” is enabled),
- error codes from nvs_flash_secure_init_partition API (when “NVS_ENCRYPTION” is enabled).
**esp_err_t nvs_flash_init_partition** (const char *partition_label)

Initialize NVS flash storage for the specified partition.

**Parameters**

partition_label – [in] Label of the partition. Must be no longer than 16 characters.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if storage was successfully initialized.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NO_FREE_PAGES if the NVS storage contains no empty pages (which may happen if NVS partition was truncated)
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if specified partition is not found in the partition table
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM in case memory could not be allocated for the internal structures
- one of the error codes from the underlying flash storage driver

**esp_err_t nvs_flash_init_partition_ptr** (const esp_partition_t *partition)

Initialize NVS flash storage for the partition specified by partition pointer.

**Parameters**

partition – [in] pointer to a partition obtained by the ESP partition API.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if storage was successfully initialized
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NO_FREE_PAGES if the NVS storage contains no empty pages (which may happen if NVS partition was truncated)
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG in case partition is NULL
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM in case memory could not be allocated for the internal structures
- one of the error codes from the underlying flash storage driver

**esp_err_t nvs_flash_deinit** (void)

Deinitialize NVS storage for the default NVS partition.

Default NVS partition is the partition with “nvs” label in the partition table.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success (storage was deinitialized)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED if the storage was not initialized prior to this call

**esp_err_t nvs_flash_deinit_partition** (const char *partition_label)

Deinitialize NVS storage for the given NVS partition.

**Parameters**

partition_label – [in] Label of the partition

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED if the storage for given partition was not initialized prior to this call

**esp_err_t nvs_flash_erase** (void)

Erase the default NVS partition.

Erases all contents of the default NVS partition (one with label “nvs”).

**Note:** If the partition is initialized, this function first de-initializes it. Afterwards, the partition has to be initialized again to be used.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if there is no NVS partition labeled “nvs” in the partition table
- different error in case de-initialization fails (shouldn’t happen)

**esp_err_t nvs_flash_erase_partition** (const char *part_name)

Erase specified NVS partition.

Erase all content of a specified NVS partition
Note: If the partition is initialized, this function first de-initializes it. Afterwards, the partition has to be initialized again to be used.

**Parameters** `part_name` [in] Name (label) of the partition which should be erased

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if there is no NVS partition with the specified name in the partition table
- different error in case de-initialization fails (shouldn’t happen)

`esp_err_t nvs_flash_erase_partition_ptr(const esp_partition_t *partition)`
Erase custom partition.

Erase all content of specified custom partition.

Note: If the partition is initialized, this function first de-initializes it. Afterwards, the partition has to be initialized again to be used.

**Parameters** `partition` [in] pointer to a partition obtained by the ESP partition API.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if there is no partition with the specified parameters in the partition table
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG in case partition is NULL
- one of the error codes from the underlying flash storage driver

`esp_err_t nvs_flash_secure_init(nvs_sec_cfg_t *cfg)`
Initialize the default NVS partition.

This API initialises the default NVS partition. The default NVS partition is the one that is labeled “nvs” in the partition table.

**Parameters** `cfg` [in] Security configuration (keys) to be used for NVS encryption/decryption. If `cfg` is NULL, no encryption is used.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if storage has been initialized successfully.
- ESP_ERR_NVSS_NO_FREE_PAGES if the NVS storage contains no empty pages (which may happen if NVS partition was truncated)
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if no partition with label “nvs” is found in the partition table
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM in case memory could not be allocated for the internal structures
- one of the error codes from the underlying flash storage driver

`esp_err_t nvs_flash_secure_init_partition(const char *partition_label, nvs_sec_cfg_t *cfg)`
Initialize NVS flash storage for the specified partition.

**Parameters**
- `partition_label` [in] Label of the partition. Note that internally, a reference to passed value is kept and it should be accessible for future operations
- `cfg` [in] Security configuration (keys) to be used for NVS encryption/decryption. If `cfg` is null, no encryption/decryption is used.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if storage has been initialized successfully.
- ESP_ERR_NVSS_NO_FREE_PAGES if the NVS storage contains no empty pages (which may happen if NVS partition was truncated)
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if specified partition is not found in the partition table
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM in case memory could not be allocated for the internal structures
one of the error codes from the underlying flash storage driver

\texttt{esp\_err\_t nvs\_flash\_generate\_keys (const esp\_partition\_t *partition, nvs\_sec\_cfg\_t *cfg)}

Generate and store NVS keys in the provided esp partition.

**Parameters**

- `partition` – [in] Pointer to partition structure obtained using \texttt{esp\_partition\_find\_first} or \texttt{esp\_partition\_get}. Must be non-NULL.
- `cfg` – [out] Pointer to nvs security configuration structure. Pointer must be non-NULL. Generated keys will be populated in this structure.

**Returns** - \texttt{ESP\_OK}, if `cfg` was read successfully; -\texttt{ESP\_INVALID\_ARG}, if partition or `cfg`; -or error codes from \texttt{esp\_partition\_write/erase} APIs.

\texttt{esp\_err\_t nvs\_flash\_read\_security\_cfg (const esp\_partition\_t *partition, nvs\_sec\_cfg\_t *cfg)}

Read NVS security configuration from a partition.

**Note:** Provided partition is assumed to be marked ‘encrypted’.

**Structures**

\texttt{struct nvs\_sec\_cfg\_t}

Key for encryption and decryption.

**Public Members**

\texttt{uint8\_t eky}[NVS\_KEY\_SIZE]

XTS encryption and decryption key

\texttt{uint8\_t tky}[NVS\_KEY\_SIZE]

XTS tweak key

**Macros**

\texttt{NVS\_KEY\_SIZE}

**Header File**

- components/nvs\_flash/include/nvs.h

**Functions**

\texttt{esp\_err\_t nvs\_set\_i8 (nvs\_handle\_t handle, const char *key, int8\_t value)}

Set int8\_t value for given key

Set value for the key, given its name. Note that the actual storage will not be updated until \texttt{nvs\_commit} is called.
**Parameters**

- **handle** - [in] Handle obtained from `nvs_open` function. Handles that were opened read only cannot be used.
- **key** – [in] Key name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.
- **value** – [in] The value to set.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if value was set successfully
- ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
- ESP_ERR_NVS_READ_ONLY if storage handle was opened as read only
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME if key name doesn’t satisfy constraints
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE if there is not enough space in the underlying storage to save the value
- ESP_ERR_NVS_REMOVE_FAILED if the value wasn’t updated because flash write operation has failed. The value was written however, and update will be finished after re-initialization of nvs, provided that flash operation doesn’t fail again.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_u8 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, uint8_t value)
set uint8_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as `nvs_set_i8` except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_i16 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, int16_t value)
set int16_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as `nvs_set_i8` except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_u16 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, uint16_t value)
set uint16_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as `nvs_set_i8` except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_i32 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, int32_t value)
set int32_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as `nvs_set_i8` except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_u32 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, uint32_t value)
set uint32_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as `nvs_set_i8` except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_i64 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, int64_t value)
set int64_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as `nvs_set_i8` except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_u64 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, uint64_t value)
set uint64_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as `nvs_set_i8` except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_str (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, const char *value)
set string for given key
```

Set value for the key, given its name. Note that the actual storage will not be updated until `nvs_commit` is called.

**Parameters**

- **handle** – [in] Handle obtained from `nvs_open` function. Handles that were opened read only cannot be used.
- **key** – [in] Key name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.
• **value** – [in] The value to set. For strings, the maximum length (including null character) is 4000 bytes, if there is one complete page free for writing. This decreases, however, if the free space is fragmented.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if value was set successfully
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
- ESP_ERR_NVS_READ_ONLY if storage handle was opened as read only
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME if key name doesn’t satisfy constraints
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE if there is not enough space in the underlying storage to save the value
- ESP_ERR_NVS_REMOVE_FAILED if the value wasn’t updated because flash write operation has failed. The value was written however, and update will be finished after re-initialization of nvs, provided that flash operation doesn’t fail again.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_VALUE_TOO_LONG if the string value is too long

```c
esp_err_t nvs_get_i8(nvs_handle_t handle, const char* key, int8_t*out_value)
get int8_t value for given key
```

These functions retrieve value for the key, given its name. If key does not exist, or the requested variable type doesn’t match the type which was used when setting a value, an error is returned.

In case of any error, out_value is not modified.

out_value has to be a pointer to an already allocated variable of the given type.

```c
// Example of using nvs_get_i32:
int32_t max_buffer_size = 4096; // default value
esp_err_t err = nvs_get_i32(my_handle, "max_buffer_size", &max_buffer_size);
assert(err == ESP_OK || err == ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND);
// if ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND was returned, max_buffer_size will still
// have its default value.
```

**Parameters**

- **handle** – [in] Handle obtained from nvs_open function.
- **key** – [in] Key name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.
- **out_value** – Pointer to the output value. May be NULL for nvs_get_str and nvs_get_blob, in this case required length will be returned in length argument.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if the value was retrieved successfully
- ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND if the requested key doesn’t exist
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME if key name doesn’t satisfy constraints
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_LENGTH if length is not sufficient to store data

```c
esp_err_t nvs_get_u8(nvs_handle_t handle, const char* key, uint8_t*out_value)
get uint8_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as nvs_get_i8 except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_get_i16(nvs_handle_t handle, const char* key, int16_t*out_value)
get int16_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as nvs_get_i8 except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_get_u16(nvs_handle_t handle, const char* key, uint16_t*out_value)
get uint16_t value for given key
```

This function is the same as nvs_get_i8 except for the data type.
Chapter 2. API Reference


esp_err_t nvs_get_i32 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, int32_t *out_value)

get int32_t value for given key

This function is the same as nvs_get_i8 except for the data type.

esp_err_t nvs_get_u32 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, uint32_t *out_value)

get uint32_t value for given key

This function is the same as nvs_get_i8 except for the data type.

esp_err_t nvs_get_i64 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, int64_t *out_value)

get int64_t value for given key

This function is the same as nvs_get_i8 except for the data type.

esp_err_t nvs_get_u64 (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, uint64_t *out_value)

get uint64_t value for given key

This function is the same as nvs_get_i8 except for the data type.

esp_err_t nvs_get_str (nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, char *out_value, size_t *length)

get string value for given key

These functions retrieve the data of an entry, given its key. If key does not exist, or the requested variable type doesn’t match the type which was used when setting a value, an error is returned. In case of any error, out_value is not modified.

All functions expect out_value to be a pointer to an already allocated variable of the given type.

nvs_get_str and nvs_get_blob functions support WinAPI-style length queries. To get the size necessary to store the value, call nvs_get_str or nvs_get_blob with zero out_value and non-zero pointer to length. Variable pointed to by length argument will be set to the required length. For nvs_get_str, this length includes the zero terminator. When calling nvs_get_str and nvs_get_blob with non-zero out_value, length has to be non-zero and has to point to the length available in out_value. It is suggested that nvs_get/set_str is used for zero-terminated C strings, and nvs_get/set_blob used for arbitrary data structures.

// Example (without error checking) of using nvs_get_str to get a string into a dynamic array:
size_t required_size;
nvs_get_str(my_handle, "server_name", NULL, &required_size);
char *server_name = malloc(required_size);
nvs_get_str(my_handle, "server_name", server_name, &required_size);

// Example (without error checking) of using nvs_get_blob to get a binary data into a static array:
uint8_t mac_addr[6];
size_t size = sizeof(mac_addr);
nvs_get_blob(my_handle, "dst_mac_addr", mac_addr, &size);

Parameters

• handle – [in] Handle obtained from nvs_open function.
• key – [in] Key name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.
• out_value – [out] Pointer to the output value. May be NULL for nvs_get_str and nvs_get_blob, in this case required length will be returned in length argument.
• length – [inout] A non-zero pointer to the variable holding the length of out_value. In case out_value is zero, will be set to the length required to hold the value. In case out_value is not zero, will be set to the actual length of the value written. For nvs_get_str this includes zero terminator.

Returns

• ESP_OK if the value was retrieved successfully
• ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
• ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND if the requested key doesn’t exist
• ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
• ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME if key name doesn’t satisfy constraints
• ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_LENGTH if length is not sufficient to store data

```c
esp_err_t nvs_get_blob(nvs_handle_t handle, const char* key, void*out_value, size_t*length)
```

get blob value for given key

This function behaves the same as `nvs_get_str`, except for the data type.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_open(const char* namespace_name, nvs_open_mode_t open_mode, nvs_handle_t*out_handle)
```

Open non-volatile storage with a given namespace from the default NVS partition.

Multiple internal ESP-IDF and third party application modules can store their key-value pairs in the NVS module. In order to reduce possible conflicts on key names, each module can use its own namespace. The default NVS partition is the one that is labelled “nvs” in the partition table.

**Parameters**

- **namespace_name** - [in] Namespace name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.
- **open_mode** - [in] NVS_READWRITE or NVS_READONLY. If NVS_READONLY, will open a handle for reading only. All write requests will be rejected for this handle.
- **out_handle** - [out] If successful (return code is zero), handle will be returned in this argument.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if storage handle was opened successfully
- ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED if the storage driver is not initialized
- ESP_ERR_NVS_PART_NOT_FOUND if the partition with label “nvs” is not found
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND id namespace doesn’t exist yet and mode is NVS_READONLY
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME if namespace name doesn’t satisfy constraints
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM in case memory could not be allocated for the internal structures
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE if there is no space for a new entry or there are too many different namespaces (maximum allowed different namespaces: 254)
- other error codes from the underlying storage driver

```c
esp_err_t nvs_open_from_partition(const char*part_name, const char*namespace_name,
                                   nvs_open_mode_t open_mode, nvs_handle_t*out_handle)
```

Open non-volatile storage with a given namespace from specified partition.

The behaviour is same as `nvs_open()` API. However this API can operate on a specified NVS partition instead of default NVS partition. Note that the specified partition must be registered with NVS using `nvs_flash_init_partition()` API.

**Parameters**

- **part_name** - [in] Label (name) of the partition of interest for object read/write/erase
- **namespace_name** - [in] Namespace name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.
- **open_mode** - [in] NVS_READWRITE or NVS_READONLY. If NVS_READONLY, will open a handle for reading only. All write requests will be rejected for this handle.
- **out_handle** - [out] If successful (return code is zero), handle will be returned in this argument.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if storage handle was opened successfully
- ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED if the storage driver is not initialized
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- ESP_ERR_NVS_PART_NOT_FOUND if the partition with specified name is not found
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND id namespace doesn’t exist yet and mode is NVS_READONLY
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME if namespace name doesn’t satisfy constraints
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM in case memory could not be allocated for the internal structures
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE if there is no space for a new entry or there are too many different namespaces (maximum allowed different namespaces: 254)
- other error codes from the underlying storage driver

```c
esp_err_t nvs_set_blob(nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key, const void *value, size_t length)
```

Set variable length binary value for given key

This family of functions set value for the key, given its name. Note that actual storage will not be updated until nvs_commit function is called.

**Parameters**

- **handle** – [in] Handle obtained from nvs_open function. Handles that were opened read only cannot be used.
- **key** – [in] Key name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.
- **value** – [in] The value to set.
- **length** – [in] length of binary value to set, in bytes; Maximum length is 508000 bytes or (97.6% of the partition size - 4000) bytes whichever is lower.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if value was set successfully
- ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
- ESP_ERR_NVS_READ_ONLY if storage handle was opened as read only
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME if key name doesn’t satisfy constraints
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE if there is not enough space in the underlying storage to save the value
- ESP_ERR_NVS_REMOVE_FAILED if the value wasn’t updated because flash write operation has failed. The value was written however, and update will be finished after re-initialization of nvs, provided that flash operation doesn’t fail again.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_VALUE_TOO_LONG if the value is too long

```c
esp_err_t nvs_erase_key(nvs_handle_t handle, const char *key)
```

Erase key-value pair with given key name.

Note that actual storage may not be updated until nvs_commit function is called.

**Parameters**

- **handle** – [in] Storage handle obtained with nvs_open. Handles that were opened read only cannot be used.
- **key** – [in] Key name. Maximum length is (NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE-1) characters. Shouldn’t be empty.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if erase operation was successful
- ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
- ESP_ERR_NVS_READ_ONLY if handle was opened as read only
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND if the requested key doesn’t exist
- other error codes from the underlying storage driver

```c
esp_err_t nvs_erase_all(nvs_handle_t handle)
```

Erase all key-value pairs in a namespace.

Note that actual storage may not be updated until nvs_commit function is called.
**Parameters** **handle** – [in] Storage handle obtained with nvs_open. Handles that were opened read only cannot be used.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if erase operation was successful
- ESP_FAIL if there is an internal error; most likely due to corrupted NVS partition (only if NVS assertion checks are disabled)
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
- ESP_ERR_NVS_READ_ONLY if handle was opened as read only
- other error codes from the underlying storage driver

```c
esp_err_t nvs_commit(nvs_handle_t handle)
```

Write any pending changes to non-volatile storage.

After setting any values, nvs_commit() must be called to ensure changes are written to non-volatile storage. Individual implementations may write to storage at other times, but this is not guaranteed.

**Parameters** **handle** – [in] Storage handle obtained with nvs_open. Handles that were opened read only cannot be used.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if the changes have been written successfully
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL
- other error codes from the underlying storage driver

```c
void nvs_close(nvs_handle_t handle)
```

Close the storage handle and free any allocated resources.

This function should be called for each handle opened with nvs_open once the handle is not in use any more. Closing the handle may not automatically write the changes to nonvolatile storage. This has to be done explicitly using nvs_commit function. Once this function is called on a handle, the handle should no longer be used.

**Parameters** **handle** – [in] Storage handle to close

```c
esp_err_t nvs_get_stats(const char* part_name, nvs_stats_t *nvs_stats)
```

Fill structure **nvs_stats_t**. It provides info about used memory the partition.

This function calculates to runtime the number of used entries, free entries, total entries, and amount namespace in partition.

```c
// Example of nvs_get_stats() to get the number of used entries and free_entries:

nvs_stats_t nvs_stats;

nvs_get_stats(NULL, &nvs_stats);

printf("Count: UsedEntries = (%d), FreeEntries = (%d), AllEntries = (%d)\n",
    nvs_stats.used_entries, nvs_stats.free_entries, nvs_stats.total_entries);
```

**Parameters**
- **part_name** – [in] Partition name NVS in the partition table. If pass a NULL than will use NVS_DEFAULT_PART_NAME ("nvs")
- **nvs_stats** – [out] Returns filled structure nvs_stats_t. It provides info about used memory the partition.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if the changes have been written successfully. Return param nvs_stats will be filled.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_PART_NOT_FOUND if the partition with label "name" is not found. Return param nvs_stats will be filled 0.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED if the storage driver is not initialized. Return param nvs_stats will be filled 0.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if nvs_stats equal to NULL.
ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if there is page with the status of INVALID. Return param nvs_stats will be filled not with correct values because not all pages will be counted. Counting will be interrupted at the first INVALID page.

**esp_err_t nvs_get_used_entry_count (nvs_handle_t handle, size_t *used_entries)**

Calculate all entries in a namespace.

An entry represents the smallest storage unit in NVS. Strings and blobs may occupy more than one entry. Note that to find out the total number of entries occupied by the namespace, add one to the returned value used_entries (if err is equal to ESP_OK). Because the name space entry takes one entry.

```c
// Example of nvs_get_used_entry_count() to get amount of all key-value pairs in one namespace:

nvs_handle_t handle;
nvs_open("namespace1", NVS_READWRITE, &handle);
...

size_t used_entries;
size_t total_entries_namespace;
if (nvs_get_used_entry_count(handle, &used_entries) == ESP_OK) {
    // the total number of entries occupied by the namespace
    total_entries_namespace = used_entries + 1;
}
```

**Parameters**

- **handle** [in] Handle obtained from nvs_open function.
- **used_entries** [out] Returns amount of used entries from a namespace.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK if the changes have been written successfully. Return param used_entries will be filled valid value.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED if the storage driver is not initialized. Return param used_entries will be filled 0.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE if handle has been closed or is NULL. Return param used_entries will be filled 0.
- ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_ARG if used_entries equal to NULL.
- Other error codes from the underlying storage driver. Return param used_entries will be filled 0.

**esp_err_t nvs_entry_find (const char *part_name, const char *namespace_name, nvs_type_t type, nvs_iterator_t *output_iterator)**

Create an iterator to enumerate NVS entries based on one or more parameters.

```c
// Example of listing all the key-value pairs of any type under specified
--partition and namespace

nvs_iterator_t it = NULL;
esp_err_t res = nvs_entry_find(<nvs_partition_name>, <namespace>, NVS_TYPE_--ANY, &it);
while (res == ESP_OK) {
    nvs_entry_info_t info;
    nvs_entry_info(it, &info); // Can omit error check if parameters are
    --guaranteed to be non-NULL
    printf("key '%s', type '%d' \n", info.key, info.type);
    res = nvs_entry_next(&it);
}
nvs_release_iterator(it);
```

**Parameters**
• **part_name** - [in] Partition name
• **namespace_name** - [in] Set this value if looking for entries with a specific namespace. Pass NULL otherwise.
• **type** - [in] One of nvs_type_t values.
• **output_iterator** - [out] Set to a valid iterator to enumerate all the entries found. Set to NULL if no entry for specified criteria was found. If any other error except ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG occurs, output_iterator is NULL, too. If ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG occurs, output_iterator is not changed. If a valid iterator is obtained through this function, it has to be released using nvs_release_iterator when not used any more, unless ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG is returned.

**Returns**
• ESP_OK if no internal error or programming error occurred.
• ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND if no element of specified criteria has been found.
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory has been exhausted during allocation of internal structures.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if any of the parameters is NULL. Note: don’t release output_iterator in case ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG has been returned.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_entry_next (nvs_iterator_t *iterator)
```

Advances the iterator to next item matching the iterator criteria.

Note that any copies of the iterator will be invalid after this call.

**Parameters**
- **iterator** - [inout] Iterator obtained from nvs_entry_find function. Must be non-NULL. If any error except ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG occurs, iterator is set to NULL. If ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG occurs, iterator is not changed.

**Returns**
• ESP_OK if no internal error or programming error occurred.
• ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND if no element matching the iterator criteria.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if iterator is NULL.
• Possibly other errors in the future for internal programming or flash errors.

```c
esp_err_t nvs_entry_info (const nvs_iterator_t iterator, nvs_entry_info_t *out_info)
```

Fills nvs_entry_info_t structure with information about entry pointed to by the iterator.

**Parameters**
- **iterator** - [in] Iterator obtained from nvs_entry_find function. Must be non-NULL.
- **out_info** - [out] Structure to which entry information is copied.

**Returns**
• ESP_OK if all parameters are valid; current iterator data has been written to out_info
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if one of the parameters is NULL.

```c
void nvs_release_iterator (nvs_iterator_t iterator)
```

Release iterator.

**Parameters**
- **iterator** - [in] Release iterator obtained from nvs_entry_find function. NULL argument is allowed.

**Structures**

```c
struct nvs_entry_info_t
```

information about entry obtained from nvs_entry_info function

**Public Members**

```c
char namespace_name[16]
```

Namespace to which key-value belong
char key[NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE]
    Key of stored key-value pair

*nvs_type_t* type
    Type of stored key-value pair

struct nvs_stats_t
    
    **Note:** Info about storage space NVS.

**Public Members**

size_t used_entries
    Amount of used entries.

size_t free_entries
    Amount of free entries.

size_t total_entries
    Amount all available entries.

size_t namespace_count
    Amount name space.

**Macros**

ESP_ERR_NVS_BASE
    Starting number of error codes

ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_INITIALIZED
    The storage driver is not initialized

ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND
    A requested entry couldn’t be found or namespace doesn’t exist yet and mode is NVS_READONLY

ESP_ERR_NVS_TYPE_MISMATCH
    The type of set or get operation doesn’t match the type of value stored in NVS

ESP_ERR_NVS_READ_ONLY
    Storage handle was opened as read only

ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE
    There is not enough space in the underlying storage to save the value

ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_NAME
    Namespace name doesn’t satisfy constraints
ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_HANDLE
Handle has been closed or is NULL

ESP_ERR_NVS_REMOVE_FAILED
The value wasn’t updated because flash write operation has failed. The value was written however, and update will be finished after re-initialization of nvs, provided that flash operation doesn’t fail again.

ESP_ERR_NVS_KEY_TOO_LONG
Key name is too long

ESP_ERR_NVS_PAGE_FULL
Internal error; never returned by nvs API functions

ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_STATE
NVS is in an inconsistent state due to a previous error. Call nvs_flash_init and nvs_open again, then retry.

ESP_ERR_NVS_INVALID_LENGTH
String or blob length is not sufficient to store data

ESP_ERR_NVS_NO_FREE_PAGES
NVS partition doesn’t contain any empty pages. This may happen if NVS partition was truncated. Erase the whole partition and call nvs_flash_init again.

ESP_ERR_NVS_VALUE_TOO_LONG
Value doesn’t fit into the entry or string or blob length is longer than supported by the implementation

ESP_ERR_NVS_PART_NOT_FOUND
Partition with specified name is not found in the partition table

ESP_ERR_NVS_NEW_VERSION_FOUND
NVS partition contains data in new format and cannot be recognized by this version of code

ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_ENCR_FAILED
XTS encryption failed while writing NVS entry

ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_DECR_FAILED
XTS decryption failed while reading NVS entry

ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_CFG_FAILED
XTS configuration setting failed

ESP_ERR_NVS_XTS_CFG_NOT_FOUND
XTS configuration not found

ESP_ERR_NVS_ENCR_NOT_SUPPORTED
NVS encryption is not supported in this version

ESP_ERR_NVS_KEYS_NOT_INITIALIZED
NVS key partition is uninitialized
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ESP_ERR_NVS_CORRUPT_KEY_PART
NVS key partition is corrupt

ESP_ERR_NVS_WRONG_ENCRYPTION
NVS partition is marked as encrypted with generic flash encryption. This is forbidden since the NVS encryption works differently.

ESP_ERR_NVS_CONTENT_DIFFERS
Internal error; never returned by nvs API functions. NVS key is different in comparison

NVS_DEFAULT_PART_NAME
Default partition name of the NVS partition in the partition table

NVS_PART_NAME_MAX_SIZE
maximum length of partition name (excluding null terminator)

NVS_KEY_NAME_MAX_SIZE
Maximum length of NVS key name (including null terminator)

Type Definitions
typedef uint32_t nvs_handle_t
Opaque pointer type representing non-volatile storage handle
typedef nvs_handle_t nvs_handle

typedef nvs_open_mode_t nvs_open_mode

typedef struct nvs_opaque_iterator_t *nvs_iterator_t
Opaque pointer type representing iterator to nvs entries

Enumerations
enum nvs_open_mode_t
Mode of opening the non-volatile storage.
Values:

enumerator NVS_READONLY
Read only

enumerator NVS_READWRITE
Read and write

enum nvs_type_t
Types of variables.
Values:

enumerator NVS_TYPE_U8
Type uint8_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_I8
    Type int8_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_U16
    Type uint16_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_I16
    Type int16_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_U32
    Type uint32_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_I32
    Type int32_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_U64
    Type uint64_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_I64
    Type int64_t
enumerator NVS_TYPE_STR
    Type string
enumerator NVS_TYPE_BLOB
    Type blob
enumerator NVS_TYPE_ANY
    Must be last

2.9.4 NVS Partition Generator Utility

Introduction

The utility nvs_flash/nvs_partition_generator/nvs_partition_gen.py creates a binary file based on key-value pairs provided in a CSV file. The binary file is compatible with NVS architecture defined in Non-Volatile Storage. This utility is ideally suited for generating a binary blob, containing data specific to ODM/OEM, which can be flashed externally at the time of device manufacturing. This allows manufacturers to generate many instances of the same application firmware with customized parameters for each device, such as a serial number.

Prerequisites

To use this utility in encryption mode, install the following packages:
  • cryptography package

All the required packages are included in requirements.txt in the root of the esp-idf directory.
CSV File Format

Each line of a CSV file should contain 4 parameters, separated by a comma. The table below provides the description for each of these parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Key of the data. The data can be accessed later from an application using this key.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Supported values are file, data, and namespace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Encoding</td>
<td>Supported values are: u8, i8, u16, i16, u32, i32, u64, i64, string, hex2bin, base64, and binary. This specifies how actual data values are encoded in the resulting binary file. The difference between the string and binary encoding is that string data is terminated with a NULL character, whereas binary data is not.</td>
<td>As of now, for the file type, only hex2bin, base64, string, and binary encoding is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Data value</td>
<td>Encoding and Value cells for the namespace field type should be empty. Encoding and Value of namespace are fixed and are not configurable. Any values in these cells are ignored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The first line of the CSV file should always be the column header and it is not configurable.

Below is an example dump of such a CSV file:

```
key, type, encoding, value        <-- column header
namespace_name, namespace, ,     <-- First entry should be of type "namespace"
key1, data, u8, 1
key2, file, string, /path/to/file
```

Note:
Make sure there are no spaces:
- before and after `,`,
- at the end of each line in a CSV file

NVS Entry and Namespace Association

When a namespace entry is encountered in a CSV file, each following entry will be treated as part of that namespace until the next namespace entry is found. At this point, all the following entries will be treated as part of the new namespace.

Note: First entry in a CSV file should always be a namespace entry.
Multipage Blob Support

By default, binary blobs are allowed to span over multiple pages and are written in the format mentioned in Section *Structure of Entry*. If you intend to use an older format, the utility provides an option to disable this feature.

Encryption Support

The NVS Partition Generator utility also allows you to create an encrypted binary file. The utility uses the AES-XTS encryption. Please refer to *NVS Encryption* for more details.

Decryption Support

This utility allows you to decrypt an encrypted NVS binary file. The utility uses an NVS binary file encrypted using AES-XTS encryption. Please refer to *NVS Encryption* for more details.

Running the Utility

Usage:

```
python nvs_partition_gen.py [-h] (generate,generate-key,encrypt,decrypt) ...
```

Optional Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>Show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commands:

```
Run nvs_partition_gen.py {command} -h for additional help
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>generate</td>
<td>Generate NVS partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>generate-key</td>
<td>Generate keys for encryption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>encrypt</td>
<td>Generate NVS encrypted partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>decrypt</td>
<td>Decrypt NVS encrypted partition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Generate NVS Partition (Default): Usage:

```
python nvs_partition_gen.py generate [-h] [--version {1,2}] [--outdir OUTDIR] [input output size]
```

Positional Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>Path to CSV file to parse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>Path to output NVS binary file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Size of NVS partition in bytes (must be multiple of 4096)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional Arguments:
## Chapter 2. API Reference

### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-h</code>, <code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-version</code></td>
<td>Set multipage blob version Version 1 - Multipage blob support disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Version 2 - Multipage blob support enabled Default: Version 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-outdir</code></td>
<td>Output directory to store files created (Default: current directory)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can run the utility to generate NVS partition using the command below. A sample CSV file is provided with the utility:

```bash
python nvs_partition_gen.py generate sample_singlepage_blob.csv sample.bin 0x3000
```

**To Generate Only Encryption Key Partition:**

**Usage:**

```bash
python nvs_partition_gen.py generate-key [-h] [--keyfile KEYFILE] [--outdir OUTDIR]
```

**Optional Arguments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-h</code>, <code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-keyfile</code></td>
<td>Path to output encryption key partition file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-outdir</code></td>
<td>Output directory to store file created (Default: current directory)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can run the utility to generate only the encryption key partition using the command below:

```bash
python nvs_partition_gen.py generate-key
```

**To Generate Encrypted NVS Partition:**

**Usage:**

```bash
python nvs_partition_gen.py encrypt [-h] [--version {1,2}] [-keygen]
                                     [--keyfile KEYFILE] [--inputkey INPUTKEY]
                                     [--outdir OUTDIR]
                                     input output size
```

**Positional Arguments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>Path to CSV file to parse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>Path to output NVS binary file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Size of NVS partition in bytes (must be multiple of 4096)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optional Arguments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-h</code>, <code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-version</code></td>
<td>Set multipage blob version Version 1 - Multipage blob support disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Version 2 - Multipage blob support enabled Default: Version 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-keygen</code></td>
<td>Generates key for encrypting NVS partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-keyfile</code></td>
<td>Path to output encryption keys file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-inputkey</code></td>
<td>File having key for encrypting NVS partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-outdir</code></td>
<td>Output directory to store files created (Default: current directory)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can run the utility to encrypt NVS partition using the command below. A sample CSV file is provided with the utility:

- Encrypt by allowing the utility to generate encryption keys:

```python
code
python nvs_partition_gen.py encrypt sample_singlepage_blob.csv sample_encr.bin --0x3000 --keygen
```

**Note:** Encryption key of the following format `<outdir>/keys/keys-<timestamp>.bin` is created.

- Encrypt by allowing the utility to generate encryption keys and store it in provided custom filename:

```python
code
python nvs_partition_gen.py encrypt sample_singlepage_blob.csv sample_encr.bin --0x3000 --keygen --keyfile sample_keys.bin
```

**Note:** Encryption key of the following format `<outdir>/keys/sample_keys.bin` is created.

**Note:** This newly created file having encryption keys in `keys/` directory is compatible with NVS key-partition structure. Refer to `NVS Key Partition` for more details.

- Encrypt by providing the encryption keys as input binary file:

```python
code
python nvs_partition_gen.py encrypt sample_singlepage_blob.csv sample_encr.bin --0x3000 --inputkey sample_keys.bin
```

**To Decrypt Encrypted NVS Partition:** **Usage:**

```python
code
python nvs_partition_gen.py decrypt [-h] [--outdir OUTDIR] input key output
```

**Positional Arguments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>Path to encrypted NVS partition file to parse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>Path to file having keys for decryption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>Path to output decrypted binary file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optional Arguments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-h, help</td>
<td>Show this help message and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--outdir OUTDIR</td>
<td>Output directory to store files created (Default: current directory)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can run the utility to decrypt encrypted NVS partition using the command below:

```python
code
python nvs_partition_gen.py decrypt sample_encr.bin sample_keys.bin sample_decr.bin
```

**You can also provide the format version number:**

- Multipage Blob Support Disabled (Version 1)
- Multipage Blob Support Enabled (Version 2)

**Multipage Blob Support Disabled (Version 1):** You can run the utility in this format by setting the version parameter to 1, as shown below. A sample CSV file is provided with the utility:
Chapter 2. API Reference

```bash
python nvs_partition_gen.py generate sample_singlepage_blob.csv sample.bin 0x3000 --version 1
```

**Multipage Blob Support Enabled (Version 2):** You can run the utility in this format by setting the version parameter to 2, as shown below. A sample CSV file is provided with the utility:

```bash
python nvs_partition_gen.py generate sample_multipage_blob.csv sample.bin 0x4000 --version 2
```

**Note:** Minimum NVS Partition Size needed is 0x3000 bytes.

**Note:** When flashing the binary onto the device, make sure it is consistent with the application’s sdkconfig.

**Caveats**

- Utility does not check for duplicate keys and will write data pertaining to both keys. You need to make sure that the keys are distinct.
- Once a new page is created, no data will be written in the space left on the previous page. Fields in the CSV file need to be ordered in such a way as to optimize memory.
- 64-bit datatype is not yet supported.

### 2.9.5 SD/SDIO/MMC Driver

**Overview**

The SD/SDIO/MMC driver currently supports SD memory, SDIO cards, and eMMC chips. This is a protocol level driver built on top of SDMMC and SD SPI host drivers.

SDMMC and SD SPI host drivers (driver/include/driver/sdmmc_host.h and driver/include/driver/sdsri_host.h) provide API functions for:

- Sending commands to slave devices
- Sending and receiving data
- Handling error conditions within the bus

For functions used to initialize and configure:

- SD SPI host, see **SD SPI Host API**

**Application Example**

An example which combines the SDMMC driver with the FATFS library is provided in the storage/sd_card directory of ESP-IDF examples. This example initializes the card, then writes and reads data from it using POSIX and C library APIs. See README.md file in the example directory for more information.

**Combo (memory + IO) cards** The driver does not support SD combo cards. Combo cards are treated as IO cards.
Thread safety  Most applications need to use the protocol layer only in one task. For this reason, the protocol layer does not implement any kind of locking on the `sdmmc_card_t` structure, or when accessing SDMMC or SD SPI host drivers. Such locking is usually implemented on a higher layer, e.g., in the filesystem driver.

API Reference

Header File

- components/sdmmc/include/sdmmc_cmd.h

Functions

`esp_err_t sdmmc_card_init`(const `sdmmc_host_t` *host, `sdmmc_card_t` *out_card)

Probe and initialize SD/MMC card using given host

**Note:** Only SD cards (SDSC and SDHC/SDXC) are supported now. Support for MMC/eMMC cards will be added later.

Parameters

- `host` - pointer to structure defining host controller
- `out_card` - pointer to structure which will receive information about the card when the function completes

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

`void sdmmc_card_print_info`(FILE *stream, const `sdmmc_card_t` *card)

Print information about the card to a stream.

Parameters

- `stream` - stream obtained using fopen or fdopen
- `card` - card information structure initialized using sdmmc_card_init

`esp_err_t sdmmc_get_status`( `sdmmc_card_t` *card)

Get status of SD/MMC card

Parameters `card` -pointer to card information structure previously initialized using sdmmc_card_init

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

`esp_err_t sdmmc_write_sectors`( `sdmmc_card_t` *card, const void *src, size_t start_sector, size_t sector_count)

Write given number of sectors to SD/MMC card

Parameters

- `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using sdmmc_card_init
- `src` - pointer to data buffer to read data from; data size must be equal to sector_count * card->csd.sector_size
- `start_sector` - sector where to start writing
- `sector_count` - number of sectors to write

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

`esp_err_t sdmmc_read_sectors`( `sdmmc_card_t` *card, void *dst, size_t start_sector, size_t sector_count)

Read given number of sectors from the SD/MMC card
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters
• `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`
• `dst` - pointer to data buffer to write into; buffer size must be at least `sector_count * card->csl.sector_size`
• `start_sector` - sector where to start reading
• `sector_count` - number of sectors to read

Returns
• ESP_OK on success
• One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_erase_sectors(smmc_card_t *card, size_t start_sector, size_t sector_count, smmc_erase_arg_t arg)
```

Erase given number of sectors from the SD/MMC card

Note: When `sdmmc_erase_sectors` used with cards in SDSPi mode, it was observed that card requires re-init after erase operation.

Parameters
• `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`
• `start_sector` - sector where to start erase
• `sector_count` - number of sectors to erase
• `arg` - erase command (CMD38) argument

Returns
• ESP_OK on success
• One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_can_discard(smmc_card_t *card)
```

Check if SD/MMC card supports discard

Parameters `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`

Returns
• ESP_OK if supported by the card/device
• ESP_FAIL if not supported by the card/device

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_can_trim(smmc_card_t *card)
```

Check if SD/MMC card supports trim

Parameters `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`

Returns
• ESP_OK if supported by the card/device
• ESP_FAIL if not supported by the card/device

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_mmc_can_sanitize(smmc_card_t *card)
```

Check if SD/MMC card supports sanitize

Parameters `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`

Returns
• ESP_OK if supported by the card/device
• ESP_FAIL if not supported by the card/device

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_mmc_sanitize(smmc_card_t *card, uint32_t timeout_ms)
```

Sanitize the data that was unmapped by a Discard command

Note: Discard command has to precede sanitize operation. To discard, use MMC_DICARD_ARG with `sdmmc_erase_sectors` argument
Parameters
- **card** - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using sdmmc_card_init
- **timeout_ms** - timeout value in milliseconds required to sanitize the selected range of sectors.

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_full_erase(sdmmc_card_t *card)
```
Erase complete SD/MMC card

Parameters **card** - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using sdmmc_card_init

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_io_read_byte(sdmmc_card_t *card, uint32_t function, uint32_t reg, uint8_t *out_byte)
```
Read one byte from an SDIO card using IO_RW_DIRECT (CMD52)

Parameters
- **card** - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using sdmmc_card_init
- **function** - IO function number
- **reg** - byte address within IO function
- **out_byte** - [out] output, receives the value read from the card

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_io_write_byte(sdmmc_card_t *card, uint32_t function, uint32_t reg, uint8_t in_byte, uint8_t *out_byte)
```
Write one byte to an SDIO card using IO_RW_DIRECT (CMD52)

Parameters
- **card** - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using sdmmc_card_init
- **function** - IO function number
- **reg** - byte address within IO function
- **in_byte** - value to be written
- **out_byte** - [out] if not NULL, receives new byte value read from the card (read-after-write).

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

```c
esp_err_t sdmmc_io_read_bytes(sdmmc_card_t *card, uint32_t function, uint32_t addr, void *dst, size_t size_t size)
```
Read multiple bytes from an SDIO card using IO_RW_EXTENDED (CMD53)

This function performs read operation using CMD53 in byte mode. For block mode, see sdmmc_io_read_blocks.

Parameters
- **card** - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using sdmmc_card_init
- **function** - IO function number
- **addr** - byte address within IO function where reading starts
- **dst** - buffer which receives the data read from card
- **size** - number of bytes to read

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE if size exceeds 512 bytes
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

*esp_err_t* `sdmmc_io_write_bytes` *(sdmmc_card_t *card, uint32_t function, uint32_t addr, const void *src, size_t size)*

Write multiple bytes to an SDIO card using IO_RW_EXTENDED (CMD53)

This function performs write operation using CMD53 in byte mode. For block mode, see `sdmmc_io_write_blocks`.

**Parameters**
- `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`
- `function` - IO function number
- `addr` - byte address within IO function where writing starts
- `src` - data to be written
- `size` - number of bytes to write

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE if `size` exceeds 512 bytes
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

*esp_err_t* `sdmmc_io_read_blocks` *(sdmmc_card_t *card, uint32_t function, uint32_t addr, void *dst, size_t size)*

Read blocks of data from an SDIO card using IO_RW_EXTENDED (CMD53)

This function performs read operation using CMD53 in block mode. For byte mode, see `sdmmc_io_read_bytes`.

**Parameters**
- `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`
- `function` - IO function number
- `addr` - byte address within IO function where writing starts
- `dst` - buffer which receives the data read from card
- `size` - number of bytes to read, must be divisible by the card block size.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE if `size` is not divisible by 512 bytes
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

*esp_err_t* `sdmmc_io_write_blocks` *(sdmmc_card_t *card, uint32_t function, uint32_t addr, const void *src, size_t size)*

Write blocks of data to an SDIO card using IO_RW_EXTENDED (CMD53)

This function performs write operation using CMD53 in block mode. For byte mode, see `sdmmc_io_write_bytes`.

**Parameters**
- `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`
- `function` - IO function number
- `addr` - byte address within IO function where writing starts
- `src` - data to be written
- `size` - number of bytes to read, must be divisible by the card block size.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE if `size` is not divisible by 512 bytes
- One of the error codes from SDMMC host controller

*esp_err_t* `sdmmc_io_enable_int` *(sdmmc_card_t *card)*

Enable SDIO interrupt in the SDMMC host

**Parameters**
- `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if the host controller does not support IO interrupts
### esp_err_t sdmmc_io_wait_int (sdmmc_card_t *card, TickType_t timeout_ticks)

Block until an SDIO interrupt is received

Slave uses D1 line to signal interrupt condition to the host. This function can be used to wait for the interrupt.

**Parameters**
- `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`
- `timeout_ticks` - time to wait for the interrupt, in RTOS ticks

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if the interrupt is received
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if the host controller does not support IO interrupts
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT if the interrupt does not happen in `timeout_ticks`

### esp_err_t sdmmc_io_get_cis_data (sdmmc_card_t *card, uint8_t *out_buffer, size_t buffer_size, size_t *inout_cis_size)

Get the data of CIS region of an SDIO card.

You may provide a buffer not sufficient to store all the CIS data. In this case, this function stores as much data into your buffer as possible. Also, this function will try to get and return the size required for you.

**Parameters**
- `card` - pointer to card information structure previously initialized using `sdmmc_card_init`
- `out_buffer` - Output buffer of the CIS data
- `buffer_size` - Size of the buffer.
- `inout_cis_size` - Mandatory, pointer to a size, input and output.
  - input: Limitation of maximum searching range, should be 0 or larger than `buffer_size`. The function searches for CIS_CODE_END until this range. Set to 0 to search infinitely.
  - output: The size required to store all the CIS data, if CIS_CODE_END is found.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_RESPONSE: if the card does not (correctly) support CIS.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE: CIS_CODE_END found, but `buffer_size` is less than required size, which is stored in the `inout_cis_size` then.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: if the CIS_CODE_END not found. Increase input value of `inout_cis_size` or set it to 0, if you still want to search for the end; output value of `inout_cis_size` is invalid in this case.
- and other error code return from `sdmmc_io_read_bytes`

### esp_err_t sdmmc_io_print_cis_info (uint8_t *buffer, size_t buffer_size, FILE *fp)

Parse and print the CIS information of an SDIO card.

**Parameters**
- `buffer` - Buffer to parse
- `buffer_size` - Size of the buffer.
- `fp` - File pointer to print to, set to NULL to print to stdout.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: if the value from the card is not supported to be parsed.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE: if the CIS size fields are not correct.

---

**Note:** Not all the CIS codes and all kinds of tuples are supported. If you see some unresolved code, you can add the parsing of these code in `sdmmc_io.c` and contribute to the IDF through the Github repository.

using sdmmc_card_init

---

**Header File**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- components/driver/include/driver/sdmmc_types.h

**Structures**

struct *sdmmc_csd_t*

Decoded values from SD card Card Specific Data register

**Public Members**

- `int csd_ver`
  - CSD structure format
- `int mmc_ver`
  - MMC version (for CID format)
- `int capacity`
  - total number of sectors
- `int sector_size`
  - sector size in bytes
- `int read_block_len`
  - block length for reads
- `int card_command_class`
  - Card Command Class for SD
- `int tr_speed`
  - Max transfer speed

struct *sdmmc_cid_t*

Decoded values from SD card IDentification register

**Public Members**

- `int mfg_id`
  - manufacturer identification number
- `int oem_id`
  - OEM/product identification number
- `char name[8]`
  - product name (MMC v1 has the longest)
- `int revision`
  - product revision
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
int serial
    product serial number

int date
    manufacturing date
```

```c
struct sdmmc_scr_t
    Decoded values from SD Configuration Register Note: When new member is added, update reserved bits accordingly

Public Members

uint32_t sd_spec
    SD Physical layer specification version, reported by card

uint32_t erase_mem_state
    data state on card after erase whether 0 or 1 (card vendor dependent)

uint32_t bus_width
    bus widths supported by card: BIT(0) — 1-bit bus, BIT(2) — 4-bit bus

uint32_t reserved
    reserved for future expansion

uint32_t rsvd_mnf
    reserved for manufacturer usage
```

```c
struct sdmmc_ssr_t
    Decoded values from SD Status Register Note: When new member is added, update reserved bits accordingly

Public Members

uint32_t alloc_unit_kb
    Allocation unit of the card, in multiples of kB (1024 bytes)

uint32_t erase_size_au
    Erase size for the purpose of timeout calculation, in multiples of allocation unit

uint32_t cur_bus_width
    SD current bus width

uint32_t discard_support
    SD discard feature support

uint32_t fule_support
    SD FULE (Full User Area Logical Erase) feature support
## Chapter 2. API Reference

### Public Members

```c
uint32_t erase_timeout
```

Timeout (in seconds) for erase of a single allocation unit

```c
uint32_t erase_offset
```

Constant timeout offset (in seconds) for any erase operation

```c
uint32_t reserved
```

reserved for future expansion

### struct sdmmc_ext_csd_t

Decoded values of Extended Card Specific Data

#### Public Members

```c
uint8_t rev
```

Extended CSD Revision

```c
uint8_t power_class
```

Power class used by the card

```c
uint8_t erase_mem_state
```

data state on card after erase whether 0 or 1 (card vendor dependent)

```c
uint8_t sec_feature
```

secure data management features supported by the card

### struct sdmmc_switch_func_rsp_t

SD SWITCH_FUNC response buffer

#### Public Members

```c
uint32_t data[512 / 8 / sizeof(uint32_t)]
```

response data

### struct sdmmc_command_t

SD/MMC command information

#### Public Members

```c
uint32_t opcode
```

SD or MMC command index

```c
uint32_t arg
```

SD/MMC command argument
sdmmc_response_t response
response buffer

void *data
buffer to send or read into

size_t datalen
length of data buffer

size_t blklen
block length

int flags
see below

esp_err_t error
error returned from transfer

uint32_t timeout_ms
response timeout, in milliseconds

struct sdmmc_host_t
SD/MMC Host description
This structure defines properties of SD/MMC host and functions of SD/MMC host which can be used by upper layers.

Public Members

uint32_t flags
flags defining host properties

int slot
slot number, to be passed to host functions

int max_freq_khz
max frequency supported by the host

float io_voltage
I/O voltage used by the controller (voltage switching is not supported)

esp_err_t (*init)(void)
Host function to initialize the driver

esp_err_t (*set_bus_width)(int slot, size_t width)
host function to set bus width

size_t (*get_bus_width)(int slot)
host function to get bus width
esp_err_t (*set_bus_ddr_mode)(int slot, bool ddr_enable)
host function to set DDR mode

esp_err_t (*set_card_clk)(int slot, uint32_t freq_khz)
host function to set card clock frequency

esp_err_t (*do_transaction)(int slot, sdmmc_command_t *cmdinfo)
host function to do a transaction

esp_err_t (*deinit)(void)
host function to deinitialize the driver

esp_err_t (*deinit_p)(int slot)
host function to deinitialize the driver, called with the slot

esp_err_t (*io_int_enable)(int slot)
Host function to enable SDIO interrupt line

esp_err_t (*io_int_wait)(int slot, TickType_t timeout_ticks)
Host function to wait for SDIO interrupt line to be active

int command_timeout_ms
timeout, in milliseconds, of a single command. Set to 0 to use the default value.

struct sdmmc_card_t
SD/MMC card information structure

Public Members

sdmmc_host_t host
Host with which the card is associated

uint32_t ocr
OCR (Operation Conditions Register) value

sdmmc_cid_t cid
decoded CID (Card IDentification) register value

sdmmc_response_t raw_cid
raw CID of MMC card to be decoded after the CSD is fetched in the data transfer mode

sdmmc_csd_t csd
decoded CSD (Card-Specific Data) register value

sdmmc_scr_t scr
decoded SCR (SD card Configuration Register) value
Chapter 2. API Reference

\textit{sdmmc_ssr_t ssr}

decoded SSR (SD Status Register) value

\textit{sdmmc_ext_csd_t ext_csd}

decoded EXT_CSD (Extended Card Specific Data) register value

\textit{uint16_t rca}

RCA (Relative Card Address)

\textit{uint16_t max_freq_khz}

Maximum frequency, in kHz, supported by the card

\textit{uint32_t is_mem}

bit indicates if the card is a memory card

\textit{uint32_t is_sdio}

bit indicates if the card is an IO card

\textit{uint32_t is_mmc}

bit indicates if the card is MMC

\textit{uint32_t num_io_functions}

If is_sdio is 1, contains the number of IO functions on the card

\textit{uint32_t log_bus_width}

\log_2 (bus width supported by card)

\textit{uint32_t is_ddr}

Card supports DDR mode

\textit{uint32_t reserved}

Reserved for future expansion

\textbf{Macros}

\textit{SDMMC_HOST_FLAG_1BIT}

host supports 1-line SD and MMC protocol

\textit{SDMMC_HOST_FLAG_4BIT}

host supports 4-line SD and MMC protocol

\textit{SDMMC_HOST_FLAG_8BIT}

host supports 8-line MMC protocol

\textit{SDMMC_HOST_FLAG_SPI}

host supports SPI protocol

\textit{SDMMC_HOST_FLAG_DDR}

host supports DDR mode for SD/MMC
Chapter 2. API Reference

SDMMC_HOST_FLAG_DEINIT_ARG

host deinit function called with the slot argument

SDMMC_FREQ_DEFAULT

SD/MMC Default speed (limited by clock divider)

SDMMC_FREQ_HIGHSPEED

SD High speed (limited by clock divider)

SDMMC_FREQ_PROBING

SD/MMC probing speed

SDMMC_FREQ_52M

MMC 52MHz speed

SDMMC_FREQ_26M

MMC 26MHz speed

Type Definitions

typedef uint32_t sdmmc_response_t[4]

SD/MMC command response buffer

Enumerations

enum sdmmc_erase_arg_t

SD/MMC erase command(38) arguments SD: ERASE: Erase the write blocks, physical/hard erase.

DISCARD: Card may deallocate the discarded blocks partially or completely. After discard operation the previously written data may be partially or fully read by the host depending on card implementation.

MMC: ERASE: Does TRIM, applies erase operation to write blocks instead of Erase Group.

DISCARD: The Discard function allows the host to identify data that is no longer required so that the device can erase the data if necessary during background erase events. Applies to write blocks instead of Erase Group

After discard operation, the original data may be remained partially or fully accessible to the host dependent on device.

Values:

enumerator SDMMC_ERASE_ARG

Erase operation on SD, Trim operation on MMC

enumerator SDMMC_DISCARD_ARG

Discard operation for SD/MMC

2.9.6 SPI Flash API
Overview

The spi_flash component contains API functions related to reading, writing, erasing, memory mapping for data in the external flash. The spi_flash component also has higher-level API functions which work with partitions defined in the partition table.

Different from the API before IDF v4.0, the functionality of esp_flash_* APIs is not limited to the “main” SPI flash chip (the same SPI flash chip from which program runs). With different chip pointers, you can access external flash chips connected to not only SPI0/1 but also other SPI buses like SPI2.

**Note:** Instead of going through the cache connected to the SPI0 peripheral, most esp_flash_* APIs go through other SPI peripherals like SPI1, SPI2, etc. This makes them able to access not only the main flash, but also external flash. However, due to limitations of the cache, operations through the cache are limited to the main flash. The address range limitation for these operations are also on the cache side. The cache is not able to access external flash chips or address range above its capabilities. These cache operations include: mmap, encrypted read/write, executing code or access to variables in the flash.

**Note:** Flash APIs after ESP-IDF v4.0 are no longer atomic. If a write operation occurs during another on-going read operation, and the flash addresses of both operations overlap, the data returned from the read operation may contain both old data and new data (that was updated written by the write operation).

**Note:** Encrypted flash operations are only supported with the main flash chip (and not with other flash chips, that is on SPI1 with different CS, or on other SPI buses). Reading through cache is only supported on the main flash, which is determined by the HW.

Support for Features of Flash Chips

**Quad/Dual Mode Chips** Features of different flashes are implemented in different ways and thus need speical support. The fast/slow read and Dual mode (DOUT/DIO) of almost all 24-bits address flash chips are supported, because they don’t need any vendor-specific commands.

Quad mode (QIO/QOUT) is supported on following chip types:

1. ISSI
2. GD
3. MXIC
4. FM
5. Winbond
6. XMC
7. BOYA

Optional Features

**Optional features for flash** Some features are not supported on all ESP chips and Flash chips. You can check the list below for more information.

- Auto Suspend & Resume
- Flash unique ID
- High performance mode
- OPI flash support
- 32-bit Address Flash Chips
Note:

- The features listed above needs to be supported by both esp chips and flash chips.
- If you are using an official Espressif modules/SiP. Some of the modules/SiPs always support the feature, in this case you can see these features listed in the datasheet. Otherwise please contact Espressif’s business team to know if we can supply such products for you.
- If you are making your own modules with your own bought flash chips, and you need features listed above. Please contact your vendor if they support the those features, and make sure that the chips can be supplied continuously.

Attention: This document only shows that IDF code has supported the features of those flash chips. It’s not a list of stable flash chips certified by Espressif. If you build your own hardware from flash chips with your own brought flash chips (even with flash listed in this page), you need to validate the reliability of flash chips yourself.

**Auto Suspend & Resume** You can refer to *Flash Auto Suspend Feature* for more information about this feature. The support list is as follows.

ESP Chips List:

1. ESP32C3

Flash Chips List:

1. XM25QxxC series

**Flash unique ID** Unique ID is not flash id, which means flash has 64-Bit unique ID for each device. The instruction to read the unique ID (4Bh) accesses a factory-set read-only 64-bit number that is unique to each flash device. This ID number helps you to recognize each single device. Not all flash vendors support this feature. If you try to read the unique ID on a chip which does not have this feature, the behavior is not determined. The support list is as follows.

ESP Chips Lists:

ALL

Flash Chips List:

1. ISSI
2. GD
3. TH
4. FM
5. Winbond
6. XMC
7. BOYA

**High performance mode**

Note: This section is provided for Dual mode (DOUT/DIO) and Quad mode (QIO/QOUT) flash chips. Octal flash used on ESP-chips support High performance mode by default so far, you can refer to the octal flash support list below.

High performance mode (HPM) means that the SPII and flash chip works under high frequency. Usually, when the operating frequency of the flash is greater than 80MHz, it is considered that the flash works under HPM. As far as we acknowledged, flash chips have more than two different coping strategies when flash work under HPM. For some flash chips, HPM is controlled by high performance flag (HPF) in status register and for some flash chips, HPM is controlled by dummy cycle bit.

For following conditions, IDF start code deals with HPM internally.

ESP Chips List:
1. ESP32S3

Flash Chips (name & ID) List:

1. GD25Q64C (ID: 0xC84017)
2. GD25Q32C (ID: 0xC84016)

**Attention:** It is hard to create several strategies to cover all situations, so all flash chips using HPM need to be supported explicitly. Therefore, if you try to use a flash not listed as supported under high performance mode, it might cause some error. So, when you try to use the flash chip beyond supported list, please test properly.

**OPI flash support**

OPI flash means that the flash chip supports octal peripheral interface, which has octal I/O pins. Different octal flash has different configurations and different commands. Hence, it is necessary to carefully check the support list.

ESP Chips List:

1. ESP32S3

Flash Chips List:

1. MX25UM25645G

**32-bit Address Flash Chips**

Most NOR flash chips used by Espressif chips use 24-bits address, which can cover 16 MBytes memory. However, for larger memory (usually equal to or larger than 16 MBytes), flash uses a 32-bits address to address larger memory. Regretfully, 32-bits address chips have vendor-specific commands, so we need to support the chips one by one.

ESP Chips List:

ALL ESP Chips support this.

Flash Chips List:

1. W25Q256
2. GD25Q256

There are some features that are not supported by all flash chips, or not supported by all Espressif chips. These features include:

- 32-bit address flash - usually means that the flash has higher capacity (equal to or larger than 16 MB) that needs longer addresses.
- Flash unique ID - means that flash supports its unique 64-bits ID.
- Suspend & Resume - means that flash can accept suspend/resume command during its writing/erasing. The ESP32-C3 may keep the cache on when the flash is being written/erased and suspend it to read its contents randomly.

If you want to use these features, please ensure both ESP32-C3 and ALL flash chips in your product support these features. For more details, refer to *Optional features for flash*.

You may also customise your own flash chip driver. See *Overrinding Default Chip Drivers* for more details.

**Warning:** Customizing SPI Flash Chip Drivers is considered an “expert” feature. Users should only do so at their own risk. (See the notes below)

**Overrinding Default Chip Drivers**

During the SPI Flash driver’s initialization (i.e., `esp_flash_init()`), there is a chip detection step during which the driver will iterate through a Default Chip Driver List and determine which chip driver can properly support the currently connected flash chip. The Default Chip Drivers are provided by
the IDF, thus are updated in together with each IDF version. However IDF also allows users to customize their own chip drivers.

Users should note the following when customizing chip drivers:

1. You may need to rely on some non-public IDF functions, which have slight possibility to change between IDF versions. On the one hand, these changes may be useful bug fixes for your driver, on the other hand, they may also be breaking changes (i.e., breaks your code).
2. Some IDF bug fixes to other chip drivers will not be automatically applied to your own custom chip drivers.
3. If the protection of flash is not handled properly, there may be some random reliability issues.
4. If you update to a newer IDF version that has support for more chips, you will have to manually add those new chip drivers into your custom chip driver list. Otherwise the driver will only search for the drivers in custom list you provided.

Steps For Creating Custom Chip Drivers and Overriding the IDF Default Driver List

1. Enable the `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_OVERRIDE_CHIP_DRIVER_LIST` config option. This will prevent compilation and linking of the Default Chip Driver List (`default_registered_chips`) provided by IDF. Instead, the linker will search for the structure of the same name (`default_registered_chips`) that must be provided by the user.
2. Add a new component in your project, e.g. `custom_chip_driver`.
3. Copy the necessary chip driver files from the `spi_flash` component in IDF. This may include:
   - `spi_flash_chip_drivers.c` (to provide the `default_registered_chips` structure)
   - Any of the `spi_flash_chip_*`.c files that matches your own flash model best
   - `CMakeLists.txt` and `linker.lf` files

Modify the files above properly.

Note:

- When writing your own flash chip driver, you can set your flash chip capabilities through `spi_flash_chip_***(vendor)_get_caps` and points the function pointer `get_chip_caps` for protection to the `spi_flash_chip_***_get_caps` function. The steps are as follows.
  1. Please check whether your flash chip have the capabilities listed in `spi_flash_caps_t` by checking the flash datasheet.
  2. Write a function named `spi_flash_chip_***(vendor)_get_caps`. Take the example below as a reference. (if the flash support `suspend` and `read unique id`).
  3. Points the the pointer `get_chip_caps` (in `spi_flash_chip_t`) to the function mentioned above.

```c
spi_flash_caps_t spi_flash_chip_***(vendor)_get_caps(esp_flash_t *chip) {
    spi_flash_caps_t caps_flags = 0;
    // 32-bit-address flash is not supported
    flash_suspend is supported
    caps_flags |= SPI_FLASH_CHIP_CAP_SUSPEND;
    // flash read unique id.
    caps_flags |= SPI_FLASH_CHIP_CAP_UNIQUE_ID;
    return caps_flags;
}
```

```c
cost spi_flash_chip_t esp_flash_chip_eon = { 
    // Other function pointers
    .get_chip_caps = spi_flash_chip_eon_get_caps,
};
```

- You also can see how to implement this in the example `storage/custom_flash_driver`

4. Add linking dependency from `spi_flash` component to the new `custom_chip_driver` component, by adding the following lines after the `idf_component_register`, in the `CMakeLists.txt` file of the `custom_chip_driver` component:

```c
idt_component_get_property(spi_flash_lib spi_flash COMPONENT_LIB)
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
set_property(TARGET ${spi_flash_lib} APPEND PROPERTY INTERFACE_LINK_LIBRARIES $<LINK_ONLY:${COMPONENT_LIB}>)
```

5. The `linker.lf` is used to put every chip driver that you are going to use whilst cache is disabled into internal RAM. See Linker Script Generation for more details. Make sure this file covers all the source files that you add.

6. Build your project, and you will see the new flash driver is used.

Example  See also `storage/custom_flash_driver`.

### Initializing a Flash Device

To use the `esp_flash_*` APIs, you need to initialise a flash chip on a certain SPI bus, as shown below:

1. Call `spi_bus_initialize()` to properly initialize an SPI bus. This function initializes the resources (I/O, DMA, interrupts) shared among devices attached to this bus.
2. Call `spi_bus_add_flash_device()` to attach the flash device to the bus. This function allocates memory and fills the members for the `esp_flash_t` structure. The CS I/O is also initialized here.
3. Call `esp_flash_init()` to actually communicate with the chip. This will also detect the chip type, and influence the following operations.

**Note:** Multiple flash chips can be attached to the same bus now.

### SPI Flash Access API

This is the set of API functions for working with data in flash:

- `esp_flash_read()` reads data from flash to RAM
- `esp_flash_write()` writes data from RAM to flash
- `esp_flash_erase_region()` erases specific region of flash
- `esp_flash_erase_chip()` erases the whole flash
- `esp_flash_get_chip_size()` returns flash chip size, in bytes, as configured in menuconfig

Generally, try to avoid using the raw SPI flash functions to the “main” SPI flash chip in favour of partition-specific functions.

### SPI Flash Size

The SPI flash size is configured by writing a field in the software bootloader image header, flashed at offset 0x1000. By default, the SPI flash size is detected by `esptool.py` when this bootloader is written to flash, and the header is updated with the correct size. Alternatively, it is possible to generate a fixed flash size by setting `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE` in the project configuration.

If it is necessary to override the configured flash size at runtime, it is possible to set the `chip_size` member of the `g_rom_flashchip` structure. This size is used by `esp_flash_*` functions (in both software & ROM) to check the bounds.

### Concurrency Constraints for Flash on SPI1

**Concurrency Constraints for flash on SPI1**  The SPI0/I bus is shared between the instruction & data cache (for firmware execution) and the SPI1 peripheral (controlled by the drivers including this SPI Flash driver). Hence, operations to SPI1 will cause significant influence to the whole system. This kind of operations include calling SPI Flash API or other drivers on SPI1 bus, any operations like read/write/erase or other user defined SPI operations, regardless to the main flash or other SPI slave devices.

On ESP32-C3, the config option `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND` (enabled by default) allows the cache to read flash concurrently with SPI1 operations. See Flash Auto Suspend Feature for more details.
Chapter 2. API Reference

If this option is disabled, the caches must be disabled while reading/writing/erasing operations. There are some constraints using driver on the SPI1 bus, see *When the caches are disabled*. This constraints will cause more IRAM/DRAM usages.

**When the caches are disabled** Under this condition, all CPUs should always execute code and access data from internal RAM. The APIs documented in this file will disable the caches automatically and transparently.

However, when `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND` is enabled, these APIs won’t disable the caches. The hardware will handle the arbitration between them.

The way that these APIs disable the caches will also disable non-IRAM-safe interrupts. These will be restored until the Flash operation completes.

See also *OS Functions* and *SPI Bus Lock*.

There are no such constraints and impacts for flash chips on other SPI buses than SPI0/1.

For differences between internal RAM (e.g. IRAM, DRAM) and flash cache, please refer to the *application memory layout* documentation.

**IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers** For interrupt handlers which need to execute when the cache is disabled (e.g., for low latency operations), set the `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` flag when the interrupt handler is registered.

You must ensure that all data and functions accessed by these interrupt handlers, including the ones that handlers call, are located in IRAM or DRAM. See *How to place code in IRAM*.

If a function or symbol is not correctly put into IRAM/DRAM, and the interrupt handler reads from the flash cache during a flash operation, it will cause a crash due to Illegal Instruction exception (for code which should be in IRAM) or garbage data to be read (for constant data which should be in DRAM).

**Note:** When working with strings in ISRs, it is not advised to use `printf` and other output functions. For debugging purposes, use `ESP_DRAM_LOGE()` and similar macros when logging from ISRs. Make sure that both `TAG` and format string are placed into DRAM in that case.

**Non-IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers** If the `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` flag is not set when registering, the interrupt handler will not get executed when the caches are disabled. Once the caches are restored, the non-IRAM-safe interrupts will be re-enabled. After this moment, the interrupt handler will run normally again. This means that as long as caches are disabled, users won’t see the corresponding hardware event happening.

**Flash Auto Suspend Feature**

**Important:**

1. The flash chip you are using should have a suspend/resume feature.
2. The MSPI hardware should support the auto-suspend feature (hardware can send suspend command automatically).

If you use suspend feature on an unsupported chip, it may cause a severe crash. Therefore, we strongly suggest you reading the flash chip datasheets first. Ensure the flash chip satisfies the following conditions at minimum.

1. SUS bit in status registers should in SR2 bit7 (or SR bit15)(This is caused by the restriction of out software implementation).
2. Suspend command is 75H, resume command is 7AH(This is caused by the restriction of out software implementation).
3. When the flash is successfully suspended, all address of the flash, except from the section/block being erased, can be read correctly. And resume can be sent immediately at this state.
4. When the flash is successfully resumed, another suspend can be sent immediately at this state.
When `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND` is enabled, the caches will be kept enabled (they would be disabled if `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND` is disabled). The hardware handles the arbitration between SPI0 and SPI1. If SPI1 operation is short (like reading operation), the CPU and the cache will wait until the SPI1 operation is done. However, if it is erasing, page programming or status register writing (e.g. `SE`, `PP` and `WRSR`), an auto suspend will happen, interrupting the ongoing flash operation, making the CPU able to read from cache and flash in limited time.

This way some code/variables can be put into the flash/psram instead of IRAM/DRAM, while still able to be executed during flash erasing. This reduces the some usage of IRAM/DRAM.

Please note this feature has the overhead of the flash suspend/resume. The flash erasing can be extremely long if the erasing is interrupted too often. Use FreeRTOS task priorities to ensure that only real-time critical tasks are executed at higher priority than flash erase, to allow the flash erase to complete in reasonable time.

In other words, there are three kinds of code:

1. Critical code: inside IRAM/DRAM. This kind of code usually has high performance requirements, related to cache/flash/psram, or called very often.
2. Cached code: inside flash/psram. This kind of code has lower performance requirements or called less often. They will execute during erasing, with some overhead.
3. Low priority code: inside flash/psram and disabled during erasing. This kind of code should be forbidden from executing to avoid affecting the flash erasing, by setting a lower task priority than the erasing task.

Regarding the flash suspend feature usage, and corresponding response time delay, please also see this example `system/flash_suspend`.

**Attention:** The SPI0/1 bus is shared between the instruction & data cache (for firmware execution) and the SPI1 peripheral (controlled by the drivers including this SPI flash driver). Hence, calling SPI Flash API on SPI1 bus (including the main flash) will cause significant influence to the whole system. See `Concurrency Constraints for flash on SPII` for more details.

Partition Table API

ESP-IDF projects use a partition table to maintain information about various regions of SPI flash memory (bootloader, various application binaries, data, filesystems). More information can be found in Partition Tables.

This component provides API functions to enumerate partitions found in the partition table and perform operations on them. These functions are declared in `esp_partition.h`:

- `esp_partition_find()` checks a partition table for entries with specific type, returns an opaque iterator.
- `esp_partition_get()` returns a structure describing the partition for a given iterator.
- `esp_partition_next()` shifts the iterator to the next found partition.
- `esp_partition_iterator_release()` releases iterator returned by `esp_partition_find`.
- `esp_partition_find_first()` is a convenience function which returns the structure describing the first partition found by `esp_partition_find`.
- `esp_partition_read()`, `esp_partition_write()`, `esp_partition_erase_range()` are equivalent to `esp_flash_read()`, `esp_flash_write()`, `esp_flash_erase_region()`, but operate within partition boundaries.

**Note:** Application code should mostly use these `esp_partition_*` API functions instead of lower level `esp_flash_*` API functions. Partition table API functions do bounds checking and calculate correct offsets in flash, based on data stored in a partition table.

SPI Flash Encryption

It is possible to encrypt the contents of SPI flash and have it transparently decrypted by hardware.
Refer to the *Flash Encryption documentation* for more details.

**Memory Mapping API**

ESP32-C3 features memory hardware which allows regions of flash memory to be mapped into instruction and data address spaces. This mapping works only for read operations. It is not possible to modify contents of flash memory by writing to a mapped memory region.

Mapping happens in 64 KB pages. Memory mapping hardware can map flash into the data address space and the instruction address space. See the technical reference manual for more details and limitations about memory mapping hardware.

Note that some pages are used to map the application itself into memory, so the actual number of available pages may be less than the capability of the hardware.

Reading data from flash using a memory mapped region is the only way to decrypt contents of flash when *flash encryption* is enabled. Decryption is performed at the hardware level.

Memory mapping API are declared in `spi_flash_mmap.h` and `esp_partition.h`:

- `spi_flash_mmap()` maps a region of physical flash addresses into instruction space or data space of the CPU.
- `spi_flash_munmap()` unmaps previously mapped region.
- `esp_partition_mmap()` maps part of a partition into the instruction space or data space of the CPU.

Differences between `spi_flash_mmap()` and `esp_partition_mmap()` are as follows:

- `spi_flash_mmap()` must be given a 64 KB aligned physical address.
- `esp_partition_mmap()` may be given any arbitrary offset within the partition. It will adjust the returned pointer to mapped memory as necessary.

Note that since memory mapping happens in pages, it may be possible to read data outside of the partition provided to `esp_partition_mmap`, regardless of the partition boundary.

**Note:** `mmap` is supported by cache, so it can only be used on main flash.

**SPI Flash Implementation**

The `esp_flash_t` structure holds chip data as well as three important parts of this API:

1. The host driver, which provides the hardware support to access the chip;
2. The chip driver, which provides compatibility service to different chips;
3. The OS functions, provide support of some OS functions (e.g. lock, delay) in different stages (1st/2nd boot, or the app).

**Host driver** The host driver relies on an interface (`spi_flash_host_driver_t`) defined in the `spi_flash_types.h` (in the `hal/include/hal` folder). This interface provides some common functions to communicate with the chip.

In other files of the SPI HAL, some of these functions are implemented with existing ESP32-C3 memory-spi functionalities. However, due to the speed limitations of ESP32-C3, the HAL layer cannot provide high-speed implementations to some reading commands (so the support for it was dropped). The files (`memspi_host_driver.h` and `.c`) implement the high-speed version of these commands with the `common_command` function provided in the HAL, and wrap these functions as `spi_flash_host_driver_t` for upper layer to use.

You can also implement your own host driver, even with the GPIO. As long as all the functions in the `spi_flash_host_driver_t` are implemented, the `esp_flash` API can access the flash regardless of the low-level hardware.
**Chip Driver**  
The chip driver, defined in `spi_flash_chip_driver.h`, wraps basic functions provided by the host driver for the API layer to use.

Some operations need some commands to be sent first, or read some status afterwards. Some chips need different commands or values, or need special communication ways.

There is a type of chip called **generic chip** which stands for common chips. Other special chip drivers can be developed on the base of the generic chip.

The chip driver relies on the host driver.

**OS Functions**  
Currently the OS function layer provides entries of a lock and delay.

The lock (see **SPI Bus Lock**) is used to resolve the conflicts among the access of devices on the same SPI bus, and the SPI Flash chip access. E.g.

1. On SPI1 bus, the cache (used to fetch the data (code) in the Flash and PSRAM) should be disabled when the flash chip on the SPI0/1 is being accessed.
2. On the other buses, the flash driver needs to disable the ISR registered by SPI Master driver, to avoid conflicts.
3. Some devices of SPI Master driver may require to use the bus monopolized during a period (especially when the device doesn’t have a CS wire, or the wire is controlled by software like SDSPIdriver).

The delay is used by some long operations which requires the master to wait or polling periodically.

The top API wraps these the chip driver and OS functions into an entire component, and also provides some argument checking.

OS functions can also help to avoid a watchdog timeout when erasing large flash areas. During this time, the CPU is occupied with the flash erasing task. This stops other tasks from being executed. Among these tasks is the idle task to feed the watchdog timer (WDT). If the configuration option `CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_PANIC` is selected and the flash operation time is longer than the watchdog timeout period, the system will reboot.

It’s pretty hard to totally eliminate this risk, because the erasing time varies with different flash chips, making it hard to be compatible in flash drivers. Therefore, users need to pay attention to it. Please use the following guidelines:

1. It is recommended to enable the `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_YIELD_DURING_ERASE` option to allow the scheduler to re-schedule during erasing flash memory. Besides, following parameters can also be used.
   • Increase `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ERASE_YIELD_TICKS` or decrease `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ERASE_YIELD_DURATION_MS` in menuconfig.
   • You can also increase `CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_TIMEOUT_S` in menuconfig for a larger watchdog timeout period. However, with larger watchdog timeout period, previously detected timeouts may no longer be detected.

2. Please be aware of the consequences of enabling the `CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_PANIC` option when doing long-running SPI flash operations which will trigger the panic handler when it times out. However, this option can also help dealing with unexpected exceptions in your application. Please decide whether this is needed to be enabled according to actual condition.

3. During your development, please carefully review the actual flash operation according to the specific requirements and time limits on erasing flash memory of your projects. Always allow reasonable redundancy based on your specific product requirements when configuring the flash erasing timeout threshold, thus improving the reliability of your product.

**See Also**

• **Partition Table documentation**
• **Over The Air Update (OTA) API** provides high-level API for updating app firmware stored in flash.
• **Non-Volatile Storage (NVS) API** provides a structured API for storing small pieces of data in SPI flash.

**Implementation Details**

In order to perform some flash operations, it is necessary to make sure that both CPUs are not running any code from flash for the duration of the flash operation: - In a single-core setup, the SDK needs to disable interrupts or scheduler...
before performing the flash operation. In a dual-core setup, the SDK needs to make sure that both CPUs are not running any code from flash.

When SPI flash API is called on CPU A (can be PRO or APP), start the `spi_flash_op_block_func` function on CPU B using the `esp_ipc_call` API. This API wakes up a high priority task on CPU B and tells it to execute a given function, in this case, `spi_flash_op_block_func`. This function disables cache on CPU B and signals that the cache is disabled by setting the `s_flash_op_can_start` flag. Then the task on CPU A disables cache as well and proceeds to execute flash operation.

While a flash operation is running, interrupts can still run on CPUs A and B. It is assumed that all interrupt code is placed into RAM. Once the interrupt allocation API is added, a flag should be added to request the interrupt to be disabled for the duration of a flash operations.

Once the flash operation is complete, the function on CPU A sets another flag, `s_flash_op_complete`, to let the task on CPU B know that it can re-enable cache and release the CPU. Then the function on CPU A re-enables the cache on CPU A as well and returns control to the calling code.

Additionally, all API functions are protected with a mutex (`s_flash_op_mutex`).

In a single core environment (`CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE` enabled), you need to disable both caches, so that no inter-CPU communication can take place.

**API Reference - SPI Flash**

**Header File**

- `components/spi_flash/include/esp_flash_spi_init.h`

**Functions**

```c
#define spi_bus_add_flash_device (esp_flash_t **out_chip, const esp_flash_spi_device_config_t *config)
```

Add a SPI Flash device onto the SPI bus.

The bus should be already initialized by `spi_bus_initialization`.

**Parameters**

- `out_chip` - Pointer to hold the initialized chip.
- `config` - Configuration of the chips to initialize.

**Returns**

- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`: `out_chip` is NULL, or some field in the config is invalid.
- `ESP_ERR_NO_MEM`: failed to allocate memory for the chip structures.
- `ESP_OK`: success.

```c
#define spi_bus_remove_flash_device (esp_flash_t *chip)
```

Remove a SPI Flash device from the SPI bus.

**Parameters**

- `chip` - The flash device to remove.

**Returns**

- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`: The chip is invalid.
- `ESP_OK`: success.

**Structures**

```c
struct esp_flash_spi_device_config_t
```

Configurations for the SPI Flash to init.

**Public Members**
**spi_host_device_t host_id**

Bus to use.

**int cs_io_num**

GPIO pin to output the CS signal.

**esp_flash_io_mode_t io_mode**

IO mode to read from the Flash.

**enum esp_flash_speed_s speed**

Speed of the Flash clock. Replaced by freq_mhz.

**int input_delay_ns**

Input delay of the data pins, in ns. Set to 0 if unknown.

**int cs_id**

CS line ID, ignored when not host_id is not SPI1_HOST, or CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_SHARE_SPI1_BUS is enabled. In this case, the CS line used is automatically assigned by the SPI bus lock.

**int freq_mhz**

The frequency of flash chip(MHZ)

### Header File

- components/spi_flash/include/esp_flash.h

### Functions

**esp_err_t esp_flash_init (esp_flash_t *chip)**

Initialise SPI flash chip interface.

This function must be called before any other API functions are called for this chip.

**Note:** Only the host and read_mode fields of the chip structure must be initialised before this function is called. Other fields may be auto-detected if left set to zero or NULL.

**Note:** If the chip->drv pointer is NULL, chip_chip_drv will be auto-detected based on its manufacturer & product IDs. See esp_flash_registered_flash_drivers pointer for details of this process.

**Parameters** chip – Pointer to SPI flash chip to use. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if initialisation fails.

**bool esp_flash_chip_driver_initialized (const esp_flash_t *chip)**

Check if appropriate chip driver is set.

**Parameters** chip – Pointer to SPI flash chip to use. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted.

**Returns** true if set, otherwise false.
**esp_err_t esp_flash_read_id (esp_flash_t *chip, uint32_t *out_id)**

Read flash ID via the common “RDID” SPI flash command.

ID is a 24-bit value. Lower 16 bits of ‘id’ are the chip ID, upper 8 bits are the manufacturer ID.

**Parameters**
- `chip` Pointer to identify flash chip. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- `out_id` [out] Pointer to receive ID value.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.

**esp_err_t esp_flash_get_size (esp_flash_t *chip, uint32_t *out_size)**

Detect flash size based on flash ID.

**Note:** Most flash chips use a common format for flash ID, where the lower 4 bits specify the size as a power of 2. If the manufacturer doesn’t follow this convention, the size may be incorrectly detected.

**Parameters**
- `chip` Pointer to identify flash chip. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- `out_size` [out] Detected size in bytes.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.

**esp_err_t esp_flash_read_unique_chip_id (esp_flash_t *chip, uint64_t *out_id)**

Read flash unique ID via the common “RDUID” SPI flash command.

ID is a 64-bit value.

**Parameters**
- `chip` Pointer to identify flash chip. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init().
- `out_id` [out] Pointer to receive unique ID value.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if the chip doesn’t support read id.

**esp_err_t esp_flash_erase_chip (esp_flash_t *chip)**

Erase flash chip contents.

**Parameters**
- `chip` Pointer to identify flash chip. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success,
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if the chip is not able to perform the operation. This is indicated by WREN = 1 after the command is sent.
- Other flash error code if operation failed.

**esp_err_t esp_flash_erase_region (esp_flash_t *chip, uint32_t start, uint32_t len)**

Erase a region of the flash chip.

Sector size is specified in chip->drv->sector_size field (typically 4096 bytes.) ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG will be returned if the start & length are not a multiple of this size.

Erase is performed using block (multi-sector) erases where possible (block size is specified in chip->drv->block_erase_size field, typically 65536 bytes). Remaining sectors are erased using individual sector erase commands.
Parameters

- **chip** – Pointer to identify flash chip. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- **start** – Address to start erasing flash. Must be sector aligned.
- **len** – Length of region to erase. Must also be sector aligned.

Returns

- ESP_OK on success,
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if the chip is not able to perform the operation. This is indicated by WREN = 1 after the command is sent.
- Other flash error code if operation failed.

`esp_err_t esp_flash_get_chip_write_protect (esp_flash_t *chip, bool *write_protected)`

Read if the entire chip is write protected.

**Note:** A correct result for this flag depends on the SPI flash chip model and chip_drv in use (via the ‘chip->drv’ field).

Parameters

- **chip** – Pointer to identify flash chip. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- **write_protected** – [out] Pointer to boolean, set to the value of the write protect flag.

Returns

ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.

`esp_err_t esp_flash_set_chip_write_protect (esp_flash_t *chip, bool write_protect)`

Set write protection for the SPI flash chip.

Some SPI flash chips may require a power cycle before write protect status can be cleared. Otherwise, write protection can be removed via a follow-up call to this function.

**Note:** Correct behaviour of this function depends on the SPI flash chip model and chip_drv in use (via the ‘chip->drv’ field).

Parameters

- **chip** – Pointer to identify flash chip. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- **write_protect** – Boolean value for the write protect flag

Returns

ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.

`esp_err_t esp_flash_get_protectable_regions (const esp_flash_t *chip, const esp_flash_region_t **out_regions, uint32_t *out_num_regions)`

Read the list of individually protectable regions of this SPI flash chip.

**Note:** Correct behaviour of this function depends on the SPI flash chip model and chip_drv in use (via the ‘chip->drv’ field).

Parameters

- **chip** – Pointer to identify flash chip. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- **out_regions** – [out] Pointer to receive a pointer to the array of protectable regions of the chip.
- **out_num_regions** – [out] Pointer to an integer receiving the count of protectable regions in the array returned in ‘regions’.
Returns ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.

```c
esp_err_t esp_flash_get_protected_region(esp_flash_t *chip, const esp_flash_region_t *region, bool *out_protected)
```

Detect if a region of the SPI flash chip is protected.

**Note:** It is possible for this result to be false and write operations to still fail, if protection is enabled for the entire chip.

**Note:** Correct behaviour of this function depends on the SPI flash chip model and chip_drv in use (via the `chip->drv` field).

### Parameters

- `chip` – Pointer to identify flash chip. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- `region` – Pointer to a struct describing a protected region. This must match one of the regions returned from esp_flash_get_protectable_regions(…).
- `out_protected` – [out] Pointer to a flag which is set based on the protected status for this region.

Returns ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.

```c
esp_err_t esp_flash_set_protected_region(esp_flash_t *chip, const esp_flash_region_t *region, bool protect)
```

Update the protected status for a region of the SPI flash chip.

**Note:** It is possible for the region protection flag to be cleared and write operations to still fail, if protection is enabled for the entire chip.

**Note:** Correct behaviour of this function depends on the SPI flash chip model and chip_drv in use (via the `chip->drv` field).

### Parameters

- `chip` – Pointer to identify flash chip. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init()
- `region` – Pointer to a struct describing a protected region. This must match one of the regions returned from esp_flash_get_protectable_regions(…).
- `protect` – Write protection flag to set.

Returns ESP_OK on success, or a flash error code if operation failed.

```c
esp_err_t esp_flash_read(esp_flash_t *chip, void *buffer, uint32_t address, uint32_t length)
```

Read data from the SPI flash chip.

There are no alignment constraints on buffer, address or length.

**Note:** If on-chip flash encryption is used, this function returns raw (ie encrypted) data. Use the flash cache to transparently decrypt data.

### Parameters
- **chip** - Pointer to identify flash chip. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init().
- **buffer** - Pointer to a buffer where the data will be read. To get better performance, this should be in the DRAM and word aligned.
- **address** - Address on flash to read from. Must be less than chip->size field.
- **length** - Length (in bytes) of data to read.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Buffer is in external PSRAM which cannot be concurrently accessed, and a temporary internal buffer could not be allocated.
- or a flash error code if operation failed.

```c
esp_err_t esp_flash_write(esp_flash_t *chip, const void *buffer, uint32_t address, uint32_t length)
```

Write data to the SPI flash chip.

There are no alignment constraints on buffer, address or length.

**Parameters**
- **chip** - Pointer to identify flash chip. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted. Must have been successfully initialised via esp_flash_init().

- **address** - Address on flash to write to. Must be previously erased (SPI NOR flash can only write bits 1->0).
- **buffer** - Pointer to a buffer with the data to write. To get better performance, this should be in the DRAM and word aligned.
- **length** - Length (in bytes) of data to write.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success,
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if the chip is not able to perform the operation. This is indicated by WREN = 1 after the command is sent.
- Other flash error code if operation failed.

```c
esp_err_t esp_flash_write_encrypted(esp_flash_t *chip, uint32_t address, const void *buffer, uint32_t length)
```

Encrypted and write data to the SPI flash chip using on-chip hardware flash encryption.

**Note:** Both address & length must be 16 byte aligned, as this is the encryption block size

**Parameters**
- **chip** - Pointer to identify flash chip. Must be NULL (the main flash chip). For other chips, encrypted write is not supported.

- **address** - Address on flash to write to. 16 byte aligned. Must be previously erased (SPI NOR flash can only write bits 1->0).
- **buffer** - Pointer to a buffer with the data to write.
- **length** - Length (in bytes) of data to write. 16 byte aligned.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: encrypted write not supported for this chip.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Either the address, buffer or length is invalid.

```c
esp_err_t esp_flash_read_encrypted(esp_flash_t *chip, uint32_t address, void *out_buffer, uint32_t length)
```

Read and decrypt data from the SPI flash chip using on-chip hardware flash encryption.

**Parameters**
- **chip** - Pointer to identify flash chip. Must be NULL (the main flash chip). For other chips, encrypted read is not supported.
• **address** – Address on flash to read from.
• **out_buffer** – Pointer to a buffer for the data to read to.
• **length** – Length (in bytes) of data to read.

**Returns**
• ESP_OK: on success
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: encrypted read not supported for this chip.

static inline bool esp_flash_is_quad_mode(const esp_flash_t *chip)

Returns true if chip is configured for Quad I/O or Quad Fast Read.

**Parameters**
- **chip** – Pointer to SPI flash chip to use. If NULL, esp_flash_default_chip is substituted.

**Returns**
- true if flash works in quad mode, otherwise false

### Structures

**struct esp_flash_region_t**

Structure for describing a region of flash.

#### Public Members

uint32_t **offset**
Start address of this region.

uint32_t **size**
Size of the region.

**struct esp_flash_os_functions_t**

OS-level integration hooks for accessing flash chips inside a running OS.

It’s in the public header because some instances should be allocated statically in the startup code. May be updated according to hardware version and new flash chip feature requirements, shouldn’t be treated as public API.

For advanced developers, you may replace some of them with your implementations at your own risk.

### Public Members

**esp_err_t (**start**)(void *arg)**
Called before commencing any flash operation. Does not need to be recursive (ie is called at most once for each call to ‘end’).

**esp_err_t (**end**)(void *arg)**
Called after completing any flash operation.

**esp_err_t (**region_protected**)(void *arg, size_t start_addr, size_t size)**
Called before any erase/write operations to check whether the region is limited by the OS.

**esp_err_t (**delay_us**)(void *arg, uint32_t us)**
Delay for at least ‘us’ microseconds. Called in between ‘start’ and ‘end’.

void *(**get_temp_buffer**)(void *arg, size_t request_size, size_t *out_size)**
Called for get temp buffer when buffer from application cannot be directly read into/write from.
void (*release_temp_buffer)(void *arg, void *temp_buf)
  Called for release temp buffer.

esp_err_t (*check_yield)(void *arg, uint32_t chip_status, uint32_t *out_request)
  Yield to other tasks. Called during erase operations.

   Return ESP_OK means yield needs to be called (got an event to handle), while ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT means skip yield.

esp_err_t (*yield)(void *arg, uint32_t *out_status)
  Yield to other tasks. Called during erase operations.

int64_t (*get_system_time)(void *arg)
  Called for get system time.

void (*set_flash_op_status)(uint32_t op_status)
  Call to set flash operation status

struct esp_flash_t

   Structure to describe a SPI flash chip connected to the system.
   Structure must be initialized before use (passed to esp_flash_init()). It’s in the public header because some instances should be allocated statically in the startup code. May be updated according to hardware version and new flash chip feature requirements, shouldn’t be treated as public API.

   For advanced developers, you may replace some of them with your implementations at your own risk.

Public Members

   spi_flash_host_inst_t *host
      Pointer to hardware-specific “host_driver” structure. Must be initialized before used.

const spi_flash_chip_t *chip_drv
      Pointer to chip-model-specific “adapter” structure. If NULL, will be detected during initialisation.

const esp_flash_os_functions_t *os_func
      Pointer to os-specific hook structure. Call esp_flash_init_os_functions() to setup this field, after the host is properly initialized.

void *os_func_data
      Pointer to argument for os-specific hooks. Left NULL and will be initialized with os_func.

esp_flash_io_mode_t read_mode
      Configured SPI flash read mode. Set before esp_flash_init is called.

uint32_t size
      Size of SPI flash in bytes. If 0, size will be detected during initialisation.

uint32_t chip_id
      Detected chip id.
uint32_t busy
    This flag is used to verify chip’s status.

uint32_t hpm_dummy_ena
    This flag is used to verify whether flash works under HPM status.

uint32_t reserved_flags
    reserved.

Macros

SPI_FLASH_YIELD_REQ_YIELD

SPI_FLASH_YIELD_REQ_SUSPEND

SPI_FLASH_YIELD_STA_RESUME

SPI_FLASH_OS_IS_ERASING_STATUS_FLAG

Type Definitions

typedef struct spi_flash_chip_t spi_flash_chip_t

typedef struct esp_flash_t esp_flash_t

Header File

• components/spi_flash/include/spi_flash_mmap.h

Functions

esp_err_t spi_flash_mmap(size_t src_addr, size_t size, spi_flash_mmap_memory_t memory, const void **out_ptr, spi_flash_mmap_handle_t *out_handle)

Map region of flash memory into data or instruction address space.

This function allocates sufficient number of 64kB MMU pages and configures them to map the requested region of flash memory into the address space. It may reuse MMU pages which already provide the required mapping.

As with any allocator, if mmap/munmap are heavily used then the address space may become fragmented. To troubleshoot issues with page allocation, use spi_flash_mmap_dump() function.

    Parameters

    • src_addr – Physical address in flash where requested region starts. This address must be aligned to 64kB boundary (SPI_FLASH_MMU_PAGE_SIZE)
    • size – Size of region to be mapped. This size will be rounded up to a 64kB boundary
    • memory – Address space where the region should be mapped (data or instruction)
    • out_ptr – [out] Output, pointer to the mapped memory region
    • out_handle – [out] Output, handle which should be used for spi_flash_mmap call

    Returns ESP_OK on success, ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if pages cannot be allocated

esp_err_t spi_flash_mmap_pages(const int *pages, size_t page_count, spi_flash_mmap_memory_t memory, const void **out_ptr, spi_flash_mmap_handle_t *out_handle)

Map sequences of pages of flash memory into data or instruction address space.

This function allocates sufficient number of 64kB MMU pages and configures them to map the indicated pages of flash memory contiguously into address space. In this respect, it works in a similar way as spi_flash_mmap() but it allows mapping a (maybe non-contiguous) set of pages into a contiguous region of memory.
Parameters

- **pages** – An array of numbers indicating the 64kB pages in flash to be mapped contiguously into memory. These indicate the indexes of the 64kB pages, not the byte-size addresses as used in other functions. Array must be located in internal memory.
- **page_count** – Number of entries in the pages array
- **memory** – Address space where the region should be mapped (instruction or data)
- **out_ptr** – [out] Output, pointer to the mapped memory region
- **out_handle** – [out] Output, handle which should be used for spi_flash_munmap call

Returns

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if pages cannot be allocated
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if pagecount is zero or pages array is not in internal memory

```c
void spi_flash_munmap (spi_flash_mmap_handle_t handle)
```
Release region previously obtained using spi_flash_mmap.

**Note:** Calling this function will not necessarily unmap memory region. Region will only be unmapped when there are no other handles which reference this region. In case of partially overlapping regions it is possible that memory will be unmapped partially.

Parameters **handle** – Handle obtained from spi_flash_mmap

```c
void spi_flash_mmap_dump (void)
```
Display information about mapped regions.

This function lists handles obtained using spi_flash_mmap, along with range of pages allocated to each handle. It also lists all non-zero entries of MMU table and corresponding reference counts.

```c
uint32_t spi_flash_mmap_get_free_pages (spi_flash_mmap_memory_t memory)
```
get free pages number which can be mmap

This function will return number of free pages available in mmu table. This could be useful before calling actual spi_flash_mmap (maps flash range to DCache or ICache memory) to check if there is sufficient space available for mapping.

Parameters **memory** – memory type of MMU table free page

Returns number of free pages which can be mmaped

```c
size_t spi_flash_cache2phys (const void *cached)
```
Given a memory address where flash is mapped, return the corresponding physical flash offset.

Cache address does not have have been assigned via spi_flash_mmap(), any address in memory mapped flash space can be looked up.

Parameters **cached** – Pointer to flashed cached memory.

Returns

- SPI_FLASH_CACHE2PHYS_FAIL If cache address is outside flash cache region, or the address is not mapped.
- Otherwise, returns physical offset in flash

```c
const void *spi_flash_phys2cache (size_t phys_offs, spi_flash_mmap_memory_t memory)
```
Given a physical offset in flash, return the address where it is mapped in the memory space.

Physical address does not have to have been assigned via spi_flash_mmap(), any address in flash can be looked up.

**Note:** Only the first matching cache address is returned. If MMU flash cache table is configured so multiple entries point to the same physical address, there may be more than one cache address corresponding to that
physical address. It is also possible for a single physical address to be mapped to both the IROM and DROM regions.

**Note:** This function doesn’t impose any alignment constraints, but if memory argument is SPI_FLASH_MMAP_INST and phys_offs is not 4-byte aligned, then reading from the returned pointer will result in a crash.

### Parameters
- `phys_offs` - Physical offset in flash memory to look up.
- `memory` - Address space type to look up a flash cache address mapping for (instruction or data)

### Returns
- NULL if the physical address is invalid or not mapped to flash cache of the specified memory type.
- Cached memory address (in IROM or DROM space) corresponding to phys_offs.

### Macros
- **ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL**
  This file contains `spi_flash_mmap_xx` APIs, mainly for doing memory mapping to an SPI0-connected external Flash, as well as some helper functions to convert between virtual and physical address

- **ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT**

- **SPI_FLASH_SEC_SIZE**
  SPI Flash sector size

- **SPI_FLASH_MMU_PAGE_SIZE**
  Flash cache MMU mapping page size

- **SPI_FLASH_CACHE2PHYS_FAIL**

### Type Definitions
- `typedef uint32_t spi_flash_mmap_handle_t`
  Opaque handle for memory region obtained from `spi_flash_mmap`.

### Enumerations
- `enum spi_flash_mmap_memory_t`
  Enumeration which specifies memory space requested in an mmap call.
  
  **Values:**

  - `SPI_FLASH_MMAP_DATA`
    map to data memory (Vaddr0), allows byte-aligned access, 4 MB total
  
  - `SPI_FLASH_MMAP_INST`
    map to instruction memory (Vaddr1-3), allows only 4-byte-aligned access, 11 MB total
Chapter 2. API Reference

Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/spi_flash_types.h

Structures

struct **spi_flash_trans_t**

Definition of a common transaction. Also holds the return value.

**Public Members**

- uint8_t **reserved**
  
  Reserved, must be 0.

- uint8_t **mosi_len**
  
  Output data length, in bytes.

- uint8_t **miso_len**
  
  Input data length, in bytes.

- uint8_t **address_bitlen**
  
  Length of address in bits, set to 0 if command does not need an address.

- uint32_t **address**
  
  Address to perform operation on.

- const uint8_t * **mosi_data**
  
  Output data to salve.

- uint8_t * **miso_data**
  
  [out] Input data from slave, little endian

- uint32_t **flags**
  
  Flags for this transaction. Set to 0 for now.

- uint16_t **command**
  
  Command to send.

- uint8_t **dummy_bitlen**
  
  Basic dummy bits to use.

- uint32_t **io_mode**
  
  Flash working mode when **SPI_FLASH_IGNORE_BASEIO** is specified.

struct **spi_flash_sus_cmd_conf**

Configuration structure for the flash chip suspend feature.
Public Members

uint32_t **sus_mask**
SUS/SUS1/SUS2 bit in flash register.

uint32_t **cmd_rdsr**
Read flash status register(2) command.

uint32_t **sus_cmd**
Flash suspend command.

uint32_t **res_cmd**
Flash resume command.

uint32_t **reserved**
Reserved, set to 0.

struct **spi_flash_encryption_t**
Structure for flash encryption operations.

Public Members

void (**flash_encryption_enable**)(void)
Enable the flash encryption.

void (**flash_encryption_disable**)(void)
Disable the flash encryption.

void (**flash_encryption_data_prepare**)(uint32_t address, const uint32_t *buffer, uint32_t size)
Prepare flash encryption before operation.

**Note:** address and buffer must be 8-word aligned.

Param **address**  The destination address in flash for the write operation.
Param **buffer**  Data for programming
Param **size**  Size to program.

void (**flash_encryption_done**)(void)
flash data encryption operation is done.

void (**flash_encryption_destroy**)(void)
Destroy encrypted result

bool (**flash_encryption_check**)(uint32_t address, uint32_t length)
Check if is qualified to encrypt the buffer

Param **address**  the address of written flash partition.
Param **length**  Buffer size.
struct spi_flash_host_inst_t
SPI Flash Host driver instance

Public Members

const struct spi_flash_host_driver_s *driver
Pointer to the implementation function table.

struct spi_flash_host_driver_s
Host driver configuration and context structure.

Public Members

esp_err_t (*dev_config)(spi_flash_host.inst_t *host)
Configure the device-related register before transactions. This saves some time to re-configure those registers when we send continuously

esp_err_t (*common_command)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, spi_flash_trans_t *t)
Send an user-defined spi transaction to the device.

esp_err_t (*read_id)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint32_t *id)
Read flash ID.

void (*erase_chip)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host)
Erase whole flash chip.

void (*erase_sector)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint32_t start_address)
Erase a specific sector by its start address.

void (*erase_block)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint32_t start_address)
Erase a specific block by its start address.

esp_err_t (*read_status)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint8_t *out_sr)
Read the status of the flash chip.

esp_err_t (*set_write_protect)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, bool wp)
Disable write protection.

void (*program_page)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, const void *buffer, uint32_t address, uint32_t length)
Program a page of the flash. Check max_write_bytes for the maximum allowed writing length.

bool (*supports_direct_write)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, const void *p)
Check whether the SPI host supports direct write.
When cache is disabled, SPI1 doesn’t support directly write when buffer isn’t internal.
int (*write_data_slicer)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint32_t address, uint32_t len, uint32_t *align_addr, uint32_t page_size)

Slicer for write data. The program_page should be called iteratively with the return value of this function.

Param address  Beginning flash address to write
Param len  Length request to write
Param align_addr  Output of the aligned address to write to
Param page_size  Physical page size of the flash chip
Return  Length that can be actually written in one program_page call

esp_err_t (*read)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, void *buffer, uint32_t address, uint32_t read_len)

Read data from the flash. Check max_read_bytes for the maximum allowed reading length.

bool (*supports_direct_read)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, const void *p)

Check whether the SPI host supports direct read.

When cache is disabled, SPI1 doesn’t support directly read when the given buffer isn’t internal.

int (*read_data_slicer)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint32_t address, uint32_t len, uint32_t *align_addr, uint32_t page_size)

Slicer for read data. The read should be called iteratively with the return value of this function.

Param address  Beginning flash address to read
Param len  Length request to read
Param align_addr  Output of the aligned address to read
Param page_size  Physical page size of the flash chip
Return  Length that can be actually read in one read call

uint32_t (*host_status)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host)

Check the host status, 0:busy, 1:idle, 2:suspended.

esp_err_t (*configure_host_io_mode)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint32_t command, uint32_t addr_bitlen, int dummy_bitlen_base, esp_flash_io_mode_t io_mode)

Configure the host to work at different read mode. Responsible to compensate the timing and set IO mode.

void (*poll_cmd_done)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host)

Internal use, poll the HW until the last operation is done.

esp_err_t (*flush_cache)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, uint32_t addr, uint32_t size)

For some host (SPI1), they are shared with a cache. When the data is modified, the cache needs to be flushed. Left NULL if not supported.

void (*check_suspend)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host)

Suspend check erase/program operation, reserved for ESP32-C3 and ESP32-S3 spi flash ROM IMPL.

void (*resume)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host)

Resume flash from suspend manually

void (*suspend)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host)

Set flash in suspend status manually
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

```c
esp_err_t (*sus_setup)(spi_flash_host_inst_t *host, const spi_flash_sus_cmd_conf *sus_conf)
```
Suspend feature setup for setting cmd and status register mask.

**Macros**

**SPI_FLASH_TRANS_FLAG_CMD16**
Send command of 16 bits.

**SPI_FLASH_TRANS_FLAG_IGNORE_BASEIO**
Not applying the basic io mode configuration for this transaction.

**SPI_FLASH_TRANS_FLAG_BYTE_SWAP**
Used for DTR mode, to swap the bytes of a pair of rising/falling edge.

**SPI_FLASH_CONFIG_CONF_BITS**
OR the io_mode with this mask, to enable the dummy output feature or replace the first several dummy bits into address to meet the requirements of conf bits. (Used in DIO/QIO/OIO mode)

**SPI_FLASH_OPI_FLAG**
A flag for flash work in opi mode, the io mode below are opi, above are SPI/QSPI mode. DO NOT use this value in any API.

**SPI_FLASH_READ_MODE_MIN**
Slowest io mode supported by ESP32, currently SlowRd.

**Type Definitions**

typedef enum esp_flash_speed_s esp_flash_speed_t
SPI flash clock speed values, always refer to them by the enum rather than the actual value (more speed may be appended into the list).

A strategy to select the maximum allowed speed is to enumerate from the ESP_FLSH_SPEED_MAX-1 or highest frequency supported by your flash, and decrease the speed until the probing success.

typedef struct spi_flash_host_driver_s spi_flash_host_driver_t

**Enumerations**

enum esp_flash_speed_s
SPI flash clock speed values, always refer to them by the enum rather than the actual value (more speed may be appended into the list).

A strategy to select the maximum allowed speed is to enumerate from the ESP_FLSH_SPEED_MAX-1 or highest frequency supported by your flash, and decrease the speed until the probing success.

**Values:**

enumerator ESP_FLASH_5MHZ
The flash runs under 5MHz.

enumerator ESP_FLASH_10MHZ
The flash runs under 10MHz.
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enumerator **ESP_FLASH_20MHZ**
The flash runs under 20MHz.

enumerator **ESP_FLASH_26MHZ**
The flash runs under 26MHz.

enumerator **ESP_FLASH_40MHZ**
The flash runs under 40MHz.

enumerator **ESP_FLASH_80MHZ**
The flash runs under 80MHz.

enumerator **ESP_FLASH_120MHZ**
The flash runs under 120MHz. 120MHZ can only be used by main flash after timing tuning in system. Do not use this directly in any API.

enumerator **ESP_FLASH_SPEED_MAX**
The maximum frequency supported by the host is **ESP_FLASH_SPEED_MAX-1**.

**enum esp_flash_io_mode_t**
Mode used for reading from SPI flash.

**Values:**

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_SLOWRD**
Data read using single I/O, some limits on speed.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_FASTRD**
Data read using single I/O, no limit on speed.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_DOUT**
Data read using dual I/O.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_DIO**
Both address & data transferred using dual I/O.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_QOUT**
Data read using quad I/O.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_QIO**
Both address & data transferred using quad I/O.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_OPI_STR**
Only support on OPI flash, flash read and write under STR mode.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_OPI_DTR**
Only support on OPI flash, flash read and write under DTR mode.

enumerator **SPI_FLASH_READ_MODE_MAX**
The fastest io mode supported by the host is **ESP_FLASH_READ_MODE_MAX-1**.
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Header File

- components/hal/include/hal/esp_flash_err.h

Macros

ESP_ERR_FLASH_NOT_INITIALIZED

esp_flash_chip_t structure not correctly initialised by esp_flash_init().

ESP_ERR_FLASH_UNSUPPORTED_HOST

Requested operation isn’t supported via this host SPI bus (chip->spi field).

ESP_ERR_FLASH_UNSUPPORTED_CHIP

Requested operation isn’t supported by this model of SPI flash chip.

ESP_ERR_FLASH_PROTECTED

Write operation failed due to chip’s write protection being enabled.

Enumerations

enum [anonymous]

Values:

enumerator ESP_ERR_FLASH_SIZE_NOT_MATCH

The chip doesn’t have enough space for the current partition table.

enumerator ESP_ERR_FLASH_NO_RESPONSE

Chip did not respond to the command, or timed out.

API Reference - Partition Table

Header File

- components/spi_flash/include/esp_partition.h

Functions

esp_partition_iterator_t esp_partition_find (esp_partition_type_t type, esp_partition_subtype_t subtype, const char *label)

Find partition based on one or more parameters.

Parameters

- type - Partition type, one of esp_partition_type_t values or an 8-bit unsigned integer. To find all partitions, no matter the type, use ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_ANY, and set subtype argument to ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_ANY.
- subtype - Partition subtype, one of esp_partition_subtype_t values or an 8-bit unsigned integer. To find all partitions of given type, use ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_ANY.
- label - (optional) Partition label. Set this value if looking for partition with a specific name. Pass NULL otherwise.

Returns iterator which can be used to enumerate all the partitions found, or NULL if no partitions were found. Iterator obtained through this function has to be released using esp_partition_iterator_release when not used any more.

const esp_partition_t *esp_partition_find_first (esp_partition_type_t type, esp_partition_subtype_t subtype, const char *label)

Find first partition based on one or more parameters.
Parameters

- **type** – Partition type, one of esp_partition_type_t values or an 8-bit unsigned integer. To find all partitions, no matter the type, use ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_ANY, and set subtype argument to ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_ANY.
- **subtype** – Partition subtype, one of esp_partition_subtype_t values or an 8-bit unsigned integer. To find all partitions of given type, use ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_ANY.
- **label** – (optional) Partition label. Set this value if looking for partition with a specific name. Pass NULL otherwise.

**Returns** pointer to esp_partition_t structure, or NULL if no partition is found. This pointer is valid for the lifetime of the application.

```c
const esp_partition_t *esp_partition_get (esp_partition_iterator_t iterator)
```
Get esp_partition_t structure for given partition.

**Parameters** iterator – Iterator obtained using esp_partition_find. Must be non-NULL.

**Returns** pointer to esp_partition_t structure. This pointer is valid for the lifetime of the application.

```c
esp_partition_iterator_t esp_partition_next (esp_partition_iterator_t iterator)
```
Move partition iterator to the next partition found.

Any copies of the iterator will be invalid after this call.

**Parameters** iterator – Iterator obtained using esp_partition_find. Must be non-NULL.

**Returns** NULL if no partition was found, valid esp_partition_iterator_t otherwise.

```c
void esp_partition_iterator_release (esp_partition_iterator_t iterator)
```
Release partition iterator.

**Parameters** iterator – Iterator obtained using esp_partition_find. The iterator is allowed to be NULL, so it is not necessary to check its value before calling this function.

```c
const esp_partition_t *esp_partition_verify (const esp_partition_t *partition)
```
Verify partition data.

Given a pointer to partition data, verify this partition exists in the partition table (all fields match.)

This function is also useful to take partition data which may be in a RAM buffer and convert it to a pointer to the permanent partition data stored in flash.

Pointers returned from this function can be compared directly to the address of any pointer returned from esp_partition_get(), as a test for equality.

**Parameters** partition – Pointer to partition data to verify. Must be non-NULL. All fields of this structure must match the partition table entry in flash for this function to return a successful match.

**Returns**

- If partition not found, returns NULL.
- If found, returns a pointer to the esp_partition_t structure in flash. This pointer is always valid for the lifetime of the application.

```c
esp_err_t esp_partition_read (const esp_partition_t *partition, size_t src_offset, void *dst, size_t size)
```
Read data from the partition.

Partitions marked with an encryption flag will automatically be be read and decrypted via a cache mapping.

**Parameters**

- **partition** – Pointer to partition structure obtained using esp_partition_find_first or esp_partition_get. Must be non-NULL.
- **dst** – Pointer to the buffer where data should be stored. Pointer must be non-NULL and buffer must be at least ‘size’ bytes long.
- **src_offset** – Address of the data to be read, relative to the beginning of the partition.
- **size** – Size of data to be read, in bytes.

**Returns** ESP_OK, if data was read successfully; ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if src_offset exceeds partition size; ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if read would go out of bounds of the partition; or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.
**esp_err_t esp_partition_write** (const esp_partition_t *partition, size_t dst_offset, const void *src, size_t size)

Write data to the partition.

Before writing data to flash, corresponding region of flash needs to be erased. This can be done using esp_partition_erase_range function.

Partitions marked with an encryption flag will automatically be written via the esp_flash_write_encrypted() function. If writing to an encrypted partition, all write offsets and lengths must be multiples of 16 bytes. See the esp_flash_write_encrypted() function for more details. Unencrypted partitions do not have this restriction.

**Note:** Prior to writing to flash memory, make sure it has been erased with esp_partition_erase_range call.

**Parameters**
- `partition` – Pointer to partition structure obtained using esp_partition_find_first or esp_partition_get. Must be non-NULL.
- `dst_offset` – Address where the data should be written, relative to the beginning of the partition.
- `src` – Pointer to the source buffer. Pointer must be non-NULL and buffer must be at least ‘size’ bytes long.
- `size` – Size of data to be written, in bytes.

**Returns** ESP_OK, if data was written successfully; ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if dst_offset exceeds partition size; ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if write would go out of bounds of the partition; or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.

**esp_err_t esp_partition_read_raw** (const esp_partition_t *partition, size_t src_offset, void *dst, size_t size)

Read data from the partition without any transformation/decryption.

**Note:** This function is essentially the same as esp_partition_read() above. It just never decrypts data but returns it as is.

**Parameters**
- `partition` – Pointer to partition structure obtained using esp_partition_find_first or esp_partition_get. Must be non-NULL.
- `dst` – Pointer to the buffer where data should be stored. Pointer must be non-NULL and buffer must be at least ‘size’ bytes long.
- `src_offset` – Address of the data to be read, relative to the beginning of the partition.
- `size` – Size of data to be read, in bytes.

**Returns** ESP_OK, if data was read successfully; ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if src_offset exceeds partition size; ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if read would go out of bounds of the partition; or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.

**esp_err_t esp_partition_write_raw** (const esp_partition_t *partition, size_t dst_offset, const void *src, size_t size)

Write data to the partition without any transformation/encryption.

Before writing data to flash, corresponding region of flash needs to be erased. This can be done using esp_partition_erase_range function.

**Note:** This function is essentially the same as esp_partition_write() above. It just never encrypts data but writes it as is.
Note: Prior to writing to flash memory, make sure it has been erased with esp_partition_erase_range call.

**Parameters**

- **partition** – Pointer to partition structure obtained using esp_partition_find_first or esp_partition_get. Must be non-NULL.
- **dst_offset** – Address where the data should be written, relative to the beginning of the partition.
- **src** – Pointer to the source buffer. Pointer must be non-NULL and buffer must be at least `size` bytes long.
- **size** – Size of data to be written, in bytes.

**Returns** ESP_OK, if data was written successfully; ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if dst_offset exceeds partition size; ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if write would go out of bounds of the partition; or one of the error codes from lower-level flash driver.

```c
esp_err_t esp_partition_erase_range(const esp_partition_t *partition, size_t offset, size_t size)
```

Erase part of the partition.

**Parameters**

- **partition** – Pointer to partition structure obtained using esp_partition_find_first or esp_partition_get. Must be non-NULL.
- **offset** – Offset from the beginning of partition where erase operation should start. Must be aligned to 4 kilobytes.
- **size** – Size of the range which should be erased, in bytes. Must be divisible by 4 kilobytes.

**Returns** ESP_OK, if the range was erased successfully; ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if iterator or dst are NULL; ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if erase would go out of bounds of the partition; or one of the error codes from lower-level flash driver.

```c
esp_err_t esp_partition_mmap(const esp_partition_t *partition, size_t offset, size_t size, spi_flash_mmap_memory_t memory, const void **out_ptr, spi_flash_mmap_handle_t *out_handle)
```

Configure MMU to map partition into data memory.

Unlike spi_flash_mmap function, which requires a 64kB aligned base address, this function doesn’t impose such a requirement. If offset results in a flash address which is not aligned to 64kB boundary, address will be rounded to the lower 64kB boundary, so that mapped region includes requested range. Pointer returned via out_ptr argument will be adjusted to point to the requested offset (not necessarily to the beginning of mmap-ed region).

To release mapped memory, pass handle returned via out_handle argument to spi_flash_munmap function.

**Parameters**

- **partition** – Pointer to partition structure obtained using esp_partition_find_first or esp_partition_get. Must be non-NULL.
- **offset** – Offset from the beginning of partition where mapping should start.
- **memory** – Memory space where the region should be mapped
- **out_ptr** – Output, pointer to the mapped memory region
- **out_handle** – Output, handle which should be used for spi_flash_munmap call

**Returns** ESP_OK, if successful

```c
esp_err_t esp_partition_get_sha256(const esp_partition_t *partition, uint8_t *sha_256)
```

Get SHA-256 digest for required partition.

For apps with SHA-256 appended to the app image, the result is the appended SHA-256 value for the app image content. The hash is verified before returning, if app content is invalid then the function returns ESP_ERR_IMAGE_INVALID. For apps without SHA-256 appended to the image, the result is the SHA-256 of all bytes in the app image. For other partition types, the result is the SHA-256 of the entire partition.

**Parameters**

- **partition** – Pointer to partition structure obtained using esp_partition_find_first or esp_partition_get. Must be non-NULL.
• **partition** –[in] Pointer to info for partition containing app or data. (fields: address, size and type, are required to be filled).

• **sha_256** –[out] Returned SHA-256 digest for a given partition.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: In case of successful operation.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: The size was 0 or the sha_256 was NULL.
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for sha256 operation.
- ESP_ERR_IMAGE_INVALID: App partition doesn’t contain a valid app image.
- ESP_FAIL: An allocation error occurred.

```c
bool esp_partition_check_identity(const esp_partition_t *partition_1, const esp_partition_t *partition_2)
```

Check for the identity of two partitions by SHA-256 digest.

**Parameters**

- **partition_1** –[in] Pointer to info for partition 1 containing app or data. (fields: address, size and type, are required to be filled).
- **partition_2** –[in] Pointer to info for partition 2 containing app or data. (fields: address, size and type, are required to be filled).

**Returns**

- True: In case of the two firmware is equal.
- False: Otherwise

```c
esp_err_t esp_partition_register_external(esp_flash_t *flash_chip, size_t offset, size_t size, const char *label, esp_partition_type_t type, esp_partition_subtype_t subtype, const esp_partition_t **out_partition)
```

Register a partition on an external flash chip.

This API allows designating certain areas of external flash chips (identified by the `esp_flash_t` structure) as partitions. This allows using them with components which access SPI flash through the `esp_partition` API.

**Parameters**

- **flash_chip** –Pointer to the structure identifying the flash chip
- **offset** –Address in bytes, where the partition starts
- **size** –Size of the partition in bytes
- **label** –Partition name
- **type** –One of the partition types (ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_*), or an integer. Note that applications can not be booted from external flash chips, so using ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_APP is not supported.
- **subtype** –One of the partition subtypes (ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_*), or an integer.
- **out_partition** –[out] Output, if non-NULL, receives the pointer to the resulting `esp_partition_t` structure

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory allocation has failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the new partition overlaps another partition on the same flash chip
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE if the partition doesn’t fit into the flash chip size

```c
esp_err_t esp_partition_deregister_external(const esp_partition_t *partition)
```

Deregister the partition previously registered using `esp_partition_register_external`.

**Parameters**

- **partition** –pointer to the partition structure obtained from `esp_partition_register_external`.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if the partition pointer is not found
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the partition comes from the partition table
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the partition was not registered using esp_partition_register_external function.

**Structures**

struct **esp_partition_t**  
partition information structure  
This is not the format in flash, that format is esp_partition_info_t. However, this is the format used by this API.

**Public Members**

*esp_flash_t* **flash_chip**  
SPI flash chip on which the partition resides

*esp_partition_type_t** **type**  
partition type (app/data)

*esp_partition_subtype_t** **subtype**  
partition subtype

uint32_t **address**  
starting address of the partition in flash

uint32_t **size**  
size of the partition, in bytes

char **label**[17]  
partition label, zero-terminated ASCII string

bool **encrypted**  
flag is set to true if partition is encrypted

**Macros**

ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_OTA(i)  
Convenience macro to get esp_partition_subtype_t value for the i-th OTA partition.

**Type Definitions**

typedef struct esp_partition_iterator_opaque_ * _esp_partition_iterator_t  
Opaque partition iterator type.

**Enumerations**

enum **esp_partition_type_t**  
Partition type.
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**Note:** Partition types with integer value 0x00-0x3F are reserved for partition types defined by ESP-IDF. Any other integer value 0x40-0xFE can be used by individual applications, without restriction.

**Values:**

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_APP`  
Application partition type.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_DATA`  
Data partition type.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_ANY`  
Used to search for partitions with any type.

enum `esp_partition_subtype_t`  
Partition subtype.

Application-defined partition types (0x40-0xFE) can set any numeric subtype value.

**Note:** These ESP-IDF-defined partition subtypes apply to partitions of type ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_APP and ESP_PARTITION_TYPE_DATA.

**Values:**

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_FACTORY`  
Factory application partition.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_MIN`  
Base for OTA partition subtypes.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_0`  
OTA partition 0.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_1`  
OTA partition 1.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_2`  
OTA partition 2.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_3`  
OTA partition 3.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_4`  
OTA partition 4.

enumerator `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_5`  
OTA partition 5.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_6
   OTA partition 6.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_7
   OTA partition 7.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_8
   OTA partition 8.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_9
   OTA partition 9.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_10
   OTA partition 10.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_11
   OTA partition 11.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_12
   OTA partition 12.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_13
   OTA partition 13.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_14
   OTA partition 14.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_15
   OTA partition 15.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_OTA_MAX
   Max subtype of OTA partition.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_APP_TEST
   Test application partition.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_OTA
   OTA selection partition.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_PHY
   PHY init data partition.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_NVS
   NVS partition.
enumerator ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_COREDUMP
   COREDUMP partition.
enumerator **ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_NVS_KEYS**
Partition for NVS keys.

enumerator **ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_EFUSE_EM**
Partition for emulate eFuse bits.

enumerator **ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_UNDEFINED**
Undefined (or unspecified) data partition.

enumerator **ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_ESPHTTPD**
ESPHTTPD partition.

enumerator **ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_FAT**
FAT partition.

enumerator **ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_SPIFFS**
SPIFFS partition.

enumerator **ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_ANY**
Used to search for partitions with any subtype.

**API Reference - Flash Encrypt**

**Header File**
- components/bootloader_support/include/esp_flash_encrypt.h

**Functions**

bool **esp_flash_encryption_enabled** (void)
Is flash encryption currently enabled in hardware?
Flash encryption is enabled if the FLASH_CRYPT_CNT eFuse has an odd number of bits set.

Returns true if flash encryption is enabled.

**esp_err_t** **esp_flash_encrypt_check_and_update** (void)

bool **esp_flash_encrypt_state** (void)
Returns the Flash Encryption state and prints it.

Returns True - Flash Encryption is enabled False - Flash Encryption is not enabled

bool **esp_flash_encrypt_initialized_once** (void)
Checks if the first initialization was done.
If the first initialization was done then FLASH_CRYPT_CNT != 0

Returns true - the first initialization was done false - the first initialization was NOT done

**esp_err_t** **esp_flash_encrypt_init** (void)
The first initialization of Flash Encryption key and related eFuses.

Returns ESP_OK if all operations succeeded

**esp_err_t** **esp_flash_encrypt_contents** (void)
Encrypts flash content.

Returns ESP_OK if all operations succeeded
**esp_err_t** **esp_flash_encrypt_enable** (void)
Activates Flash encryption on the chip.

It burns FLASH_CRYPT_CNT eFuse based on the CONFIG_SECURE_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_MODE_RELEASE option.

**Returns** ESP_OK if all operations succeeded

**bool** **esp_flash_encrypt_is_write_protected** (bool print_error)
Returns True if the write protection of FLASH_CRYPT_CNT is set.

**Parameters**
- **print_error** - Print error if it is write protected

**Returns** true - if FLASH_CRYPT_CNT is write protected

**esp_err_t** **esp_flash_encrypt_region** (uint32_t src_addr, size_t data_length)
Encrypt-in-place a block of flash sectors.

**Note:** This function resets RTC_WDT between operations with sectors.

**Parameters**
- **src_addr** - Source offset in flash. Should be multiple of 4096 bytes.
- **data_length** - Length of data to encrypt in bytes. Will be rounded up to next multiple of 4096 bytes.

**Returns** ESP_OK if all operations succeeded, ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL if SPI flash fails, ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT if flash times out.

**void** **esp_flash_write_protect_crypt_cnt** (void)
Write protect FLASH_CRYPT_CNT.

Intended to be called as a part of boot process if flash encryption is enabled but secure boot is not used. This should protect against serial re-flashing of an unauthorised code in absence of secure boot.

**Note:** On ESP32 V3 only, write protecting FLASH_CRYPT_CNT will also prevent disabling UART Download Mode. If both are wanted, call esp_efuse_disable_rom_download_mode() before calling this function.

**esp_flash_enc_mode_t** **esp_get_flash_encryption_mode** (void)
Return the flash encryption mode.

The API is called during boot process but can also be called by application to check the current flash encryption mode of ESP32

**Returns**

**void** **esp_flash_encryption_init_checks** (void)
Check the flash encryption mode during startup.

Verifies the flash encryption config during startup:

- Correct any insecure flash encryption settings if hardware Secure Boot is enabled.
- Log warnings if the efuse config doesn’t match the project config in any way

**Note:** This function is called automatically during app startup, it doesn’t need to be called from the app.
**esp_err_t esp_flash_encryption_enable_secure_features** (void)

Set all secure eFuse features related to flash encryption.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK - Successfully

**void esp_flash_encryption_set_release_mode** (void)

Switches Flash Encryption from “Development” to “Release”.

If already in “Release” mode, the function will do nothing. If flash encryption eFuse is not enabled yet then abort. It burns:

- ”disable encrypt in dl mode”
- set FLASH_CRYPT_CNT eFuse to max

**Enumerations**

enum esp_flash_enc_mode_t

**Values:**

- enumerator ESP_FLASH_ENC_MODE_DISABLED
- enumerator ESP_FLASH_ENC_MODE_DEVELOPMENT
- enumerator ESP_FLASH_ENC_MODE_RELEASE

### 2.9.7 SPIFFS Filesystem

**Overview**

SPIFFS is a file system intended for SPI NOR flash devices on embedded targets. It supports wear levelling, file system consistency checks, and more.

**Notes**

- Currently, SPIFFS does not support directories, it produces a flat structure. If SPIFFS is mounted under /spiffs, then creating a file with the path /spiffs/tmp/myfile.txt will create a file called /tmp/myfile.txt in SPIFFS, instead of myfile.txt in the directory /spiffs/tmp.
- It is not a real-time stack. One write operation might take much longer than another.
- For now, it does not detect or handle bad blocks.
- SPIFFS is able to reliably utilize only around 75% of assigned partition space.
- When the filesystem is running out of space, the garbage collector is trying to find free space by scanning the filesystem multiple times, which can take up to several seconds per write function call, depending on required space. This is caused by the SPIFFS design and the issue has been reported multiple times (e.g. here) and in the official SPIFFS github repository. The issue can be partially mitigated by the SPIFFS configuration.
- Deleting a file does not always remove the whole file, which leaves unusable sections throughout the filesystem.
- When the chip experiences a power loss during a file system operation it could result in SPIFFS corruption. However the filesystem still might be recovered via esp_spiffs_check function. More details in the official SPIFFS FAQ <https://github.com/pellepl/spiffs/wiki/FAQ>.
Tools

**spiffsgen.py**  
spiffsgen.py is a write-only Python SPIFFS implementation used to create filesystem images from the contents of a host folder. To use spiffsgen.py, open Terminal and run:

```
python spiffsgen.py <image_size> <base_dir> <output_file>
```

The required arguments are as follows:

- **image_size**: size of the partition onto which the created SPIFFS image will be flashed.
- **base_dir**: directory for which the SPIFFS image needs to be created.
- **output_file**: SPIFFS image output file.

There are also other arguments that control image generation. Documentation on these arguments can be found in the tool’s help:

```
python spiffsgen.py --help
```

These optional arguments correspond to a possible SPIFFS build configuration. To generate the right image, please make sure that you use the same arguments/configuration as were used to build SPIFFS. As a guide, the help output indicates the SPIFFS build configuration to which the argument corresponds. In cases when these arguments are not specified, the default values shown in the help output will be used.

When the image is created, it can be flashed using esptool.py or parttool.py.

Aside from invoking the spiffsgen.py standalone by manually running it from the command line or a script, it is also possible to invoke spiffsgen.py directly from the build system by calling `spiffs_create_partition_image`:

```
spiffs_create_partition_image(<partition> <base_dir> [FLASH_IN_PROJECT] [DEPENDS... --dep dep dep...])
```

This is more convenient as the build configuration is automatically passed to the tool, ensuring that the generated image is valid for that build. An example of this is while the `image_size` is required for the standalone invocation, only the `partition` name is required when using `spiffs_create_partition_image` - the image size is automatically obtained from the project’s partition table.

`spiffs_create_partition_image` must be called from one of the component CMakeLists.txt files.

Optionally, users can opt to have the image automatically flashed together with the app binaries, partition tables, etc. on idf.py flash by specifying `FLASH_IN_PROJECT`. For example:

```
spiffs_create_partition_image(my_spiffs_partition my_folder FLASH_IN_PROJECT)
```

If `FLASH_IN_PROJECT`/SPIFFS_IMAGE_FLASH_IN_PROJECT is not specified, the image will still be generated, but you will have to flash it manually using esptool.py, parttool.py, or a custom build system target.

There are cases where the contents of the base directory itself is generated at build time. Users can use `DEPENDS/SPIFFS_IMAGE_DEPENDS` to specify targets that should be executed before generating the image:

```
add_custom_target(dep COMMAND ...)
spiffs_create_partition_image(my_spiffs_partition my_folder DEPENDS dep)
```

For an example, see storage/spiffsgen.

**mkspiffs**  
Another tool for creating SPIFFS partition images is mkspiffs. Similar to spiffsgen.py, it can be used to create an image from a given folder and then flash that image using esptool.py

For that, you need to obtain the following parameters:

- **Block Size**: 4096 (standard for SPI Flash)
- **Page Size**: 256 (standard for SPI Flash)
• **Image Size**: Size of the partition in bytes (can be obtained from a partition table)
• **Partition Offset**: Starting address of the partition (can be obtained from a partition table)

To pack a folder into a 1-Megabyte image, run:

```
mkspiffs -c [src_folder] -b 4096 -p 256 -s 0x100000 spiffs.bin
```

To flash the image onto ESP32-C3 at offset 0x110000, run:

```
python esptool.py --chip esp32c3 --port [port] --baud [baud] write_flash -z -0x110000 spiffs.bin
```

**Notes on which SPIFFS tool to use**  The two tools presented above offer very similar functionality. However, there are reasons to prefer one over the other, depending on the use case.

Use `spiffsgen.py` in the following cases:

1. If you want to simply generate a SPIFFS image during the build. `spiffsgen.py` makes it very convenient by providing functions/commands from the build system itself.
2. If the host has no C/C++ compiler available, because `spiffsgen.py` does not require compilation.

Use `mkspiffs` in the following cases:

1. If you need to unpack SPIFFS images in addition to image generation. For now, it is not possible with `spiffsgen.py`.
2. If you have an environment where a Python interpreter is not available, but a host compiler is available. Otherwise, a pre-compiled `mkspiffs` binary can do the job. However, there is no build system integration for `mkspiffs` and the user has to do the corresponding work: compiling `mkspiffs` during build (if a pre-compiled binary is not used), creating build rules/targets for the output files, passing proper parameters to the tool, etc.

**See also**

• **Partition Table documentation**

**Application Example**

An example of using SPIFFS is provided in the `storage/spiffs` directory. This example initializes and mounts a SPIFFS partition, then writes and reads data from it using POSIX and C library APIs. See the README.md file in the example directory for more information.

**High-level API Reference**

**Header File**

• components/spiffs/include/esp_spiffs.h

**Functions**

```
esp_err_t esp_vfs_spiffs_register(const esp_vfs_spiffs_conf_t *conf)
```

Register and mount SPIFFS to VFS with given path prefix.

**Parameters**

`conf`: Pointer to `esp_vfs_spiffs_conf_t` configuration structure

**Returns**

• ESP_OK if success
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if objects could not be allocated
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if already mounted or partition is encrypted
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if partition for SPIFFS was not found
• ESP_FAIL if mount or format fails
Chapter 2. API Reference

`esp_err_t esp_vfs_spiffs_unregister(const char *partition_label)`
Unregister and unmount SPIFFS from VFS

**Parameters**
- `partition_label` – Same label as passed to esp_vfs_spiffs_register.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if successful
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE already unregistered

`bool esp_spiffs_mounted(const char *partition_label)`
Check if SPIFFS is mounted

**Parameters**
- `partition_label` – Optional, label of the partition to check. If not specified, first partition with subtype=spiffs is used.

**Returns**
- true if mounted
- false if not mounted

`esp_err_t esp_spiffs_format(const char *partition_label)`
Format the SPIFFS partition

**Parameters**
- `partition_label` – Same label as passed to esp_vfs_spiffs_register.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if successful
- ESP_FAIL on error

`esp_err_t esp_spiffs_info(const char *partition_label, size_t* total_bytes, size_t* used_bytes)`
Get information for SPIFFS

**Parameters**
- `partition_label` – Same label as passed to esp_vfs_spiffs_register
- `total_bytes` – [out] Size of the file system
- `used_bytes` – [out] Current used bytes in the file system

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if not mounted

`esp_err_t esp_spiffs_check(const char *partition_label)`
Check integrity of SPIFFS

**Parameters**
- `partition_label` – Same label as passed to esp_vfs_spiffs_register

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if successful
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if not mounted
- ESP_FAIL on error

`esp_err_t esp_spiffs_gc(const char *partition_label, size_t size_to_gc)`
Perform garbage collection in SPIFFS partition.

Call this function to run GC and ensure that at least the given amount of space is available in the partition. This function will fail with ESP_ERR_NOT_FINISHED if it is not possible to reclaim the requested space (that is, not enough free or deleted pages in the filesystem). This function will also fail if it fails to reclaim the requested space after CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_MAX_RUNS number of GC iterations. On one GC iteration, SPIFFS will erase one logical block (4kB). Therefore the value of CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_MAX_RUNS should be set at least to the maximum expected size_to_gc, divided by 4096. For example, if the application expects to make room for a 1MB file and calls esp_spiffs_gc(label, 1024 * 1024), CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_MAX_RUNS should be set to at least 256. On the other hand, increasing CONFIG_SPIFFS_GC_MAX_RUNS value increases the maximum amount of time for which any SPIFFS GC or write operation may potentially block.

**Parameters**
- `partition_label` – Label of the partition to be garbage-collected. The partition must be already mounted.
- `size_to_gc` – The number of bytes that the GC process should attempt to make available.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FINISHED if GC fails to reclaim the size given by size_to_gc
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the partition is not mounted
- ESP_FAIL on all other errors

**Structures**

```c
struct esp_vfs_spiffs_conf_t
```
Configuration structure for esp_vfs_spiffs_register.

**Public Members**

```c
const char *base_path
```
File path prefix associated with the filesystem.

```c
const char *partition_label
```
Optional, label of SPIFFS partition to use. If set to NULL, first partition with subtype=spiffs will be used.

```c
size_t max_files
```
Maximum files that could be open at the same time.

```c
bool format_if_mount_failed
```
If true, it will format the file system if it fails to mount.

## 2.9.8 Virtual filesystem component

**Overview**

Virtual filesystem (VFS) component provides a unified interface for drivers which can perform operations on file-like objects. These can be real filesystems (FAT, SPIFFS, etc.) or device drivers which provide a file-like interface.

This component allows C library functions, such as fopen and fprintf, to work with FS drivers. At a high level, each FS driver is associated with some path prefix. When one of C library functions needs to open a file, the VFS component searches for the FS driver associated with the file path and forwards the call to that driver. VFS also forwards read, write, and other calls for the given file to the same FS driver.

For example, one can register a FAT filesystem driver with the `/fat` prefix and call fopen("/fat/file.txt", "w"). The VFS component will then call the function open of the FAT driver and pass the argument `/file.txt` to it together with appropriate mode flags. All subsequent calls to C library functions for the returned FILE* stream will also be forwarded to the FAT driver.

**FS registration**

To register an FS driver, an application needs to define an instance of the `esp_vfs_t` structure and populate it with function pointers to FS APIs:
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
esp_vfs_t myfs = {
    .flags = ESP_VFS_FLAG_DEFAULT,
    .write = &myfs_write,
    .open = &myfs_open,
    .fstat = &myfs_fstat,
    .close = &myfs_close,
    .read = &myfs_read,
};
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_vfs_register("/data", &myfs, NULL));
```

Depending on the way how the FS driver declares its API functions, either `read`, `write`, etc., or `read_p`, `write_p`, etc., should be used.

Case 1: API functions are declared without an extra context pointer (the FS driver is a singleton):

```c
ssize_t myfs_write(int fd, const void * data, size_t size);
// In definition of esp_vfs_t:
    .flags = ESP_VFS_FLAG_DEFAULT,
    .write = &myfs_write,
    // ... other members initialized
// When registering FS, context pointer (third argument) is NULL:
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_vfs_register("/data", &myfs, NULL));
```

Case 2: API functions are declared with an extra context pointer (the FS driver supports multiple instances):

```c
ssize_t myfs_write(myfs_t *fs, int fd, const void * data, size_t size);
// In definition of esp_vfs_t:
    .flags = ESP_VFS_FLAG_CONTEXT_PTR,
    .write_p = &myfs_write,
    // ... other members initialized
// When registering FS, pass the FS context pointer into the third argument
// (hypothetical myfs_mount function is used for illustrative purposes)
myfs_t *myfs_inst1 = myfs_mount(partition1->offset, partition1->size);
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_vfs_register("/data1", &myfs, myfs_inst1));
// Can register another instance:
myfs_t *myfs_inst2 = myfs_mount(partition2->offset, partition2->size);
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_vfs_register("/data2", &myfs, myfs_inst2));
```

**Synchronous input/output multiplexing**  Synchronous input/output multiplexing by `select()` is supported in the VFS component. The implementation works in the following way.

1. `select()` is called with file descriptors which could belong to various VFS drivers.
2. The file descriptors are divided into groups each belonging to one VFS driver.
3. The file descriptors belonging to non-socket VFS drivers are handed over to the given VFS drivers by `start_select()`, described later on this page. This function represents the driver-specific implementation of `select()` for the given driver. This should be a non-blocking call which means the function should immediately return after setting up the environment for checking events related to the given file descriptors.
4. The file descriptors belonging to the socket VFS driver are handed over to the socket driver by `socket_select()` described later on this page. This is a blocking call which means that it will return only if there is an event related to socket file descriptors or a non-socket driver signals `socket_select()` to exit.
5. Results are collected from each VFS driver and all drivers are stopped by de-initialization of the environment for checking events.
6. The `select()` call ends and returns the appropriate results.
Non-socket VFS drivers   If you want to use select() with a file descriptor belonging to a non-socket VFS driver, then you need to register the driver with functions start_select() and end_select() similarly to the following example:

```
// In definition of esp_vfs_t:
.start_select = &uart_start_select,
.end_select = &uart_end_select,
// ... other members initialized
```

start_select() is called for setting up the environment for detection of read/write/error conditions on file descriptors belonging to the given VFS driver.

end_select() is called to stop/deinitialize/free the environment which was setup by start_select().

**Note:** end_select() might be called without a previous start_select() call in some rare circumstances. end_select() should fail gracefully if this is the case (i.e., should not crash but return an error instead).

Please refer to the reference implementation for the UART peripheral in vfs/vfs_uart.c and most particularly to the functions esp_vfs_dev_uart_register(), uart_start_select(), and uart_end_select() for more information.

Please check the following examples that demonstrate the use of select() with VFS file descriptors:

- peripherals/uart/uart_select
- system/select

Socket VFS drivers   A socket VFS driver is using its own internal implementation of select() and non-socket VFS drivers notify it upon read/write/error conditions.

A socket VFS driver needs to be registered with the following functions defined:

```
// In definition of esp_vfs_t:
.socket_select = &lwip_select,
.get_socket_select_semaphore = &lwip_get_socket_select_semaphore,
.stop_socket_select = &lwip_stop_socket_select,
.stop_socket_select_isr = &lwip_stop_socket_select_isr,
// ... other members initialized
```

socket_select() is the internal implementation of select() for the socket driver. It works only with file descriptors belonging to the socket VFS.

get_socket_select_semaphore() returns the signalization object (semaphore) which will be used in non-socket drivers to stop the waiting in socket_select().

stop_socket_select() call is used to stop the waiting in socket_select() by passing the object returned by get_socket_select_semaphore().

stop_socket_select_isr() has the same functionality as stop_socket_select() but it can be used from ISR.

Please see lwip/port/esp32/vfs_lwip.c for a reference socket driver implementation using LWIP.

**Note:** If you use select() for socket file descriptors only then you can disable the CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_SELECT option to reduce the code size and improve performance. You should not change the socket driver during an active select() call or you might experience some undefined behavior.

Paths

Each registered FS has a path prefix associated with it. This prefix can be considered as a “mount point” of this partition.
In case when mount points are nested, the mount point with the longest matching path prefix is used when opening the file. For instance, suppose that the following filesystems are registered in VFS:

- FS 1 on /data
- FS 2 on /data/static

Then:

- FS 1 will be used when opening a file called /data/log.txt
- FS 2 will be used when opening a file called /data/static/index.html
- Even if /index.html" does not exist in FS 2, FS 1 will not be searched for /static/index.html.

As a general rule, mount point names must start with the path separator (/) and must contain at least one character after path separator. However, an empty mount point name is also supported and might be used in cases when an application needs to provide a “fallback” filesystem or to override VFS functionality altogether. Such filesystem will be used if no prefix matches the path given.

VFS does not handle dots (.) in path names in any special way. VFS does not treat .. as a reference to the parent directory. In the above example, using a path /data/static/.. /log.txt will not result in a call to FS 1 to open /log.txt. Specific FS drivers (such as FATFS) might handle dots in file names differently.

When opening files, the FS driver receives only relative paths to files. For example:

1. The myfs driver is registered with /data as a path prefix.
2. The application calls fopen("/data/config.json", ...).
3. The VFS component calls myfs_open("/config.json", ...).
4. The myfs driver opens the /config.json file.

VFS does not impose any limit on total file path length, but it does limit the FS path prefix to ESP_VFS_PATH_MAX characters. Individual FS drivers may have their own filename length limitations.

### File descriptors

File descriptors are small positive integers from 0 to FD_SETSIZE - 1, where FD_SETSIZE is defined in newlib’s sys/types.h. The largest file descriptors (configured by CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_SOCKETS) are reserved for sockets. The VFS component contains a lookup-table called s_fd_table for mapping global file descriptors to VFS driver indexes registered in the s_vfs array.

### Standard IO streams (stdin, stdout, stderr)

If the menuconfig option UART for console output is not set to None, then stdin, stdout, and stderr are configured to read from, and write to, a UART. It is possible to use UART0 or UART1 for standard IO. By default, UART0 is used with 115200 baud rate; TX pin is GPIO1; RX pin is GPIO3. These parameters can be changed in menuconfig.

Writing to stdout or stderr will send characters to the UART transmit FIFO. Reading from stdin will retrieve characters from the UART receive FIFO.

By default, VFS uses simple functions for reading from and writing to UART. Writes busy-wait until all data is put into UART FIFO, and reads are non-blocking, returning only the data present in the FIFO. Due to this non-blocking read behavior, higher level C library calls, such as fscanf("%d\n", &var);, might not have desired results.

Applications which use the UART driver can instruct VFS to use the driver’s interrupt driven, blocking read and write functions instead. This can be done using a call to the esp_vfs_dev_uart_use_driver function. It is also possible to revert to the basic non-blocking functions using a call to esp_vfs_dev_uart_use_nonblocking.

VFS also provides an optional newline conversion feature for input and output. Internally, most applications send and receive lines terminated by the LF (‘\n’) character. Different terminal programs may require different line termination, such as CR or CRLF. Applications can configure this separately for input and output either via menuconfig, or by calls to the functions esp_vfs_dev_uart_port_set_rx_line_endings and esp_vfs_dev_uart_port_set_tx_line_endings.
**Standard streams and FreeRTOS tasks**  
FILE objects for stdin, stdout, and stderr are shared between all FreeRTOS tasks, but the pointers to these objects are stored in per-task struct _reent.

The following code is transferred to `fprintf(__getreent()->_stderr, "42\n");` by the preprocessor:

```c
fprintf(stderr, "42\n");
```

The `__getreent()` function returns a per-task pointer to struct _reent in newlib libc. This structure is allocated on the TCB of each task. When a task is initialized, _stdin, _stdout, and _stderr members of struct _reent are set to the values of _stdin, _stdout, and _stderr of _GLOBAL_REENT (i.e., the structure which is used before FreeRTOS is started).

Such a design has the following consequences:

- It is possible to set stdin, stdout, and stderr for any given task without affecting other tasks, e.g., by doing stdin = fopen("/dev/uart/1", "r").
- Closing default stdin, stdout, or stderr using fclose will close the FILE stream object, which will affect all other tasks.
- To change the default stdin, stdout, stderr streams for new tasks, modify _GLOBAL_REENT->_stdin (_stdout, _stderr) before creating the task.

**Event fds**

eventfd() call is a powerful tool to notify a select() based loop of custom events. The eventfd() implementation in ESP-IDF is generally the same as described in man(2) eventfd except for:

- `esp_vfs_eventfd_register()` has to be called before calling eventfd()
- Options EFD_CLOEXEC, EFD_NONBLOCK and EFD_SEMAPHORE are not supported in flags.
- Option EFD_SUPPORT_ISR has been added in flags. This flag is required to read and write the eventfd in an interrupt handler.

Note that creating an eventfd with EFD_SUPPORT_ISR will cause interrupts to be temporarily disabled when reading, writing the file and during the beginning and the ending of the select() when this file is set.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/vfs/include/esp_vfs.h

**Functions**

ssize_t `esp_vfs_write` (struct _reent *r, int fd, const void *data, size_t size)

These functions are to be used in newlib syscall table. They will be called by newlib when it needs to use any of the syscalls.

off_t `esp_vfs_lseek` (struct _reent *r, int fd, off_t size, int mode)

ssize_t `esp_vfs_read` (struct _reent *r, int fd, void *dst, size_t size)

int `esp_vfs_open` (struct _reent *r, const char *path, int flags, int mode)

int `esp_vfs_close` (struct _reent *r, int fd)

int `esp_vfs_fstat` (struct _reent *r, int fd, struct stat *st)

int `esp_vfs_stat` (struct _reent *r, const char *path, struct stat *st)

int `esp_vfs_link` (struct _reent *r, const char *n1, const char *n2)

int `esp_vfs_unlink` (struct _reent *r, const char *path)
int esp_vfs_rename (struct_reent *r, const char *src, const char *dst)

int esp_vfs_utime (const char *path, const struct utimbuf *times)

esp_err_t esp_vfs_register (const char *base_path, const esp_vfs_t *vfs, void *ctx)

Register a virtual filesystem for given path prefix.

Parameters

• base_path — file path prefix associated with the filesystem. Must be a zero-terminated
  C string, may be empty. If not empty, must be up to ESP_VFS_PATH_MAX characters
  long, and at least 2 characters long. Name must start with a “/” and must not end with
  “/”. For example, “/data” or “/dev/spi” are valid. These VFSes would then be called
  to handle file paths such as “/data/myfile.txt” or “/dev/spi/0/”. In the special case of
  an empty base_path, a “fallback” VFS is registered. Such VFS will handle paths which
  are not matched by any other registered VFS.

• vfs — Pointer to esp_vfs_t, a structure which maps syscalls to the filesystem driver func-
  tions. VFS component doesn’t assume ownership of this pointer.

• ctx — If vfs->flags has ESP_VFS_FLAG_CONTEXT_PTR set, a pointer which should
  be passed to VFS functions. Otherwise, NULL.

Returns ESP_OK if successful, ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if too many VFSes are registered.

esp_err_t esp_vfs_register_fd_range (const esp_vfs_t *vfs, void *ctx, int min_fd, int max_fd)

Special case function for registering a VFS that uses a method other than open() to open new file descriptors
from the interval <min_fd; max_fd).

This is a special-purpose function intended for registering LWIP sockets to VFS.

Parameters

• vfs — Pointer to esp_vfs_t. Meaning is the same as for esp_vfs_register().

• ctx — Pointer to context structure. Meaning is the same as for esp_vfs_register().

• min_fd — The smallest file descriptor this VFS will use.

• max_fd — Upper boundary for file descriptors this VFS will use (the biggest file descriptor
  plus one).

Returns ESP_OK if successful, ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if too many VFSes are registered,
ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the file descriptor boundaries are incorrect.

esp_err_t esp_vfs_register_with_id (const esp_vfs_t *vfs, void *ctx, esp_vfs_id_t *vfs_id)

Special case function for registering a VFS that uses a method other than open() to open new file descriptors. In
comparison with esp_vfs_register_fd_range, this function doesn’t pre-registers an interval of file descriptors.
File descriptors can be registered later, by using esp_vfs_register_fd.

Parameters

• vfs — Pointer to esp_vfs_t. Meaning is the same as for esp_vfs_register().

• ctx — Pointer to context structure. Meaning is the same as for esp_vfs_register().

• vfs_id — Here will be written the VFS ID which can be passed to esp_vfs_register_fd
  for registering file descriptors.

Returns ESP_OK if successful, ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if too many VFSes are registered,
ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the file descriptor boundaries are incorrect.

esp_err_t esp_vfs_unregister (const char *base_path)

Unregister a virtual filesystem for given path prefix

Parameters base_path — file prefix previously used in esp_vfs_register call

Returns ESP_OK if successful, ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if VFS for given prefix hasn’t
been registered

esp_err_t esp_vfs_unregister_with_id (esp_vfs_id_t vfs_id)

Unregister a virtual filesystem with the given index

Parameters vfs_id — The VFS ID returned by esp_vfs_register_with_id

Returns ESP_OK if successful, ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if VFS for the given index hasn’t
been registered
esp_err_t esp_vfs_register_fd(esp_vfs_id_t vfs_id, int *fd)

Special function for registering another file descriptor for a VFS registered by esp_vfs_register_with_id.

Parameters
- vfs_id - VFS identifier returned by esp_vfs_register_with_id.
- fd - The registered file descriptor will be written to this address.

Returns ESP_OK if the registration is successful, ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if too many file descriptors are registered, ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the arguments are incorrect.

esp_err_t esp_vfs_register_fd_with_local_fd(esp_vfs_id_t vfs_id, int local_fd, bool permanent, int *fd)

Special function for registering another file descriptor with given local_fd for a VFS registered by esp_vfs_register_with_id.

Parameters
- vfs_id - VFS identifier returned by esp_vfs_register_with_id.
- local_fd - The fd in the local vfs. Passing -1 will set the local fd as the (*fd) value.
- permanent - Whether the fd should be treated as permanet (not removed after close())
- fd - The registered file descriptor will be written to this address.

Returns ESP_OK if the registration is successful, ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if too many file descriptors are registered, ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the arguments are incorrect.

esp_err_t esp_vfs_unregister_fd(esp_vfs_id_t vfs_id, int fd)

Special function for unregistering a file descriptor belonging to a VFS registered by esp_vfs_register_with_id.

Parameters
- vfs_id - VFS identifier returned by esp_vfs_register_with_id.
- fd - File descriptor which should be unregistered.

Returns ESP_OK if the registration is successful, ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the arguments are incorrect.

int esp_vfs_select(int nfds, fd_set *readfds, fd_set *writefds, fd_set *errorfds, struct timeval *timeout)

Synchronous I/O multiplexing which implements the functionality of POSIX select() for VFS.

Parameters
- nfds - Specifies the range of descriptors which should be checked. The first nfds descriptors will be checked in each set.
- readfds - If not NULL, then points to a descriptor set that on input specifies which descriptors should be checked for being ready to read, and on output indicates which descriptors are ready to read.
- writefds - If not NULL, then points to a descriptor set that on input specifies which descriptors should be checked for being ready to write, and on output indicates which descriptors are ready to write.
- errorfds - If not NULL, then points to a descriptor set that on input specifies which descriptors should be checked for error conditions, and on output indicates which descriptors have error conditions.
- timeout - If not NULL, then points to timeval structure which specifies the time period after which the functions should time-out and return. If it is NULL, then the function will not time-out. Note that the timeout period is rounded up to the system tick and incremented by one.

Returns The number of descriptors set in the descriptor sets, or -1 when an error (specified by errno) have occurred.

void esp_vfs_select_triggered(esp_vfs_select_sem_t sem)

Notification from a VFS driver about a read/write/error condition.

This function is called when the VFS driver detects a read/write/error condition as it was requested by the previous call to start_select.

Parameters sem - semaphore structure which was passed to the driver by the start_select call
void esp_vfs_select_triggered_isr(esp_vfs_select_sem_t sem, BaseType_t *woken)

Notification from a VFS driver about a read/write/error condition (ISR version)

This function is called when the VFS driver detects a read/write/error condition as it was requested by the previous call to start_select.

**Parameters**
- `sem` -- semaphore structure which was passed to the driver by the start_select call
- `woken` -- is set to pdTRUE if the function wakes up a task with higher priority

ssize_t esp_vfs_pread (int fd, void *dst, size_t size, off_t offset)

Implements the VFS layer of POSIX `pread()`

**Parameters**
- `fd` -- File descriptor used for read
- `dst` -- Pointer to the buffer where the output will be written
- `size` -- Number of bytes to be read
- `offset` -- Starting offset of the read

**Returns**
A positive return value indicates the number of bytes read. -1 is return on failure and errno is set accordingly.

ssize_t esp_vfs_pwrite (int fd, const void *src, size_t size, off_t offset)

Implements the VFS layer of POSIX `pwrite()`

**Parameters**
- `fd` -- File descriptor used for write
- `src` -- Pointer to the buffer from where the output will be read
- `size` -- Number of bytes to write
- `offset` -- Starting offset of the write

**Returns**
A positive return value indicates the number of bytes written. -1 is return on failure and errno is set accordingly.

**Structures**

struct esp_vfs_select_sem_t

VFS semaphore type for select()

**Public Members**

bool is_sem_local

type of “sem” is SemaphoreHandle_t when true, defined by socket driver otherwise

void *sem

semaphore instance

struct esp_vfs_t

VFS definition structure.

This structure should be filled with pointers to corresponding FS driver functions.

VFS component will translate all FDs so that the filesystem implementation sees them starting at zero. The caller sees a global FD which is prefixed with an pre-filesystem-implementation.

Some FS implementations expect some state (e.g. pointer to some structure) to be passed in as a first argument. For these implementations, populate the members of this structure which have _p suffix, set flags member to ESP_VFS_FLAG_CONTEXT_PTR and provide the context pointer to esp vfs register function. If the implementation doesn’t use this extra argument, populate the members without _p suffix and set flags member to ESP_VFS_FLAG_DEFAULT.

If the FS driver doesn’t provide some of the functions, set corresponding members to NULL.
Public Members

int flags
    ESP_VFS_FLAG_CONTEXT_PTR or ESP_VFS_FLAG_DEFAULT

ssize_t (*write_p)(void *, int fd, const void *, size_t size)
    Write with context pointer

ssize_t (*write)(int fd, const void *, size_t size)
    Write without context pointer

off_t (*lseek_p)(void *, int fd, off_t size, int mode)
    Seek with context pointer

off_t (*lseek)(int fd, off_t size, int mode)
    Seek without context pointer

ssize_t (*read_p)(void *, int fd, void *, size_t size)
    Read with context pointer

ssize_t (*read)(int fd, void *, size_t size)
    Read without context pointer

ssize_t (*pread_p)(void *, int fd, void *, size_t size, off_t offset)
    pread with context pointer

ssize_t (*pread)(int fd, void *, size_t size, off_t offset)
    pread without context pointer

ssize_t (*pwrite_p)(void *, int fd, const void *, size_t size, off_t offset)
    pwrite with context pointer

ssize_t (*pwrite)(int fd, const void *, size_t size, off_t offset)
    pwrite without context pointer

int (*open_p)(void *, const char *, int flags, int mode)
    open with context pointer

int (*open)(const char *, int flags, int mode)
    open without context pointer

int (*close_p)(void *, int fd)
    close with context pointer

int (*close)(int fd)
    close without context pointer

int (*fstat_p)(void *, int fd, struct stat *)
    fstat with context pointer
int (*fstat)(int fd, struct stat *st)
    fstat without context pointer

int (*stat_p)(void *ctx, const char *path, struct stat *st)
    stat with context pointer

int (*stat)(const char *path, struct stat *st)
    stat without context pointer

int (*link_p)(void *ctx, const char *n1, const char *n2)
    link with context pointer

int (*link)(const char *n1, const char *n2)
    link without context pointer

int (*unlink_p)(void *ctx, const char *path)
    unlink with context pointer

int (*unlink)(const char *path)
    unlink without context pointer

int (*rename_p)(void *ctx, const char *src, const char *dst)
    rename with context pointer

int (*rename)(const char *src, const char *dst)
    rename without context pointer

DIR *(*opendir_p)(void *ctx, const char *name)
    opendir with context pointer

DIR *(*opendir)(const char *name)
    opendir without context pointer

struct dirent *(*readdir_p)(void *ctx, DIR *pdir)
    readdir with context pointer

struct dirent *(*readdir)(DIR *pdir)
    readdir without context pointer

int (*readdir_r_p)(void *ctx, DIR *pdir, struct dirent *entry, struct dirent **out_dirent)
    readdir_r with context pointer

int (*readdir_r)(DIR *pdir, struct dirent *entry, struct dirent **out_dirent)
    readdir_r without context pointer

long (*telldir_p)(void *ctx, DIR *pdir)
    telldir with context pointer
long (*telldir)(DIR *pdir)
telldir without context pointer

void (*seekdir_p)(void *ctx, DIR *pdir, long offset)
seekdir with context pointer

void (*seekdir)(DIR *pdir, long offset)
seekdir without context pointer

int (*closedir_p)(void *ctx, DIR *pdir)
closedir with context pointer

int (*closedir)(DIR *pdir)
closedir without context pointer

int (*mkdir_p)(void *ctx, const char *name, mode_t mode)
mkdir with context pointer

int (*mkdir)(const char *name, mode_t mode)
mkdir without context pointer

int (*rmdir_p)(void *ctx, const char *name)
rmdir with context pointer

int (*rmdir)(const char *name)
rmdir without context pointer

int (*fcntl_p)(void *ctx, int fd, int cmd, int arg)
fcntl with context pointer

int (*fcntl)(int fd, int cmd, int arg)
fcntl without context pointer

int (*ioctl_p)(void *ctx, int fd, int cmd, va_list args)
ioctl with context pointer

int (*ioctl)(int fd, int cmd, va_list args)
ioctl without context pointer

int (*fsync_p)(void *ctx, int fd)
fsync with context pointer

int (*fsync)(int fd)
fsync without context pointer

int (*access_p)(void *ctx, const char *path, int amode)
access with context pointer
int (*\texttt{access})(const char *path, int amode)
  access without context pointer

int (*\texttt{truncate_p})(void *ctx, const char *path, off_t length)
  truncate with context pointer

int (*\texttt{truncate})(const char *path, off_t length)
  truncate without context pointer

int (*\texttt{ftruncate_p})(void *ctx, int fd, off_t length)
  ftruncate with context pointer

int (*\texttt{ftruncate})(int fd, off_t length)
  ftruncate without context pointer

int (*\texttt{utime_p})(void *ctx, const char *path, const struct utimbuf *times)
  utime with context pointer

int (*\texttt{utime})(const char *path, const struct utimbuf *times)
  utime without context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcsetattr_p})(void *ctx, int fd, int optional_actions, const struct termios *p)
  tcsetattr with context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcsetattr})(int fd, int optional_actions, const struct termios *p)
  tcsetattr without context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcgetattr_p})(void *ctx, int fd, struct termios *p)
  tcgetattr with context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcgetattr})(int fd, struct termios *p)
  tcgetattr without context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcdrain_p})(void *ctx, int fd)
  tcdrain with context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcdrain})(int fd)
  tcdrain without context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcflush_p})(void *ctx, int fd, int select)
  tcflush with context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcflush})(int fd, int select)
  tcflush without context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcflow_p})(void *ctx, int fd, int action)
  tcflow with context pointer

int (*\texttt{tcflow})(int fd, int action)
  tcflow without context pointer
int (*tcflow)(int fd, int action)
    tcflow without context pointer

pid_t (*tcgetsid_p)(void *ctx, int fd)
    tcgetsid with context pointer

pid_t (*tcgetsid)(int fd)
    tcgetsid without context pointer

int (*tcsendbreak_p)(void *ctx, int fd, int duration)
    tcsendbreak with context pointer

int (*tcsendbreak)(int fd, int duration)
    tcsendbreak without context pointer

esp_err_t (*start_select)(int nfds, fd_set *readfds, fd_set *writefds, fd_set *exceptfds,
            esp_vfs_select_sem_t sem, void **end_select_args)
    start_select is called for setting up synchronous I/O multiplexing of the desired file descriptors in the
given VFS

int (*socket_select)(int nfds, fd_set *readfds, fd_set *writefds, fd_set *errorfds, struct timeval
            *timeout)
    socket select function for socket FDs with the functionality of POSIX select(); this should be set only for
the socket VFS

void (*stop_socket_select)(void *sem)
    called by VFS to interrupt the socket_select call when select is activated from a non-socket VFS driver;
set only for the socket driver

void (*stop_socket_select_isr)(void *sem, BaseType_t *woken)
    stop_socket_select which can be called from ISR; set only for the socket driver

void *(get_socket_select_semaphore)(void)
    end_select is called to stop the I/O multiplexing and deinitialize the environment created by start_select
for the given VFS

esp_err_t (*end_select)(void *end_select_args)
    get_socket_select_semaphore returns semaphore allocated in the socket driver; set only for the socket
driver

Macros

MAX_FDS
    Maximum number of (global) file descriptors.

ESP_VFS_PATH_MAX
    Maximum length of path prefix (not including zero terminator)

ESP_VFS_FLAG_DEFAULT
    Default value of flags member in esp_vfs_t structure.
**ESP_VFS_FLAG_CONTEXT_PTR**

Flag which indicates that FS needs extra context pointer in syscalls.

**Type Definitions**

```
typedef int esp_vfs_id_t
```

**Header File**

- `components/vfs/include/esp_vfs_dev.h`

**Functions**

- `void esp_vfs_dev_uart_register(void)`
  
  add /dev/uart virtual filesystem driver

  This function is called from startup code to enable serial output

- `void esp_vfs_dev_uart_set_rx_line_endings(esp_line_endings_t mode)`
  
  Set the line endings expected to be received on UART.

  This specifies the conversion between line endings received on UART and newlines (`
  
  '`, LF) passed into stdin:

  - ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CRLF: convert CRLF to LF
  - ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CR: convert CR to LF
  - ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_LF: no modification

  **Note:** this function is not thread safe w.r.t. reading from UART

- `void esp_vfs_dev_uart_set_tx_line_endings(esp_line_endings_t mode)`
  
  Set the line endings to sent to UART.

  This specifies the conversion between newlines (`
  
  '`, LF) on stdout and line endings sent over UART:

  - ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CRLF: convert LF to CRLF
  - ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CR: convert LF to CR
  - ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_LF: no modification

  **Note:** this function is not thread safe w.r.t. writing to UART

**Parameters**

- `mode` – line endings expected on UART

- `mode` – line endings to send to UART
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

```c
int esp_vfs_dev_uart_port_set_rx_line_endings (int uart_num, esp_line_endings_t mode)
```

Set the line endings expected to be received on specified UART.

This specifies the conversion between line endings received on UART and newlines (’
’ , LF) passed into stdin:

- ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CRLF: convert CRLF to LF
- ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CR: convert CR to LF
- ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_LF: no modification

**Note:** this function is not thread safe w.r.t. reading from UART

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - the UART number
- `mode` - line endings to send to UART

**Returns** 0 if successed, or -1 when an error (specified by errno) have occurred.

```c
int esp_vfs_dev_uart_port_set_tx_line_endings (int uart_num, esp_line_endings_t mode)
```

Set the line endings to sent to specified UART.

This specifies the conversion between newlines (’
’ , LF) on stdout and line endings sent over UART:

- ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CRLF: convert LF to CRLF
- ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_CR: convert LF to CR
- ESP_LINE_ENDINGS_LF: no modification

**Note:** this function is not thread safe w.r.t. writing to UART

**Parameters**
- `uart_num` - the UART number
- `mode` - line endings to send to UART

**Returns** 0 if successed, or -1 when an error (specified by errno) have occurred.

```c
void esp_vfs_dev_uart_use_nonblocking (int uart_num)
```

set VFS to use simple functions for reading and writing UART Read is non-blocking, write is busy waiting until TX FIFO has enough space. These functions are used by default.

**Parameters** `uart_num` - UART peripheral number

```c
void esp_vfs_dev_uart_use_driver (int uart_num)
```

set VFS to use UART driver for reading and writing

**Note:** application must configure UART driver before calling these functions With these functions, read and write are blocking and interrupt-driven.

**Parameters** `uart_num` - UART peripheral number
void esp_vfs_usb_serial_jtag_use_driver (void)
set VFS to use USB-SERIAL-JTAG driver for reading and writing

Note: application must configure USB-SERIAL-JTAG driver before calling these functions. With these functions, read and write are blocking and interrupt-driven.

void esp_vfs_usb_serial_jtag_use_nonblocking (void)
set VFS to use simple functions for reading and writing. UART Read is non-blocking, write is busy waiting until TX FIFO has enough space. These functions are used by default.

Header File
- components/vfs/include/esp_vfs_eventfd.h

Functions
esp_err_t esp_vfs_eventfd_register (const esp_vfs_eventfd_config_t *config)
Registers the event vfs.

Returns ESP_OK if successful, ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if too many VFSes are registered.

esp_err_t esp_vfs_eventfd_unregister (void)
Unregisters the event vfs.

Returns ESP_OK if successful, ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if VFS for given prefix hasn’t been registered.

int eventfd (unsigned int initval, int flags)

Structures
struct esp_vfs_eventfd_config_t
Eventfd vfs initialization settings.

Public Members

size_t max_fds
The maximum number of eventfds supported.

Macros
EFD_SUPPORT_ISR
ESP_VFS_EVENTD_CONFIG_DEFAULT ()

2.9.9 Wear Levelling API
Overview

Most of flash memory and especially SPI flash that is used in ESP32-C3 has a sector-based organization and also has a limited number of erase/modification cycles per memory sector. The wear levelling component helps to distribute wear and tear among sectors more evenly without requiring any attention from the user.

The wear levelling component provides API functions related to reading, writing, erasing, and memory mapping of data in external SPI flash through the partition component. The component also has higher-level API functions which work with the FAT filesystem defined in *FAT filesystem*.

The wear levelling component, together with the FAT FS component, uses FAT FS sectors of 4096 bytes, which is a standard size for flash memory. With this size, the component shows the best performance but needs additional memory in RAM.

To save internal memory, the component has two additional modes which both use sectors of 512 bytes:

- **Performance mode.** Erase sector operation data is stored in RAM, the sector is erased, and then data is copied back to flash memory. However, if a device is powered off for any reason, all 4096 bytes of data is lost.
- **Safety mode.** The data is first saved to flash memory, and after the sector is erased, the data is saved back. If a device is powered off, the data can be recovered as soon as the device boots up.

The default settings are as follows:

- Sector size is 512 bytes
- Performance mode

You can change the settings through the configuration menu.

The wear levelling component does not cache data in RAM. The write and erase functions modify flash directly, and flash contents are consistent when the function returns.

Wear Levelling access API functions

This is the set of API functions for working with data in flash:

- `wl_mount` - initializes the wear levelling module and mounts the specified partition
- `wlUnmount` - unmounts the partition and deinitializes the wear levelling module
- `wl_erase_range` - erases a range of addresses in flash
- `wl_write` - writes data to a partition
- `wl_read` - reads data from a partition
- `wl_size` - returns the size of available memory in bytes
- `wl_sector_size` - returns the size of one sector

As a rule, try to avoid using raw wear levelling functions and use filesystem-specific functions instead.

Memory Size

The memory size is calculated in the wear levelling module based on partition parameters. The module uses some sectors of flash for internal data.

See also

- *FAT Filesystem*
- *Partition Table documentation*

Application Example

An example which combines the wear levelling driver with the FATFS library is provided in the `storage/wear_levelling` directory. This example initializes the wear levelling driver, mounts FATFS partition, as well as writes and reads data from it using POSIX and C library APIs. See the `storage/wear_levelling/README.md` file for more information.
Chapter 2.  API Reference

High level API Reference

Header Files

• fatfs/vfs/esp_vfs_fat.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_rw_wl (const char *base_path, const char *partition_label, const esp_vfs_fat_mount_config_t *mount_config, wl_handle_t *wl_handle)

Convenience function to initialize FAT filesystem in SPI flash and register it in VFS.

This is an all-in-one function which does the following:

• finds the partition with defined partition_label. Partition label should be configured in the partition table.
• initializes flash wear levelling library on top of the given partition
• mounts FAT partition using FATFS library on top of flash wear levelling library
• registers FATFS library with VFS, with prefix given by base_prefix variable

This function is intended to make example code more compact.

Parameters

• base_path – path where FATFS partition should be mounted (e.g. “/spiflash”)
• partition_label – label of the partition which should be used
• mount_config – pointer to structure with extra parameters for mounting FATFS
• wl_handle – [out] wear levelling driver handle

Returns

• ESP_OK on success
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if the partition table does not contain FATFS partition with given label
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_rw_wl was already called
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory cannot be allocated
• ESP_FAIL if partition can not be mounted
• other error codes from wear levelling library, SPI flash driver, or FATFS drivers

struct esp_vfs_fat_mount_config_t

Configuration arguments for esp_vfs_fat_sdmmc_mount and esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_rw_wl functions.

Public Members

bool format_if_mount_failed

If FAT partition can not be mounted, and this parameter is true, create partition table and format the filesystem.

int max_files

Max number of open files.

size_t allocation_unit_size

If format_if_mount_failed is set, and mount fails, format the card with given allocation unit size. Must be a power of 2, between sector size and 128 * sector size. For SD cards, sector size is always 512 bytes. For wear_levelling, sector size is determined by CONFIG_WL_SECTOR_SIZE option.

Using larger allocation unit size will result in higher read/write performance and higher overhead when storing small files.

Setting this field to 0 will result in allocation unit set to the sector size.
bool `disk_status_check_enable`

Enables real `ff_disk_status` function implementation for SD cards (`ff_sdmmc_status`). Possibly slows down IO performance.

Try to enable if you need to handle situations when SD cards are not unmounted properly before physical removal or you are experiencing issues with SD cards.

Doesn’t do anything for other memory storage media.

```c
esp_err_t esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_unmount_rw_wl(const char* base_path, wl_handle_t wl_handle)
```

Unmount FAT filesystem and release resources acquired using `esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_rw_wl`.

**Parameters**
- `base_path` – path where partition should be registered (e.g. “/spiflash”)
- `wl_handle` – wear levelling driver handle returned by `esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_rw_wl`

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if `esp_vfs_fat_spiflash_mount_rw_wl` hasn’t been called

### Mid level API Reference

#### Header File

- `components/wear_levelling/include/wear_levelling.h`

#### Functions

```c
esp_err_t wl_mount(const esp_partition_t *partition, wl_handle_t *out_handle)
```

Mount WL for defined partition.

**Parameters**
- `partition` – that will be used for access
- `out_handle` – handle of the WL instance

**Returns**
- ESP_OK, if the allocation was successfully;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if WL allocation was unsuccessful;
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM, if there was no memory to allocate WL components;

```c
esp_err_t wl_unmount(wl_handle_t handle)
```

Unmount WL for defined partition.

**Parameters**
- `handle` – WL partition handle

**Returns**
- ESP_OK, if the operation completed successfully;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if iterator or dst are NULL;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if erase would go out of bounds of the partition;
- or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.

```c
esp_err_t wl_erase_range(wl_handle_t handle, size_t start_addr, size_t size)
```

Erase part of the WL storage.

**Parameters**
- `handle` – WL handle that are related to the partition
- `start_addr` – Address where erase operation should start. Must be aligned to the result of function `wl_sector_size(…)`.
- `size` – Size of the range which should be erased, in bytes. Must be divisible by result of function `wl_sector_size(…)`.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK, if the range was erased successfully;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if iterator or dst are NULL;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if erase would go out of bounds of the partition;
- or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

**esp_err_t `wl_write` (wl_handle_t handle, size_t dest_addr, const void *src, size_t size)**

Write data to the WL storage.

Before writing data to flash, corresponding region of flash needs to be erased. This can be done using `wl_erase_range` function.

**Note:** Prior to writing to WL storage, make sure it has been erased with `wl_erase_range` call.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - WL handle that are related to the partition
- `dest_addr` - Address where the data should be written, relative to the beginning of the partition.
- `src` - Pointer to the source buffer. Pointer must be non-NULL and buffer must be at least `size` bytes long.
- `size` - Size of data to be written, in bytes.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK, if data was written successfully;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if dst_offset exceeds partition size;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if write would go out of bounds of the partition;
- or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.

**esp_err_t `wl_read` (wl_handle_t handle, size_t src_addr, void *dest, size_t size)**

Read data from the WL storage.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - WL module instance that was initialized before
- `dest` - Pointer to the buffer where data should be stored. Pointer must be non-NULL and buffer must be at least `size` bytes long.
- `src_addr` - Address of the data to be read, relative to the beginning of the partition.
- `size` - Size of data to be read, in bytes.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK, if data was read successfully;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if src_offset exceeds partition size;
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE, if read would go out of bounds of the partition;
- or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.

**size_t `wl_size` (wl_handle_t handle)**

Get size of the WL storage.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - WL module handle that was initialized before

**Returns**
- usable size, in bytes

**size_t `wl_sector_size` (wl_handle_t handle)**

Get sector size of the WL instance.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - WL module handle that was initialized before

**Returns**
- sector size, in bytes

**Macros**

**WL_INVALID_HANDLE**

**Type Definitions**

typedef int32_t `wl_handle_t`

wear levelling handle

Code examples for this API section are provided in the `storage` directory of ESP-IDF examples.
Chapter 2. API Reference

2.10 System API

2.10.1 App Image Format

An application image consists of the following structures:

1. The `esp_image_header_t` structure describes the mode of SPI flash and the count of memory segments.
2. The `esp_image_segment_header_t` structure describes each segment, its length, and its location in ESP32-C3’s memory, followed by the data with a length of `data_len`. The data offset for each segment in the image is calculated in the following way:

- Offset for 0 Segment = `sizeof(esp_image_header_t)` + `sizeof(esp_image_segment_header_t)`
- Offset for 1 Segment = offset for 0 Segment + length of 0 Segment + `sizeof(esp_image_segment_header_t)`
- Offset for 2 Segment = offset for 1 Segment + length of 1 Segment + `sizeof(esp_image_segment_header_t)`
- ...

The count of each segment is defined in the `segment_count` field that is stored in `esp_image_header_t`. The count cannot be more than `ESP_IMAGE_MAX_SEGMENTS`.

To get the list of your image segments, please run the following command:

```
esptool.py --chip esp32c3 image_info build/app.bin
```

```
esptool.py v2.3.1
Image version: 1
Entry point: 40080ea4
13 segments
Segment 1: len 0x13ce0 load 0x3f400020 file_offs 0x00000018 SOC_DROM
Segment 2: len 0x00000 load 0x3ff80000 file_offs 0x00013d00 SOC_RTC_DRAM
Segment 3: len 0x00000 load 0x3ff80000 file_offs 0x00013d08 SOC_RTC_DRAM
Segment 4: len 0x028e0 load 0x3ff00000 file_offs 0x00013d10 DRAM
Segment 5: len 0x00000 load 0x3ff28e0 file_offs 0x000165f8 DRAM
Segment 6: len 0x00400 load 0x40080000 file_offs 0x00016600 SOC_IRAM
Segment 7: len 0x00000 load 0x40080400 file_offs 0x00016a08 SOC_IRAM
Segment 8: len 0x028e0 load 0x400d0018 file_offs 0x00020010 SOC_IROM
Segment 9: len 0x00000 load 0x40080400 file_offs 0x00020010 SOC_IRAM
Segment 10: len 0x00000 load 0x40080400 file_offs 0x00020010 SOC_IRAM
Segment 11: len 0x0500004 load 0x50000000 file_offs 0x00089b58 SOC_RTC_DATA
Segment 12: len 0x0500004 load 0x50000000 file_offs 0x00089b6c SOC_RTC_DATA
Segment 13: len 0x00000 load 0x50000000 file_offs 0x00089b74 SOC_RTC_DATA
Checksum: e8 (valid) Validation Hash: ...
~407089ca0ae2beb83b4120979d3354b1c938a49cb7a0c997f240474ef2ec76b (valid)
```

You can also see the information on segments in the ESP-IDF logs while your application is booting:

```
I (443) esp_image: segment 0: paddr=0x00020020 vaddr=0x3f400020 size=0x13ce0 (...)  
~81120) map
I (489) esp_image: segment 1: paddr=0x000003d08 vaddr=0x3ff80000 size=0x00000 ( 0)  
~load
I (530) esp_image: segment 2: paddr=0x000003d10 vaddr=0x3ff80000 size=0x00000 ( 0)  
~load
I (571) esp_image: segment 3: paddr=0x000003d18 vaddr=0x3ff00000 size=0x028e0 (...)  
~10464) load
I (612) esp_image: segment 4: paddr=0x0000036600 vaddr=0x3ff28e0 size=0x00000 ( 0)  
~load
I (654) esp_image: segment 5: paddr=0x0000036608 vaddr=0x40080000 size=0x00400 (...)  
~1024) load
```

(continues on next page)
For more details on the type of memory segments and their address ranges, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > System and Memory > Internal Memory [PDF].

3. The image has a single checksum byte after the last segment. This byte is written on a sixteen byte padded boundary, so the application image might need padding.

4. If the hash_appended field from esp_image_header_t is set then a SHA256 checksum will be appended. The value of SHA256 is calculated on the range from the first byte and up to this field. The length of this field is 32 bytes.

5. If the option CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS SCHEME is set to ECDSA then the application image will have an additional 68 bytes for an ECDSA signature, which includes:
   • version word (4 bytes),
   • signature data (64 bytes).

6. If the option CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS SCHEME is set to RSA or ECDSA (V2) then the application image will have an additional signature sector of 4K size. For more details on the format of this signature sector, please refer to Signature Block Format.

Application Description

The DROM segment starts with the esp_app_desc_t structure which carries specific fields describing the application:

• magic_word - the magic word for the esp_app_desc structure.
• secure_version - see Anti-rollback.
• version - see App version, *
• project_name is filled from PROJECT_NAME. *
• time and date - compile time and date.
• idf_ver - version of ESP-IDF. *
• app_elf_sha256 - contains sha256 for the elf application file.

* - The maximum length is 32 characters, including null-termination character. For example, if the length of PROJECT_NAME exceeds 32 characters, the excess characters will be disregarded.

This structure is useful for identification of images uploaded OTA because it has a fixed offset = sizeof(esp_image_header_t) + sizeof(esp_image_segment_header_t). As soon as a device receives the first fragment containing this structure, it has all the information to determine whether the update should be continued or not.

Adding a Custom Structure to an Application

Users also have the opportunity to have similar structure with a fixed offset relative to the beginning of the image. The following pattern can be used to add a custom structure to your image:
const __attribute__((section(".rodata_custom_desc"))) esp_custom_app_desc_t custom_app_desc = { ... }

Offset for custom structure is sizeof(esp_image_header_t) + sizeof(esp_image_segment_header_t) + sizeof(esp_app_desc_t).

To guarantee that the custom structure is located in the image even if it is not used, you need to add `target_link_libraries(${COMPONENT_TARGET} "-u custom_app_desc")` into CMakeLists.txt.

### API Reference

#### Header File

- components/bootloader_support/include/esp_app_format.h

#### Structures

struct esp_image_header_t

Main header of binary image.

**Public Members**

- `uint8_t magic`
  
  Magic word ESP_IMAGE_HEADER_MAGIC

- `uint8_t segment_count`
  
  Count of memory segments

- `uint8_t spi_mode`
  
  flash read mode (esp_image_spi_mode_t as uint8_t)

- `uint8_t spi_speed`
  
  flash frequency (esp_image_spi_freq_t as uint8_t)

- `uint8_t spi_size`
  
  flash chip size (esp_image_flash_size_t as uint8_t)

- `uint32_t entry_addr`
  
  Entry address

- `uint8_t wp_pin`
  
  WP pin when SPI pins set via efuse (read by ROM bootloader, the IDF bootloader uses software to configure the WP pin and sets this field to 0xEE=disabled)

- `uint8_t spi_pin_drv[3]`
  
  Drive settings for the SPI flash pins (read by ROM bootloader)

- `esp_chip_id_t chip_id`
  
  Chip identification number
uint8_t min_chip_rev
    Minimum chip revision supported by image

uint8_t reserved[8]
    Reserved bytes in additional header space, currently unused

uint8_t hash_appended
    If 1, a SHA256 digest “simple hash” (of the entire image) is appended after the checksum. Included in image length. This digest is separate to secure boot and only used for detecting corruption. For secure boot signed images, the signature is appended after this (and the simple hash is included in the signed data).

struct esp_image_segment_header_t
    Header of binary image segment.

Public Members

uint32_t load_addr
    Address of segment

uint32_t data_len
    Length of data

Macros

ESP_IMAGE_HEADER_MAGIC
    The magic word for the esp_image_header_t structure.

ESP_IMAGE_MAX_SEGMENTS
    Max count of segments in the image.

Enumerations

enum esp_chip_id_t
    ESP chip ID.
    Values:

    enumerator ESP_CHIP_ID_ESP32
        chip ID: ESP32

    enumerator ESP_CHIP_ID_ESP32S2
        chip ID: ESP32-S2

    enumerator ESP_CHIP_ID_ESP32C3
        chip ID: ESP32-C3

    enumerator ESP_CHIP_ID_ESP32S3
        chip ID: ESP32-S3
enumerator **ESP_CHIP_ID_ESP32C2**
  chip ID: ESP32-C2

enumerator **ESP_CHIP_ID_INVALID**
  Invalid chip ID (we defined it to make sure the esp_chip_id_t is 2 bytes size)

defined **esp_image_spi_mode_t**
  SPI flash mode, used in *esp_image_header_t*.
  Values:

  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_MODE_QIO**
    SPI mode QIO
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_MODE_QOUT**
    SPI mode QOUT
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_MODE_DIO**
    SPI mode DIO
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_MODE_DOUT**
    SPI mode DOUT
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_MODE_FAST_READ**
    SPI mode FAST_READ
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_MODE_SLOW_READ**
    SPI mode SLOW_READ

defined **esp_image_spi_freq_t**
  SPI flash clock division factor.
  Values:

  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_2**
    The SPI flash clock frequency is divided by 2 of the clock source
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_3**
    The SPI flash clock frequency is divided by 3 of the clock source
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_4**
    The SPI flash clock frequency is divided by 4 of the clock source
  - enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_1**
    The SPI flash clock frequency equals to the clock source

defined **esp_image_flash_size_t**
  Supported SPI flash sizes.
  Values:
enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_1MB**
SPI flash size 1 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_2MB**
SPI flash size 2 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_4MB**
SPI flash size 4 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_8MB**
SPI flash size 8 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_16MB**
SPI flash size 16 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_32MB**
SPI flash size 32 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_64MB**
SPI flash size 64 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_128MB**
SPI flash size 128 MB

enumerator **ESP_IMAGE_FLASH_SIZE_MAX**
SPI flash size MAX

## 2.10.2 Application Level Tracing

### Overview

IDF provides a useful feature for program behavior analysis called **Application Level Tracing**. The feature can be enabled in menuconfig and allows transfer of arbitrary data between the host and ESP32-C3 via JTAG interface with minimal overhead on program execution. Developers can use this library to send application specific state of execution to the host and receive commands or other type of info in the opposite direction at runtime. The main use cases of this library are:

1. Collecting application specific data, see **Application Specific Tracing**
2. Lightweight logging to the host, see **Logging to Host**
3. System behaviour analysis, see **System Behavior Analysis with SEGGER SystemView**

### API Reference

**Header File**

- components/app_trace/include/esp_app_trace.h

**Functions**
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
esp_err_t esp_apptrace_init (void)
    Initializes application tracing module.
```

**Note:** Should be called before any esp_apptrace_xxx call.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, otherwise see esp_err_t

```c
void esp_apptrace_down_buffer_config (uint8_t *buf, uint32_t size)
    Configures down buffer.
```

**Note:** Needs to be called before attempting to receive any data using esp_apptrace_down_buffer_get and esp_apptrace_read. This function does not protect internal data by lock.

**Parameters**
- `buf` – Address of buffer to use for down channel (host to target) data.
- `size` – Size of the buffer.

```c
uint8_t * esp_apptrace_buffer_get (esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, uint32_t size, uint32_t tmo)
    Allocates buffer for trace data. Once the data in the buffer is ready to be sent, esp_apptrace_buffer_put must be called to indicate it.
```

**Parameters**
- `dest` – Indicates HW interface to send data.
- `size` – Size of data to write to trace buffer.
- `tmo` – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

**Returns** non-NULL on success, otherwise NULL.

```c
esp_err_t esp_apptrace_buffer_put (esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, uint8_t *ptr, uint32_t tmo)
    Indicates that the data in the buffer is ready to be sent. This function is a counterpart of and must be preceded by esp_apptrace_buffer_get.
```

**Parameters**
- `dest` – Indicates HW interface to send data. Should be identical to the same parameter in call to esp_apptrace_buffer_get.
- `ptr` – Address of trace buffer to release. Should be the value returned by call to esp_apptrace_buffer_get.
- `tmo` – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, otherwise see esp_err_t

```c
esp_err_t esp_apptrace_write (esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, const void *data, uint32_t size, uint32_t tmo)
    Writes data to trace buffer.
```

**Parameters**
- `dest` – Indicates HW interface to send data.
- `data` – Address of data to write to trace buffer.
- `size` – Size of data to write to trace buffer.
- `tmo` – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, otherwise see esp_err_t

```c
int esp_apptrace_vprintf_to (esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, uint32_t tmo, const char *fmt, va_list ap)
    vprintf-like function to send log messages to host via specified HW interface.
```

**Parameters**
- `dest` – Indicates HW interface to send data.
• **tmo** – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.
• **fmt** – Address of format string.
• **ap** – List of arguments.

**Returns** Number of bytes written.

```c
int esp_apptrace_vprintf(const char *fmt, va_list ap)
```

vprintf-like function to send log messages to host.

**Parameters**
• **fmt** – Address of format string.
• **ap** – List of arguments.

**Returns** Number of bytes written.

```c
esp_err_t esp_apptrace_flush(esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, uint32_t tmo)
```

Flushes remaining data in trace buffer to host.

**Parameters**
• **dest** – Indicates HW interface to flush data on.
• **tmo** – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, otherwise see esp_err_t

```c
esp_err_t esp_apptrace_flush_nolock(esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, uint32_t min_sz, uint32_t tmo)
```

Flushes remaining data in trace buffer to host without locking internal data. This is a special version of esp_apptrace_flush which should be called from panic handler.

**Parameters**
• **dest** – Indicates HW interface to flush data on.
• **min_sz** – Threshold for flushing data. If current filling level is above this value, data will be flushed. TRAX destinations only.
• **tmo** – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, otherwise see esp_err_t

```c
esp_err_t esp_apptrace_read(esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, void *data, uint32_t *size, uint32_t tmo)
```

Reads host data from trace buffer.

**Parameters**
• **dest** – Indicates HW interface to read the data on.
• **data** – Address of buffer to put data from trace buffer.
• **size** – Pointer to store size of read data. Before call to this function pointed memory must hold requested size of data
• **tmo** – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, otherwise see esp_err_t

```c
uint8_t *esp_apptrace_down_buffer_get(esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, uint32_t *size, uint32_t tmo)
```

Retrieves incoming data buffer if any. Once data in the buffer is processed, esp_apptrace_down_buffer_put must be called to indicate it.

**Parameters**
• **dest** – Indicates HW interface to receive data.
• **size** – Address to store size of available data in down buffer. Must be initialized with requested value.
• **tmo** – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

**Returns** non-NULL on success, otherwise NULL.

```c
esp_err_t esp_apptrace_down_buffer_put(esp_apptrace_dest_t dest, uint8_t *ptr, uint32_t tmo)
```

Indicates that the data in the down buffer is processed. This function is a counterpart of and must be preceded by esp_apptrace_down_buffer_get.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters
- **dest** – Indicates HW interface to receive data. Should be identical to the same parameter in call to `esp_apprace_down_buffer_get`.
- **ptr** – Address of trace buffer to release. Should be the value returned by call to `esp_apprace_down_buffer_get`.
- **tmo** – Timeout for operation (in us). Use `ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE` to wait indefinitely.

Returns ESP_OK on success, otherwise see `esp_err_t`.

```c
bool esp_apprace_host_is_connected(esp_apprace_dest_t dest)
```
Checks whether host is connected.

Parameters **dest** – Indicates HW interface to use.

Returns true if host is connected, otherwise false.

```c
void *esp_apprace_fopen(esp_apprace_dest_t dest, const char *path, const char *mode)
```
Opens file on host. This function has the same semantic as `fopen` except for the first argument.

Parameters
- **dest** – Indicates HW interface to use.
- **path** – Path to file.
- **mode** – Mode string. See fopen for details.

Returns non zero file handle on success, otherwise 0.

```c
int esp_apprace_fclose(esp_apprace_dest_t dest, void *stream)
```
Closes file on host. This function has the same semantic as `fclose` except for the first argument.

Parameters
- **dest** – Indicates HW interface to use.
- **stream** – File handle returned by `esp_apprace_fopen`.

Returns Zero on success, otherwise non-zero. See fclose for details.

```c
size_t esp_apprace_fwrite(esp_apprace_dest_t dest, const void *ptr, size_t size, size_t nmemb, void *stream)
```
Writes to file on host. This function has the same semantic as `fwrite` except for the first argument.

Parameters
- **dest** – Indicates HW interface to use.
- **ptr** – Address of data to write.
- **size** – Size of an item.
- **nmemb** – Number of items to write.
- **stream** – File handle returned by `esp_apprace_fopen`.

Returns Number of written items. See fwrite for details.

```c
size_t esp_apprace_fread(esp_apprace_dest_t dest, void *ptr, size_t size, size_t nmemb, void *stream)
```
Read file on host. This function has the same semantic as `fread` except for the first argument.

Parameters
- **dest** – Indicates HW interface to use.
- **ptr** – Address to store read data.
- **size** – Size of an item.
- **nmemb** – Number of items to read.
- **stream** – File handle returned by `esp_apprace_fopen`.

Returns Number of read items. See fread for details.

```c
int esp_apprace_fseek(esp_apprace_dest_t dest, void *stream, long offset, int whence)
```
Set position indicator in file on host. This function has the same semantic as `fseek` except for the first argument.

Parameters
- **dest** – Indicates HW interface to use.
- **stream** – File handle returned by `esp_apprace_fopen`.
- **offset** – Offset. See fseek for details.
• whence – Position in file. See fseek for details.

Returns Zero on success, otherwise non-zero. See fseek for details.

int esp_aptrace_ftell (esp_aptrace_dest_t dest, void *stream)
Get current position indicator for file on host. This function has the same semantic as ‘f tell’ except for the first argument.

Parameters
• dest – Indicates HW interface to use.
• stream – File handle returned by esp_aptrace_fopen.

Returns Current position in file. See ftell for details.

int esp_aptrace_fstop (esp_aptrace_dest_t dest)
Indicates to the host that all file operations are complete. This function should be called after all file operations are finished and indicate to the host that it can perform cleanup operations (close open files etc.).

Parameters dest – Indicates HW interface to use.

Returns ESP_OK on success, otherwise see esp_err_t

void esp_gcov_dump (void)
Triggers gcov info dump. This function waits for the host to connect to target before dumping data.

Enumerations
enum esp_aptrace_dest_t
Application trace data destinations bits.

Values:

enumerator ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_JTAG
JTAG destination.

enumerator ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_TRAX
xxx_TRAX name is obsolete, use more common xxx_JTAG

enumerator ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_UART
UART destination.

enumerator ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_MAX

enumerator ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_NUM

Header File

• components/app_trace/include/esp_sysview_trace.h

Functions
static inline esp_err_t esp_sysview_flush (uint32_t tmo)
Flushes remaining data in SystemView trace buffer to host.

Parameters tmo – Timeout for operation (in us). Use ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE to wait indefinitely.

Returns ESP_OK.
int esp_sysview_vprintf (const char *format, va_list args)

vprintf-like function to send log messages to the host.

Parameters

- **format** - Address of format string.
- **args** - List of arguments.

Returns Number of bytes written.

```makefile
esp_err_t esp_sysview_heap_trace_start (uint32_t tmo)
```

Starts SystemView heap tracing.

Parameters

- **tmo** - Timeout (in us) to wait for the host to be connected. Use -1 to wait forever.

Returns ESP_OK on success, ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT if operation has been timed out.

```makefile
esp_err_t esp_sysview_heap_trace_stop (void)
```

Stops SystemView heap tracing.

Returns ESP_OK.

```makefile
void esp_sysview_heap_trace_alloc (void* addr, uint32_t size, const void* callers)
```

Sends heap allocation event to the host.

Parameters

- **addr** - Address of allocated block.
- **size** - Size of allocated block.
- **callers** - Pointer to array with callstack addresses. Array size must be CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_STACK_DEPTH.

```makefile
void esp_sysview_heap_trace_free (void* addr, const void* callers)
```

Sends heap de-allocation event to the host.

Parameters

- **addr** - Address of de-allocated block.
- **callers** - Pointer to array with callstack addresses. Array size must be CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_STACK_DEPTH.

## 2.10.3 Call function with external stack

### Overview

A given function can be executed with a user allocated stack space which is independent of current task stack, this mechanism can be used to save stack space wasted by tasks which call a common function with intensive stack usage such as `printf`. The given function can be called inside the shared stack space which is a callback function deferred by calling `esp_execute_shared_stack_function()`, passing that function as parameter.

### Usage

`esp_execute_shared_stack_function()` takes four arguments:

- a mutex object allocated by the caller, which is used to protect if the same function shares its allocated stack
- a pointer to the top of stack used for that function
- the size of stack in bytes
- a pointer to the shared stack function

The user defined function will be deferred as a callback and can be called using the user allocated space without taking space from current task stack.

The usage may look like the code below:
```c
void external_stack_function(void)
{
    printf("Executing this printf from external stack! \n");
}

// Let's suppose we want to call printf using a separated stack space
// allowing the app to reduce its stack size.
void app_main()
{
    // Allocate a stack buffer, from heap or as a static form:
    portSTACK_TYPE *shared_stack = malloc(8192 * sizeof(portSTACK_TYPE));
    assert(shared_stack != NULL);

    // Allocate a mutex to protect its usage:
    SemaphoreHandle_t printf_lock = xSemaphoreCreateMutex();
    assert(printf_lock != NULL);

    // Call the desired function using the macro helper:
    esp_execute_shared_stack_function(printf_lock,
                                         shared_stack,
                                         8192,
                                         external_stack_function);

    vSemaphoreDelete(printf_lock);
    free(shared_stack);
}
```

### API Reference

#### Header File

- components/esp_system/include/esp_expression_with_stack.h

#### Functions

void **esp_execute_shared_stack_function** *(SemaphoreHandle_t lock, void *stack, size_t stack_size, shared_stack_function function)*

Calls user defined shared stack space function.

**Note:** if either lock, stack or stack size is invalid, the expression will be called using the current stack.

**Parameters**

- **lock** - Mutex object to protect in case of shared stack
- **stack** - Pointer to user alocated stack
- **stack_size** - Size of current stack in bytes
- **function** - pointer to the shared stack function to be executed

**Macros**

**ESP_EXECUTE_EXPRESSION_WITH_STACK** *(lock, stack, stack_size, expression)*

**Type Definitions**

typedef void (*shared_stack_function)(void)
2.10.4 Console

ESP-IDF provides console component, which includes building blocks needed to develop an interactive console over serial port. This component includes following facilities:

- Line editing, provided by linenoise library. This includes handling of backspace and arrow keys, scrolling through command history, command auto-completion, and argument hints.
- Splitting of command line into arguments.
- Argument parsing, provided by argtable3 library. This library includes APIs used for parsing GNU style command line arguments.
- Functions for registration and dispatching of commands.
- Functions to establish a basic REPL (Read-Evaluate-Print-Loop) environment.

Note: These facilities can be used together or independently. For example, it is possible to use line editing and command registration features, but use getopt or custom code for argument parsing, instead of argtable3. Likewise, it is possible to use simpler means of command input (such as fgets) together with the rest of the means for command splitting and argument parsing.

Line editing

Line editing feature lets users compose commands by typing them, erasing symbols using ‘backspace’ key, navigating within the command using left/right keys, navigating to previously typed commands using up/down keys, and performing autocompletion using ‘tab’ key.

Note: This feature relies on ANSI escape sequence support in the terminal application. As such, serial monitors which display raw UART data cannot be used together with the line editing library. If you see \6n or similar escape sequence when running system/console example instead of a command prompt (e.g. esp>, it means that the serial monitor does not support escape sequences. Programs which are known to work are GNU screen, minicom, and idf_monitor.py (which can be invoked using idf.py monitor from project directory).

Here is an overview of functions provided by linenoise library.

Configuration Linenoise library does not need explicit initialization. However, some configuration defaults may need to be changed before invoking the main line editing function.

linenoiseClearScreen() Clear terminal screen using an escape sequence and position the cursor at the top left corner.

linenoiseSetMultiLine() Switch between single line and multi line editing modes. In single line mode, if the length of the command exceeds the width of the terminal, the command text is scrolled within the line to show the end of the text. In this case the beginning of the text is hidden. Single line needs less data to be sent to refresh screen on each key press, so exhibits less glitching compared to the multi line mode. On the flip side, editing commands and copying command text from terminal in single line mode is harder. Default is single line mode.

linenoiseAllowEmpty() Set whether linenoise library will return a zero-length string (if true) or NULL (if false) for empty lines. By default, zero-length strings are returned.

linenoiseSetMaxLineLen() Set maximum length of the line for linenoise library. Default length is 4096. If you need optimize RAM memory usage, you can do it by this function by setting a value less than default 4 KB.
Main loop  \texttt{linenoise()}

In most cases, console applications have some form of read/eval loop. \texttt{linenoise()} is the single function which handles user’s key presses and returns completed line once ‘enter’ key is pressed. As such, it handles the ‘read’ part of the loop.

\texttt{linenoiseFree()}

This function must be called to release the command line buffer obtained from \texttt{linenoise()} function.

Hints and completions  \texttt{linenoiseSetCompletionCallback()}

When user presses ‘tab’ key, linenoise library invokes completion callback. The callback should inspect the contents of the command typed so far and provide a list of possible completions using calls to \texttt{linenoiseAddCompletion()} function. \texttt{linenoiseSetCompletionCallback()} function should be called to register this completion callback, if completion feature is desired.

\texttt{console} component provides a ready made function to provide completions for registered commands, \texttt{esp_console_get_completion()} (see below).

\texttt{linenoiseAddCompletion()}

Function to be called by completion callback to inform the library about possible completions of the currently typed command.

\texttt{linenoiseSetHintsCallback()}

Whenever user input changes, linenoise invokes hints callback. This callback can inspect the command line typed so far, and provide a string with hints (which can include list of command arguments, for example). The library then displays the hint text on the same line where editing happens, possibly with a different color.

\texttt{linenoiseSetFreeHintsCallback()}

If hint string returned by hints callback is dynamically allocated or needs to be otherwise recycled, the function which performs such cleanup should be registered via \texttt{linenoiseSetFreeHintsCallback()}.

History  \texttt{linenoiseHistorySetMaxLen()}

This function sets the number of most recently typed commands to be kept in memory. Users can navigate the history using up/down arrows.

\texttt{linenoiseHistoryAdd()}

Linenoise does not automatically add commands to history. Instead, applications need to call this function to add command strings to the history.

\texttt{linenoiseHistorySave()}

Function saves command history from RAM to a text file, for example on an SD card or on a filesystem in flash memory.

\texttt{linenoiseHistoryLoad()}

Counterpart to \texttt{linenoiseHistorySave()}, loads history from a file.

\texttt{linenoiseHistoryFree()}

Releases memory used to store command history. Call this function when done working with linenoise library.
Splitting of command line into arguments

console component provides `esp_console_split_argv()` function to split command line string into arguments. The function returns the number of arguments found (`argc`) and fills an array of pointers which can be passed as `argv` argument to any function which accepts arguments in `argc, argv` format.

The command line is split into arguments according to the following rules:

- Arguments are separated by spaces
- If spaces within arguments are required, they can be escaped using `\` (backslash) character.
- Other escape sequences which are recognized are `\` (which produces literal backslash) and `\"`, which produces a double quote.
- Arguments can be quoted using double quotes. Quotes may appear only in the beginning and at the end of the argument. Quotes within the argument must be escaped as mentioned above. Quotes surrounding the argument are stripped by `esp_console_split_argv` function.

Examples:

- `abc def 1 20 .3` → `[abc, def, 1, 20, .3]`
- `abc "123 456" def` → `[abc, 123 456, def]`
- `\a\ b\c\"` → `[a b c]`

Argument parsing

For argument parsing, console component includes argtable3 library. Please see [tutorial](https://github.com/espressif/esp32-arduino) for an introduction to argtable3. Github repository also includes examples.

Command registration and dispatching

console component includes utility functions which handle registration of commands, matching commands typed by the user to registered ones, and calling these commands with the arguments given on the command line.

Application first initializes command registration module using a call to `esp_console_init()`, and calls `esp_console_cmd_register()` function to register command handlers.

For each command, application provides the following information (in the form of `esp_console_cmd_t` structure):

- Command name (string without spaces)
- Help text explaining what the command does
- Optional hint text listing the arguments of the command. If application uses Argtable3 for argument parsing, hint text can be generated automatically by providing a pointer to argtable argument definitions structure instead.
- The command handler function.

A few other functions are provided by the command registration module:

`esp_console_run()`

This function takes the command line string, splits it into argc/argv argument list using `esp_console_split_argv()`, looks up the command in the list of registered components, and if it is found, executes its handler.

`esp_console_register_help_command()`

Adds help command to the list of registered commands. This command prints the list of all the registered commands, along with their arguments and help texts.

`esp_console_get_completion()`

Callback function to be used with `linenoiseSetCompletionCallback()` from linenoise library. Provides completions to linenoise based on the list of registered commands.

`esp_console_get_hint()`
Callback function to be used with `linenoiseSetHintsCallback()` from linenoise library. Provides argument hints for registered commands to linenoise.

**Initialize console REPL environment**

To establish a basic REPL environment, `console` component provides several useful APIs, combining those functions described above.

In a typical application, you only need to call `esp_console_new_repl_uart()` to initialize the REPL environment based on UART device, including driver install, basic console configuration, spawning a thread to do REPL task and register several useful commands (e.g. `help`).

After that, you can register your own commands with `esp_console_cmd_register()`. The REPL environment keeps in init state until you call `esp_console_start_repl()`.

Likewise, if your REPL environment is based on USB_SERIAL_JTAG device, you only need to call `esp_console_new_repl_usb_serial_jtag()` at first step. And call other functions as usual.

**Application Example**

Example application illustrating usage of the console component is available in `system/console` directory. This example shows how to initialize UART and VFS functions, set up linenoise library, read and handle commands from UART, and store command history in Flash. See README.md in the example directory for more details.

Besides that, ESP-IDF contains several useful examples which based on console component and can be treated as “tools” when developing applications. For example, `peripherals/i2c/i2c_tools`, `wifi/iperf`.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- `components/console/esp_console.h`

**Functions**

```c
esp_err_t esp_console_init(const esp_console_config_t *config)
initialize console module
```

**Note:** Call this once before using other console module features

- **Parameters** config – console configuration
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK on success
  - ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if already initialized
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the configuration is invalid

```c
esp_err_t esp_console_deinit(void)
de-initialize console module
```

**Note:** Call this once when done using console module functions

- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK on success
  - ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if not initialized yet
Chapter 2. API Reference

\texttt{esp_err_t esp\_console\_cmd\_register (const esp\_console\_cmd\_t \*cmd)}

Register console command.

**Parameters** \texttt{cmd} - pointer to the command description; can point to a temporary value

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if command description includes invalid arguments

\texttt{esp_err_t esp\_console\_run (const char *cmdline, int *cmd\_ret)}

Run command line.

**Parameters**
- \texttt{cmdline} - command line (command name followed by a number of arguments)
- \texttt{cmd\_ret} - \texttt{[out]} return code from the command (set if command was run)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK, if command was run
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG, if the command line is empty, or only contained whitespace
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND, if command with given name wasn’t registered
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE, if esp\_console\_init wasn’t called

\texttt{size_t esp\_console\_split\_argv (char *line, char **argv, size_t argv\_size)}

Split command line into arguments in place.

```
  \* This function finds whitespace-separated arguments in the given input line.
  \*
  \* 'abc def 1 20 .3' \texttt{\rightarrow} \[ 'abc', 'def', '1', '20', '.3' \]
  \*
  \* Argument which include spaces may be surrounded with quotes. In this case
  \* spaces are preserved and quotes are stripped.
  \*
  \* 'abc "123 456" def' \texttt{\rightarrow} \[ 'abc', '123 456', 'def' \]
  \*
  \* Escape sequences may be used to produce backslash, double quote, and space:
  \*
  \* '\a b\"c"' \texttt{\rightarrow} \[ '\a b\"c"' \]
```

**Note:** Pointers to at most argv\_size - 1 arguments are returned in argv array. The pointer after the last one (i.e. argv[argc]) is set to NULL.

\texttt{void esp\_console\_get\_completion (const char \*buf, linenoiseCompletions \*lc)}

Callback which provides command completion for linenoise library.

When using linenoise for line editing, command completion support can be enabled like this:

```
linenoiseSetCompletionCallback(&esp\_console\_get\_completion);
```

**Parameters**
- \texttt{buf} - the string typed by the user
- \texttt{lc} - linenoiseCompletions to be filled in

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const char *esp_console_get_hint (const char *buf, int *color, int *bold)
Callback which provides command hints for linenoise library.

When using linenoise for line editing, hints support can be enabled as follows:
linenoiseSetHintsCallback((linenoiseHintsCallback *)&esp_console_get_hint);
The extra cast is needed because linenoiseHintsCallback is defined as returning a char* instead of const char*.

Parameters
• buf – line typed by the user
• color –[out] ANSI color code to be used when displaying the hint
• bold –[out] set to 1 if hint has to be displayed in bold

Returns string containing the hint text. This string is persistent and should not be freed (i.e. 
linenoiseSetFreeHintsCallback should not be used).

esp_err_t esp_console_register_help_command (void)
Register a ‘help’ command.

Default ‘help’ command prints the list of registered commands along with hints and help strings.

Returns
• ESP_OK on success
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE, if esp_console_init wasn’t called

esp_err_t esp_console_new_repl_uart (const esp_console_dev_uart_config_t *dev_config, const
esp_console_repl_config_t *repl_config, esp_console_repl_t **ret_repl)
Establish a console REPL environment over UART driver.

Attention This function is meant to be used in the examples to make the code more compact. Applications
which use console functionality should be based on the underlying linenoise and esp_console functions.

Note: This is an all-in-one function to establish the environment needed for REPL, includes:
• Install the UART driver on the console UART (8n1, 115200, REF_TICK clock source)
• Configures the stdin/stdout to go through the UART driver
• Initializes linenoise
• Spawn new thread to run REPL in the background

Parameters
• dev_config –[in] UART device configuration
• repl_config –[in] REPL configuration
• ret_repl –[out] return REPL handle after initialization succeed, return NULL otherwise

Returns
• ESP_OK on success
• ESP_FAIL Parameter error

esp_err_t esp_console_new_repl_usb_cdc (const esp_console_dev_usb_cdc_config_t *dev_config, const
esp_console_repl_config_t *repl_config, esp_console_repl_t **ret_repl)
Establish a console REPL environment over USB CDC.

Attention This function is meant to be used in the examples to make the code more compact. Applications
which use console functionality should be based on the underlying linenoise and esp_console functions.

Note: This is a all-in-one function to establish the environment needed for REPL, includes:
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- Initializes linenoise
- Spawn new thread to run REPL in the background

Parameters

- \texttt{dev\_config} \texttt{[in]} USB CDC configuration
- \texttt{repl\_config} \texttt{[in]} REPL configuration
- \texttt{ret\_repl} \texttt{[out]} return REPL handle after initialization succeed, return NULL otherwise

Returns

- ESP\_OK on success
- ESP\_FAIL Parameter error

\texttt{esp\_err\_t esp\_console\_start\_repl (esp\_console\_repl\_t *repl)}

Start REPL environment.

\textbf{Note:} Once the REPL gets started, it won’t be stopped until the user calls \texttt{repl->del(repl)} to destroy the REPL environment.

\textbf{Parameters} \texttt{repl} \texttt{[in]} REPL handle returned from \texttt{esp\_console\_new\_repl\_xxx}

\textbf{Returns}

- ESP\_OK on success
- ESP\_ERR\_INVALID\_STATE, if repl has started already

\textbf{Structures}

\textbf{struct esp\_console\_config\_t}

Parameters for console initialization.

\textbf{Public Members}

- \texttt{size\_t max\_cmdline\_length}
  length of command line buffer, in bytes

- \texttt{size\_t max\_cmdline\_args}
  maximum number of command line arguments to parse

- \texttt{int hint\_color}
  ASCII color code of hint text.

- \texttt{int hint\_bold}
  Set to 1 to print hint text in bold.

\textbf{struct esp\_console\_repl\_config\_t}

Parameters for console REPL (Read Eval Print Loop)

\textbf{Public Members}

- \texttt{uint32\_t max\_history\_len}
  maximum length for the history
const char *`history_save_path`

file path used to save history commands, set to NULL won’t save to file system

`uint32_t task_stack_size`

repl task stack size

`uint32_t task_priority`

repl task priority

const char *`prompt`

prompt (NULL represents default: “esp> “)

`size_t max_cmdline_length`

maximum length of a command line. If 0, default value will be used

struct `esp_console_dev_uart_config_t`

Parameters for console device: UART.

**Public Members**

`int channel`

UART channel number (count from zero)

`int baud_rate`

Communication baud rate.

`int tx_gpio_num`

GPIO number for TX path, -1 means using default one.

`int rx_gpio_num`

GPIO number for RX path, -1 means using default one.

struct `esp_console_dev_usb_cdc_config_t`

Parameters for console device: USB CDC.

**Note:** It’s an empty structure for now, reserved for future

struct `esp_console_cmd_t`

Console command description.

**Public Members**

const char *`command`

Command name. Must not be NULL, must not contain spaces. The pointer must be valid until the call to esp_console_deinit.
const char *help

Help text for the command, shown by help command. If set, the pointer must be valid until the call to esp_console_deinit. If not set, the command will not be listed in ‘help’ output.

const char *hint

Hint text, usually lists possible arguments. If set to NULL, and ‘argtable’ field is non-NULL, hint will be generated automatically

\textit{esp_console_cmd_func_t} func

Pointer to a function which implements the command.

void *argtable

Array or structure of pointers to arg_xxx structures, may be NULL. Used to generate hint text if ‘hint’ is set to NULL. Array/structure which this field points to must end with an arg_end. Only used for the duration of esp_console_cmd_register call.

\textbf{struct \textit{esp_console_repl_s}}

Console REPL base structure.

\textbf{Public Members}

\textit{esp_err_t} \((*)del\) (\textit{esp_console_repl_t} *repl)

Delete console REPL environment.

\textbf{Param repl} \[\textbf{in}\] REPL handle returned from \textit{esp_console_new_repl_xxx}

\textbf{Return}

\begin{itemize}
\item ESP_OK on success
\item ESP_FAIL on errors
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Macros}

\texttt{ESP\_CONSOLE\_CONFIG\_DEFAULT} ()

Default console configuration value.

\texttt{ESP\_CONSOLE\_REPL\_CONFIG\_DEFAULT} ()

Default console repl configuration value.

\texttt{ESP\_CONSOLE\_DEV\_UART\_CONFIG\_DEFAULT} ()

\texttt{ESP\_CONSOLE\_DEV\_CDC\_CONFIG\_DEFAULT} ()

\textbf{Type Definitions}

typedef struct \textit{linenoiseCompletions} \textit{linenoiseCompletions}

typedef int \((*)\textit{esp_console_cmd_func_t}\) (int argc, char **argv)

Console command main function.

\textbf{Param} \textit{argc} number of arguments

\textbf{Param} \textit{argv} array with arg entries, each pointing to a zero-terminated string argument

\textbf{Return} console command return code, 0 indicates “success”

typedef struct \textit{esp_console_repl_s} \textit{esp_console_repl_t}

Type defined for console REPL.
2.10.5 eFuse Manager

Introduction

The eFuse Manager library is designed to structure access to eFuse bits and make using these easy. This library operates eFuse bits by a structure name which is assigned in eFuse table. This sections introduces some concepts used by eFuse Manager.

Hardware description

The ESP32-C3 has a number of eFuses which can store system and user parameters. Each eFuse is a one-bit field which can be programmed to 1 after which it cannot be reverted back to 0. Some of system parameters are using these eFuse bits directly by hardware modules and have special place (for example EFUSE_BLK0).

For more details, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > eFuse Controller (eFuse) [PDF]. Some eFuse bits are available for user applications.

ESP32-C3 has 11 eFuse blocks each of the size of 256 bits (not all bits are available):

- EFUSE_BLK0 is used entirely for system purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK1 is used entirely for system purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK2 is used entirely for system purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK3 (also named EFUSE_BLK_USER_DATA) can be used for user purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK4 (also named EFUSE_BLK_KEY0) can be used as key (for secure_boot or flash_encryption) or for user purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK5 (also named EFUSE_BLK_KEY1) can be used as key (for secure_boot or flash_encryption) or for user purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK6 (also named EFUSE_BLK_KEY2) can be used as key (for secure_boot or flash_encryption) or for user purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK7 (also named EFUSE_BLK_KEY3) can be used as key (for secure_boot or flash_encryption) or for user purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK8 (also named EFUSE_BLK_KEY4) can be used as key (for secure_boot or flash_encryption) or for user purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK9 (also named EFUSE_BLK_KEY5) can be used as key (for secure_boot or flash_encryption) or for user purposes;
- EFUSE_BLK10 (also named EFUSE_BLK_SYS_DATA_PART2) is reserved for system purposes.

Each block is divided into 8 32-bits registers.

eFuse Manager component

The component has API functions for reading and writing fields. Access to the fields is carried out through the structures that describe the location of the eFuse bits in the blocks. The component provides the ability to form fields of any length and from any number of individual bits. The description of the fields is made in a CSV file in a table form. To generate from a tabular form (CSV file) in the C-source uses the tool efuse_table_gen.py. The tool checks the CSV file for uniqueness of field names and bit intersection, in case of using a custom file from the user’s project directory, the utility will check with the common CSV file.

CSV files:

- common (esp_efuse_table.csv) - contains eFuse fields which are used inside the IDF. C-source generation should be done manually when changing this file (run command idf.py efuse-common-table). Note that changes in this file can lead to incorrect operation.
- custom - (optional and can be enabled by CONFIG_EFUSE_CUSTOM_TABLE) contains eFuse fields that are used by the user in their application. C-source generation should be done manually when changing this file and running idf.py efuse-custom-table.
Description CSV file

The CSV file contains a description of the eFuse fields. In the simple case, one field has one line of description. Table header:

```plaintext
# field_name, efuse_block(EFUSE_BLK0..EFUSE_BLK10), bit_start(0..255), bit_count(1..256), comment
```

Individual params in CSV file the following meanings:

- **field_name**: Name of field. The prefix ESP_EFUSE_ will be added to the name, and this field name will be available in the code. This name will be used to access the fields. The name must be unique for all fields. If the line has an empty name, then this line is combined with the previous field. This allows you to set an arbitrary order of bits in the field, and expand the field as well (see MAC_FACTORY field in the common table). The field_name supports structured format using . to show that the field belongs to another field (see WR_DIS and RD_DIS in the common table).

- **efuse_block**: Block number. It determines where the eFuse bits will be placed for this field. Available EFUSE_BLK0..EFUSE_BLK10.

- **bit_start**: Start bit number (0..255). The bit_start field can be omitted. In this case, it will be set to bit_start + bit_count from the previous record, if it has the same efuse_block. Otherwise (if efuse_block is different, or this is the first entry), an error will be generated.

- **bit_count**: The number of bits to use in this field (1..-). This parameter can not be omitted. This field also may be MAX_BLK_LEN in this case, the field length will have the maximum block length.

- **comment**: This param is using for comment field, it also move to C-header file. The comment field can be omitted.

If a non-sequential bit order is required to describe a field, then the field description in the following lines should be continued without specifying a name, this will indicate that it belongs to one field. For example two fields MAC_FACTORY and MAC_FACTORY_CRC:

```
# Factory MAC address #
_____________________________
MAC_FACTORY, EFUSE_BLK0, 72, 8, Factory MAC addr [0]
, EFUSE_BLK0, 64, 8, Factory MAC addr [1]
, EFUSE_BLK0, 56, 8, Factory MAC addr [2]
, EFUSE_BLK0, 48, 8, Factory MAC addr [3]
, EFUSE_BLK0, 40, 8, Factory MAC addr [4]
, EFUSE_BLK0, 32, 8, Factory MAC addr [5]
MAC_FACTORY_CRC, EFUSE_BLK0, 80, 8, CRC8 for factory MAC address
```

This field will available in code as ESP_EFUSE_MAC_FACTORY and ESP_EFUSE_MAC_FACTORY_CRC.

**Structured efuse fields**

```
WR_DIS, EFUSE_BLK0, 0, 32, Write protection
WR_DIS.RD_DIS, EFUSE_BLK0, 0, 1, Write protection for...
- RD_DIS
WR_DIS.FIELD_1, EFUSE_BLK0, 1, 1, Write protection for...
- FIELD_1
WR_DIS.FIELD_2, EFUSE_BLK0, 2, 4, Write protection for...
- FIELD_2 (includes B1 and B2)
WR_DIS.FIELD_2.B1, EFUSE_BLK0, 2, 2, Write protection for...
- FIELD_2.B1
WR_DIS.FIELD_2.B2, EFUSE_BLK0, 4, 2, Write protection for...
- FIELD_2.B2
WR_DIS.FIELD_3, EFUSE_BLK0, 5, 1, Write protection for...
- FIELD_3
WR_DIS.FIELD_3.ALIAS, EFUSE_BLK0, 5, 1, Write protection for...
- FIELD_3 (just a alias for WR_DIS.FIELD_3)
WR_DIS.FIELD_4, EFUSE_BLK0, 7, 1, Write protection for...
- FIELD_4
```

(continues on next page)
The structured eFuse field looks like `WR_DIS.RD_DIS` where the dot points that this field belongs to the parent field - `WR_DIS` and cannot be out of the parent’s range.

It is possible to use some levels of structured fields as `WR_DIS.FIELD_2.B1` and `B2`. These fields should not be crossed each other and should be in the range of two fields: `WR_DIS` and `WR_DIS.FIELD_2`.

It is possible to create aliases for fields with the same range, see `WR_DIS.FIELD_3` and `WR_DIS.FIELD_3`. ALIAS.

The IDF names for structured efuse fields should be unique. The `efuse_table_gen` tool will generate the final names where the dot will be replaced by `_`. The names for using in IDF are `ESP_EFUSE_WR_DIS`, `ESP_EFUSE_WR_DIS_RD_DIS`, `ESP_EFUSE_WR_DIS_FIELD_2_B1`, etc.

The `efuse_table_gen` tool checks that the fields do not overlap each other and must be within the range of a field if there is a violation, then throws the following error:

```
Field at USER_DATA, EFUSE_BLK3, 0, 256 intersected with SERIAL_NUMBER, EFUSE_BLK3, 0, 32
```

Solution: Describe `SERIAL_NUMBER` to be included in `USER_DATA.(USER_DATA.SERIAL_NUMBER)`.

```
Field at FEILD, EFUSE_BLK3, 0, 50 out of range FEILD.MAJOR_NUMBER, EFUSE_BLK3, 60, 32
```

Solution: Change `bit_start` for `FIELD.MAJOR_NUMBER` from 60 to 0, so `MAJOR_NUMBER` is in the `FEILD` range.

**efuse_table_gen.py tool**

The tool is designed to generate C-source files from CSV file and validate fields. First of all, the check is carried out on the uniqueness of the names and overlaps of the field bits. If an additional `custom` file is used, it will be checked with the existing `common` file (esp_efuse_table.csv). In case of errors, a message will be displayed and the string that caused the error. C-source files contain structures of type `esp_efuse_desc_t`.

To generate a `common` files, use the following command `idf.py efuse-common-table` or:

```
cd $IDF_PATH/components/efuse/ ./efuse_table_gen.py --idf_target esp32c3 esp32c3/esp_efuse_table.csv
```

After generation in the folder `$IDF_PATH/components/efuse/esp32c3` create:

- `esp_efuse_table.c` file.
- Include folder `esp_efuse_table.c` file.

To generate a `custom` files, use the following command `idf.py efuse-custom-table` or:

```
cd $IDF_PATH/components/efuse/ ./efuse_table_gen.py --idf_target esp32c3 esp32c3/esp_efuse_table.csv PROJECT_PATH/ main/esp_efuse_custom_table.csv
```

After generation in the folder `PROJECT_PATH/main` create:

- `esp_efuse_custom_table.c` file.
- Include folder `esp_efuse_custom_table.c` file.

To use the generated fields, you need to include two files:

```c
#include "esp_efuse.h"
#include "esp_efuse_table.h" // or "esp_efuse_custom_table.h"
```
Supported coding scheme

Coding schemes are used to protect against data corruption. ESP32-C3 supports two coding schemes:

- **None.** EFUSE_BLK0 is stored with four backups, meaning each bit is stored four times. This backup scheme is automatically applied by the hardware and is not visible to software. EFUSE_BLK0 can be written many times.
- **RS.** EFUSE_BLK1 - EFUSE_BLK10 use Reed-Solomon coding scheme that supports up to 5 bytes of automatic error correction. Software will encode the 32-byte EFUSE_BLKx using RS (44, 32) to generate a 12-byte check code, and then burn the EFUSE_BLKx and the check code into eFuse at the same time. The eFuse Controller automatically decodes the RS encoding and applies error correction when reading back the eFuse block. Because the RS check codes are generated across the entire 256-bit eFuse block, each block can only be written to one time.

To write some fields into one block, or different blocks in one time, you need to use the **batch writing mode.** Firstly set this mode through `esp_efuse_batch_write_begin()` function then write some fields as usual using the `esp_efuse_write...` functions. At the end to burn them, call the `esp_efuse_batch_write_commit()` function. It burns prepared data to the eFuse blocks and disables the batch recording mode.

**Note:** If there is already pre-written data in the eFuse block using the Reed-Solomon encoding scheme, then it is not possible to write anything extra (even if the required bits are empty) without breaking the previous encoding data. This encoding data will be overwritten with new encoding data and completely destroyed (however, the payload eFuses are not damaged). It can be related to: CUSTOM_MAC, SPI_PAD_CONFIG_HD, SPI_PAD_CONFIG_CS, etc. Please contact Espressif to order the required pre-burnt eFuses.

**FOR TESTING ONLY (NOT RECOMMENDED):** You can ignore or suppress errors that violate encoding scheme data in order to burn the necessary bits in the eFuse block.

eFuse API

Access to the fields is via a pointer to the description structure. API functions have some basic operation:

- `esp_efuse_read_field_blob()` - returns an array of read eFuse bits.
- `esp_efuse_read_field_cnt()` - returns the number of bits programmed as “1”.
- `esp_efuse_write_field_blob()` - writes an array.
- `esp_efuse_write_field_cnt()` - writes a required count of bits as “1”.
- `esp_efuse_get_field_size()` - returns the number of bits by the field name.
- `esp_efuse_read_reg()` - returns value of eFuse register.
- `esp_efuse_write_reg()` - writes value to eFuse register.
- `esp_efuse_get_coding_scheme()` - returns eFuse coding scheme for blocks.
- `esp_efuse_read_block()` - reads key to eFuse block starting at the offset and the required size.
- `esp_efuse_write_block()` - writes key to eFuse block starting at the offset and the required size.
- `esp_efuse_batch_write_begin()` - set the batch mode of writing fields.
- `esp_efuse_batch_write_commit()` - writes all prepared data for batch writing mode and reset the batch writing mode.
- `esp_efuse_batch_write_cancel()` - reset the batch writing mode and prepared data.
- `esp_efuse_get_key_dis_read()` - Returns a read protection for the key block.
- `esp_efuse_set_key_dis_read()` - Sets a read protection for the key block.
- `esp_efuse_get_key_dis_write()` - Returns a write protection for the key block.
- `esp_efuse_set_key_dis_write()` - Sets a write protection for the key block.
- `esp_efuse_get_key_purpose()` - Returns the current purpose set for an eFuse key block.
- `esp_efuse_write_key()` - Programs a block of key data to an eFuse block.
- `esp_efuse_write_keys()` - Programs keys to unused eFuse blocks.
- `esp_efuse_find_purpose()` - Finds a key block with the particular purpose set.
- `esp_efuse_get_keypurpose_dis_write()` - Returns a write protection of the key purpose field for an eFuse key block (for esp32 always true).
- `esp_efuse_key_block_unused()` - Returns true if the key block is unused, false otherwise.
Chapter 2. API Reference

For frequently used fields, special functions are made, like this `esp_efuse_get_pkg_ver()`.

**eFuse API for keys**

EFUSE_BLK_KEY0 - EFUSE_BLK_KEY5 are intended to keep up to 6 keys with a length of 256-bits. Each key has an `ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_x` field which defines the purpose of these keys. The purpose field is described in `esp_efuse_purpose_t`.

The purposes like `ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_XTS_AES...` are used for flash encryption.

The purposes like `ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST...` are used for secure boot.

There are some eFuse APIs useful to work with states of keys.

- `esp_efuse_get_purpose_field()` - Returns a pointer to a key purpose for an eFuse key block.
- `esp_efuse_get_key()` - Returns a pointer to a key block.
- `esp_efuse_set_key_purpose()` - Sets a key purpose for an eFuse key block.
- `esp_efuse_set_keypurpose_dis_write()` - Sets a write protection of the key purpose field for an eFuse key block.
- `esp_efuse_find_unused_key_block()` - Search for an unused key block and return the first one found.
- `esp_efuse_count_unused_key_blocks()` - Returns the number of unused eFuse key blocks in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX
- `esp_efuse_get_digest_revoke()` - Returns the status of the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.
- `esp_efuse_set_digest_revoke()` - Sets the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.
- `esp_efuse_get_write_protect_of_digest_revoke()` - Returns a write protection of the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.
- `esp_efuse_set_write_protect_of_digest_revoke()` - Sets a write protection of the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.

**How to add a new field**

1. Find a free bits for field. Show `esp_efuse_table.csv` file or run `idf.py show-efuse-table` or the next command:

```
$ ./efuse_table_gen.py esp32c3/esp_efuse_table.csv --info
```

```
Max number of bits in BLK 256
Sorted efuse table:

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<td>112</td>
<td>ADC1_CAL_VOL_ATTEN1</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK2</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>ADC1_CAL_VOL_ATTEN2</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK2</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>ADC1_CAL_VOL_ATTEN3</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK2</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>USER_DATA</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>USER_DATA.MAC_CUSTOM</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK3</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>KEY0</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>KEY1</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>KEY2</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>KEY3</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>KEY4</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>KEY5</td>
<td>EFUSE_BLK9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used bits in efuse table:

- EFUSE_BLK0
  - [0 31] [0 0] [2 13] [15 16] [18 18] [20 29] [32 38] [32 38] [40 44] [46 63] [80 – 111] [116 117] [124 130] [132 135] [141 157] [159 159]

- EFUSE_BLK1
  - [0 122] [135 179]

- EFUSE_BLK10
  - [0 255]

- EFUSE_BLK2
  - [0 227]

- EFUSE_BLK3

(continues on next page)
The number of bits not included in square brackets is free (some bits are reserved for Espressif). All fields are checked for overlapping.

To add fields to an existing field, use the *Structured efuse fields* technique. For example, adding the fields: SERIAL_NUMBER, MODEL_NUMBER and HARDWARE REV to an existing USER_DATA field. Use . (dot) to show an attachment in a field.

2. Fill a line for field: field_name, efuse_block, bit_start, bit_count, comment.
3. Run a show_efuse_table command to check eFuse table. To generate source files run efuse_common_table or efuse_custom_table command.

You may get errors such as intersects with or out of range. Please see how to solve them in the *Structured efuse fields* article.

**Bit Order**

The eFuses bit order is little endian (see the example below), it means that eFuse bits are read and written from LSB to MSB:

```bash
$ espefuse.py dump

USER_DATA  (BLOCK3 ) [3 ] read_regs: 03020100 07060504 0B0A0908
  --0F0E0D0C 13121111 17161514 1B1A1918 1F1E1D1C

USER_DATA  (BLOCK4 ) [4 ] read_regs: 03020100 07060504 0B0A0908
  --0F0E0D0C 13121111 17161514 1B1A1918 1F1E1D1C

where is the register representation:

```

EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA0_REG = 0x03020100
EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA1_REG = 0x07060504
```
Chapter 2. API Reference

EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA2_REG = 0x0B0A0908
EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA3_REG = 0x0F0E0D0C
EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA4_REG = 0x13121111
EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA5_REG = 0x17161514
EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA6_REG = 0x1B1A1918
EFUSE_RD_USR_DATA7_REG = 0x1F1E1D1C

where is the byte representation:

```
byte[0] = 0x00, byte[1] = 0x01, ... byte[3] = 0x03, byte[4] = 0x04, ..., byte[31] = 0x1F
```

For example, csv file describes the USER_DATA field, which occupies all 256 bits (a whole block).

| USER_DATA, | EFUSE_BLK3, | 0, 256, | User data |
| USER_DATA.FIELD1, | EFUSE_BLK3, | 16, 16, | Field1 |
| ID, | EFUSE_BLK4, | 8, 3, | ID bit[0..2] |
| , | EFUSE_BLK4, | 16, 2, | ID bit[3..4] |
| , | EFUSE_BLK4, | 32, 3, | ID bit[5..7] |

Thus, reading the eFuse USER_DATA block written as above gives the following results:

```c
uint8_t buf[32] = { 0 };
esp_efuse_read_field_blob(ESP_EFUSE_USER_DATA, &buf, sizeof(buf) * 8);
// buf[0] = 0x00, buf[1] = 0x01, ... buf[31] = 0x1F
uint32_t field1 = 0;
size_t field1_size = ESP_EFUSE_USER_DATA[0]->bit_count; // can be used for this case because it only consists of one entry
esp_efuse_read_field_blob(ESP_EFUSE_USER_DATA, &field1, field1_size); // field1 = 0x0302
uint32_t field1_1 = 0;
esp_efuse_read_field_blob(ESP_EFUSE_USER_DATA, &field1_1, 2); // reads only first 2 bits
// field1 = 0x0002
uint8_t id = 0;
size_t id_size = esp_efuse_get_field_size(ESP_EFUSE_ID); // returns 6
// size_t id_size = ESP_EFUSE_USER_DATA[0]->bit_count; // can NOT be used because it consists of 3 entries. It returns 3 not 6.
esp_efuse_read_field_blob(ESP_EFUSE_ID, &id, id_size);
// id = 0x91
// b'100 10 001
// [3] [2] [3]
uint8_t id_1 = 0;
esp_efuse_read_field_blob(ESP_EFUSE_ID, &id_1, 3);
// id = 0x01
// b'001
```

Debug eFuse & Unit tests

Virtual eFuses The Kconfig option `CONFIG_EFUSE_VIRTUAL` will virtualize eFuse values inside the eFuse Manager, so writes are emulated and no eFuse values are permanently changed. This can be useful for debugging app and unit tests. During startup, the eFuses are copied to RAM. All eFuse operations (read and write) are performed with RAM instead of the real eFuse registers.

In addition to the `CONFIG_EFUSE_VIRTUAL` option there is `CONFIG_EFUSE_VIRTUAL_KEEP_IN_FLASH` option.
that adds a feature to keep eFuses in flash memory. To use this mode the partition_table should have the `efuse` partition. `partition.csv`: "efuse_em, data, efuse, , 0x2000,". During startup, the eFuses are copied from flash or, in case if flash is empty, from real eFuse to RAM and then update flash. This option allows keeping eFuses after reboots (possible to test secure_boot and flash_encryption features with this option).

**espefuse.py**  
estool includes a useful tool for reading/writing ESP32-C3 eFuse bits - **espefuse.py**.

```
espefuse.py -p PORT summary

    Connecting....
Detecting chip type... ESP32-C3
espefuse.py v3.1-dev

EFUSE_NAME (Block) Description = [Meaningful Value]...
----------

Config fuses:
DIS_ICACHE (BLOCK0)  Disables ICache
   = False R/W (0b0)
DIS_DOWNLOAD_ICACHE (BLOCK0)
   = False R/W (0b0)
DIS_FORCE_DOWNLOAD (BLOCK0)
   = False R/W (0b0)
DIS_CAN (BLOCK0)
   = False R/W (0b0)
VD_DPI_AS_GPIO (BLOCK0)
   = False R/W (0b0)
BTLC_GPIO_ENABLE (BLOCK0)
   = 0 R/W (0b0)
POWERGLITCH_EN (BLOCK0)
   = False R/W (0b0)
POWER_GLITCH_DSENSE (BLOCK0)
   = 0 R/W (0b0)
DIS_DIRECT_BOOT (BLOCK0)
   = False R/W (0b0)
DIS_USB_SERIAL_JTAG_ROM_PRINT (BLOCK0)
   = UART0 R/W (0b0)
UART_PRINT_CONTROL (BLOCK0)
   = Enabled R/W (0b0)
FORCE_SEND_RESUME (BLOCK0)
   = False R/W (0b0)

FLASH_CONFIG fuses:
FLASH_TPUW (BLOCK0)
   = 0 R/W (0x0)
FLASH_ECC_MODE (BLOCK0)
   = flash ecc 16to18 byte mode R/W (0b0)
FLASH_TYPE (BLOCK0)
   = 4 data lines R/W (0b0)
```

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuse Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLASH_PAGE_SIZE (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Flash page size</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLASH_ECC_EN (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Enable ECC for flash boot</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity fuses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURE_VERSION (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Secure version (used by ESP-IDF anti-rollback feature)</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>Factory MAC Address</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAVER_VERSION (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>WAFER version</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKG_VERSION (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>Package version</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK1_VERSION (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>BLOCK1 fuse version</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIONAL_UNIQUE_ID (BLOCK2)</td>
<td>Optional unique 128-bit ID</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK2_VERSION (BLOCK2)</td>
<td>Version of BLOCK2</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSTOM_MAC (BLOCK3)</td>
<td>Custom MAC Address</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG Config fuses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG_SEL_ENABLE (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Set this bit to enable selection between usb_to_jt and pad_to_jtag through strapping</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOFT_DIS_JTAG (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Software disables JTAG. When software disables JTAG, JT = 0</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIS_PAD_JTAG (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Permanently disable JTAG access via pads</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security fuses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIS_DOWNLOAD_MANUAL_ENCRYPT</td>
<td>Disables flash encryption when in download boot mode</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Enables encryption and decryption, when t mode is set. Enabled when 1 or 3 bits enabled otherwise</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY_BOOT_KEY_REVOKE0</td>
<td>If set, revokes use of secure boot key</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY_BOOT_KEY_REVOKE1</td>
<td>If set, revokes use of secure boot key</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY_BOOT_KEY_REVOKE2</td>
<td>If set, revokes use of secure boot key</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continues on next page)
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEY_PURPOSE_3 (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>KEYP3 purpose</td>
<td>USER R/W (0x0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_PURPOSE_4 (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>KEYP4 purpose</td>
<td>USER R/W (0x0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_PURPOSE_5 (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>KEYP5 purpose</td>
<td>USER R/W (0x0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURE_BOOT_EN (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Enables secure boot</td>
<td>False R/W (0b0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURE_BOOT_AGGRESSIVE_REVOKE (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Enables aggressive secure boot key revocation mode</td>
<td>False R/W (0b0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIS_DOWNLOAD_MODE (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Disables all Download boot modes</td>
<td>False R/W (0b0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENABLE_SECURITY_DOWNLOAD (BLOCK0)</td>
<td>Enables secure UART download mode (read/write) only</td>
<td>False R/W (0b0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Key</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_KEY0 (BLOCK4) (0 errors)</td>
<td>Encryption key0 or user data</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_KEY1 (BLOCK5) (0 errors)</td>
<td>Encryption key1 or user data</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_KEY2 (BLOCK6) (0 errors)</td>
<td>Encryption key2 or user data</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_KEY3 (BLOCK7) (0 errors)</td>
<td>Encryption key3 or user data</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_KEY4 (BLOCK8) (0 errors)</td>
<td>Encryption key4 or user data</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_KEY5 (BLOCK9) (0 errors)</td>
<td>Encryption key5 or user data</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_SYS_DATA2 (BLOCK10) (0 errors)</td>
<td>System data (part 2)</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Spi_Pad_Config fuses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuse</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPI_PAD_CONFIG_CLK (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>SPI CLK pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI_PAD_CONFIG_Q (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>SPI Q (D1) pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI_PAD_CONFIG_D (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>SPI D (D0) pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI_PAD_CONFIG_CS (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>SPI CS pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI_PAD_CONFIG_HD (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>SPI HD (D3) pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI_PAD_CONFIG_WP (BLOCK1)</td>
<td>SPI WP (D2) pad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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SPI_PAD_CONFIG_DQS (BLOCK1) SPI DQS pad
--- = 0 R/W (0b000000)

SPI_PAD_CONFIG_D4 (BLOCK1) SPI D4 pad
--- = 0 R/W (0b000000)

SPI_PAD_CONFIG_D5 (BLOCK1) SPI D5 pad
--- = 0 R/W (0b000000)

SPI_PAD_CONFIG_D6 (BLOCK1) SPI D6 pad
--- = 0 R/W (0b000000)

SPI_PAD_CONFIG_D7 (BLOCK1) SPI D7 pad
--- = 0 R/W (0b000000)

Usb Config fuses:
DIS_USB_JTAG (BLOCK0) Disables USB JTAG. JTAG access via pads
--- is control = False R/W (0b0)

DIS_USB_DEVICE (BLOCK0) Disables USB DEVICE
--- = False R/W (0b0)

DIS_USB (BLOCK0) Disables the USB OTG hardware
--- = False R/W (0b0)

USB_EXCHG_PINS (BLOCK0) Exchanges USB D+ and D- pins
--- = False R/W (0b0)

DIS_USB_SERIAL_JTAG_DOWNLOAD_MODE (BLOCK0) Disables download through USB-Serial-JTAG
--- = False R/W (0b0)

Vdd_SPI Config fuses:
PIN_POWER_SELECTION (BLOCK0) GPIO33-GPIO37 power supply selection in ROM code
--- = VDD3P3_CPU R/W (0b0)

Wdt Config fuses:
WDT_DELAY_SEL (BLOCK0) Selects RTC WDT timeout threshold at startup
--- = False R/W (0b0)

to get a dump for all eFuse registers.

```
espefuse.py -p PORT dump
Connecting....
Detecting chip type... ESP32-C3
BLOCK0 { } [0 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000
MAC_SPI_8M_0 (BLOCK1) { } [1 ] read_regs: a1404008 00007cdf 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_SYS_DATA (BLOCK2) [2 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_USR_DATA (BLOCK3) [3 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_KEY0 (BLOCK4) [4 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_KEY1 (BLOCK5) [5 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_KEY2 (BLOCK6) [6 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_KEY3 (BLOCK7) [7 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_KEY4 (BLOCK8) [8 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_KEY5 (BLOCK9) [9 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BLOCK_SYS_DATA2 (BLOCK10) [10 ] read_regs: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
---00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
```

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Chapter 2. API Reference

Header File

- components/efuse/esp32c3/include/esp_efuse_chip.h

Enumerations

define esp_efuse_block_t

    Type of eFuse blocks ESP32C3.

    Values:

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK0
        Number of eFuse BLOCK0. REPEAT_DATA

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK1
        Number of eFuse BLOCK1. MAC_SPI_8M_SYS

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK2
        Number of eFuse BLOCK2. SYS_DATA_PART1

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK_SYS_DATA_PART1
        Number of eFuse BLOCK2. SYS_DATA_PART1

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK3
        Number of eFuse BLOCK3. USER_DATA

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK_USER_DATA
        Number of eFuse BLOCK3. USER_DATA

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK4
        Number of eFuse BLOCK4. KEY0

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK_KEY0
        Number of eFuse BLOCK4. KEY0

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK5
        Number of eFuse BLOCK5. KEY1

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK_KEY1
        Number of eFuse BLOCK5. KEY1

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK6
        Number of eFuse BLOCK6. KEY2

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK_KEY2
        Number of eFuse BLOCK6. KEY2

    enumerator EFUSE_BLK7
        Number of eFuse BLOCK7. KEY3
enumerator **EFUSE_BLK_KEY3**
   Number of eFuse BLOCK7. KEY3

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK8**
   Number of eFuse BLOCK8. KEY4

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK_KEY4**
   Number of eFuse BLOCK8. KEY4

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK9**
   Number of eFuse BLOCK9. KEY5

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK_KEY5**
   Number of eFuse BLOCK9. KEY5

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX**

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK10**
   Number of eFuse BLOCK10. SYS_DATA_PART2

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK_SYS_DATA_PART2**
   Number of eFuse BLOCK10. SYS_DATA_PART2

enumerator **EFUSE_BLK_MAX**

enum **esp_efuse_coding_scheme_t**
   Type of coding scheme.
   Values:

   enumerator **EFUSE_CODING_SCHEME_NONE**
      None

   enumerator **EFUSE_CODING_SCHEME_RS**
      Reed-Solomon coding

enum **esp_efuse_purpose_t**
   Type of key purpose.
   Values:

   enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_USER**
      User purposes (software-only use)

   enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_RESERVED**
      Reserved

   enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_XTS_AES_128_KEY**
      XTS_AES_128_KEY (flash/PSRAM encryption)
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enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_HMAC_DOWN_ALL**
HMAC Downstream mode

enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_HMAC_DOWN_JTAG**
JTAG soft enable key (uses HMAC Downstream mode)

enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_HMAC_DOWN_DIGITAL_SIGNATURE**
Digital Signature peripheral key (uses HMAC Downstream mode)

enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_HMAC_UP**
HMAC Upstream mode

enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST0**
SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST0 (Secure Boot key digest)

enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST1**
SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST1 (Secure Boot key digest)

enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST2**
SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST2 (Secure Boot key digest)

enumerator **ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_MAX**
MAX PURPOSE

Header File

- components/efuse/include/esp_efuse.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_efuse_read_field_blob(const esp_efuse_desc_t *field[], void *dst, size_t dst_size_bits)
```
Reads bits from EFUSE field and writes it into an array.

The number of read bits will be limited to the minimum value from the description of the bits in “field” structure or “dst_size_bits” required size. Use “esp_efuse_get_field_size()” function to determine the length of the field.

**Note:** Please note that reading in the batch mode does not show uncommitted changes.

**Parameters**
- **field** – [in] A pointer to the structure describing the fields of efuse.
- **dst** – [out] A pointer to array that will contain the result of reading.
- **dst_size_bits** – [in] The number of bits required to read. If the requested number of bits is greater than the field, the number will be limited to the field size.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.

```c
bool esp_efuse_read_field_bit(const esp_efuse_desc_t *field[])
```
Read a single bit eFuse field as a boolean value.
**Note:** The value must exist and must be a single bit wide. If there is any possibility of an error in the provided arguments, call esp_efuse_read_field_blob() and check the returned value instead.

**Note:** If assertions are enabled and the parameter is invalid, execution will abort.

**Note:** Please note that reading in the batch mode does not show uncommitted changes.

### esp_err_t esp_efuse_read_field_cnt (const esp_efuse_desc_t *field[], size_t*out_cnt)

Reads bits from EFUSE field and returns number of bits programmed as “1”.

If the bits are set not sequentially, they will still be counted.

**Parameters**
- **field** – [in] A pointer to the structure describing the fields of efuse.
- **out_cnt** – [out] A pointer that will contain the number of programmed as “1” bits.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
- ESP.ERR.INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.

### esp_err_t esp_efuse_write_field_block (const esp_efuse_desc_t *field[], const void *src, size_t src_size_bits)

Writes array to EFUSE field.

The number of write bits will be limited to the minimum value from the description of the bits in “field” structure or “src_size_bits” required size. Use “esp_efuse_get_field_size()” function to determine the length of the field. After the function is completed, the writing registers are cleared.

**Parameters**
- **field** – [in] A pointer to the structure describing the fields of efuse.
- **src** – [in] A pointer to array that contains the data for writing.
- **src_size_bits** – [in] The number of bits required to write.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
- ESP.ERR.INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
- ESP.ERR.EFUSE.REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
- ESP.ERR.CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

### esp_err_t esp_efuse_write_field_cnt (const esp_efuse_desc_t *field[], size_t cnt)

Writes a required count of bits as “1” to EFUSE field.

If there are no free bits in the field to set the required number of bits to “1”, ESP.ERR.EFUSE.CNT.IS.FULL error is returned, the field will not be partially recorded. After the function is completed, the writing registers are cleared.

**Parameters**
- **field** – [in] A pointer to the structure describing the fields of efuse.
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **cnt** [in] Required number of programmed as “1” bits.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
- ESP_ERR_EFUSE_CNT_IS_FULL: Not all requested cnt bits is set.

*esp_err_t* esp_efuse_write_field_bit (const *esp_efuse_desc_t* field[])

Write a single bit eFuse field to 1.

For use with eFuse fields that are a single bit. This function will write the bit to value 1 if it is not already set, or does nothing if the bit is already set.

This is equivalent to calling esp_efuse_write_field_cnt() with the cnt parameter equal to 1, except that it will return ESP_OK if the field is already set to 1.

**Parameters**
- **field** [in] Pointer to the structure describing the eFuse field.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed, or the bit was already set to value 1.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments, including if the eFuse field is not 1 bit wide.

*esp_err_t* esp_efuse_set_write_protect (esp_efuse_block_t blk)

Sets a write protection for the whole block.

After that, it is impossible to write to this block. The write protection does not apply to block 0.

**Parameters**
- **blk** [in] Block number of eFuse. (EFUSE_BLK1, EFUSE_BLK2 and EFUSE_BLK3)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
- ESP_ERR_EFUSE_CNT_IS_FULL: Not all requested cnt bits is set.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: The block does not support this command.

*esp_err_t* esp_efuse_set_read_protect (esp_efuse_block_t blk)

Sets a read protection for the whole block.

After that, it is impossible to read from this block. The read protection does not apply to block 0.

**Parameters**
- **blk** [in] Block number of eFuse. (EFUSE_BLK1, EFUSE_BLK2 and EFUSE_BLK3)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
- ESP_ERR_EFUSE_CNT_IS_FULL: Not all requested cnt bits is set.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: The block does not support this command.

*int* esp_efuse_get_field_size (const *esp_efuse_desc_t* field[])

Returns the number of bits used by field.

**Parameters**
- **field** [in] A pointer to the structure describing the fields of eFuse.

**Returns**
- Returns the number of bits used by field.

*uint32_t* esp_efuse_read_reg (esp_efuse_block_t blk, unsigned int num_reg)

Returns value of eFuse register.

This is a thread-safe implementation. Example: EFUSE_BLK2_RDATA3_REG where (blk=2, num_reg=3)

**Note:** Please note that reading in the batch mode does not show uncommitted changes.

**Parameters**
- **blk** [in] Block number of eFuse.
• **num_reg** –[in] The register number in the block.

**Returns** Value of register

```c
esp_err_t esp_efuse_write_reg(esp_efuse_block_t blk, unsigned int num_reg, uint32_t val)
```

Write value to efuse register.

Apply a coding scheme if necessary. This is a thread-safe implementation. Example: EFUSE_BLK3_WDATA0_REG where (blk=3, num_reg=0)

**Parameters**

• **blk** –[in] Block number of eFuse.
• **num_reg** –[in] The register number in the block.
• **val** –[in] Value to write.

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.

```c
esp_efuse_coding_scheme_t esp_efuse_get_coding_scheme(esp_efuse_block_t blk)
```

Return efuse coding scheme for blocks.

Note: The coding scheme is applicable only to 1, 2 and 3 blocks. For 0 block, the coding scheme is always NONE.

**Parameters** **blk** –[in] Block number of eFuse.

**Returns** Return efuse coding scheme for blocks

```c
esp_err_t esp_efuse_read_block(esp_efuse_block_t blk, void* dst_key, size_t offset_in_bits, size_t size_bits)
```

Read key to efuse block starting at the offset and the required size.

**Note:** Please note that reading in the batch mode does not show uncommitted changes.

**Parameters**

• **blk** –[in] Block number of eFuse.
• **dst_key** –[in] A pointer to array that will contain the result of reading.
• **offset_in_bits** –[in] Start bit in block.
• **size_bits** –[in] The number of bits required to read.

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

```c
esp_err_t esp_efuse_write_block(esp_efuse_block_t blk, const void* src_key, size_t offset_in_bits, size_t size_bits)
```

Write key to efuse block starting at the offset and the required size.

**Parameters**

• **blk** –[in] Block number of eFuse.
• **src_key** –[in] A pointer to array that contains the key for writing.
• **offset_in_bits** –[in] Start bit in block.
• **size_bits** –[in] The number of bits required to write.

**Returns**

• ESP_OK: The operation was successfully completed.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits
uint32_t esp_efuse_get_pkg_ver (void)
Returns chip package from efuse.

Returns chip package

void esp_efuse_reset (void)
Reset efuse write registers.
Efuse write registers are written to zero, to negate any changes that have been staged here.

Note: This function is not threadsafe, if calling code updates efuse values from multiple tasks then this is caller’s responsibility to serialise.

esp_err_t esp_efuse_disable_rom_download_mode (void)
Disable ROM Download Mode via eFuse.
Permanently disables the ROM Download Mode feature. Once disabled, if the SoC is booted with strapping pins set for ROM Download Mode then an error is printed instead.

Note: Not all SoCs support this option. An error will be returned if called on an ESP32 with a silicon revision lower than 3, as these revisions do not support this option.

Note: If ROM Download Mode is already disabled, this function does nothing and returns success.

Returns
• ESP_OK If the eFuse was successfully burned, or had already been burned.
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED (ESP32 only) This SoC is not capable of disabling UART download mode
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE (ESP32 only) This eFuse is write protected and cannot be written

esp_err_t esp_efuse_set_rom_log_scheme (esp_efuse_rom_log_scheme_t log_scheme)
Set boot ROM log scheme via eFuse.

Note: By default, the boot ROM will always print to console. This API can be called to set the log scheme only once per chip, once the value is changed from the default it can’t be changed again.

Parameters log_scheme –Supported ROM log scheme
Retuns
• ESP_OK If the eFuse was successfully burned, or had already been burned.
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED (ESP32 only) This SoC is not capable of setting ROM log scheme
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE This eFuse is write protected or has been burned already

esp_err_t esp_efuse_enable_rom_secure_download_mode (void)
Switch ROM Download Mode to Secure Download mode via eFuse.
Permanently enables Secure Download mode. This mode limits the use of ROM Download Mode functions to simple flash read, write and erase operations, plus a command to return a summary of currently enabled security features.

Note: If Secure Download mode is already enabled, this function does nothing and returns success.
Note: Disabling the ROM Download Mode also disables Secure Download Mode.

Returns

- ESP_OK If the eFuse was successfully burned, or had already been burned.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE ROM Download Mode has been disabled via eFuse, so Secure Download mode is unavailable.

uint32_t esp_efuse_read_secure_version (void)
Return secure_version from efuse field.

Returns Secure version from efuse field

bool esp_efuse_check_secure_version (uint32_t secure_version)
Check secure_version from app and secure_version and from efuse field.

Parameters secure_version – Secure version from app.

Returns

- True: If version of app is equal or more then secure_version from efuse.

esp_err_t esp_efuse_update_secure_version (uint32_t secure_version)
Write efuse field by secure_version value.
Update the secure_version value is available if the coding scheme is None. Note: Do not use this function in your applications. This function is called as part of the other API.


Returns

- ESP_OK: Successful.
- ESP_FAIL: secure_version of app cannot be set to efuse field.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: Anti rollback is not supported with the 3/4 and Repeat coding scheme.

esp_err_t esp_efuse_batch_write_begin (void)
Set the batch mode of writing fields.
This mode allows you to write the fields in the batch mode when need to burn several efuses at one time. To enable batch mode call begin() then perform as usually the necessary operations read and write and at the end call commit() to actually burn all written efuses. The batch mode can be used nested. The commit will be done by the last commit() function. The number of begin() functions should be equal to the number of commit() functions.

Note: If batch mode is enabled by the first task, at this time the second task cannot write/read efuses. The second task will wait for the first task to complete the batch operation.

// Example of using the batch writing mode.
// set the batch writing mode
esp_efuse_batch_write_begin();
// use any writing functions as usual
esp_efuse_write_field_blob(ESP_EFUSE,...);
esp_efuse_write_field_cnt(ESP_EFUSE,...);
esp_efuse_set_write_protect(EFUSE_BLKx);
esp_efuse_write_reg(EFUSE_BLKx,...);
esp_efuse_write_block(EFUSE_BLKx,...);
esp_efuse_write(ESP_EFUSE_1,3); // ESP_EFUSE_1 == 1, here we write a new...--value = 3. The changes will be burn by the commit() function.

(continues on next page)
esp_efuse_read ...(ESP_EFUSE_1); // this function returns ESP_EFUSE_1 == 1... because uncommitted changes are not readable, it will be available only... after commit.

... // esp_efuse_batch_write APIs can be called recursively.
esp_efuse_batch_write_begin();
esp_efuse_set_write_protect(EFUSE_BLKx);
esp_efuse_batch_write_commit(); // the burn will be skipped here, it will be... done in the last commit().

... // Write all of these fields to the efuse registers
esp_efuse_batch_write_commit();
esp_efuse_read ...(ESP_EFUSE_1); // this function returns ESP_EFUSE_1 == 3.

Note: Please note that reading in the batch mode does not show uncommitted changes.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Successful.

`esp_err_t esp_efuse_batch_write_cancel (void)`

Reset the batch mode of writing fields.

It will reset the batch writing mode and any written changes.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Successful.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: The batch mode was not set.

`esp_err_t esp_efuse_batch_write_commit (void)`

Writes all prepared data for the batch mode.

Must be called to ensure changes are written to the efuse registers. After this the batch writing mode will be reset.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Successful.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: The deferred writing mode was not set.

`bool esp_efuse_block_is_empty (esp_efuse_block_t block)`

Checks that the given block is empty.

Returns

- True: The block is empty.
- False: The block is not empty or was an error.

`bool esp_efuse_get_key_dis_read (esp_efuse_block_t block)`

Returns a read protection for the key block.

Parameters block [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

Returns True: The key block is read protected False: The key block is readable.

`esp_err_t esp_efuse_set_key_dis_read (esp_efuse_block_t block)`

Sets a read protection for the key block.

Parameters block [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

Returns

- ESP_OK: Successful.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
- ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
- ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

### esp_efuse_get_key_dis_write (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Returns a write protection for the key block.

**Parameters**
- block [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

**Returns**
- True: The key block is write protected
- False: The key block is writeable.

### esp_efuse_set_key_dis_write (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Sets a write protection for the key block.

**Parameters**
- block [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Successful.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
- ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
- ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

### esp_efuse_key_block_unused (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Returns true if the key block is unused, false otherwise.

An unused key block is all zero content, not read or write protected, and has purpose 0 (ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_USER)

**Parameters**
- block [in] Key block to check.

**Returns**
- True if key block is unused,
- False if key block is used or the specified block index is not a key block.

### esp_efuse_find_purpose (esp_efuse_purpose_t purpose, esp_efuse_block_t *block)

Find a key block with the particular purpose set.

**Parameters**
- purpose [in] Purpose to search for.
- block [out] Pointer in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX which will be set to the key block if found. Can be NULL, if only need to test the key block exists.

**Returns**
- True: If found,
- False: If not found (value at block pointer is unchanged).

### esp_efuse_get_keypurpose_dis_write (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Returns a write protection of the key purpose field for an efuse key block.

**Parameters**
- block [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

**Returns**
- True: The key purpose is write protected.
- False: The key purpose is writeable.

### esp_efuse_get_key_purpose (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Returns the current purpose set for an efuse key block.

**Parameters**
- block [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

**Returns**
- Value: If Successful, it returns the value of the purpose related to the given key block.
- ESP_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_MAX: Otherwise.

---

**Note:** For ESP32: no keypurpose, it returns always True.
**esp_efuse_desc_t**\* **esp_efuse_get_purpose_field** (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Returns a pointer to a key purpose for an efuse key block.

Parameters  
block – [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

Returns  
Pointer: If successful returns a pointer to the corresponding efuse field otherwise NULL.

c**nst** esp_efuse_get_key (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Returns a pointer to a key block.

Parameters  
block – [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

Returns  
Pointer: If successful returns a pointer to the corresponding efuse field otherwise NULL.

**esp_err_t** esp_efuse_set_key_purpose (esp_efuse_block_t block, esp_efuse_purpose_t purpose)

Sets a key purpose for an efuse key block.

Parameters  
• block – [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX  
• purpose – [in] Key purpose.

Returns  
• ESP_OK: Successful.  
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.  
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.  
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

**esp_err_t** esp_efuse_set_keypurpose_dis_write (esp_efuse_block_t block)

Sets a write protection of the key purpose field for an efuse key block.

Parameters  
block – [in] A key block in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX

Returns  
• ESP_OK: Successful.  
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.  
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.  
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

**esp_efuse_block_t** esp_efuse_find_unused_key_block (void)

Search for an unused key block and return the first one found.

See esp_efuse_key_block_unused for a description of an unused key block.

Returns  
First unused key block, or EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX if no unused key block is found.

unsigned esp_efuse_count_unused_key_blocks (void)

Return the number of unused efuse key blocks in the range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0..EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX.

bool esp_efuse_get_digest_revoke (unsigned num_digest)

Returns the status of the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.

Parameters  
num_digest – [in] The number of digest in range 0..2

Returns  
• True: If key digest is revoked,  
• False; If key digest is not revoked.

**esp_err_t** esp_efuse_set_digest_revoke (unsigned num_digest)

Sets the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.

Parameters  
num_digest – [in] The number of digest in range 0..2

Returns  
• ESP_OK: Successful.  
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

bool esp_efuse_get_write_protect_of_digest_revoke (unsigned num_digest)

Returns a write protection of the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.

Parameters
num_digest –[in] The number of digest in range 0..2

Returns
True: The revocation bit is write protected. False: The revocation bit is writeable.

esp_err_t esp_efuse_set_write_protect_of_digest_revoke (unsigned num_digest)

Sets a write protection of the Secure Boot public key digest revocation bit.

Parameters
num_digest –[in] The number of digest in range 0..2

Returns
• ESP_OK: Successful.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

esp_err_t esp_efuse_write_key (esp_efuse_block_t block, esp_efuse_purpose_t purpose, const void *key, size_t key_size_bytes)

Program a block of key data to an efuse block.

The burn of a key, protection bits, and a purpose happens in batch mode.

Parameters
• block –[in] Block to read purpose for. Must be in range EFUSE_BLK_KEY0 to EFUSE_BLK_KEY_MAX. Key block must be unused (esp_efuse_key_block_unused).
• purpose –[in] Purpose to set for this key. Purpose must be already unset.
• key –[in] Pointer to data to write.
• key_size_bytes –[in] Bytes length of data to write.

Returns
• ESP_OK: Successful.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Error in efuses state, unused block not found.
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.

esp_err_t esp_efuse_write_keys (const esp_efuse_purpose_t purposes[], uint8_t keys[][32], unsigned number_of_keys)

Program keys to unused efuse blocks.

The burn of keys, protection bits, and purposes happens in batch mode.

Parameters
• purposes –[in] Array of purposes (purpose[number_of_keys]).
• keys –[in] Array of keys (uint8_t keys[number_of_keys][32]). Each key is 32 bytes long.
• number_of_keys –[in] The number of keys to write (up to 6 keys).

Returns
• ESP_OK: Successful.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Error in the passed arguments.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: Error in efuses state, unused block not found.
• ESP_ERR_NOT_ENOUGH_UNUSED_KEY_BLOCKS: Error not enough unused key blocks available
• ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG: Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.
• ESP_ERR_CODING: Error range of data does not match the coding scheme.
esp_err_t esp_secure_boot_read_key_digests (esp_secure_boot_key_digests_t *trusted_key_digests)
Read key digests from eFuse. Any revoked/missing digests will be marked as NULL.

Parameters  trusted_key_digests – [out] Trusted keys digests, stored in this parameter
after successfully completing this function. The number of digests depends on the SOC’s
capabilities.

Returns
• ESP_OK: Successful.
• ESP_FAIL: If trusted_keys is NULL or there is no valid digest.

esp_err_t esp_efuse_check_errors (void)
Checks eFuse errors in BLOCK0.

It does a BLOCK0 check if eFuse EFUSE_ERR_RST_ENABLE is set. If BLOCK0 has an error, it prints the
error and returns ESP_FAIL, which should be treated as esp_restart.

Note: Refers to ESP32-C3 only.

Returns
• ESP_OK: No errors in BLOCK0.
• ESP_FAIL: Error in BLOCK0 requiring reboot.

Structures

struct esp_efuse_desc_t
Type definition for an eFuse field.

Public Members

esp_efuse_block_t efuse_block
Block of eFuse

uint8_t bit_start
Start bit [0..255]

uint16_t bit_count
Length of bit field [1..-]

struct esp_secure_boot_key_digests_t
Pointers to the trusted key digests.
The number of digests depends on the SOC’s capabilities.

Public Members

const void **key_digests[3]
Pointers to the key digests
Macros

ESP_ERR_EFUSE
Base error code for efuse api.

ESP_OK_EFUSE_CNT
OK the required number of bits is set.

ESP_ERR_EFUSE_CNT_IS_FULL
Error field is full.

ESP_ERR_EFUSE_REPEATED_PROG
Error repeated programming of programmed bits is strictly forbidden.

ESP_ERR_CODING
Error while a encoding operation.

ESP_ERR_NOT_ENOUGH_UNUSED_KEY_BLOCKS
Error not enough unused key blocks available

ESP_ERR_DAMAGED_READING
Error. Burn or reset was done during a reading operation leads to damage read data. This error is internal to the efuse component and not returned by any public API.

Enumerations

enum esp_efuse_rom_log_scheme_t
Type definition for ROM log scheme.

Values:

enumerator ESP_EFUSE_ROM_LOG_ALWAYS_ON
Always enable ROM logging

enumerator ESP_EFUSE_ROM_LOG_ON_GPIO_LOW
ROM logging is enabled when specific GPIO level is low during start up

enumerator ESP_EFUSE_ROM_LOG_ON_GPIO_HIGH
ROM logging is enabled when specific GPIO level is high during start up

enumerator ESP_EFUSE_ROM_LOG_ALWAYS_OFF
Disable ROM logging permanently

2.10.6 Error Codes and Helper Functions

This section lists definitions of common ESP-IDF error codes and several helper functions related to error handling. For general information about error codes in ESP-IDF, see Error Handling. For the full list of error codes defined in ESP-IDF, see Error Code Reference.
API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_common/include/esp_check.h

Macros

**ESP_RETURN_ON_ERROR**(x, log_tag, format, ...)

Macro which can be used to check the error code. If the code is not ESP_OK, it prints the message and returns. In the future, we want to switch to C++20. We also want to become compatible with clang. Hence, we provide two versions of the following macros. The first one is using the GNU extension `##__VA_ARGS__`. The second one is using the C++20 feature `VA_OPT()`. This allows users to compile their code with standard C++20 enabled instead of the GNU extension. Below C++20, we haven’t found any good alternative to using `##__VA_ARGS__`. Macro which can be used to check the error code. If the code is not ESP_OK, it prints the message and returns.

**ESP_RETURN_ON_ERROR_ISR**(x, log_tag, format, ...)

A version of ESP_RETURN_ON_ERROR() macro that can be called from ISR.

**ESP_GOTO_ON_ERROR**(x, goto_tag, log_tag, format, ...)

Macro which can be used to check the error code. If the code is not ESP_OK, it prints the message, sets the local variable ‘ret’ to the code, and then exits by jumping to ‘goto_tag’.

**ESP_GOTO_ON_ERROR_ISR**(x, goto_tag, log_tag, format, ...)

A version of ESP_GOTO_ON_ERROR() macro that can be called from ISR.

**ESP_RETURN_ON_FALSE**(a, err_code, log_tag, format, ...)

Macro which can be used to check the condition. If the condition is not true, it prints the message and returns with the supplied ‘err_code’.

**ESP_RETURN_ON_FALSE_ISR**(a, err_code, goto_tag, log_tag, format, ...)

A version of ESP_RETURN_ON_FALSE() macro that can be called from ISR.

**ESP_GOTO_ON_FALSE**(a, err_code, goto_tag, log_tag, format, ...)

Macro which can be used to check the condition. If the condition is not true, it prints the message, sets the local variable ‘ret’ to the supplied ‘err_code’, and then exits by jumping to ‘goto_tag’.

**ESP_GOTO_ON_FALSE_ISR**(a, err_code, goto_tag, log_tag, format, ...)

A version of ESP_GOTO_ON_FALSE() macro that can be called from ISR.

Header File

- components/esp_common/include/esp_err.h

Functions

`const char *esp_err_to_name(esp_err_t code)`

Returns string for esp_err_t error codes.

This function finds the error code in a pre-generated lookup-table and returns its string representation.

The function is generated by the Python script tools/gen_esp_err_to_name.py which should be run each time an esp_err_t error is modified, created or removed from the IDF project.

**Parameters**

- `code` – esp_err_t error code

**Returns**

string error message

`const char *esp_err_to_name_r(esp_err_t code, char *buf, size_t buflen)`

Returns string for esp_err_t and system error codes.

This function finds the error code in a pre-generated lookup-table of esp_err_t errors and returns its string representation. If the error code is not found then it is attempted to be found among system errors.
The function is generated by the Python script tools/gen_esp_err_to_name.py which should be run each time an esp_err_t error is modified, created or removed from the IDF project.

**Parameters**

- `code` - esp_err_t error code
- `buf` - [out] buffer where the error message should be written
- `buflen` - Size of buffer buf. At most buflen bytes are written into the buf buffer (including the terminating null byte).

**Returns**

buf containing the string error message

**Macros**

**ESP_OK**

esp_err_t value indicating success (no error)

**ESP_FAIL**

Generic esp_err_t code indicating failure

**ESP_ERR_NO_MEM**

Out of memory

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG**

Invalid argument

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE**

Invalid state

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE**

Invalid size

**ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND**

Requested resource not found

**ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED**

Operation or feature not supported

**ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT**

Operation timed out

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_RESPONSE**

Received response was invalid

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_CRC**

CRC or checksum was invalid

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_VERSION**

Version was invalid

**ESP_ERR_INVALID_MAC**

MAC address was invalid
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ESP_ERR_NOT_FINISHED
There are items remained to retrieve

ESP_ERR_WIFI_BASE
Starting number of WiFi error codes

ESP_ERR_MESH_BASE
Starting number of MESH error codes

ESP_ERR_FLASH_BASE
Starting number of flash error codes

ESP_ERR_HW_CRYPTO_BASE
Starting number of HW cryptography module error codes

ESP_ERR_MEMPROT_BASE
Starting number of Memory Protection API error codes

ESP_ERROR_CHECK(x)
Macro which can be used to check the error code, and terminate the program in case the code is not ESP_OK. Prints the error code, error location, and the failed statement to serial output.

Disabled if assertions are disabled.

ESP_ERROR_CHECK_WITHOUT_ABORT(x)
Macro which can be used to check the error code. Prints the error code, error location, and the failed statement to serial output. In comparison with ESP_ERROR_CHECK(), this prints the same error message but isn’t terminating the program.

Type Definitions
typedef int esp_err_t

2.10.7 ESP HTTPS OTA

Overview

esp_https_ota provides simplified APIs to perform firmware upgrades over HTTPS. It’s an abstraction layer over existing OTA APIs.

Application Example

```c
esp_err_t do_firmware_upgrade()
{
    esp_http_client_config_t config = {
        .url = CONFIG_FIRMWARE_UPGRADE_URL,
        .cert_pem = (char *)server_cert_pem_start,
    };
    esp_https_ota_config_t ota_config = {
        .http_config = &config,
    };
    esp_err_t ret = esp_https_ota(&ota_config);
    if (ret == ESP_OK) {
```

(continues on next page)
Server Verification

Please refer to ESP-TLS: TLS Server Verification for more information on server verification. The root certificate (in PEM format) needs to be provided to the esp_http_client_config_t::cert_pem member.

Note: The server-endpoint root certificate should be used for verification instead of any intermediate ones from the certificate chain. The reason being that the root certificate has the maximum validity and usually remains the same for a long period of time. Users can also use the ESP x509 Certificate Bundle for verification, which covers most of the trusted root certificates (using the esp_http_client_config_t::crt_bundle_attach member).

Partial Image Download over HTTPS

To use partial image download feature, enable partial_http_download configuration in esp_https_ota_config_t. When this configuration is enabled, firmware image will be downloaded in multiple HTTP requests of specified size. Maximum content length of each request can be specified by setting max_http_request_size to required value.

This option is useful while fetching image from a service like AWS S3, where mbedtls TLS Rx buffer size (CONFIGMBEDTLS_SSL_IN_CONTENT_LEN) can be set to lower value which is not possible without enabling this configuration.

Default value of mbedtls TLS Rx buffer size is set to 16K. By using partial_http_download with max_http_request_size of 4K, size of mbedtls TLS Rx buffer can be reduced to 4K. With this configuration, memory saving of around 12K is expected.

Signature Verification

For additional security, signature of OTA firmware images can be verified. For that, refer Secure OTA Updates Without Secure boot

Advanced APIs

esp_https_ota also provides advanced APIs which can be used if more information and control is needed during the OTA process.

Example that uses advanced ESPHTTPSOTA APIs: system/ota/advanced_https_ota.

OTA Upgrades with Pre-Encrypted Firmware

To perform OTA upgrades with Pre-Encrypted Firmware, please enable CONFIGESPHTTPSOTA_DECRYPT_CB in component menuconfig.

Example that performs OTA upgrade with Pre-Encrypted Firmware: system/ota/pre_encrypted_ota.
Chapter 2. API Reference

API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_https_ota/include/esp_https_ota.h

Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_https_ota(const esp_https_ota_config_t *ota_config)
```

HTTPS OTA Firmware upgrade.

This function allocates HTTPS OTA Firmware upgrade context, establishes HTTPS connection, reads image data from HTTP stream and writes it to OTA partition and finishes HTTPS OTA Firmware upgrade operation. This API supports URL redirection, but if CA cert of URLs differ then it should be appended to `cert_pem` member of `ota_config->http_config`.

**Note:** This API handles the entire OTA operation, so if this API is being used then no other APIs from `esp_https_ota` component should be called. If more information and control is needed during the HTTPS OTA process, then one can use `esp_https_ota_begin` and subsequent APIs. If this API returns successfully, `esp_restart()` must be called to boot from the new firmware image.

| Parameters | ota_config ⚶ [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_config_t` structure |
| Returns    | • ESP_OK: OTA data updated, next reboot will use specified partition. |
|            | • ESP_FAIL: For generic failure. |
|            | • ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument |
|            | • ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED: Invalid app image |
|            | • ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for OTA operation. |
|            | • ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT or ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL: Flash write failed. |
|            | • For other return codes, refer OTA documentation in esp-idf’s app_update component. |

```c
esp_err_t esp_https_ota_begin(const esp_https_ota_config_t *ota_config, esp_https_ota_handle_t *handle)
```

Start HTTPS OTA Firmware upgrade.

This function initializes ESP HTTPS OTA context and establishes HTTPS connection. This function must be invoked first. If this function returns successfully, then `esp_https_ota_perform` should be called to continue with the OTA process and there should be a call to `esp_https_ota_finish` on completion of OTA operation or on failure in subsequent operations. This API supports URL redirection, but if CA cert of URLs differ then it should be appended to `cert_pem` member of `http_config`, which is a part of `ota_config`. In case of error, this API explicitly sets `handle` to NULL.

**Note:** This API is blocking, so setting `is_async` member of `http_config` structure will result in an error.

| Parameters | ota_config ⚶ [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_config_t` structure |
| Returns    | • ESP_OK: HTTPS OTA Firmware upgrade context initialised and HTTPS connection established |
|            | • ESP_FAIL: For generic failure. |
|            | • ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument (missing/incorrect config, certificate, etc.) |
|            | • For other return codes, refer documentation in app_update component and esp_http_client component in esp-idf. |
**esp_err_t esp_https_ota_perform** (esp_https_ota_handle_t https_ota_handle)

Read image data from HTTP stream and write it to OTA partition.

This function reads image data from HTTP stream and writes it to OTA partition. This function must be called only if `esp_https_ota_begin()` returns successfully. This function must be called in a loop since it returns after every HTTP read operation thus giving you the flexibility to stop OTA operation midway.

**Parameters**

- `https_ota_handle` [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_handle_t` structure

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_HTTPS_OTA_IN_PROGRESS: OTA update is in progress, call this API again to continue.
- ESP_OK: OTA update was successful
- ESP_FAIL: OTA update failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_VERSION: Invalid chip revision in image header
- ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED: Invalid app image
- ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT or ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL: Flash write failed.
- For other return codes, refer OTA documentation in esp-idf’s app_update component.

**bool esp_https_ota_is_complete_data_received** (esp_https_ota_handle_t https_ota_handle)

Checks if complete data was received or not.

**Note:** This API can be called just before `esp_https_ota_finish()` to validate if the complete image was indeed received.

**Parameters**

- `https_ota_handle` [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_handle_t` structure

**Returns**

- false
- true

**esp_err_t esp_https_ota_finish** (esp_https_ota_handle_t https_ota_handle)

Clean-up HTTPS OTA Firmware upgrade and close HTTPS connection.

This function closes the HTTP connection and frees the ESP HTTPS OTA context. This function switches the boot partition to the OTA partition containing the new firmware image.

**Note:** If this API returns successfully, `esp_restart()` must be called to boot from the new firmware image `esp_https_ota_finish` should not be called after calling `esp_https_ota_abort`

**Parameters**

- `https_ota_handle` [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_handle_t` structure

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Clean-up successful
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED: Invalid app image

**esp_err_t esp_https_ota_abort** (esp_https_ota_handle_t https_ota_handle)

Clean-up HTTPS OTA Firmware upgrade and close HTTPS connection.

This function closes the HTTP connection and frees the ESP HTTPS OTA context.

**Note:** `esp_https_ota_abort` should not be called after calling `esp_https_ota_finish`
**Parameters**

`https_ota_handle` - [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_handle_t` structure

**Returns**

- `ESP_OK`: Clean-up successful
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE`: Invalid ESP HTTPS OTA state
- `ESP_FAIL`: OTA not started
- `ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND`: OTA handle not found
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`: Invalid argument

```c
esp_err_t esp_https_ota_get_img_desc(esp_https_ota_handle_t https_ota_handle, esp_app_desc_t *new_app_info)
```

Reads app description from image header. The app description provides information like the “Firmware version” of the image.

**Note:** This API can be called only after `esp_https_ota_begin()` and before `esp_https_ota_perform()`. Calling this API is not mandatory.

**Parameters**

- `https_ota_handle` - [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_handle_t` structure
- `new_app_info` - [out] pointer to an allocated `esp_app_desc_t` structure

**Returns**

- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG`: Invalid arguments
- `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE`: Invalid state to call this API. `esp_https_ota_begin()` not called yet.
- `ESP_FAIL`: Failed to read image descriptor
- `ESP_OK`: Successfully read image descriptor

```c
int esp_https_ota_get_image_len_read(esp_https_ota_handle_t https_ota_handle)
```

This function returns OTA image data read so far.

**Note:** This API should be called only if `esp_https_ota_perform()` has been called at least once or if `esp_https_ota_get_img_desc` has been called before.

**Parameters**

- `https_ota_handle` - [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_handle_t` structure

**Returns**

- `-1`: On failure
- `total_bytes_read` bytes read so far

```c
int esp_https_ota_get_image_size(esp_https_ota_handle_t https_ota_handle)
```

This function returns OTA image total size.

**Note:** This API should be called after `esp_https_ota_begin()` has been already called. This can be used to create some sort of progress indication (in combination with `esp_https_ota_get_image_len_read()`)

**Parameters**

- `https_ota_handle` - [in] pointer to `esp_https_ota_handle_t` structure

**Returns**

- `-1`: On failure or chunked encoding
- `total_bytes_of_image` bytes of image

**Structures**

```c
struct esp_https_ota_config_t
```

ESP HTTPS OTA configuration.
Public Members

const esp_http_client_config_t *http_config
    ESP HTTP client configuration

http_client_init_cb_t http_client_init_cb
    Callback after ESP HTTP client is initialised

bool bulk_flash_erase
    Erase entire flash partition during initialization. By default flash partition is erased during write operation and in chunk of 4K sector size

bool partial_http_download
    Enable Firmware image to be downloaded over multiple HTTP requests

int max_http_request_size
    Maximum request size for partial HTTP download

Macros

ESP_ERR_HTTPS_OTA_BASE

ESP_ERR_HTTPS_OTA_IN_PROGRESS

Type Definitions

typedef void *esp_https_ota_handle_t

typedef esp_err_t (*http_client_init_cb_t)(esp_http_client_handle_t)

2.10.8 Event Loop Library

Overview

The event loop library allows components to declare events to which other components can register handlers – code which will execute when those events occur. This allows loosely coupled components to attach desired behavior to changes in state of other components without application involvement. For instance, a high level connection handling library may subscribe to events produced by the Wi-Fi subsystem directly and act on those events. This also simplifies event processing by serializing and deferring code execution to another context.

Using esp_event APIs

There are two objects of concern for users of this library: events and event loops.

Events are occurrences of note. For example, for Wi-Fi, a successful connection to the access point may be an event. Events are referenced using a two part identifier which are discussed more here. Event loops are the vehicle by which events get posted by event sources and handled by event handler functions. These two appear prominently in the event loop library APIs.

Using this library roughly entails the following flow:

1. A user defines a function that should run when an event is posted to a loop. This function is referred to as the event handler. It should have the same signature as esp_event_handler_t.
2. An event loop is created using `esp_event_loop_create()`, which outputs a handle to the loop of type `esp_event_loop_handle_t`. Event loops created using this API are referred to as user event loops. There is, however, a special type of event loop called the default event loop which are discussed here.

3. Components register event handlers to the loop using `esp_event_handler_register_with()`. Handlers can be registered with multiple loops, more on that here.

4. Event sources post an event to the loop using `esp_event_post_to()`.

5. Components wanting to remove their handlers from being called can do so by unregistering from the loop using `esp_event_handler_unregister_with()`.

6. Event loops which are no longer needed can be deleted using `esp_event_loop_delete()`.

In code, the flow above may look like as follows:

```c
// 1. Define the event handler
void run_on_event(void* handler_arg, esp_event_base_t base, int32_t id, void* event_data)
{
    // Event handler logic
}

void app_main()
{
    // 2. A configuration structure of type esp_event_loop_args_t is needed to
    // specify the properties of the loop to be
    // created. A handle of type esp_event_loop_handle_t is obtained, which is
    // needed by the other APIs to reference the loop
    // to perform their operations on.
    esp_event_loop_args_t loop_args = {
        .queue_size = ...,
        .task_name = ...
        .task_priority = ...,
        .task_stack_size = ...,
        .task_core_id = ...
    };

    esp_event_loop_handle_t loop_handle;
    esp_event_loop_create(&loop_args, &loop_handle);

    // 3. Register event handler defined in (1). MY_EVENT_BASE and MY_EVENT_ID
    // specifies a hypothetical
    // event that handler run_on_event should execute on when it gets posted to
    // the loop.
    esp_event_handler_register_with(loop_handle, MY_EVENT_BASE, MY_EVENT_ID, run_on_event, ...);

    ...

    // 4. Post events to the loop. This queues the event on the event loop. At
    // some point in time
    // the event loop executes the event handler registered to the posted event,
    // in this case run_on_event.
    // For simplicity sake this example calls esp_event_post_to from app_main, but
    // posting can be done from
    // any other tasks (which is the more interesting use case).
    esp_event_post_to(loop_handle, MY_EVENT_BASE, MY_EVENT_ID, ...);

    ...

    // 5. Unregistering an unneeded handler
    esp_event_handler_unregister_with(loop_handle, MY_EVENT_BASE, MY_EVENT_ID, run_on_event);
```
Declaring and defining events

As mentioned previously, events consists of two-part identifiers: the event base and the event ID. The event base identifies an independent group of events; the event ID identifies the event within that group. Think of the event base and event ID as a person’s last name and first name, respectively. A last name identifies a family, and the first name identifies a person within that family.

The event loop library provides macros to declare and define the event base easily.

Event base declaration:

```
ESP_EVENT_DECLARE_BASE(EVENT_BASE)
```

Event base definition:

```
ESP_EVENT_DEFINE_BASE(EVENT_BASE)
```

**Note:** In IDF, the base identifiers for system events are uppercase and are postfixed with _EVENT. For example, the base for Wi-Fi events is declared and defined as WIFI_EVENT, the ethernet event base ETHERNET_EVENT, and so on. The purpose is to have event bases look like constants (although they are global variables considering the definitions of macros ESP_EVENT_DECLARE_BASE and ESP_EVENT_DEFINE_BASE).

For event ID’s, declaring them as enumerations is recommended. Once again, for visibility, these are typically placed in public header files.

Event ID:

```
enum {
    EVENT_ID_1,
    EVENT_ID_2,
    EVENT_ID_3,
    ...
}
```

**Default Event Loop**

The default event loop is a special type of loop used for system events (Wi-Fi events, for example). The handle for this loop is hidden from the user. The creation, deletion, handler registration/unregistration and posting of events is done through a variant of the APIs for user event loops. The table below enumerates those variants, and the user event loop equivalent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Event Loops</th>
<th>Default Event Loops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esp_event_loop_create()</td>
<td>esp_event_loop_create_default()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp_event_loop_delete()</td>
<td>esp_event_loop_delete_default()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp_event_handler_register_with()</td>
<td>esp_event_handler_register()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp_event_handler_unregister_with()</td>
<td>esp_event_handler_unregister()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp_event_post_to()</td>
<td>esp_event_post()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you compare the signatures for both, they are mostly similar except for the lack of loop handle specification for the default event loop APIs.
Other than the API difference and the special designation to which system events are posted to, there is no difference to how default event loops and user event loops behave. It is even possible for users to post their own events to the default event loop, should the user opt to not create their own loops to save memory.

**Notes on Handler Registration**

It is possible to register a single handler to multiple events individually, i.e. using multiple calls to `esp_event_handler_register_with()`. For those multiple calls, the specific event base and event ID can be specified with which the handler should execute.

However, in some cases it is desirable for a handler to execute on (1) all events that get posted to a loop or (2) all events of a particular base identifier. This is possible using the special event base identifier `ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE` and special event ID `ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID`. These special identifiers may be passed as the event base and event ID arguments for `esp_event_handler_register_with()`.

Therefore, the valid arguments to `esp_event_handler_register_with()` are:

1. `<event base>, <event ID>` - handler executes when the event with base `<event base>` and event ID `<event ID>` gets posted to the loop
2. `<event base>, ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID` - handler executes when any event with base `<event base>` gets posted to the loop
3. `ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE, ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID` - handler executes when any event gets posted to the loop

As an example, suppose the following handler registrations were performed:

```c
esp_event_handler_register_with(loop_handle, MY_EVENT_BASE, MY_EVENT_ID, run_on_event_1, ...);
esp_event_handler_register_with(loop_handle, MY_EVENT_BASE, ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID, run_on_event_2, ...);
esp_event_handler_register_with(loop_handle, ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE, ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID, run_on_event_3, ...);
```

If the hypothetical event `MY_EVENT_BASE, MY_EVENT_ID` is posted, all three handlers `run_on_event_1`, `run_on_event_2`, and `run_on_event_3` would execute.

If the hypothetical event `MY_EVENT_BASE, MY_OTHER_EVENT_ID` is posted, only `run_on_event_2` and `run_on_event_3` would execute.

If the hypothetical event `MY_OTHER_EVENT_BASE, MY_OTHER_EVENT_ID` is posted, only `run_on_event_3` would execute.

**Handler Registration and Handler Dispatch Order** The general rule is that for handlers that match a certain posted event during dispatch, those which are registered first also gets executed first. The user can then control which handlers get executed first by registering them before other handlers, provided that all registrations are performed using a single task. If the user plans to take advantage of this behavior, caution must be exercised if there are multiple tasks registering handlers. While the ‘first registered, first executed’ behavior still holds true, the task which gets executed first will also get their handlers registered first. Handlers registered one after the other by a single task will still be dispatched in the order relative to each other, but if that task gets pre-empted in between registration by another task which also registers handlers; then during dispatch those handlers will also get executed in between.

**Event loop profiling**

A configuration option `CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_LOOP_PROFILING` can be enabled in order to activate statistics collection for all event loops created. The function `esp_event_dump()` can be used to output the collected statistics to a file stream. More details on the information included in the dump can be found in the `esp_event_dump()` API Reference.
Application Example

Examples on using the esp_event library can be found in system/esp_event. The examples cover event declaration, loop creation, handler registration and unregistration and event posting.

Other examples which also adopt esp_event library:

- NMEA Parser, which will decode the statements received from GPS.

API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_event/include/esp_event.h

Functions

`esp_err_t esp_event_loop_create(const esp_event_loop_args_t *event_loop_args, esp_event_loop_handle_t *event_loop)`

Create a new event loop.

Parameters

- `event_loop_args` - [in] configuration structure for the event loop to create
- `event_loop` - [out] handle to the created event loop

Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: event_loop_args or event_loop was NULL
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for event loops list
- ESP_FAIL: Failed to create task loop
- Others: Fail

`esp_err_t esp_event_loop_delete(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop)`

Delete an existing event loop.

Parameters

- `event_loop` - [in] event loop to delete, must not be NULL

Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- Others: Fail

`esp_err_t esp_event_loop_create_default(void)`

Create default event loop.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for event loops list
- ESP_FAIL: Failed to create task loop
- Others: Fail

`esp_err_t esp_event_loop_delete_default(void)`

Delete the default event loop.

Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- Others: Fail

`esp_err_t esp_event_loop_run(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop, TickType_t ticks_to_run)`

Dispatch events posted to an event loop.

This function is used to dispatch events posted to a loop with no dedicated task, i.e. task name was set to NULL in event_loop_args argument during loop creation. This function includes an argument to limit the amount of time it runs, returning control to the caller when that time expires (or some time afterwards). There is no guarantee that a call to this function will exit at exactly the time of expiry. There is also no guarantee that events have been dispatched during the call, as the function might have spent all the allotted time waiting on
the event queue. Once an event has been dequeued, however, it is guaranteed to be dispatched. This guarantee contributes to not being able to exit exactly at time of expiry as (1) blocking on internal mutexes is necessary for dispatching the dequeued event, and (2) during dispatch of the dequeued event there is no way to control the time occupied by handler code execution. The guaranteed time of exit is therefore the allotted time + amount of time required to dispatch the last dequeued event.

In cases where waiting on the queue times out, ESP_OK is returned and not ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT, since it is normal behavior.

**Note:** encountering an unknown event that has been posted to the loop will only generate a warning, not an error.

### Parameters
- `event_loop` [in] event loop to dispatch posted events from, must not be NULL
- `ticks_to_run` [in] number of ticks to run the loop

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Success
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_register(esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, esp_event_handler_t event_handler, void *event_handler_arg)
```

Register an event handler to the system event loop (legacy).

This function can be used to register a handler for either: (1) specific events, (2) all events of a certain event base, or (3) all events known by the system event loop.

- specific events: specify exact event_base and event_id
- all events of a certain base: specify exact event_base and use ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID as the event_id
- all events known by the loop: use ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE for event_base and ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID as the event_id

Registering multiple handlers to events is possible. Registering a single handler to multiple events is also possible. However, registering the same handler to the same event multiple times would cause the previous registrations to be overwritten.

**Note:** the event loop library does not maintain a copy of event_handler_arg, therefore the user should ensure that event_handler_arg still points to a valid location by the time the handler gets called

### Parameters
- `event_base` [in] the base ID of the event to register the handler for
- `event_id` [in] the ID of the event to register the handler for
- `event_handler` [in] the handler function which gets called when the event is dispatched
- `event_handler_arg` [in] data, aside from event data, that is passed to the handler when it is called

### Returns
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for the handler
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_register_with(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop, esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, esp_event_handler_t event_handler, void *event_handler_arg)
```

Register an event handler to a specific loop (legacy).
This function behaves in the same manner as esp_event_handler_register, except the additional specification of the event loop to register the handler to.

Note: the event loop library does not maintain a copy of event_handler_arg, therefore the user should ensure that event_handler_arg still points to a valid location by the time the handler gets called

Parameters

- **event_loop** [in] the event loop to register this handler function to, must not be NULL
- **event_base** [in] the base ID of the event to register the handler for
- **event_id** [in] the ID of the event to register the handler for
- **event_handler** [in] the handler function which gets called when the event is dispatched
- **event_handler_arg** [in] data, aside from event data, that is passed to the handler when it is called

Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for the handler
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID
- Others: Fail

```
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_instance_register_with(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop,
                                                esp_event_base_t event_base,
                                                int32_t event_id,
                                                esp_event_handler_t event_handler,
                                                void *event_handler_arg,
                                                esp_event_handler_instance_t *instance)
```

Register an instance of event handler to a specific loop.

This function can be used to register a handler for either: (1) specific events, (2) all events of a certain event base, or (3) all events known by the system event loop.

- specific events: specify exact event_base and event_id
- all events of a certain base: specify exact event_base and use ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID as the event_id
- all events known by the loop: use ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE for event_base and ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID as the event_id

Besides the error, the function returns an instance object as output parameter to identify each registration. This is necessary to remove (unregister) the registration before the event loop is deleted.

Registering multiple handlers to events, registering a single handler to multiple events as well as registering the same handler to the same event multiple times is possible. Each registration yields a distinct instance object which identifies it over the registration lifetime.

Note: the event loop library does not maintain a copy of event_handler_arg, therefore the user should ensure that event_handler_arg still points to a valid location by the time the handler gets called

Parameters

- **event_loop** [in] the event loop to register this handler function to, must not be NULL
- **event_base** [in] the base ID of the event to register the handler for
- **event_id** [in] the ID of the event to register the handler for
- **event_handler** [in] the handler function which gets called when the event is dispatched
- **event_handler_arg** [in] data, aside from event data, that is passed to the handler when it is called
- **instance** [out] An event handler instance object related to the registered event handler and data, can be NULL. This needs to be kept if the specific callback instance should be
unregistered before deleting the whole event loop. Registering the same event handler multiple times is possible and yields distinct instance objects. The data can be the same for all registrations. If no unregistration is needed, but the handler should be deleted when the event loop is deleted, instance can be NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for the handler
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID or instance is NULL
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_instance_register(esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, esp_event_handler_t event_handler, void *event_handler_arg, esp_event_handler_instance_t *instance)
```

Register an instance of event handler to the default loop.

This function does the same as esp_event_handler_instance_register_with, except that it registers the handler to the default event loop.

**Note:** the event loop library does not maintain a copy of event_handler_arg, therefore the user should ensure that event_handler_arg still points to a valid location by the time the handler gets called

**Parameters**
- `event_base` - [in] the base ID of the event to register the handler for
- `event_id` - [in] the ID of the event to register the handler for
- `event_handler` - [in] the handler function which gets called when the event is dispatched
- `event_handler_arg` - [in] data, aside from event data, that is passed to the handler when it is called
- `instance` - [out] An event handler instance object related to the registered event handler and data, can be NULL. This needs to be kept if the specific callback instance should be unregistered before deleting the whole event loop. Registering the same event handler multiple times is possible and yields distinct instance objects. The data can be the same for all registrations. If no unregistration is needed, but the handler should be deleted when the event loop is deleted, instance can be NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for the handler
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID or instance is NULL
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_unregister(esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, esp_event_handler_t event_handler)
```

Unregister a handler with the system event loop (legacy).

Unregisters a handler, so it will no longer be called during dispatch. Handlers can be unregistered for any combination of event_base and event_id which were previously registered. To unregister a handler, the event_base and event_id arguments must match exactly the arguments passed to esp_event_handler_register() when that handler was registered. Passing ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE and/or ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID will only unregister handlers that were registered with the same wildcard arguments.

**Note:** When using ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID, handlers registered to specific event IDs using the same base will not be unregistered. When using ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE, events registered to specific bases will also not be unregistered. This avoids accidental unregistration of handlers registered by other users or components.
Parameters

- `event_base` - [in] the base of the event with which to unregister the handler
- `event_id` - [in] the ID of the event with which to unregister the handler
- `event_handler` - [in] the handler to unregister

Returns ESP_OK success
Returns ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG invalid combination of event base and event ID
Returns others fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_unregister_with(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop,
                                         esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id,
                                         esp_event_handler_t event_handler)
```

Unregister a handler from a specific event loop (legacy).

This function behaves in the same manner as `esp_event_handler_unregister`, except the additional specification of the event loop to unregister the handler with.

Parameters

- `event_loop` - [in] the event loop with which to unregister this handler function, must not be NULL
- `event_base` - [in] the base of the event with which to unregister the handler
- `event_id` - [in] the ID of the event with which to unregister the handler
- `event_handler` - [in] the handler to unregister

Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_instance_unregister_with(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop,
                                                    esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id,
                                                    esp_event_handler_instance_t instance)
```

Unregister a handler instance from a specific event loop.

Unregisters a handler instance, so it will no longer be called during dispatch. Handler instances can be unregistered for any combination of `event_base` and `event_id` which were previously registered. To unregister a handler instance, the `event_base` and `event_id` arguments must match exactly the arguments passed to `esp_event_handler_instance_register()` when that handler instance was registered. Passing ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE and/or ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID will only unregister handler instances that were registered with the same wildcard arguments.

**Note**: When using ESP.EVENT_ANY_ID, handlers registered to specific event IDs using the same base will not be unregistered. When using ESP.EVENT_ANY_BASE, events registered to specific bases will also not be unregistered. This avoids accidental unregistration of handlers registered by other users or components.

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_handler_instance_unregister(esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id,
                                              esp_event_handler_instance_t instance)
```

Unregister a handler from the system event loop.
This function does the same as esp_event_handler_instance_unregister_with, except that it unregisters the handler instance from the default event loop.

**Parameters**
- `event_base` **[in]** the base of the event with which to unregister the handler
- `event_id` **[in]** the ID of the event with which to unregister the handler
- `instance` **[in]** the instance object of the registration to be unregistered

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_post(esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, const void *event_data, size_t event_data_size, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)
```

Posts an event to the system default event loop. The event loop library keeps a copy of `event_data` and manages the copy’s lifetime automatically (allocation + deletion); this ensures that the data the handler receives is always valid.

**Parameters**
- `event_base` **[in]** the event base that identifies the event
- `event_id` **[in]** the event ID that identifies the event
- `event_data` **[in]** the data, specific to the event occurrence, that gets passed to the handler
- `event_data_size` **[in]** the size of the event data
- `ticks_to_wait` **[in]** number of ticks to block on a full event queue

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: Time to wait for event queue to unblock expired, queue full when posting from ISR
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_post_to(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop, esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, const void *event_data, size_t event_data_size, TickType_t ticks_to_wait)
```

Posts an event to the specified event loop. The event loop library keeps a copy of `event_data` and manages the copy’s lifetime automatically (allocation + deletion); this ensures that the data the handler receives is always valid.

This function behaves in the same manner as esp_event_post_to, except the additional specification of the event loop to post the event to.

**Parameters**
- `event_loop` **[in]** the event loop to post to, must not be NULL
- `event_base` **[in]** the event base that identifies the event
- `event_id` **[in]** the event ID that identifies the event
- `event_data` **[in]** the data, specific to the event occurrence, that gets passed to the handler
- `event_data_size` **[in]** the size of the event data
- `ticks_to_wait` **[in]** number of ticks to block on a full event queue

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT: Time to wait for event queue to unblock expired, queue full when posting from ISR
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_isr_post(esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, const void *event_data, size_t event_data_size, BaseType_t *task_unblocked)
```

Special variant of esp_event_post for posting events from interrupt handlers.
**Note:** this function is only available when CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_ISR is enabled

**Note:** when this function is called from an interrupt handler placed in IRAM, this function should be placed in IRAM as well by enabling CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_IRAM_ISR

### Parameters

- **event_base** [in] the event base that identifies the event
- **event_id** [in] the event ID that identifies the event
- **event_data** [in] the data, specific to the event occurrence, that gets passed to the handler
- **event_data_size** [in] the size of the event data; max is 4 bytes
- **task_unblocked** [out] an optional parameter (can be NULL) which indicates that an event task with higher priority than currently running task has been unblocked by the posted event; a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is existed.

### Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_FAIL: Event queue for the default event loop full
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID, data size of more than 4 bytes
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_isr_post_to(esp_event_loop_handle_t event_loop, esp_event_base_t event_base,
                                int32_t event_id, const void* event_data, size_t event_data_size,
                                BaseType_t *task_unblocked)
```

Special variant of `esp_event_post_to` for posting events from interrupt handlers.

**Note:** this function is only available when CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_ISR is enabled

**Note:** when this function is called from an interrupt handler placed in IRAM, this function should be placed in IRAM as well by enabling CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_IRAM_ISR

### Parameters

- **event_loop** [in] the event loop to post to, must not be NULL
- **event_base** [in] the event base that identifies the event
- **event_id** [in] the event ID that identifies the event
- **event_data** [in] the data, specific to the event occurrence, that gets passed to the handler
- **event_data_size** [in] the size of the event data
- **task_unblocked** [out] an optional parameter (can be NULL) which indicates that an event task with higher priority than currently running task has been unblocked by the posted event; a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is existed.

### Returns

- ESP_OK: Success
- ESP_FAIL: Event queue for the loop full
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Invalid combination of event base and event ID, data size of more than 4 bytes
- Others: Fail

```c
esp_err_t esp_event_dump(FILE *file)
```

Dumps statistics of all event loops.

Dumps event loop info in the format:
event loop	handler
handler
...
event loop	handler
handler
...

where:

where:

event loop
format: address, name rx: total_received dr: total_dropped
where:
address - memory address of the event loop
name - name of the event loop, 'none' if no dedicated task
total_received - number of successfully posted events
total_dropped - number of events unsuccessfully posted due to queue...

handler
format: address ev: base, id inv: total_invoked run: total_runtime
where:
address - address of the handler function
base, id - the event specified by event base and ID this handler...
total_invoked - number of times this handler has been invoked
total_runtime - total amount of time used for invoking this handler

Note: this function is a noop when CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_LOOP_PROFILING is disabled

Parameters file -[in] the file stream to output to

Returns

• ESP_OK: Success
• ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for event loops list
• Others: Fail

Structures

struct esp_event_loop_args_t
Configuration for creating event loops.

Public Members

int32_t queue_size
size of the event loop queue

const char *task_name
name of the event loop task; if NULL, a dedicated task is not created for event loop

UBaseType_t task_priority
priority of the event loop task, ignored if task name is NULL
uint32_t task_stack_size
    stack size of the event loop task, ignored if task name is NULL

BaseType_t task_core_id
    core to which the event loop task is pinned to, ignored if task name is NULL

Header File
    • components/esp_event/include/esp_event_base.h

Macros
    ESP_EVENT_DECLARE_BASE (id)
    ESP_EVENT_DEFINE_BASE (id)
    ESP_EVENT_ANY_BASE
        register handler for any event base
    ESP_EVENT_ANY_ID
        register handler for any event id

Type Definitions
    typedef void *esp_event_loop_handle_t
        a number that identifies an event with respect to a base
    typedef void (*esp_event_handler_t)(void *event_handler_arg, esp_event_base_t event_base, int32_t event_id, void *event_data)
        function called when an event is posted to the queue
    typedef void *esp_event_handler_instance_t
        context identifying an instance of a registered event handler

Related Documents

2.10.9 FreeRTOS

Overview

This section contains documentation of FreeRTOS types, functions, and macros. It is automatically generated from FreeRTOS header files.

Note: ESP-IDF FreeRTOS is based on Vanilla FreeRTOS v10.4.3

• For more information about the SMP changes of ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, see ESP-IDF FreeRTOS (SMP)
• For more information about the features added to ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, see FreeRTOS Supplemental Features.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Configuration

Vanilla FreeRTOS allows ports and applications to configure the kernel by adding various \#define config... macros to FreeRTOSConfig.h. Through these macros, the kernel’s scheduling behavior and various kernel features can be enabled or disabled. However, in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, the “FreeRTOSConfig.h” file is considered a private and must not be modified by users. Any FreeRTOS configuration that is exposed to the user will be done so via menuconfig.

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS can be configured in the project configuration menu (idf.py menuconfig) under Component Config/FreeRTOS. The following section highlights some of the ESP-IDF FreeRTOS configuration options. For a full list of ESP-IDF FreeRTOS configurations, see Project Configuration.

- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE` will run ESP-IDF FreeRTOS only on CPU0. Note that this is not equivalent to running Vanilla FreeRTOS. Furthermore, this option may affect behavior of components other than freertos. For more details regarding the effects of running ESP-IDF FreeRTOS on a single core, refer to ESP-IDF FreeRTOS Single Core. Alternatively, users can also search for occurrences of CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE in the ESP-IDF components.

- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_ASSERT_ON_UNTESTED_FUNCTION` will trigger a halt in functions in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS that have not been fully tested in an SMP context.

- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_TASK_FUNCTION_WRAPPER` will enclose all task functions within a wrapper function. In the case that a task function mistakenly returns (i.e. does not call vTaskDelete()), the call flow will return to the wrapper function. The wrapper function will then log an error and abort the application, as illustrated below:

```
E (25) FreeRTOS: FreeRTOS task should not return. Aborting now!
abort() was called at PC 0x40085c53 on core 0
```

Note: As ESP32-C3 is a single core SoC, the `CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE` configuration is always set.

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS Applications

Unlike Vanilla FreeRTOS, users must not call vTaskStartScheduler(). Instead, ESP-IDF FreeRTOS is started automatically. The entry point is a user defined void app_main(void) function.

- Typically, users would spawn the rest of their applications task from app_main.
- The app_main function is allowed to return at any point (i.e., before the application terminates).
- The app_main function is called from the main task.

The main task is one of multiple tasks that are automatically spawned by ESP-IDF during startup. These tasks are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Affinity</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Task (main)</td>
<td>CPU0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Task that simply calls app_main. This task will self delete when app_main returns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle Tasks (IDLE)</td>
<td>CPU0 and CPU1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Idle task created for (and pinned to) each CPU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Low priority numbers denote low priority tasks.

Task API

Header File

- components/freertos/FreeRTOS-Kernel/include/freertos/task.h
**Functions**

`BaseType_t xTaskCreatePinnedToCore(TaskFunction_t pvTaskCode, const char *const pcName, const uint32_t usStackDepth, void *const pvParameters, UBaseType_t uxPriority, TaskHandle_t *const pvCreatedTask, const BaseType_t xCoreID)`

Create a new task with a specified affinity.

This function is similar to `xTaskCreate`, but allows setting task affinity in SMP system.

**Parameters**

- `pvTaskCode` - Pointer to the task entry function. Tasks must be implemented to never return (i.e. continuous loop), or should be terminated using `vTaskDelete` function.
- `pcName` - A descriptive name for the task. This is mainly used to facilitate debugging. Max length defined by `configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN` - default is 16.
- `usStackDepth` - The size of the task stack specified as the number of bytes. Note that this differs from vanilla FreeRTOS.
- `pvParameters` - Pointer that will be used as the parameter for the task being created.
- `uxPriority` - The priority at which the task should run. Systems that include MPU support can optionally create tasks in a privileged (system) mode by setting bit `portPRIVILEGE_BIT` of the priority parameter. For example, to create a privileged task at priority 2 the `uxPriority` parameter should be set to `(2 | portPRIVILEGE_BIT)`.
- `pvCreatedTask` - Used to pass back a handle by which the created task can be referenced.
- `xCoreID` - If the value is `tskNO_AFFINITY`, the created task is not pinned to any CPU, and the scheduler can run it on any core available. Values 0 or 1 indicate the index number of the CPU which the task should be pinned to. Specifying values larger than `portNUM_PROCESSORS - 1` will cause the function to fail.

**Returns**

`pdPASS` if the task was successfully created and added to a ready list, otherwise an error code defined in the file `projdefs.h`.

```c
static inline BaseType_t xTaskCreate( TaskFunction_t pvTaskCode, const char *const pcName, const uint32_t usStackDepth, void *const pvParameters, UBaseType_t uxPriority, TaskHandle_t *const pxCreatedTask )
```

Create a new task and add it to the list of tasks that are ready to run.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, tasks use two blocks of memory. The first block is used to hold the task’s data structures. The second block is used by the task as its stack. If a task is created using `xTaskCreate()` then both blocks of memory are automatically dynamically allocated inside the `xTaskCreate()` function. (see [https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html](https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html)). If a task is created using `xTaskCreateStatic()` then the application writer must provide the required memory. `xTaskCreateStatic()` therefore allows a task to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

See `xTaskCreateStatic()` for a version that does not use any dynamic memory allocation.

`xTaskCreate()` can only be used to create a task that has unrestricted access to the entire microcontroller memory map. Systems that include MPU support can alternatively create an MPU constrained task using `xTaskCreateRestricted()`.

**Example usage:**

```c
// Task to be created.
void vTaskCode( void * pvParameters )
{
    for( ;; )
    {
        // Task code goes here.
    }
}

// Function that creates a task.

(continues on next page)```
void vOtherFunction( void )
{
static uint8_t ucParameterToPass;
TaskHandle_t xHandle = NULL;

// Create the task, storing the handle. Note that the passed parameter...
->ucParameterToPass
// must exist for the lifetime of the task, so in this case is declared...
->static. If it was just an
// an automatic stack variable it might no longer exist, or at least have...
->been corrupted, by the time
// the new task attempts to access it.
xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, &ucParameterToPass, tskIDLE_...
->PRIORITY, &xHandle );
configASSERT( xHandle );

// Use the handle to delete the task.
if( xHandle != NULL )
{
    vTaskDelete( xHandle );
}
}

Note: If program uses thread local variables (ones specified with "__thread" keyword) then storage for them
will be allocated on the task’s stack.

Parameters

- pvTaskCode - Pointer to the task entry function. Tasks must be implemented to never
  return (i.e. continuous loop), or should be terminated using vTaskDelete function.
- pcName - A descriptive name for the task. This is mainly used to facilitate debugging.
  Max length defined by configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN - default is 16.
- usStackDepth - The size of the task stack specified as the number of bytes. Note that
  this differs from vanilla FreeRTOS.
- pvParameters - Pointer that will be used as the parameter for the task being created.
- uxPriority - The priority at which the task should run. Systems that include MPU
  support can optionally create tasks in a privileged (system) mode by setting bit
  portPRIVILEGE_BIT of the priority parameter. For example, to create a privileged task at priority
  2 the uxPriority parameter should be set to ( 2 | portPRIVILEGE_BIT ).
- pxCreatedTask - Used to pass back a handle by which the created task can be referenced.

Returns pdPASS if the task was successfully created and added to a ready list, otherwise an error
code defined in the file projdefs.h

TaskHandle_t xTaskCreateStaticPinnedToCore(TaskFunction_t pvTaskCode, const char *const
pcName, const uint32_t ulStackDepth, void *const
pvParameters, UBaseType_t uxPriority, StackType_t
*const pxStackBuffer, StaticTask_t *const
pxTaskBuffer, const BaseType_t xCoreID)

Create a new task with a specified affinity.

This function is similar to xTaskCreateStatic, but allows specifying task affinity in an SMP system.

Parameters

- pvTaskCode - Pointer to the task entry function. Tasks must be implemented to never
  return (i.e. continuous loop), or should be terminated using vTaskDelete function.
- pcName - A descriptive name for the task. This is mainly used to facilitate debugging.
  The maximum length of the string is defined by configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN in
FreeRTOSConfig.h.

- **ulStackDepth** - The size of the task stack specified as the number of bytes. Note that this differs from vanilla FreeRTOS.
- **pvParameters** - Pointer that will be used as the parameter for the task being created.
- **uxPriority** - The priority at which the task will run.
- **pxStackBuffer** - Must point to a StackType_t array that has at least ulStackDepth indexes - the array will then be used as the task’s stack, removing the need for the stack to be allocated dynamically.
- **pxTaskBuffer** - Must point to a variable of type StaticTask_t, which will then be used to hold the task’s data structures, removing the need for the memory to be allocated dynamically.
- **xCOREID** - If the value is tskNO_AFFINITY, the created task is not pinned to any CPU, and the scheduler can run it on any core available. Values 0 or 1 indicate the index number of the CPU which the task should be pinned to. Specifying values larger than (portNUM_PROCESSORS - 1) will cause the function to fail.

**Returns** If neither pxStackBuffer or pxTaskBuffer are NULL, then the task will be created and pdPASS is returned. If either pxStackBuffer or pxTaskBuffer are NULL then the task will not be created and errCOULD_NOT_ALLOCATE_REQUIRED_MEMORY is returned.

static inline TaskHandle_t xTaskCreateStatic(TaskFunction_t pvTaskCode, const char *const pcName, const uint32_t ulStackDepth, void *const pvParameters, UBaseType_t uxPriority, StackType_t *const puxStackBuffer, StaticTask_t *const pxTaskBuffer)

Create a new task and add it to the list of tasks that are ready to run.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, tasks use two blocks of memory. The first block is used to hold the task’s data structures. The second block is used by the task as its stack. If a task is created using xTaskCreate() then both blocks of memory are automatically dynamically allocated inside the xTaskCreate() function. (see [http://www.freertos.org/a00111.html](http://www.freertos.org/a00111.html)). If a task is created using xTaskCreateStatic() then the application writer must provide the required memory. xTaskCreateStatic() therefore allows a task to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

**Example usage:**

```c
#define STACK_SIZE 200

// Structure that will hold the TCB of the task being created.
StaticTask_t xTaskBuffer;

// Buffer that the task being created will use as its stack. Note this is
// an array of StackType_t variables. The size of StackType_t is dependent on
// the RTOS port.
StackType_t xStack[ STACK_SIZE ];

// Function that implements the task being created.
void vTaskCode( void * pvParameters )
{
    // The parameter value is expected to be 1 as 1 is passed in the
    // pvParameters value in the call to xTaskCreateStatic().
    configASSERT( ( uint32_t ) pvParameters == 1UL );

    for( ;; )
    {
        // Task code goes here.
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
// Function that creates a task.
void vOtherFunction( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle = NULL;

    // Create the task without using any dynamic memory allocation.
    xHandle = xTaskCreateStatic(
        vTaskCode,       // Function that implements the task.
        "NAME",         // Text name for the task.
        STACK_SIZE,     // Stack size in bytes, not words.
        ( void* ) 1,    // Parameter passed into the task.
        tskIDLE_PRIORITY, // Priority at which the task is created.
        xStack,         // Array to use as the task's stack.
        &xTaskBuffer ); // Variable to hold the task's data_
                      //structure.

    // puxStackBuffer and pxTaskBuffer were not NULL, so the task will have
    // been created, and xHandle will be the task's handle. Use the handle
    // to suspend the task.
    vTaskSuspend( xHandle );
}

Note: If program uses thread local variables (ones specified with "__thread" keyword) then storage for them
will be allocated on the task’s stack.

Parameters

• pvTaskCode – Pointer to the task entry function. Tasks must be implemented to never
  return (i.e. continuous loop), or should be terminated using vTaskDelete function.
• pcName – A descriptive name for the task. This is mainly used to facilitate debugging.
  The maximum length of the string is defined by configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN in
  FreeRTOSConfig.h.
• ulStackDepth – The size of the task stack specified as the number of bytes. Note that
  this differs from vanilla FreeRTOS.
• pvParameters – Pointer that will be used as the parameter for the task being created.
• uxPriority – The priority at which the task will run.
• puxStackBuffer – Must point to a StackType_t array that has at least ulStackDepth
  indexes - the array will then be used as the task’s stack, removing the need for the stack
to be allocated dynamically.
• pxTaskBuffer – Must point to a variable of type StaticTask_t, which will then be used
to hold the task’s data structures, removing the need for the memory to be allocated
dynamically.

Returns If neither pxStackBuffer or pxTaskBuffer are NULL, then the task will be created and
pdPASS is returned. If either pxStackBuffer or pxTaskBuffer are NULL then the task will not
be created and errCOULD_NOT_ALLOCATE_REQUIRED_MEMORY is returned.

BaseType_t xTaskCreateRestricted(const TaskParameters_t *const pxTaskDefinition,
*TaskHandle_t pxCreatedTask)

Only available when configSUPPORT_DYNAMIC_ALLOCATION is set to 1.
xTaskCreateRestricted() should only be used in systems that include an MPU implementation.

Create a new task and add it to the list of tasks that are ready to run. The function parameters define the
memory regions and associated access permissions allocated to the task.

See xTaskCreateRestrictedStatic() for a version that does not use any dynamic memory allocation.
return pdPASS if the task was successfully created and added to a ready list, otherwise an error code defined in the file projdefs.h

Example usage:

```c
// Create an TaskParameters_t structure that defines the task to be created.  
static const TaskParameters_t xCheckTaskParameters = 
{  
    vATask,     // pvTaskCode - the function that implements the task.  
    "ATask",   // pcName - just a text name for the task to assist debugging.  
    100,      // usStackDepth - the stack size DEFINED IN WORDS.  
    NULL,     // pvParameters - passed into the task function as the function parameters.  
    {  
        1UL | portPRIVILEGE_BIT,  // uxPriority - task priority, set the portPRIVILEGE_BIT if the task should run in a privileged state.  
        cStackBuffer,  // pxStackBuffer - the buffer to be used as the task stack.  
    },  // xRegions - Allocate up to three separate memory regions for access by the task, with appropriate access permissions. Different processors have different memory alignment requirements - refer to the FreeRTOS documentation for full information.  
    {  
        cReadWriteArray, 32, portMPU_REGION_READ_WRITE }, 
    {  
        cReadOnlyArray, 32, portMPU_REGION_READ_ONLY }, 
    {  
        cPrivilegedOnlyAccessArray, 128, portMPU_REGION_PRIVILEGED_READ_WRITE  
    }  
};

int main( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;

    // Create a task from the const structure defined above. The task handle is requested (the second parameter is not NULL) but in this case just for demonstration purposes as its not actually used.  
    xTaskCreateRestricted( &xRegTest1Parameters, &xHandle );

    // Start the scheduler.  
    vTaskStartScheduler();

    // Will only get here if there was insufficient memory to create the idle and/or timer task.  
    for( ;; );
}
```

Parameters
- `pxTaskDefinition` – Pointer to a structure that contains a member for each of the normal `xTaskCreate()` parameters (see the `xTaskCreate()` API documentation) plus an optional stack buffer and the memory region definitions.
- `pxCreatedTask` – Used to pass back a handle by which the created task can be referenced.

`vTaskAllocateMPURegions(TaskHandle_t xTask, const MemoryRegion_t *const pxRegions)`

Only available when configSUPPORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION is set to 1.

`xTaskCreateRestrictedStatic()` should only be used in systems that include an MPU implementation. Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, tasks use two blocks of memory. The first block is used to hold the task’s data structures. The second block is used by the task as its stack. If a task is created using `xTaskCreateRestricted()` then the stack is provided by the application writer, and the memory used to hold the
task’s data structure is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xTaskCreateRestricted() function. If a task is created using xTaskCreateRestrictedStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory used to hold the task’s data structures too. xTaskCreateRestrictedStatic() therefore allows a memory protected task to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

return pdPASS if the task was successfully created and added to a ready list, otherwise an error code defined in the file projdefs.h

Example usage:

```c
// Create an TaskParameters_t structure that defines the task to be created.
// The StaticTask_t variable is only included in the structure when
// configSUPPORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION is set to 1. The PRIVILEGED_DATA macro can
// be used to force the variable into the RTOS kernel's privileged data area.
static PRIVILEGED_DATA StaticTask_t xTaskBuffer;
static const TaskParameters_t xCheckTaskParameters =
{
    vATask,       // pvTaskCode - the function that implements the task.
    "ATask",      // pcName - just a text name for the task to assist debugging.
    100,          // usStackDepth - the stack size DEFINED IN BYTES.
    NULL,        // pvParameters - passed into the task function as the function's
                // parameters.
    (1UL | portPRIVILEGE_BIT ),// uxPriority - task priority, set the
                // portPRIVILEGE_BIT if the task should run in a privileged state.
    cStackBuffer,// puxStackBuffer - the buffer to be used as the task stack.
    // xRegions - Allocate up to three separate memory regions for access by
    // the task, with appropriate access permissions. Different processors have
    // different memory alignment requirements - refer to the FreeRTOS
    // documentation
    // for full information.
    {
        // Base address Length Parameters
        { cReadWriteArray, 32, portMPU_REGION_READ_WRITE },
        { cReadOnlyArray, 32, portMPU_REGION_READ_ONLY },
        { cPrivilegedOnlyAccessArray, 128, portMPU_REGION_PRIVILEGED_READ_ WRITE }
    }
    &xTaskBuffer; // Holds the task's data structure.
};

int main( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;

    // Create a task from the const structure defined above. The task handle
    // is requested (the second parameter is not NULL) but in this case just for
    // demonstration purposes as its not actually used.
    xTaskCreateRestricted( &xRegTest1Parameters, &xHandle );

    // Start the scheduler.
    vTaskStartScheduler();

    // Will only get here if there was insufficient memory to create the idle
    // and/or timer task.
    for( ;; );
}
```

Memory regions are assigned to a restricted task when the task is created by a call to xTaskCreateRestricted(). These regions can be redefined using vTaskAllocateMPURegions().
Example usage:

```c
// Define an array of MemoryRegion_t structures that configures an MPU region
// allowing read/write access for 1024 bytes starting at the beginning of the
// ucOneKByte array. The other two of the maximum 3 definable regions are
// unused so set to zero.
static const MemoryRegion_t xAltRegions[portNUM_CONFIGURABLE_REGIONS] =
{
    // Base address    Length    Parameters
    { ucOneKByte, 1024,      portMPU_REGION_READ_WRITE },
    { 0, 0, 0 },
    { 0, 0, 0 }
};

void vATask(void *pvParameters)
{
    // This task was created such that it has access to certain regions of
    // memory as defined by the MPU configuration. At some point it is
    // desired that these MPU regions are replaced with that defined in the
    // xAltRegions const struct above. Use a call to vTaskAllocateMPURegions()
    // for this purpose. NULL is used as the task handle to indicate that this
    // function should modify the MPU regions of the calling task.
    vTaskAllocateMPURegions(NULL, xAltRegions);

    // Now the task can continue its function, but from this point on can only
    // access its stack and the ucOneKByte array (unless any other statically
    // defined or shared regions have been declared elsewhere).
}
```

Parameters

- **pxTaskDefinition** – Pointer to a structure that contains a member for each of
  the normal xTaskCreate() parameters (see the xTaskCreate() API documentation)
  plus an optional stack buffer and the memory region definitions. If configSUP-
  PORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION is set to 1 the structure contains an additional member,
  which is used to point to a variable of type StaticTask_t - which is then used to hold the
  task’s data structure.
- **pxCreatedTask** – Used to pass back a handle by which the created task can be refer-
  enced.
- **xTask** – The handle of the task being updated.
- **pxRegions** – A pointer to an MemoryRegion_t structure that contains the new memory
  region definitions.

void **vTaskDelete**(TaskHandle_t xTaskToDelete)

INCLUDE_vTaskDelete must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section
for more information.

Remove a task from the RTOS real time kernel’s management. The task being deleted will be removed from
all ready, blocked, suspended and event lists.

NOTE: The idle task is responsible for freeing the kernel allocated memory from tasks that have been deleted.
It is therefore important that the idle task is not starved of microcontroller processing time if your application
makes any calls to vTaskDelete(). Memory allocated by the task code is not automatically freed, and should
be freed before the task is deleted.

See the demo application file death.c for sample code that utilises vTaskDelete().

Example usage:
void vOtherFunction( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;

    // Create the task, storing the handle.
    xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY, &xHandle_-- );

    // Use the handle to delete the task.
    vTaskDelete( xHandle );
}

Parameters xTaskToDelete — The handle of the task to be deleted. Passing NULL will cause
the calling task to be deleted.

void vTaskDelay( const TickType_t xTicksToDelay )

Delay a task for a given number of ticks. The actual time that the task remains blocked depends on the tick
rate. The constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS can be used to calculate real time from the tick rate - with the
resolution of one tick period.

INCLUDE_vTaskDelay must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section
for more information.

vTaskDelay() specifies a time at which the task wishes to unblock relative to the time at which vTaskDelay() is called. For example, specifying a block period of 100 ticks will cause the task to unblock 100 ticks after
vTaskDelay() is called. vTaskDelay() does not therefore provide a good method of controlling the frequency
of a periodic task as the path taken through the code, as well as other task and interrupt activity, will effect
the frequency at which vTaskDelay() gets called and therefore the time at which the task next executes. See
xTaskDelayUntil() for an alternative API function designed to facilitate fixed frequency execution. It does this
by specifying an absolute time (rather than a relative time) at which the calling task should unblock.

Example usage:

void vTaskFunction( void *pvParameters )
{
    // Block for 500ms.
    const TickType_t xDelay = 500 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS;

    for( ;; )
    {
        // Simply toggle the LED every 500ms, blocking between each toggle.
        vToggleLED();
        vTaskDelay( xDelay );
    }
}

Parameters xTicksToDelay — The amount of time, in tick periods, that the calling task should
block.

BaseType_t xTaskDelayUntil( TickType_t *const pxPreviousWakeTime, const TickType_t xTimeIncrement )

INCLUDE_xTaskDelayUntil must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration
section for more information.

Delay a task until a specified time. This function can be used by periodic tasks to ensure a constant execution
frequency.

This function differs from vTaskDelay() in one important aspect: vTaskDelay() will cause a task to block for
the specified number of ticks from the time vTaskDelay() is called. It is therefore difficult to use vTaskDelay
by itself to generate a fixed execution frequency as the time between a task starting to execute and that task calling vTaskDelay() may not be fixed [the task may take a different path though the code between calls, or may get interrupted or preempted a different number of times each time it executes].

Whereas vTaskDelay() specifies a wake time relative to the time at which the function is called, xTaskDelayUntil() specifies the absolute (exact) time at which it wishes to unblock.

The macro pdMS_TO_TICKS() can be used to calculate the number of ticks from a time specified in milliseconds to a resolution of one tick period.

Example usage:

```c
// Perform an action every 10 ticks.
void vTaskFunction( void * pvParameters )
{
    TickType_t xLastWakeTime;
    const TickType_t xFrequency = 10;
    BaseType_t xWasDelayed;

    // Initialise the xLastWakeTime variable with the current time.
    xLastWakeTime = xTaskGetTickCount();
    for(;;)
    {
        // Wait for the next cycle.
        xWasDelayed = xTaskDelayUntil( &xLastWakeTime, xFrequency );

        // Perform action here. xWasDelayed value can be used to determine
        // whether a deadline was missed if the code here took too long.
    }
}
```

Parameters
- pxPreviousWakeTime - Pointer to a variable that holds the time at which the task was last unblocked. The variable must be initialised with the current time prior to its first use (see the example below). Following this the variable is automatically updated within xTaskDelayUntil().
- xTimeIncrement - The cycle time period. The task will be unblocked at time *pxPreviousWakeTime + xTimeIncrement. Calling xTaskDelayUntil with the same xTimeIncrement parameter value will cause the task to execute with a fixed interface period.

Returns Value which can be used to check whether the task was actually delayed. Will be pdTRUE if the task way delayed and pdFALSE otherwise. A task will not be delayed if the next expected wake time is in the past.

BaseType_t xTaskAbortDelay(TaskHandle_t xTask)

INCLUDE_xTaskAbortDelay must be defined as 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h for this function to be available.

A task will enter the Blocked state when it is waiting for an event. The event it is waiting for can be a temporal event (waiting for a time), such as when vTaskDelay() is called, or an event on an object, such as when xQueueReceive() or ulTaskNotifyTake() is called. If the handle of a task that is in the Blocked state is used in a call to xTaskAbortDelay() then the task will leave the Blocked state, and return from whichever function call placed the task into the Blocked state.

There is no ‘FromISR’ version of this function as an interrupt would need to know which object a task was blocked on in order to know which actions to take. For example, if the task was blocked on a queue the interrupt handler would then need to know if the queue was locked.

Parameters xTask - The handle of the task to remove from the Blocked state.

Returns If the task referenced by xTask was not in the Blocked state then pdFAIL is returned. Otherwise pdPASS is returned.
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UBaseType_t uxTaskPriorityGet (const TaskHandle_t xTask)

INCLUDE_uTaskPriorityGet must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section for more information.

Obtain the priority of any task.

Example usage:

```c
void vAFunction ( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;

    // Create a task, storing the handle.
    xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY, &xHandle );
    // ...
    // Use the handle to obtain the priority of the created task.
    // It was created with tskIDLE_PRIORITY, but may have changed // it itself.
    if ( uxTaskPriorityGet( xHandle ) != tskIDLE_PRIORITY )
    {
        // The task has changed it's priority.
    }
    // ...
    // Is our priority higher than the created task?
    if ( uxTaskPriorityGet( xHandle ) < uxTaskPriorityGet( NULL ) )
    {
        // Our priority (obtained using NULL handle) is higher.
    }
}
```

**Parameters**
- **xTask** – Handle of the task to be queried. Passing a NULL handle results in the priority of the calling task being returned.

**Returns**
- The priority of xTask.

UBaseType_t uxTaskPriorityGetFromISR (const TaskHandle_t xTask)

A version of uxTaskPriorityGet() that can be used from an ISR.

eTaskState eTaskGetState (TaskHandle_t xTask)

INCLUDE_eTaskGetState must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section for more information.

Obtain the state of any task. States are encoded by the eTaskState enumerated type.

**Parameters**
- **xTask** – Handle of the task to be queried.

**Returns**
- The state of xTask at the time the function was called. Note the state of the task might change between the function being called, and the functions return value being tested by the calling task.

void vTaskGetInfo (TaskHandle_t xTask, TaskStatus_t *pxTaskStatus, BaseType_t xGetFreeStackSpace, eTaskState eState)

configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section for more information.

Populates a TaskStatus_t structure with information about a task.
Example usage:

```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;
    TaskStatus_t xTaskDetails;

    // Obtain the handle of a task from its name.
    xHandle = xTaskGetHandle( "Task_Name" );

    // Check the handle is not NULL.
    configASSERT( xHandle );

    // Use the handle to obtain further information about the task.
    vTaskGetInfo( xHandle,
        &xTaskDetails,
        pdTRUE, // Include the high water mark in xTaskDetails.
        eInvalid ); // Include the task state in xTaskDetails.
}
```

**Parameters**

- `xTask` – Handle of the task being queried. If xTask is NULL then information will be returned about the calling task.
- `pxTaskStatus` – A pointer to the TaskStatus_t structure that will be filled with information about the task referenced by the handle passed using the xTask parameter.
- `xGetFreeStackSpace` – The TaskStatus_t structure contains a member to report the stack high water mark of the task being queried. Calculating the stack high water mark takes a relatively long time, and can make the system temporarily unresponsive - so the xGetFreeStackSpace parameter is provided to allow the high water mark checking to be skipped. The high watermark value will only be written to the TaskStatus_t structure if xGetFreeStackSpace is not set to pdFALSE;
- `eState` – The TaskStatus_t structure contains a member to report the state of the task being queried. Obtaining the task state is not as fast as a simple assignment - so the eState parameter is provided to allow the state information to be omitted from the TaskStatus_t structure. To obtain state information then set eState to eInvalid - otherwise the value passed in eState will be reported as the task state in the TaskStatus_t structure.

```c
void vTaskPrioritySet( TaskHandle_t xTask, UBaseType_t uxNewPriority )
```

INCLUDE_vTaskPrioritySet must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section for more information.

Set the priority of any task.

A context switch will occur before the function returns if the priority being set is higher than the currently executing task.

Example usage:

```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;

    // Create a task, storing the handle.
    xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY, &xHandle_ ~ );

    // ...

    // Use the handle to raise the priority of the created task.
```
vTaskPrioritySet( xHandle, tskIDLE_PRIORITY + 1 );

// ...
// Use a NULL handle to raise our priority to the same value.
vTaskPrioritySet( NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY + 1 );

Parameters

- **xTask** – Handle to the task for which the priority is being set. Passing a NULL handle results in the priority of the calling task being set.
- **uxNewPriority** – The priority to which the task will be set.

```c
void vTaskSuspend( TaskHandle_t xTaskToSuspend )

INCLUDE_vTaskSuspend must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section for more information.

Suspend any task. When suspended a task will never get any microcontroller processing time, no matter what its priority.

Calls to vTaskSuspend are not accumulative - i.e. calling vTaskSuspend () twice on the same task still only requires one call to vTaskResume() to ready the suspended task.

Example usage:

```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;

    // Create a task, storing the handle.
    xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY, &xHandle );

    // ...

    // Use the handle to suspend the created task.
    vTaskSuspend( xHandle );

    // ...

    // The created task will not run during this period, unless
    // another task calls vTaskResume( xHandle ).
    // ...

    // Suspend ourselves.
    vTaskSuspend( NULL );

    // We cannot get here unless another task calls vTaskResume
    // with our handle as the parameter.
}
```

Parameters **xTaskToSuspend** – Handle to the task being suspended. Passing a NULL handle will cause the calling task to be suspended.

```c
void vTaskResume( TaskHandle_t xTaskToResume )

INCLUDE_vTaskSuspend must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section for more information.

```
Chapter 2. API Reference

Resumes a suspended task.

A task that has been suspended by one or more calls to vTaskSuspend() will be made available for running again by a single call to vTaskResume().

Example usage:

```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
    TaskHandle_t xHandle;

    // Create a task, storing the handle.
    xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY, &xHandle );

    // ...

    // Use the handle to suspend the created task.
    vTaskSuspend( xHandle );

    // ...

    // The created task will not run during this period, unless
    // another task calls vTaskResume( xHandle ).
    // ...

    // Resume the suspended task ourselves.
    vTaskResume( xHandle );

    // The created task will once again get microcontroller processing
    // time in accordance with its priority within the system.
}
```

Parameters

- **xTaskToResume** – Handle to the task being readied.

**BaseType_t xTaskResumeFromISR (TaskHandle_t xTaskToResume)**

INCLUDE_xTaskResumeFromISR must be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section for more information.

An implementation of vTaskResume() that can be called from within an ISR.

A task that has been suspended by one or more calls to vTaskSuspend() will be made available for running again by a single call to xTaskResumeFromISR().

xTaskResumeFromISR() should not be used to synchronise a task with an interrupt if there is a chance that the interrupt could arrive prior to the task being suspended - as this can lead to interrupts being missed. Use of a semaphore as a synchronisation mechanism would avoid this eventuality.

Parameters **xTaskToResume** – Handle to the task being readied.

Returns **pdTRUE** if resuming the task should result in a context switch, otherwise **pdFALSE**. This is used by the ISR to determine if a context switch may be required following the ISR.

**void vTaskStartScheduler (void)**

Starts the real time kernel tick processing. After calling the kernel has control over which tasks are executed and when.

NOTE: In ESP-IDF the scheduler is started automatically during application startup, vTaskStartScheduler() should not be called from ESP-IDF applications.

See the demo application file main.c for an example of creating tasks and starting the kernel.
Example usage:

```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
    // Create at least one task before starting the kernel.
    xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY, NULL );
    // Start the real time kernel with preemption.
    vTaskStartScheduler();
    // Will not get here unless a task calls vTaskEndScheduler()
}
```

`void vTaskEndScheduler( void )`

NOTE: At the time of writing only the x86 real mode port, which runs on a PC in place of DOS, implements this function.

Stops the real time kernel tick. All created tasks will be automatically deleted and multitasking (either preemptive or cooperative) will stop. Execution then resumes from the point where `vTaskStartScheduler()` was called, as if `vTaskStartScheduler()` had just returned.

See the demo application file main. c in the demo/PC directory for an example that uses `vTaskEndScheduler()`.

`vTaskEndScheduler()` requires an exit function to be defined within the portable layer (see `vPortEndScheduler()` in `port.c` for the PC port). This performs hardware specific operations such as stopping the kernel tick.

`vTaskEndScheduler()` will cause all of the resources allocated by the kernel to be freed - but will not free resources allocated by application tasks.

Example usage:

```c
void vTaskCode( void * pvParameters )
{
    for(;;)
    {
        // Task code goes here.
        // At some point we want to end the real time kernel processing
        // so call ...
        vTaskEndScheduler();
    }
}
```

```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
    // Create at least one task before starting the kernel.
    xTaskCreate( vTaskCode, "NAME", STACK_SIZE, NULL, tskIDLE_PRIORITY, NULL );
    // Start the real time kernel with preemption.
    vTaskStartScheduler();
    // Will only get here when the vTaskCode() task has called
    // vTaskEndScheduler(). When we get here we are back to single task
    // execution.
}
```

`void vTaskSuspendAll( void )`

Suspends the scheduler without disabling interrupts. Context switches will not occur while the scheduler is suspended.

After calling `vTaskSuspendAll()` the calling task will continue to execute without risk of being swapped out until a call to `xTaskResumeAll()` has been made.
API functions that have the potential to cause a context switch (for example, vTaskDelayUntil(), xQueueSend(), etc.) must not be called while the scheduler is suspended.

Example usage:

```c
void vTask1( void * pvParameters )
{
    for( ;; )
    {
        // Task code goes here.
        // ...
        // At some point the task wants to perform a long operation during
        // which it does not want to get swapped out. It cannot use
        // taskENTER_CRITICAL() / taskEXIT_CRITICAL() as the length of the
        // operation may cause interrupts to be missed - including the
        // ticks.
        // Prevent the real time kernel swapping out the task.
        vTaskSuspendAll();

        // Perform the operation here. There is no need to use critical
        // sections as we have all the microcontroller processing time.
        // During this time interrupts will still operate and the kernel
        // tick count will be maintained.
        // ...
        // The operation is complete. Restart the kernel.
        xTaskResumeAll();
    }
}
```

BaseType_t xTaskResumeAll( void )

Resumes scheduler activity after it was suspended by a call to vTaskSuspendAll().

xTaskResumeAll() only resumes the scheduler. It does not unsuspend tasks that were previously suspended by a call to vTaskSuspend().

Example usage:

```c
void vTask1( void * pvParameters )
{
    for( ;; )
    {
        // Task code goes here.
        // ...
        // At some point the task wants to perform a long operation during
        // which it does not want to get swapped out. It cannot use
        // taskENTER_CRITICAL() / taskEXIT_CRITICAL() as the length of the
        // operation may cause interrupts to be missed - including the
        // ticks.
        // Prevent the real time kernel swapping out the task.
        vTaskSuspendAll();

        // Perform the operation here. There is no need to use critical
        // sections as we have all the microcontroller processing time.
        // (continues on next page)
```
// During this time interrupts will still operate and the real
// time kernel tick count will be maintained.

// ...

// The operation is complete. Restart the kernel. We want to force
// a context switch - but there is no point if resuming the scheduler
// caused a context switch already.
if(!xTaskResumeAll())
{
    taskYIELD();
}
}

**Returns** If resuming the scheduler caused a context switch then pdTRUE is returned, otherwise
pdFALSE is returned.

TickType_t xTaskGetTickCount (void)

**Returns** The count of ticks since vTaskStartScheduler was called.

TickType_t xTaskGetTickCountFromISR (void)

This is a version of xTaskGetTickCount() that is safe to be called from an ISR - provided that TickType_t is
the natural word size of the microcontroller being used or interrupt nesting is either not supported or not being
used.

**Returns** The count of ticks since vTaskStartScheduler was called.

UBaseType_t uxTaskGetNumberOfTasks (void)

**Returns** The number of tasks that the real time kernel is currently managing. This includes all
ready, blocked and suspended tasks. A task that has been deleted but not yet freed by the idle
task will also be included in the count.

char *pcTaskGetName (TaskHandle_t xTaskToQuery)

**Returns** The text (human readable) name of the task referenced by the handle xTaskToQuery. A
task can query its own name by either passing in its own handle, or by setting xTaskToQuery
to NULL.

**TaskHandle_t xTaskGetHandle (const char* pcNameToQuery)**

NOTE: This function takes a relatively long time to complete and should be used sparingly.

**Returns** The handle of the task that has the human readable name pcNameToQuery. NULL
is returned if no matching name is found. INCLUDE_xTaskGetHandle must be set to 1 in
FreeRTOSConfig.h for pcTaskGetHandle() to be available.

UBaseType_t uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark (TaskHandle_t xTask)

Returns the high water mark of the stack associated with xTask.

INCLUDE_uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark must be set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h for this function to be available.

Returns the high water mark of the stack associated with xTask. That is, the minimum free stack space there
has been (in bytes not words, unlike vanilla FreeRTOS) since the task started. The smaller the returned number
the closer the task has come to overflowing its stack.

uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark() and uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark2() are the same except for their return type. Using configSTACK_DEPTH_TYPE allows the user to determine the return type. It gets around
the problem of the value overflowing on 8-bit types without breaking backward compatibility for applications
that expect an 8-bit return type.
### configSTACK_DEPTH_TYPE

**uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark2** *(TaskHandle_t xTask)*

Returns the start of the stack associated with xTask.

- **Parameters**
  - *xTask* – Handle of the task associated with the stack to be checked. Set xTask to NULL to check the stack of the calling task.

- **Returns**
  - The smallest amount of free stack space there has been (in bytes, not words, unlike vanilla FreeRTOS) since the task referenced by xTask was created.

```
uint8_t* pxTaskGetStackStart (TaskHandle_t xTask)
```

Returns the lowest stack memory address, regardless of whether the stack grows up or down.

- **Parameters**
  - *xTask* – Handle of the task associated with the stack returned. Set xTask to NULL to return the stack of the calling task.

- **Returns**
  - A pointer to the start of the stack.

```
vTaskSetApplicationTaskTag (TaskHandle_t xTask, TaskHookFunction_t pxHookFunction)
```

Sets pxHookFunction to be the task hook function used by the task xTask.

- **Parameters**
  - *xTask* – Handle of the task to set the hook function for. Passing xTask as NULL has the effect of setting the calling task's hook function.
  - *pxHookFunction* – Pointer to the hook function.

```
TaskHookFunction_t xTaskGetApplicationTaskTag (TaskHandle_t xTask)
```

Returns the pxHookFunction value assigned to the task xTask. Do not call from an interrupt service routine - call xTaskGetApplicationTaskTagFromISR() instead.

```
TaskHookFunction_t xTaskGetApplicationTaskTagFromISR (TaskHandle_t xTask)
```

Returns the pxHookFunction value assigned to the task xTask. Can be called from an interrupt service routine.

```
vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointer (TaskHandle_t xTaskToSet, BaseType_t xIndex, void *pvValue)
```

Set local storage pointer specific to the given task.

- **Parameters**
  - *xTaskToSet* – Task to set thread local storage pointer for.
  - *xIndex* – The index of the pointer to set, from 0 to configNUM_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS - 1.
  - *pvValue* – Pointer value to set.
void pvTaskGetThreadLocalStoragePointer (TaskHandle_t xTaskToQuery, BaseType_t xIndex)

Get local storage pointer specific to the given task.

Each task contains an array of pointers that is dimensioned by the configNUM_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS setting in FreeRTOSConfig.h. The kernel does not use the pointers itself, so the application writer can use the pointers for any purpose they wish.

Parameters

- **xTaskToQuery** - Task to get thread local storage pointer for
- **xIndex** - The index of the pointer to get, from 0 to configNUM_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS - 1.

Returns Pointer value

void vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointerAndDelCallback (TaskHandle_t xTaskToSet, BaseType_t xIndex, void* pvValue, TlsDeleteCallbackFunction_t pvDelCallback)

Set local storage pointer and deletion callback.

Each task contains an array of pointers that is dimensioned by the configNUM_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS setting in FreeRTOSConfig.h. The kernel does not use the pointers itself, so the application writer can use the pointers for any purpose they wish.

Local storage pointers set for a task can reference dynamically allocated resources. This function is similar to vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointer, but provides a way to release these resources when the task gets deleted. For each pointer, a callback function can be set. This function will be called when task is deleted, with the local storage pointer index and value as arguments.

Parameters

- **xTaskToSet** - Task to set thread local storage pointer for
- **xIndex** - The index of the pointer to set, from 0 to configNUM_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS - 1.
- **pvValue** - Pointer value to set.
- **pvDelCallback** - Function to call to dispose of the local storage pointer when the task is deleted.

void vApplicationGetIdleTaskMemory (StaticTask_t** ppxIdleTaskTCBBuffer, StackType_t** ppxIdleTaskStackBuffer, uint32_t* pulIdleTaskStackSize)

This function is used to provide a statically allocated block of memory to FreeRTOS to hold the Idle Task TCB. This function is required when configSUPPORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION is set. For more information see this URI: https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00110.html#configSUPPORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION

Parameters

- **ppxIdleTaskTCBBuffer** - A handle to a statically allocated TCB buffer
- **ppxIdleTaskStackBuffer** - A handle to a statically allocated Stack buffer for the idle task
- **pulIdleTaskStackSize** - A pointer to the number of elements that will fit in the allocated stack buffer

BaseType_t xTaskCallApplicationTaskHook (TaskHandle_t xTask, void *pvParameter)

Calls the hook function associated with xTask. Passing xTask as NULL has the effect of calling the Running tasks (the calling task) hook function.

Parameters

- **xTask** - Handle of the task to call the hook for.
- **pvParameter** - Parameter passed to the hook function for the task to interpret as it wants. The return value is the value returned by the task hook function registered by the user.

TaskHandle_t xTaskGetIdleTaskHandle (void)

xTaskGetIdleTaskHandle() is only available if INCLUDE_xTaskGetIdleTaskHandle is set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h.
Simply returns the handle of the idle task. It is not valid to call xTaskGetIdleTaskHandle() before the scheduler has been started.

```c
UBaseType_t uxTaskGetSystemState(TaskStatus_t *const pxTaskStatusArray, const UBaseType_t uxArraySize, uint32_t *const pulTotalRunTime)
```

configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY must be defined as 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h for uxTaskGetSystemState() to be available.

uxTaskGetSystemState() populates a TaskStatus_t structure for each task in the system. TaskStatus_t structures contain, among other things, members for the task handle, task name, task priority, task state, and total amount of run time consumed by the task. See the TaskStatus_t structure definition in this file for the full member list.

NOTE: This function is intended for debugging use only as its use results in the scheduler remaining suspended for an extended period.

Example usage:

```c
// This example demonstrates how a human readable table of run time stats
// information is generated from raw data provided by uxTaskGetSystemState().
// The human readable table is written to pcWriteBuffer.
void vTaskGetRunTimeStats(char *pcWriteBuffer)
{
    TaskStatus_t *pxTaskStatusArray;
    volatile UBaseType_t uxArraySize, x;
    uint32_t ulTotalRunTime, ulStatsAsPercentage;

    // Make sure the write buffer does not contain a string.
    *pcWriteBuffer = 0x00;

    // Take a snapshot of the number of tasks in case it changes while this
    // function is executing.
    uxArraySize = uxTaskGetNumberOfTasks();

    // Allocate a TaskStatus_t structure for each task. An array could be
    // allocated statically at compile time.
    pxTaskStatusArray = pvPortMalloc(uxArraySize * sizeof(TaskStatus_t));

    if( pxTaskStatusArray != NULL )
    {
        // Generate raw status information about each task.
        uxArraySize = uxTaskGetSystemState(pxTaskStatusArray, uxArraySize, &ulTotalRunTime);

        // For percentage calculations.
        ulTotalRunTime /= 100UL;

        // Avoid divide by zero errors.
        if( ulTotalRunTime > 0 )
        {
            // For each populated position in the pxTaskStatusArray array,
            // format the raw data as human readable ASCII data
            for( x = 0; x < uxArraySize; x++ )
            {
                // What percentage of the total run time has the task used?
                // This will always be rounded down to the nearest integer.
                // ulTotalRunTimeDiv100 has already been divided by 100.
                ulStatsAsPercentage = pxTaskStatusArray[x].ulRunTimeCounter
                                    / ulTotalRunTime;

                if( ulStatsAsPercentage > 0UL )
                {
                    // (Continues on next page)
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```
Parameters

• **pxTaskStatusArray** – A pointer to an array of TaskStatus_t structures. The array must contain at least one TaskStatus_t structure for each task that is under the control of the RTOS. The number of tasks under the control of the RTOS can be determined using the uxTaskGetNumberofTasks() API function.

• **uxArraySize** – The size of the array pointed to by the pxTaskStatusArray parameter. The size is specified as the number of indexes in the array, or the number of TaskStatus_t structures contained in the array, not by the number of bytes in the array.

• **pulTotalRunTime** – If configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS is set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h then *pulTotalRunTime is set by uxTaskGetSystemState() to the total run time (as defined by the run time stats clock, see [https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-run-time-stats.html](https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-run-time-stats.html)) since the target booted. pulTotalRunTime can be set to NULL to omit the total run time information.

Returns

The number of TaskStatus_t structures that were populated by uxTaskGetSystemState(). This should equal the number returned by the uxTaskGetNumberOfTasks() API function, but will be zero if the value passed in the uxArraySize parameter was too small.

void **vTaskList** (char *pcWriteBuffer)

List all the current tasks.

configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY and configUSE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS must both be defined as 1 for this function to be available. See the configuration section of the FreeRTOS.org website for more information.

NOTE 1: This function will disable interrupts for its duration. It is not intended for normal application runtime use but as a debug aid.

Lists all the current tasks, along with their current state and stack usage high water mark.

Tasks are reported as blocked (‘B’), ready (‘R’), deleted (‘D’) or suspended (‘S’).

PLEASE NOTE:

This function is provided for convenience only, and is used by many of the demo applications. Do not consider it to be part of the scheduler.

vTaskList() calls uxTaskGetSystemState(), then formats part of the uxTaskGetSystemState() output into a human readable table that displays task names, states and stack usage.
vTaskList() has a dependency on the sprintf() C library function that might bloat the code size, use a lot of stack, and provide different results on different platforms. An alternative, tiny, third party, and limited functionality implementation of sprintf() is provided in many of the FreeRTOS/Demo sub-directories in a file called printf-stdarg.c (note printf-stdarg.c does not provide a full snprintf() implementation!).

It is recommended that production systems call uxTaskGetSystemState() directly to get access to raw stats data, rather than indirectly through a call to vTaskList().

**Parameters**

pcWriteBuffer – A buffer into which the above mentioned details will be written, in ASCII form. This buffer is assumed to be large enough to contain the generated report. Approximately 40 bytes per task should be sufficient.

```c
void vTaskGetRunTimeStats (char *pcWriteBuffer)
```

Get the state of running tasks as a string

`configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS` and `configUSE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS` must both be defined as 1 for this function to be available. The application must also then provide definitions for `portCONFIGURE_TIMER_FOR_RUN_TIME_STATS()` and `portGET_RUN_TIME_COUNTER_VALUE()` to configure a peripheral timer/counter and return the timer's current count value respectively. The counter should be at least 10 times the frequency of the tick count.

**NOTE 1:** This function will disable interrupts for its duration. It is not intended for normal application runtime use but as a debug aid.

Setting `configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS` to 1 will result in a total accumulated execution time being stored for each task. The resolution of the accumulated time value depends on the frequency of the timer configured by the `portCONFIGURE_TIMER_FOR_RUN_TIME_STATS()` macro. Calling `vTaskGetRunTimeStats()` writes the total execution time of each task into a buffer, both as an absolute count value and as a percentage of the total system execution time.

**NOTE 2:**

This function is provided for convenience only, and is used by many of the demo applications. Do not consider it to be part of the scheduler.

vTaskGetRunTimeStats() calls uxTaskGetSystemState(), then formats part of the uxTaskGetSystemState() output into a human readable table that displays the amount of time each task has spent in the Running state in both absolute and percentage terms.

vTaskGetRunTimeStats() has a dependency on the sprintf() C library function that might bloat the code size, use a lot of stack, and provide different results on different platforms. An alternative, tiny, third party, and limited functionality implementation of sprintf() is provided in many of the FreeRTOS/Demo sub-directories in a file called printf-stdarg.c (note printf-stdarg.c does not provide a full snprintf() implementation!).

It is recommended that production systems call uxTaskGetSystemState() directly to get access to raw stats data, rather than indirectly through a call to vTaskGetRunTimeStats().

**Parameters**

pcWriteBuffer – A buffer into which the execution times will be written, in ASCII form. This buffer is assumed to be large enough to contain the generated report. Approximately 40 bytes per task should be sufficient.

```c
uint32_t ulTaskGetIdleRunTimeCounter (void)
```

`configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS` and `configUSE_STATS_FORMATTING_FUNCTIONS` must both be defined as 1 for this function to be available. The application must also then provide definitions for `portCONFIGURE_TIMER_FOR_RUN_TIME_STATS()` and `portGET_RUN_TIME_COUNTER_VALUE()` to configure a peripheral timer/counter and return the timer's current count value respectively. The counter should be at least 10 times the frequency of the tick count.

Setting `configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS` to 1 will result in a total accumulated execution time being stored for each task. The resolution of the accumulated time value depends on the frequency of the timer configured by the `portCONFIGURE_TIMER_FOR_RUN_TIME_STATS()` macro. While `uxTaskGetSystemState()` and `vTaskGetRunTimeStats()` writes the total execution time of each task into a buffer, `ulTaskGetIdleRunTimeCounter()` returns the total execution time of just the idle task.
Returns

The total run time of the idle task. This is the amount of time the idle task has actually been executing. The unit of time is dependent on the frequency configured using the portCONFIGURE_TIMER_FOR_RUN_TIME_STATS() and portGET_RUN_TIME_COUNTER_VALUE() macros.

BaseType_t xTaskGenericNotify(TaskHandle_t xTaskToNotify, UBaseType_t uIndexToNotify, uint32_t ulValue, eNotifyAction eAction, uint32_t *pulPreviousNotificationValue)


cfgUSE_TASK_NOTIFICATIONS must be undefined or defined as 1 for these functions to be available.

Sends a direct task notification to a task, with an optional value and action.

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or ‘notifications’), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

Events can be sent to a task using an intermediary object. Examples of such objects are queues, semaphores, mutexes and event groups. Task notifications are a method of sending an event directly to a task without the need for such an intermediary object.

A notification sent to a task can optionally perform an action, such as update, overwrite or increment one of the task’s notification values. In that way task notifications can be used to send data to a task, or be used as light weight and fast binary or counting semaphores.

A task can use xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed() to [optionally] block to wait for a notification to be pending, or ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() to [optionally] block to wait for a notification value to have a non-zero value. The task does not consume any CPU time while it is in the Blocked state.

A notification sent to a task will remain pending until it is cleared by the task calling xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed() or ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() (or their un-indexed equivalents). If the task was already in the Blocked state to wait for a notification when the notification arrives then the task will automatically be removed from the Blocked state (unblocked) and the notification cleared.

NOTE Each notification within the array operates independently - a task can only block on one notification within the array at a time and will not be unblocked by a notification sent to any other array index.

Backward compatibility information: Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value”, and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. xTaskNotify() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible by always operating on the notification value at index 0 in the array. Calling xTaskNotify() is equivalent to calling xTaskNotifyIndexed() with the uIndexToNotify parameter set to 0.

eSetBits - The target notification value is bitwise ORed with ulValue. xTaskNotifyIndexed() always returns pdPASS in this case.

eIncrement - The target notification value is incremented. ulValue is not used and xTaskNotifyIndexed() always returns pdPASS in this case.

eSetValueWithOverwrite - The target notification value is set to the value of ulValue, even if the task being notified had not yet processed the previous notification at the same array index (the task already had a notification pending at that index). xTaskNotifyIndexed() always returns pdPASS in this case.

eSetValueWithoutOverwrite - If the task being notified did not already have a notification pending at the same array index then the target notification value is set to ulValue and xTaskNotifyIndexed() will return pdPASS. If the task being notified already had a notification pending at the same array index then no action is performed and pdFAIL is returned.

eNoAction - The task receives a notification at the specified array index without the notification value at that index being updated. ulValue is not used and xTaskNotifyIndexed() always returns pdPASS in this case.

Parameters
• **xTaskToNotify** - The handle of the task being notified. The handle to a task can be returned from the xTaskCreate() API function used to create the task, and the handle of the currently running task can be obtained by calling xTaskGetCurrentTaskHandle().

• **uxIndexToNotify** - The index within the target task’s array of notification values to which the notification is to be sent. uxIndexToNotify must be less than config-TASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES. xTaskNotify() does not have this parameter and always sends notifications to index 0.

• **ulValue** - Data that can be sent with the notification. How the data is used depends on the value of the eAction parameter.

• **eAction** - Specifies how the notification updates the task’s notification value, if at all. Valid values for eAction are as follows:

  - **eSetBits** - The task’s notification value is bitwise ORed with ulValue. xTaskNotify() always returns pdPASS in this case.
  
  - **eIncrement** - The task’s notification value is incremented. ulValue is not used and xTaskNotify() always returns pdPASS in this case.

### BaseType_t xTaskGenericNotifyFromISR(TaskHandle_t xTaskToNotify, UBaseType_t uxIndexToNotify, uint32_t ulValue, eNotifyAction eAction, uint32_t *pulPreviousNotificationValue, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)


A version of xTaskNotifyIndexed() that can be used from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or “notifications”), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

Events can be sent to a task using an intermediary object. Examples of such objects are queues, semaphores, mutexes and event groups. Task notifications are a method of sending an event directly to a task without the need for such an intermediary object.

A notification sent to a task can optionally perform an action, such as update, overwrite or increment one of the task’s notification values. In that way task notifications can be used to send data to a task, or be used as light weight and fast binary or counting semaphores.

A task can use xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed() to [optionally] block to wait for a notification to be pending, or ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() to [optionally] block to wait for a notification value to have a non-zero value. The task does not consume any CPU time while it is in the Blocked state.

A notification sent to a task will remain pending until it is cleared by the task calling xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed() or ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() (or their un-indexed equivalents). If the task was already in the Blocked state to wait for a notification when the notification arrives then the task will automatically be removed from the Blocked state (unblocked) and the notification cleared.

**NOTE** Each notification within the array operates independently - a task can only block on one notification within the array at a time and will not be unblocked by a notification sent to any other array index.

**Backward compatibility information:** Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value”, and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. xTaskNotifyFromISR() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible by always operating on the notification value at index 0 within the array. Calling xTaskNotifyFromISR() is equivalent to calling xTaskNotifyIndexedFromISR() with the uxIndexToNotify parameter set to 0.

- **eSetBits** - The task’s notification value is bitwise ORed with ulValue. xTaskNotify() always returns pdPASS in this case.

- **eIncrement** - The task’s notification value is incremented. ulValue is not used and xTaskNotify() always returns pdPASS in this case.
eSetValueWithOverwrite - The task’s notification value is set to the value of ulValue, even if the task being notified had not yet processed the previous notification (the task already had a notification pending). xTaskNotify() always returns pdPASS in this case.

eSetValueWithoutOverwrite - If the task being notified did not already have a notification pending then the task’s notification value is set to ulValue and xTaskNotify() will return pdPASS. If the task being notified already had a notification pending then no action is performed and pdFAIL is returned.

eNoAction - The task receives a notification without its notification value being updated. ulValue is not used and xTaskNotify() always returns pdPASS in this case.

Parameters

• **uxIndexToNotify** – The index within the target task’s array of notification values to which the notification is to be sent. uxIndexToNotify must be less than configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES. xTaskNotifyFromISR() does not have this parameter and always sends notifications to index 0.

• **xTaskToNotify** – The handle of the task being notified. The handle to a task can be returned from the xTaskCreate() API function used to create the task, and the handle of the currently running task can be obtained by calling xTaskGetCurrentTaskHandle().

• **ulValue** – Data that can be sent with the notification. How the data is used depends on the value of the eAction parameter.

• **eAction** – Specifies how the notification updates the task’s notification value, if at all. Valid values for eAction are as follows:
  - **pulPreviousNotificationValue** -- Can be used to pass out the subject task’s notification value before any bits are modified by the notify function.
  - **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** – xTaskNotifyFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE if sending the notification caused the task to which the notification was sent to leave the Blocked state, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If xTaskNotifyFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is exited. How a context switch is requested from an ISR is dependent on the port - see the documentation page for the port in use.

**Returns**

Dependent on the value of eAction. See the description of the eAction parameter.

BaseType_t xTaskGenericNotifyWait (UBaseType_t uxIndexToWaitOn, uint32_t ulBitsToClearOnEntry, uint32_t ulBitsToClearOnExit, uint32_t *pulNotificationValue, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

Waits for a direct to task notification to be pending at a given index within an array of direct to task notifications.


cfgUSE_TASK_NOTIFICATIONS must be undefined or defined as 1 for this function to be available.

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or “notifications”), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

Events can be sent to a task using an intermediary object. Examples of such objects are queues, semaphores, mutexes and event groups. Task notifications are a method of sending an event directly to a task without the need for such an intermediary object.

A notification sent to a task can optionally perform an action, such as update, overwrite or increment one of the task’s notification values. In that way task notifications can be used to send data to a task, or be used as light weight and fast binary or counting semaphores.

A notification sent to a task will remain pending until it is cleared by the task calling xTaskNotifyWait() or ulTaskNotifyTake() (or their un-indexed equivalents). If the task was already in the Blocked state to wait for a notification when the notification arrives then the task will automatically be removed from the Blocked state (unblocked) and the notification cleared.

A task can use xTaskNotifyWait() to [optionally] block to wait for a notification to be pending, or ulTaskNotifyTake() to [optionally] block to wait for a notification value to have a non-zero value. The
task does not consume any CPU time while it is in the Blocked state.

NOTE Each notification within the array operates independently - a task can only block on one notification within the array at a time and will not be unblocked by a notification sent to any other array index.

Backward compatibility information: Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value”, and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. xTaskNotifyWait() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible by always operating on the notification value at index 0 in the array. Calling xTaskNotifyWait() is equivalent to calling xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed() with the uIndexToWaitOn parameter set to 0.

Parameters

- **uxIndexToWaitOn** – The index within the calling task’s array of notification values on which the calling task will wait for a notification to be received. uIndexToWaitOn must be less than configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES. xTaskNotifyWait() does not have this parameter and always waits for notifications on index 0.
- **ulBitsToClearOnEntry** – Bits that are set in ulBitsToClearOnEntry value will be cleared in the calling task’s notification value before the task is marked as waiting for a new notification (provided a notification is not already pending). Optionally blocks if no notifications are pending. Setting ulBitsToClearOnEntry to ULONG_MAX (if limits.h is included) or 0xffffffffUL (if limits.h is not included) will have the effect of resetting the task’s notification value to 0. Setting ulBitsToClearOnEntry to 0 will leave the task’s notification value unchanged.
- **ulBitsToClearOnExit** – If a notification is pending or received before the calling task exits the xTaskNotifyWait() function then the task’s notification value (see the xTaskNotify() API function) is passed out using the pulNotificationValue parameter. Then any bits that are set in ulBitsToClearOnExit will be cleared in the task’s notification value (note *pulNotificationValue is set before any bits are cleared). Setting ulBitsToClearOnExit to ULONG_MAX (if limits.h is included) or 0xffffffffUL (if limits.h is not included) will have the effect of resetting the task’s notification value to 0 before the function exits. Setting ulBitsToClearOnExit to 0 will leave the task’s notification value unchanged when the function exits (in which case the value passed out in pulNotificationValue will match the task’s notification value).
- **pulNotificationValue** – Used to pass the task’s notification value out of the function. Note the value passed out will not be effected by the clearing of any bits caused by ulBitsToClearOnExit being non-zero.
- **xTicksToWait** – The maximum amount of time that the task should wait in the Blocked state for a notification to be received, should a notification not already be pending when xTaskNotifyWait() was called. The task will not consume any processing time while it is in the Blocked state. This is specified in kernel ticks, the macro pdMS_TO_TICKS( value_in_ms ) can be used to convert a time specified in milliseconds to a time specified in ticks.

Returns If a notification was received (including notifications that were already pending when xTaskNotifyWait was called) then pdPASS is returned. Otherwise pdFAIL is returned.

```c
void vTaskGenericNotifyGiveFromISR(TaskHandle_t xTaskToNotify, UBaseType_t uxIndexToNotify, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)
```

A version of xTaskNotifyGiveIndexed() that can be called from an interrupt service routine (ISR).


configUSE_TASK_NOTIFICATIONS must be undefined or defined as 1 for this macro to be available.

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or “notifications”), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

Events can be sent to a task using an intermediary object. Examples of such objects are queues, semaphores, mutexes and event groups. Task notifications are a method of sending an event directly to a task without the need for such an intermediary object.
A notification sent to a task can optionally perform an action, such as update, overwrite or increment one of the task’s notification values. In that way task notifications can be used to send data to a task, or be used as light weight and fast binary or counting semaphores.

vTaskNotifyGiveIndexedFromISR() is intended for use when task notifications are used as light weight and faster binary or counting semaphore equivalents. Actual FreeRTOS semaphores are given from an ISR using the xSemaphoreGiveFromISR() API function, the equivalent action that instead uses a task notification is vTaskNotifyGiveIndexedFromISR().

When task notifications are being used as a binary or counting semaphore equivalent then the task being notified should wait for the notification using the ulTaskNotificationTakeIndexed() API function rather than the xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed() API function.

**NOTE** Each notification within the array operates independently - a task can only block on one notification within the array at a time and will not be unblocked by a notification sent to any other array index.

Backward compatibility information: Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value”, and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. xTaskNotifyFromISR() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible by always operating on the notification value at index 0 within the array. Calling xTaskNotifyGiveFromISR() is equivalent to calling xTaskNotifyGiveIndexedFromISR() with the uxIndexToNotify parameter set to 0.

### Parameters

- **xTaskToNotify** – The handle of the task being notified. The handle to a task can be returned from the xTaskCreate() API function used to create the task, and the handle of the currently running task can be obtained by calling xTaskGetCurrentTaskHandle().
- **uxIndexToNotify** – The index within the target task’s array of notification values to which the notification is to be sent. uxIndexToNotify must be less than configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES. xTaskNotifyGiveFromISR() does not have this parameter and always sends notifications to index 0.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** – vTaskNotifyGiveFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE if sending the notification caused the task to which the notification was sent to leave the Blocked state, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If vTaskNotifyGiveFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is exited. How a context switch is requested from an ISR is dependent on the port - see the documentation page for the port in use.

```c
uint32_t ulTaskGenericNotifyTake ( UBaseType_t uxIndexToWaitOn, BaseType_t xClearCountOnExit, TickType_t xTicksToWait)
```

Waits for a direct to task notification on a particular index in the calling task’s notification array in a manner similar to taking a counting semaphore.


configUSE_TASK_NOTIFICATIONS must be undefined or defined as 1 for this function to be available.

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or ‘notifications’), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

Events can be sent to a task using an intermediary object. Examples of such objects are queues, semaphores, mutexes and event groups. Task notifications are a method of sending an event directly to a task without the need for such an intermediary object.

A notification sent to a task can optionally perform an action, such as update, overwrite or increment one of the task’s notification values. In that way task notifications can be used to send data to a task, or be used as light weight and fast binary or counting semaphores.

ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() is intended for use when a task notification is used as a faster and lighter weight binary or counting semaphore alternative. Actual FreeRTOS semaphores are taken using the xSemaphoreTake() API function, the equivalent action that instead uses a task notification is ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed().
When a task is using its notification value as a binary or counting semaphore other tasks should send notifications to it using the xTaskNotifyGiveIndexed() macro, or xTaskNotifyIndex() function with the eAction parameter set to eIncrement.

ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() can either clear the task’s notification value at the array index specified by the uxIndexToWaitOn parameter to zero on exit, in which case the notification value acts like a binary semaphore, or decrement the notification value on exit, in which case the notification value acts like a counting semaphore. A task can use ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() to [optionally] block to wait for the task’s notification value to be non-zero. The task does not consume any CPU time while it is in the Blocked state.

Where as xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed() will return when a notification is pending, ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() will return when the task’s notification value is not zero.

**NOTE** Each notification within the array operates independently - a task can only block on one notification within the array at a time and will not be unblocked by a notification sent to any other array index.

Backward compatibility information: Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value”, and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. ulTaskNotifyTake() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible by always operating on the notification value at index 0 in the array. Calling ulTaskNotifyTake() is equivalent to calling ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed() with the uxIndexToWaitOn parameter set to 0.

**Parameters**
- **uxIndexToWaitOn** – The index within the calling task’s array of notification values on which the calling task will wait for a notification to be non-zero. uxIndexToWaitOn must be less than configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES. xTaskNotifyTake() does not have this parameter and always waits for notifications on index 0.
- **xClearCountOnExit** – if xClearCountOnExit is pdFALSE then the task’s notification value is decremented when the function exits. In this way the notification value acts like a counting semaphore. If xClearCountOnExit is not pdFALSE then the task’s notification value is cleared to zero when the function exits. In this way the notification value acts like a binary semaphore.
- **xTicksToWait** – The maximum amount of time that the task should wait in the Blocked state for the task’s notification value to be greater than zero, should the count not already be greater than zero when ulTaskNotifyTake() was called. The task will not consume any processing time while it is in the Blocked state. This is specified in kernel ticks, the macro pdMS_TO_TICKS(value_in_ms) can be used to convert a time specified in milliseconds to a time specified in ticks.

**Returns** The task’s notification count before it is either cleared to zero or decremented (see the xClearCountOnExit parameter).

BaseType_t xTaskGenericNotifyStateClear (TaskHandle_t xTask, UBaseType_t uxIndexToClear)


configUSE_TASK_NOTIFICATIONS must be undefined or defined as 1 for these functions to be available.

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or ‘notifications’), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

If a notification is sent to an index within the array of notifications then the notification at that index is said to be ‘pending’ until it is read or explicitly cleared by the receiving task. xTaskNotifyStateClearIndexed() is the function that clears a pending notification without reading the notification value. The notification value at the same array index is not altered. Set xTask to NULL to clear the notification state of the calling task.

Backward compatibility information: Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value”, and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. xTaskNotifyStateClear() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible.
by always operating on the notification value at index 0 within the array. Calling xTaskNotifyStateClear() is equivalent to calling xTaskNotifyStateClearIndexed() with the uxIndexToNotify parameter set to 0.

**Parameters**
- **xTask** – The handle of the RTOS task that will have a notification state cleared. Set xTask to NULL to clear a notification state in the calling task. To obtain a task’s handle create the task using xTaskCreate() and make use of the pxCreatedTask parameter, or create the task using xTaskCreateStatic() and store the returned value, or use the task’s name in a call to xTaskGetHandle().
- **uxIndexToClear** – The index within the target task’s array of notification values to act upon. For example, setting uxIndexToClear to 1 will clear the state of the notification at index 1 within the array. uxIndexToClear must be less than config-TASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES. ulTaskNotifyStateClear() does not have this parameter and always acts on the notification at index 0.

**Returns** pdTRUE if the task’s notification state was set to eNotWaitingNotification, otherwise pdFALSE.

```c
uint32_t ulTaskGenericNotifyValueClear(TaskHandle_t xTask, UBaseType_t uxIndexToClear, uint32_t ulBitsToClear)
```


*configUSE_TASK_NOTIFICATIONS* must be undefined or defined as 1 for these functions to be available.

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or “notifications”), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

ulTaskNotifyValueClearIndexed() clears the bits specified by the ulBitsToClear bit mask in the notification value at array index uxIndexToClear of the task referenced by xTask.

Backward compatibility information: Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value”, and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. ulTaskNotifyValueClear() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible by always operating on the notification value at index 0 within the array. Calling ulTaskNotifyValueClearIndexed() is equivalent to calling ulTaskNotifyValueClearIndexed() with the uxIndexToClear parameter set to 0.

**Parameters**
- **xTask** – The handle of the RTOS task that will have bits in one of its notification values cleared. Set xTask to NULL to clear bits in a notification value of the calling task. To obtain a task’s handle create the task using xTaskCreate() and make use of the pxCreatedTask parameter, or create the task using xTaskCreateStatic() and store the returned value, or use the task’s name in a call to xTaskGetHandle().
- **uxIndexToClear** – The index within the target task’s array of notification values in which to clear the bits. uxIndexToClear must be less than config-TASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES. ulTaskNotifyValueClear() does not have this parameter and always clears bits in the notification value at index 0.
- **ulBitsToClear** – Bit mask of the bits to clear in the notification value of xTask. Set a bit to 1 to clear the corresponding bits in the task’s notification value. Set ulBitsToClear to 0xffffffff (UINT_MAX on 32-bit architectures) to clear the notification value to 0. Set ulBitsToClear to 0 to query the task’s notification value without clearing any bits.

**Returns** The value of the target task’s notification value before the bits specified by ulBitsToClear were cleared.

```c
void vTaskSetTimeOutState(TimeOut_t *const pxTimeOut)
```

```c
BaseType_t xTaskCheckForTimeOut (TimeOut_t *const pxTimeOut, TickType_t *const pxTicksToWait)
```

Determines if pxTicksToWait ticks has passed since a time was captured using a call to vTaskSetTimeOutState(). The captured time includes the tick count and the number of times the tick count has overflowed.
Example Usage:

```c
size_t xUART_Receive( uint8_t *pucBuffer, size_t uxWantedBytes )
{
    size_t uxReceived = 0;
    TickType_t xTicksToWait = MAX_TIME_TO_WAIT;
    TimeOut_t xTimeOut;

    // Initialize xTimeOut. This records the time at which this function
    // was entered.
    vTaskSetTimeOutState( &xTimeOut );

    // Loop until the buffer contains the wanted number of bytes, or a
    // timeout occurs.
    while( UART_bytes_in_rx_buffer( pxUARTInstance ) < uxWantedBytes )
    {
        // The buffer didn't contain enough data so this task is going to
        // enter the Blocked state. Adjusting xTicksToWait to account for
        // any time that has been spent in the Blocked state within this
        // function so far to ensure the total amount of time spent in the
        // Blocked state does not exceed MAX_TIME_TO_WAIT.
        if( xTaskCheckForTimeOut( &xTimeOut, &xTicksToWait ) != pdFALSE )
        {
            //Timed out before the wanted number of bytes were available,
            // exit the loop.
            break;
        }

        // Wait for a maximum of xTicksToWait ticks to be notified that the
        // receive interrupt has placed more data into the buffer.
        ulTaskNotifyTake( pdTRUE, xTicksToWait );
    }

    // Attempt to read uxWantedBytes from the receive buffer into pucBuffer.
    // The actual number of bytes read (which might be less than
    // uxWantedBytes) is returned.
    uxReceived = UART_read_from_receive_buffer( pxUARTInstance,
                                                pucBuffer,
                                                uxWantedBytes );

    return uxReceived;
}
```

See also:

https://www.FreeRTOS.org/xTaskCheckForTimeOut.html

**Parameters**

- **pxTimeOut** – The time status as captured previously using vTaskSetTimeOutState. If the timeout has not yet occurred, it is updated to reflect the current time status.
- **pxTicksToWait** – The number of ticks to check for timeout i.e. if pxTicksToWait

ticks have passed since pxTimeOut was last updated (either by vTaskSetTimeOutState() or xTaskCheckForTimeOut()), the timeout has occurred. If the timeout has not occurred, pxTicksToWait is updated to reflect the number of remaining ticks.

Returns If timeout has occurred, pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned and pxTicksToWait is updated to reflect the number of remaining ticks.

BaseType_t xTaskCatchUpTicks (TickType_t xTicksToCatchUp)

Macros
tskKERNEL_VERSION_NUMBER
tskKERNEL_VERSION_MAJOR
tskKERNEL_VERSION_MINOR
tskKERNEL_VERSION_BUILD
tskMPU_REGION_READ_ONLY
tskMPU_REGION_READ_WRITE
tskMPU_REGION_EXECUTE_NEVER
tskMPU_REGION_NORMAL_MEMORY
tskMPU_REGION_DEVICE_MEMORY
tskDEFAULT_INDEX_TO_NOTIFY
tskNO_AFFINITY
tskIDLE_PRIORITY
    Defines the priority used by the idle task. This must not be modified.
taskYIELD ()
    Macro for forcing a context switch.
taskENTER_CRITICAL ()
    Macro to mark the start of a critical code region. Preemptive context switches cannot occur when in a critical region.

    Note: This may alter the stack (depending on the portable implementation) so must be used with care!
taskENTER_CRITICAL_FROM_ISR ()
taskENTER_CRITICAL_ISR ()
taskEXIT_CRITICAL()
    Macro to mark the end of a critical code region. Preemptive context switches cannot occur when in a critical region.

Note: This may alter the stack (depending on the portable implementation) so must be used with care!

taskEXIT_CRITICAL_FROM_ISR(x)
taskEXIT_CRITICAL_ISR()
taskDISABLE_INTERRUPTS()
    Macro to disable all maskable interrupts.
taskENABLE_INTERRUPTS()
    Macro to enable microcontroller interrupts.
taskSCHEDULER_SUSPENDED

taskSCHEDULER_NOT_STARTED

taskSCHEDULER_RUNNING

vTaskDelayUntil(pxPreviousWakeTime, xTimeIncrement)
xTaskNotify(xTaskToNotify, ulValue, eAction)
xTaskNotifyIndexed(xTaskToNotify, uxIndexToNotify, ulValue, eAction)
xTaskNotifyAndQuery(xTaskToNotify, ulValue, eAction, pulPreviousNotifyValue)
xTaskNotifyAndQueryIndexed() performs the same operation as xTaskNotifyIndexed() with the addition that it also returns the subject task’s prior notification value (the notification value at the time the function is called rather than when the function returns) in the additional pulPreviousNotifyValue parameter.
xTaskNotifyAndQuery() performs the same operation as xTaskNotify() with the addition that it also returns the subject task’s prior notification value (the notification value as it was at the time the function is called, rather than when the function returns) in the additional pulPreviousNotifyValue parameter.
xTaskNotifyAndQueryIndexed(xTaskToNotify, uxIndexToNotify, ulValue, eAction, pulPreviousNotifyValue)
xTaskNotifyFromISR(xTaskToNotify, ulValue, eAction, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)
xTaskNotifyIndexedFromISR(xTaskToNotify, uxIndexToNotify, ulValue, eAction, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)
xTaskNotifyAndQueryIndexedFromISR(xTaskToNotify, uxIndexToNotify, ulValue, eAction, pulPreviousNotifyValue, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)
xTaskNotifyAndQueryIndexedFromISR() performs the same operation as xTaskNotifyIndexedFromISR() with the addition that it also returns the subject task’s prior notification value (the notification value at the time the function is called rather than at the time the function returns) in the additional pulPreviousNotifyValue parameter.
xTaskNotifyAndQueryFromISR() performs the same operation as xTaskNotifyFromISR() with the addition that it also returns the subject task’s prior notification value (the notification value at the time the function is called rather than at the time the function returns) in the additional pulPreviousNotifyValue parameter.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**xTaskNotifyAndQueryFromISR** (xTaskToNotify, ulValue, eAction, pulPreviousNotificationValue, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

**xTaskNotifyWait** (ulBitsToClearOnEntry, ulBitsToClearOnExit, pulNotificationValue, xTicksToWait)

**xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed** (uxIndexToWaitOn, ulBitsToClearOnEntry, ulBitsToClearOnExit, pulNotificationValue, xTicksToWait)

**xTaskNotifyGiveIndexed** (xTaskToNotify, uxIndexToNotify)

Sends a direct to task notification to a particular index in the target task’s notification array in a manner similar to giving a counting semaphore.


**configUSE_TASK_NOTIFICATIONS** must be undefined or defined as 1 for these macros to be available.

Each task has a private array of “notification values” (or ‘notifications’), each of which is a 32-bit unsigned integer (uint32_t). The constant **configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES** sets the number of indexes in the array, and (for backward compatibility) defaults to 1 if left undefined. Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 there was only one notification value per task.

Events can be sent to a task using an intermediary object. Examples of such objects are queues, semaphores, mutexes and event groups. Task notifications are a method of sending an event directly to a task without the need for such an intermediary object.

A notification sent to a task can optionally perform an action, such as update, overwrite or increment one of the task’s notification values. In that way task notifications can be used to send data to a task, or be used as light weight and fast binary or counting semaphores.

**xTaskNotifyGiveIndexed**() is a helper macro intended for use when task notifications are used as light weight and faster binary or counting semaphore equivalents. Actual FreeRTOS semaphores are given using the xSemaphoreGive() API function, the equivalent action that instead uses a task notification is **xTaskNotifyGiveIndexed**().

When task notifications are being used as a binary or counting semaphore equivalent then the task being notified should wait for the notification using the ulTaskNotificationTakeIndexed() API function rather than the **xTaskNotifyWaitIndexed**() API function.

**NOTE** Each notification within the array operates independently - a task can only block on one notification within the array at a time and will not be unblocked by a notification sent to any other array index.

Backward compatibility information: Prior to FreeRTOS V10.4.0 each task had a single “notification value” , and all task notification API functions operated on that value. Replacing the single notification value with an array of notification values necessitated a new set of API functions that could address specific notifications within the array. **xTaskNotifyGive**() is the original API function, and remains backward compatible by always operating on the notification value at index 0 in the array. Calling **xTaskNotifyGive**() is equivalent to calling **xTaskNotifyGiveIndexed**() with the uxIndexToNotify parameter set to 0.

**Parameters**

- **xTaskToNotify** – The handle of the task being notified. The handle to a task can be returned from the xTaskCreate() API function used to create the task, and the handle of the currently running task can be obtained by calling xTaskGetCurrentTaskHandle().
- **uxIndexToNotify** – The index within the target task’s array of notification values to which the notification is to be sent. **uxIndexToNotify** must be less than **configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES**. **xTaskNotifyGive**() does not have this parameter and always sends notifications to index 0.

**Returns** **xTaskNotifyGive**() is a macro that calls **xTaskNotify**() with the eAction parameter set to eIncrement - so pdPASS is always returned.

**xTaskNotifyGive** (xTaskToNotify)

**vTaskNotifyGiveFromISR** (xTaskToNotify, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

**vTaskNotifyGiveIndexedFromISR** (xTaskToNotify, uxIndexToNotify, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)
ulTaskNotifyTake (xClearCountOnExit, xTicksToWait)
ulTaskNotifyTakeIndexed (uxIndexToWaitOn, xClearCountOnExit, xTicksToWait)
xTaskNotifyStateClear (xTask)
xTaskNotifyStateClearIndexed (xTask, uxIndexToClear)
ulTaskNotifyValueClear (xTask, ulBitsToClear)
ulTaskNotifyValueClearIndexed (xTask, uxIndexToClear, ulBitsToClear)

**Type Definitions**

typedef struct tskTaskControlBlock *TaskHandle_t

typedef BaseType_t (*TaskHookFunction_t)(void*)

typedef void (*TlsDeleteCallbackFunction_t)(int, void*)

Prototype of local storage pointer deletion callback.

**Enumerations**

enum eTaskState
    Task states returned by eTaskGetState.
    Values:

    enumerator eRunning
    enumerator eReady
    enumerator eBlocked
    enumerator eSuspended
    enumerator eDeleted
    enumerator eInvalid

enum eNotifyAction
    Values:

    enumerator eNoAction
    enumerator eSetBits
    enumerator eIncrement
    enumerator eSetValueWithOverwrite
enumerator **eSetValueWithoutOverwrite**

enum **eSleepModeStatus**

Possible return values for `eTaskConfirmSleepModeStatus()`.

**Values:**

enumerator **eAbortSleep**

enumerator **eStandardSleep**

enumerator **eNoTasksWaitingTimeout**

Queue API

Header File

- components/freeRTOS-FreeRTOS-Kernel/include/freeRTOS/queue.h

Functions

BaseType_t **xQueueGenericSend** (QueueHandle_t **xQueue**, const void *const **pvItemToQueue**, TickType_t **xTicksToWait**, const BaseType_t **xCopyPosition**)

It is preferred that the macros `xQueueSend()`, `xQueueSendToFront()` and `xQueueSendToBack()` are used in place of calling this function directly.

Post an item on a queue. The item is queued by copy, not by reference. This function must not be called from an interrupt service routine. See `xQueueSendFromISR()` for an alternative which may be used in an ISR.

Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
  char ucMessageID;
  char ucData[ 20 ];
} xMessage;

uint32_t ulVar = 10UL;

void vATask( void *pvParameters )
{
  QueueHandle_t xQueue1, xQueue2;
  struct AMessage *pxMessage;

  // Create a queue capable of containing 10 uint32_t values.
  xQueue1 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( uint32_t ) );

  // Create a queue capable of containing 10 pointers to AMessage structures.
  // These should be passed by pointer as they contain a lot of data.
  xQueue2 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( struct AMessage * ) );

  // ...

  if( xQueue1 != 0 )
  {
    // Send an uint32_t. Wait for 10 ticks for space to become
```

(continues on next page)
// available if necessary.
if (xQueueGenericSend(xQueue1, (void *)&ulVar, (TickType_t)10, queueSEND_TO_BACK) != pdPASS)
{
    // Failed to post the message, even after 10 ticks.
}

if (xQueue2 != 0)
{
    // Send a pointer to a struct AMessage object. Don't block if the
    // queue is already full.
    pxMessage = &xMessage;
    xQueueGenericSend(xQueue2, (void *)&pxMessage, (TickType_t)0, queueSEND_TO_BACK);
}

// ... Rest of task code.

Parameters
• xQueue – The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
• pvItemToQueue – A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of
  the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes
  will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.
• xTicksToWait – The maximum amount of time the task should block waiting for space
  to become available on the queue, should it already be full. The call will return immediately
  if this is set to 0 and the queue is full. The time is defined in tick periods so the constant
  portTICK_PERIOD_MS should be used to convert to real time if this is required.
• xCopyPosition – Can take the value queueSEND_TO_BACK to place the item at the
  back of the queue, or queueSEND_TO_FRONT to place the item at the front of the queue
  (for high priority messages).

Returns pdTRUE if the item was successfully posted, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.

BaseType_t xQueuePeek(QueueHandle_t xQueue, void *const pvBuffer, TickType_t xTicksToWait)
Receive an item from a queue without removing the item from the queue. The item is received by copy so a
buffer of adequate size must be provided. The number of bytes copied into the buffer was defined when the
queue was created.

Successfully received items remain on the queue so will be returned again by the next call, or a call to
xQueueReceive().

This macro must not be used in an interrupt service routine. See xQueuePeekFromISR() for an alternative that
can be called from an interrupt service routine.

Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
    char ucMessageID;
    char ucData[20];
} xMessage;
QueueHandle_t xQueue;

// Task to create a queue and post a value.
void vATask(void *pvParameters)
{
    struct AMessage *pxMessage;
```
// Create a queue capable of containing 10 pointers to AMessage structures.  
// These should be passed by pointer as they contain a lot of data.  
xQueue = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof(struct AMessage *) );  
if( xQueue == 0 )  
{  
  // Failed to create the queue.  
}  
// ...  
// Send a pointer to a struct AMessage object.  Don't block if the  
// queue is already full.  
pxMessage = & xMessage;  
xBuffSend( xQueue, ( void * ) &pxMessage, ( TickType_t ) 0 );  
// ... Rest of task code.  
}  
// Task to peek the data from the queue.  
void vADifferentTask( void *pvParameters )  
{  
  struct AMessage *pxRxedMessage;  
  if( xQueue != 0 )  
  {  
    // Peek a message on the created queue.  Block for 10 ticks if a  
    // message is not immediately available.  
    if( xQueuePeek( xQueue, & pxRxedMessage ), ( TickType_t ) 10 ) )  
    {  
      // pcRxedMessage now points to the struct AMessage variable posted  
      // by vATask, but the item still remains on the queue.  
    }  
  }  
  // ... Rest of task code.  
}  

Parameters  
• xQueue - The handle to the queue from which the item is to be received.  
• pvBuffer - Pointer to the buffer into which the received item will be copied.  
• xTicksToWait - The maximum amount of time the task should block waiting for an  
  item to receive should the queue be empty at the time of the call.  The time is defined  
  in tick periods so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS should be used to convert to real  
  time if this is required.  xQueuePeek() will return immediately if xTicksToWait is 0 and  
  the queue is empty.  

Returns pdTRUE if an item was successfully received from the queue, otherwise pdFALSE.

BaseType_t xQueuePeekFromISR ( QueueHandle_t xQueue, void *const pvBuffer )  
A version of xQueuePeek() that can be called from an interrupt service routine (ISR).  

Receive an item from a queue without removing the item from the queue.  The item is received by copy so a  
buffer of adequate size must be provided.  The number of bytes copied into the buffer was defined when the  
queue was created.  

Successfully received items remain on the queue so will be returned again by the next call, or a call to  
xQueueReceive().  

Parameters  
• xQueue - The handle to the queue from which the item is to be received.  
• pvBuffer - Pointer to the buffer into which the received item will be copied.
Returns pdTRUE if an item was successfully received from the queue, otherwise pdFALSE.

BaseType_t xQueueReceive(QueueHandle_t xQueue, void *const pvBuffer, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

Receive an item from a queue. The item is received by copy so a buffer of adequate size must be provided. The number of bytes copied into the buffer was defined when the queue was created.

Successfully received items are removed from the queue.

This function must not be used in an interrupt service routine. See xQueueReceiveFromISR for an alternative that can.

Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
    char ucMessageID;
    char ucData[20];
} xMessage;
QueueHandle_t xQueue;

// Task to create a queue and post a value.
void vATask(void *pvParameters)
{
    struct AMessage *pxMessage;

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 pointers to AMessage structures. // These should be passed by pointer as they contain a lot of data.
    xQueue = xQueueCreate(10, sizeof(struct AMessage *));
    if (xQueue == 0)
    {
        // Failed to create the queue.
    }
    // ...

    // Send a pointer to a struct AMessage object. Don't block if the // queue is already full.
    pxMessage = &xMessage;
    xQueueSend(xQueue, (void *)&pxMessage, (TickType_t)0);
    // ... Rest of task code.
}

// Task to receive from the queue.
void vADifferentTask(void *pvParameters)
{
    struct AMessage *pxRxedMessage;

    if (xQueue != 0)
    {
        // Receive a message on the created queue. Block for 10 ticks if a // message is not immediately available.
        if (xQueueReceive(xQueue, &pxRxedMessage, (TickType_t)10))
        {
            // pxRxedMessage now points to the struct AMessage variable posted // by vATask.
        }
    }
    // ... Rest of task code.
}
Parameters

- **xQueue** - The handle to the queue from which the item is to be received.
- **pvBuffer** - Pointer to the buffer into which the received item will be copied.
- **xTicksToWait** - The maximum amount of time the task should block waiting for an item to receive should the queue be empty at the time of the call. **xQueueReceive()** will return immediately if **xTicksToWait** is zero and the queue is empty. The time is defined in tick periods so the constant **portTICK_PERIOD_MS** should be used to convert to real time if this is required.

Returns **pdTRUE** if an item was successfully received from the queue, otherwise **pdFALSE**.

```c
UBaseType_t uxQueueMessagesWaiting(const QueueHandle_t xQueue)
```

Return the number of messages stored in a queue.

Parameters **xQueue** - A handle to the queue being queried.

Returns The number of messages available in the queue.

```c
UBaseType_t uxQueueSpacesAvailable(const QueueHandle_t xQueue)
```

Return the number of free spaces available in a queue. This is equal to the number of items that can be sent to the queue before the queue becomes full if no items are removed.

Parameters **xQueue** - A handle to the queue being queried.

Returns The number of spaces available in the queue.

```c
void vQueueDelete(QueueHandle_t xQueue)
```

Delete a queue - freeing all the memory allocated for storing of items placed on the queue.

Parameters **xQueue** - A handle to the queue to be deleted.

```c
BaseType_t xQueueGenericSendFromISR(QueueHandle_t xQueue, const void *const pvItemToQueue,
            BaseType_t *const pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken, const BaseType_t xCopyPosition)
```

Post an item on a queue. It is safe to use this function from within an interrupt service routine.

Items are queued by copy not reference so it is preferable to only queue small items, especially when called from an ISR. In most cases it would be preferable to store a pointer to the item being queued.

Example usage for buffered IO (where the ISR can obtain more than one value per call):

```c
void vBufferISR(void)
{
    char cIn;
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWokenByPost;

    // We have not woken a task at the start of the ISR.
    xHigherPriorityTaskWokenByPost = pdFALSE;

    // Loop until the buffer is empty.
    do
    {
        // Obtain a byte from the buffer.
        cIn = portINPUT_BYTE(RX_REGISTER_ADDRESS);

        // Post each byte.
        xQueueGenericSendFromISR(xRxQueue, &cIn, &xHigherPriorityTaskWokenByPost,
                                  queueSEND_TO_BACK);
    } while(portINPUT_BYTE(BUFFER_COUNT));
```

(continues on next page)
// Now the buffer is empty we can switch context if necessary. Note that the
// name of the yield function required is port specific.
if( xHigherPriorityTaskWokenByPost )
{
    taskYIELD_YIELD_FROM_ISR();
}

Parameters

- `xQueue` – The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
- `pvItemToQueue` – A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of
  the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes
  will be copied from `pvItemToQueue` into the queue storage area.
- `pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken` [out] `xQueueGenericSendFromISR()` will set
  *`pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken` to `pdTRUE` if sending to the queue caused a task to un-
  block, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If
  `xQueueGenericSendFromISR()` sets this value to `pdTRUE` then a context switch should
  be requested before the interrupt is exited.
- `xCopyPosition` – Can take the value `queueSEND_TO_BACK` to place the item at the
  back of the queue, or `queueSEND_TO_FRONT` to place the item at the front of the queue
  (for high priority messages).

Returns `pdTRUE` if the data was successfully sent to the queue, otherwise `errQUEUE_FULL`.

BaseType_t `xQueueGiveFromISR` (QueueHandle_t `xQueue`, BaseType_t *const `pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken`)

BaseType_t `xQueueReceiveFromISR` (QueueHandle_t `xQueue`, void *const `pvBuffer`, BaseType_t *const
pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

Receive an item from a queue. It is safe to use this function from within an interrupt service routine.

Example usage:

```c
QueueHandle_t xQueue;

// Function to create a queue and post some values.
void vAFunction( void *pvParameters )
{
    char cValueToPost;
    const TickType_t xTicksToWait = ( TickType_t )0xff;

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 characters.
    xQueue = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( char ) );
    if( xQueue == 0 )
    {
        // Failed to create the queue.
    }
    // ...

    // Post some characters that will be used within an ISR. If the queue
    // is full then this task will block for xTicksToWait ticks.
    cValueToPost = 'a';
    xQueueSend( xQueue, ( void * ) &cValueToPost, xTicksToWait );
    cValueToPost = 'b';
    xQueueSend( xQueue, ( void * ) &cValueToPost, xTicksToWait );

    // ... keep posting characters ... this task may block when the queue
    // becomes full.
}
```

(continues on next page)
cValueToPost = 'c';
xQueueSend( xQueue, ( void * ) &cValueToPost, xTicksToWait );
}

// ISR that outputs all the characters received on the queue.
void vISR_Routine( void )
{
    BaseType_t xTaskWokenByReceive = pdFALSE;
    char cRxedChar;

    while( xQueueReceiveFromISR( xQueue, ( void * ) &cRxedChar, &
                                !xTaskWokenByReceive) )
    {
        // A character was received. Output the character now.
        vOutputCharacter( cRxedChar );

        // If removing the character from the queue woke the task that was
        // posting onto the queue cTaskWokenByReceive will have been set to
        // pdTRUE. No matter how many times this loop iterates only one
        // task will be woken.
    }

    if( cTaskWokenByPost != ( char ) pdFALSE; {
        taskYIELD ();}
}

Parameters

- **xQueue** - The handle to the queue from which the item is to be received.
- **pvBuffer** - Pointer to the buffer into which the received item will be copied.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - [out] A task may be blocked waiting for space to become available on the queue. If xQueueReceiveFromISR causes such a task to unblock *pxTaskWoken will get set to pdTRUE, otherwise *pxTaskWoken will remain unchanged.

Returns pdTRUE if an item was successfully received from the queue, otherwise pdFALSE.

BaseType_t xQueueIsQueueEmptyFromISR (const QueueHandle_t xQueue)

BaseType_t xQueueIsQueueFullFromISR (const QueueHandle_t xQueue)

UBaseType_t uxQueueMessagesWaitingFromISR (const QueueHandle_t xQueue)

void vQueueAddToRegistry (QueueHandle_t xQueue, const char *pcQueueName)

The registry is provided as a means for kernel aware debuggers to locate queues, semaphores and mutexes. Call vQueueAddToRegistry() add a queue, semaphore or mutex handle to the registry if you want the handle to be available to a kernel aware debugger. If you are not using a kernel aware debugger then this function can be ignored.

configQUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE defines the maximum number of handles the registry can hold. configQUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE must be greater than 0 within FreeRTOSConfig.h for the registry to be available. Its value does not effect the number of queues, semaphores and mutexes that can be created - just the number that the registry can hold.

Parameters

- **xQueue** - The handle of the queue being added to the registry. This is the handle returned by a call to xQueueCreate(). Semaphore and mutex handles can also be passed in here.
- **pcQueueName** - The name to be associated with the handle. This is the name that the kernel aware debugger will display. The queue registry only stores a pointer to the string - so the string must be persistent (global or preferably in ROM/Flash), not on the stack.
void **QueueUnregisterQueue(QueueHandle_t xQueue)

The registry is provided as a means for kernel aware debuggers to locate queues, semaphores and mutexes. Call **QueueAddToRegistry() add a queue, semaphore or mutex handle to the registry if you want the handle to be available to a kernel aware debugger, and **QueueUnregisterQueue() to remove the queue, semaphore or mutex from the register. If you are not using a kernel aware debugger then this function can be ignored.

**Parameters**

xQueue – The handle of the queue being removed from the registry.

const char * **QueueGetName(QueueHandle_t xQueue)

The queue registry is provided as a means for kernel aware debuggers to locate queues, semaphores and mutexes. Call **QueueGetName() to look up and return the name of a queue in the queue registry from the queue’s handle.

**Parameters**

xQueue – The handle of the queue the name of which will be returned.

**Returns** If the queue is in the registry then a pointer to the name of the queue is returned. If the queue is not in the registry then NULL is returned.

**QueueHandle_t** **QueueGenericCreate(const UBaseType_t uxQueueLength, const UBaseType_t uxItemSize, const uint8_t ucQueueType)**

Generic version of the function used to create a queue using dynamic memory allocation. This is called by other functions and macros that create other RTOS objects that use the queue structure as their base.

**QueueHandle_t** **QueueGenericCreateStatic(const UBaseType_t uxQueueLength, const UBaseType_t uxItemSize, uint8_t * pucQueueStorage, StaticQueue_t * pxStaticQueue, const uint8_t ucQueueType)**

Generic version of the function used to create a queue using dynamic memory allocation. This is called by other functions and macros that create other RTOS objects that use the queue structure as their base.

**QueueSetHandle_t** **QueueCreateSet(const UBaseType_t uxEventQueueLength)**

Queue sets provide a mechanism to allow a task to block (pend) on a read operation from multiple queues or semaphores simultaneously.

See FreeRTOS/Source/Demo/Common/Minimal/QueueSet.c for an example using this function.

A queue set must be explicitly created using a call to **QueueCreateSet() before it can be used. Once created, standard FreeRTOS queues and semaphores can be added to the set using calls to **QueueAddToSet(). **QueueSelectFromSet() is then used to determine which, if any, of the queues or semaphores contained in the set is in a state where a queue read or semaphore take operation would be successful.

Note 1: See the documentation on https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-queue-sets.html for reasons why queue sets are very rarely needed in practice as there are simpler methods of blocking on multiple objects.

Note 2: Blocking on a queue set that contains a mutex will not cause the mutex holder to inherit the priority of the blocked task.

Note 3: An additional 4 bytes of RAM is required for each space in a every queue added to a queue set. Therefore counting semaphores that have a high maximum count value should not be added to a queue set.

Note 4: A receive (in the case of a queue) or take (in the case of a semaphore) operation must not be performed on a member of a queue set unless a call to **QueueSelectFromSet() has first returned a handle to that set member.

**Parameters**

uxEventQueueLength – Queue sets store events that occur on the queues and semaphores contained in the set. uxEventQueueLength specifies the maximum number of events that can be queued at once. To be absolutely certain that events are not lost uxEventQueueLength should be set to the total sum of the length of the queues added to the set, where binary semaphores and mutexes have a length of 1, and counting semaphores have a length set by their maximum count value. Examples:

- If a queue set is to hold a queue of length 5, another queue of length 12, and a binary semaphore, then uxEventQueueLength should be set to (5 + 12 + 1), or 18.
- If a queue set is to hold three binary semaphores then uxEventQueueLength should be set to (1 + 1 + 1), or 3.
• If a queue set is to hold a counting semaphore that has a maximum count of 5, and a
counting semaphore that has a maximum count of 3, then uxEventQueueLength should
be set to (5 + 3), or 8.

Returns If the queue set is created successfully then a handle to the created queue set is returned.
Otherwise NULL is returned.

BaseType_t xQueueAddToSet (QueueSetMemberHandle_t xQueueOrSemaphore, QueueSetHandle_t xQueueSet)

Adds a queue or semaphore to a queue set that was previously created by a call to xQueueCreateSet().

See FreeRTOS/Source/Demo/Common/Minimal/QueueSet.c for an example using this function.

Note 1: A receive (in the case of a queue) or take (in the case of a semaphore) operation must not be performed
on a member of a queue set unless a call to xQueueSelectFromSet() has first returned a handle to that set
member.

Parameters
• xQueueOrSemaphore – The handle of the queue or semaphore being added to the
queue set (cast to an QueueSetMemberHandle_t type).
• xQueueSet – The handle of the queue set to which the queue or semaphore is being
added.

Returns If the queue or semaphore was successfully added to the queue set then pdPASS is re-
turned. If the queue could not be successfully added to the queue set because it is already a
member of a different queue set then pdFAIL is returned.

BaseType_t xQueueRemoveFromSet (QueueSetMemberHandle_t xQueueOrSemaphore, QueueSetHandle_t xQueueSet)

Removes a queue or semaphore from a queue set. A queue or semaphore can only be removed from a set if
the queue or semaphore is empty.

See FreeRTOS/Source/Demo/Common/Minimal/QueueSet.c for an example using this function.

Parameters
• xQueueOrSemaphore – The handle of the queue or semaphore being removed from
the queue set (cast to an QueueSetMemberHandle_t type).
• xQueueSet – The handle of the queue set in which the queue or semaphore is included.

Returns If the queue or semaphore was successfully removed from the queue set then pdPASS is
returned. If the queue was not in the queue set, or the queue (or semaphore) was not empty,
then pdFAIL is returned.

QueueSetMemberHandle_t xQueueSelectFromSet (QueueSetHandle_t xQueueSet, const TickType_t xTicksToWait)

xQueueSelectFromSet() selects from the members of a queue set a queue or semaphore that either contains
data (in the case of a queue) or is available to take (in the case of a semaphore). xQueueSelectFromSet()
effectively allows a task to block (pend) on a read operation on all the queues and semaphores in a queue set
simultaneously.

See FreeRTOS/Source/Demo/Common/Minimal/QueueSet.c for an example using this function.

Note 1: See the documentation on https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-queue-sets.html for reasons why queue
sets are very rarely needed in practice as there are simpler methods of blocking on multiple objects.

Note 2: Blocking on a queue set that contains a mutex will not cause the mutex holder to inherit the priority
of the blocked task.

Note 3: A receive (in the case of a queue) or take (in the case of a semaphore) operation must not be performed
on a member of a queue set unless a call to xQueueSelectFromSet() has first returned a handle to that set
member.

Parameters
• xQueueSet – The queue set on which the task will (potentially) block.
• xTicksToWait – The maximum time, in ticks, that the calling task will remain in the
Blocked state (with other tasks executing) to wait for a member of the queue set to be
ready for a successful queue read or semaphore take operation.
**Returns**

`xQueueSelectFromSet()` will return the handle of a queue (cast to a `QueueSetMemberHandle_t` type) contained in the queue set that contains data, or the handle of a semaphore (cast to a `QueueSetMemberHandle_t` type) contained in the queue set that is available, or NULL if no such queue or semaphore exists before before the specified block time expires.

**QueueSetMemberHandle_t**

`xQueueSelectFromSetFromISR(QueueSetHandle_t xQueueSet)`

A version of `xQueueSelectFromSet()` that can be used from an ISR.

**Macros**

`xQueueCreate(uxQueueLength, uxItemSize)`

Creates a new queue instance, and returns a handle by which the new queue can be referenced.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, queues use two blocks of memory. The first block is used to hold the queue’s data structures. The second block is used to hold items placed into the queue. If a queue is created using `xQueueCreate()` then both blocks of memory are automatically dynamically allocated inside the `xQueueCreate()` function (see [https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html](https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html)). If a queue is created using `xQueueCreateStatic()` then the application writer must provide the memory that will get used by the queue. `xQueueCreateStatic()` therefore allows a queue to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.


Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
    char ucMessageID;
    char ucData[20];
};

void vATask( void *pvParameters )
{
    QueueHandle_t xQueue1, xQueue2;

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 uint32_t values.
    xQueue1 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( uint32_t ) );
    if( xQueue1 == 0 )
    {
        // Queue was not created and must not be used.
    }

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 pointers to AMessage structures.
    // These should be passed by pointer as they contain a lot of data.
    xQueue2 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( struct AMessage * ) );
    if( xQueue2 == 0 )
    {
        // Queue was not created and must not be used.
    }

    // ... Rest of task code.
}
```

**Parameters**

- `uxQueueLength` – The maximum number of items that the queue can contain.
- `uxItemSize` – The number of bytes each item in the queue will require. Items are queued by copy, not by reference, so this is the number of bytes that will be copied for each posted item. Each item on the queue must be the same size.

**Returns**

If the queue is successfully create then a handle to the newly created queue is returned. If the queue cannot be created then 0 is returned.
xQueueCreateStatic (uxQueueLength, uxItemSize, pucQueueStorage, pxQueueBuffer)

Creates a new queue instance, and returns a handle by which the new queue can be referenced.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, queues use two blocks of memory. The first block is used to hold the queue’s data structures. The second block is used to hold items placed into the queue. If a queue is created using xQueueCreate() then both blocks of memory are automatically dynamically allocated inside the xQueueCreate() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a queue is created using xQueueCreateStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory that will get used by the queue. xQueueCreateStatic() therefore allows a queue to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.


Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
  char ucMessageID;
  char ucData[20];
};

#define QUEUE_LENGTH 10
#define ITEM_SIZE sizeof( uint32_t )

// ucQueueBuffer will hold the queue structure.
StaticQueue_t xQueueBuffer;

// ucQueueStorage will hold the items posted to the queue. Must be at least
// (queue length) * (queue item size) bytes long.
uint8_t ucQueueStorage[QUEUE_LENGTH * ITEM_SIZE ];

void vATask( void *pvParameters )
{
  QueueHandle_t xQueue1;

  // Create a queue capable of containing 10 uint32_t values.
  xQueue1 = xQueueCreate( QUEUE_LENGTH, // The number of items the queue can...
    ITEM_SIZE  // The size of each item in the queue
    & ( ucQueueStorage[ 0 ] ), // The buffer that will...
    &xQueueBuffer );  // The buffer that will hold the...
    // hold the items in the queue.
    // The queue is guaranteed to be created successfully as no dynamic memory
    // allocation is used. Therefore xQueue1 is now a handle to a valid queue.

  // ... Rest of task code.
}
```

Parameters

- **uxQueueLength** – The maximum number of items that the queue can contain.
- **uxItemSize** – The number of bytes each item in the queue will require. Items are queued by copy, not by reference, so this is the number of bytes that will be copied for each posted item. Each item on the queue must be the same size.
- **pucQueueStorage** – If uxItemSize is not zero then pucQueueStorage must point to a uint8_t array that is at least large enough to hold the maximum number of items that can be in the queue at any one time - which is (uxQueueLength * uxItemsSize) bytes. If uxItemSize is zero then pucQueueStorage can be NULL.
- **pxQueueBuffer** – Must point to a variable of type StaticQueue_t, which will be used to hold the queue’s data structure.
Returns If the queue is created then a handle to the created queue is returned. If pxQueueBuffer is NULL then NULL is returned.

**xQueueSendToFront** (xQueue, pvItemToQueue, xTicksToWait)

Post an item to the front of a queue. The item is queued by copy, not by reference. This function must not be called from an interrupt service routine. See xQueueSendFromISR () for an alternative which may be used in an ISR.

Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
    char ucMessageID;
    char ucData[ 20 ];
} xMessage;
uint32_t ulVar = 10UL;

void vATask( void *pvParameters )
{
    QueueHandle_t xQueue1, xQueue2;
    struct AMessage *pxMessage;

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 uint32_t values.
    xQueue1 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( uint32_t ) );

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 pointers to AMessage structures.
    // These should be passed by pointer as they contain a lot of data.
    xQueue2 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( struct AMessage * ) );

    // ...
    if( xQueue1 != 0 )
    {
        // Send an uint32_t. Wait for 10 ticks for space to become
        // available if necessary.
        if( xQueueSendToFront( xQueue1, ( void * ) &ulVar, ( TickType_t ) 10 ) !=
            pdPASS )
            // Failed to post the message, even after 10 ticks.
    }

    if( xQueue2 != 0 )
    {
        // Send a pointer to a struct AMessage object. Don't block if the
        // queue is already full.
        pxMessage = & xMessage;
        xQueueSendToFront( xQueue2, ( void * ) &pxMessage, ( TickType_t ) 0 );
    }

    // ... Rest of task code.
}
```

Parameters

- **xQueue** - The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
- **pvItemToQueue** - A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.
- **xTicksToWait** - The maximum amount of time the task should block waiting for space
to become available on the queue, should it already be full. The call will return immediately if this is set to 0 and the queue is full. The time is defined in tick periods so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS should be used to convert to real time if this is required.

Returns pdTRUE if the item was successfully posted, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.

**xQueueSendToBack**(xQueue, pvItemToQueue, xTicksToWait)

This is a macro that calls xQueueGenericSend().

Post an item to the back of a queue. The item is queued by copy, not by reference. This function must not be called from an interrupt service routine. See xQueueSendFromISR() for an alternative which may be used in an ISR.

Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
    char ucMessageID;
    char ucData[20];
} xMessage;

uint32_t ulVar = 10UL;

void vATask( void *pvParameters )
{
    QueueHandle_t xQueue1, xQueue2;

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 uint32_t values.
    xQueue1 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( uint32_t ) );

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 pointers to AMessage structures.
    // These should be passed by pointer as they contain a lot of data.
    xQueue2 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( struct AMessage * ) );

    // ...

    if( xQueue1 != 0 )
    {
        // Send an uint32_t. Wait for 10 ticks for space to become
        // available if necessary.
        if( xQueueSendToBack( xQueue1, ( void * ) &ulVar, ( TickType_t ) 10 ) !=
            pdPASS )
        {
            // Failed to post the message, even after 10 ticks.
        }
    }

    if( xQueue2 != 0 )
    {
        // Send a pointer to a struct AMessage object. Don't block if the
        // queue is already full.
        pxMessage = &xMessage;
        xQueueSendToBack( xQueue2, ( void * ) &pxMessage, ( TickType_t ) 0 );
    }

    // ... Rest of task code.
}
```

**Parameters**

- **xQueue** - The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
• **pvItemToQueue** - A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.

• **xTicksToWait** - The maximum amount of time the task should block waiting for space to become available on the queue, should it already be full. The call will return immediately if this is set to 0 and the queue is full. The time is defined in tick periods so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS should be used to convert to real time if this is required.

**Returns**  pdTRUE if the item was successfully posted, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.

**xQueueSend**(xQueue, pvItemToQueue, xTicksToWait)

This is a macro that calls xQueueGenericSend(). It is included for backward compatibility with versions of FreeRTOS.org that did not include the xQueueSendToFront() and xQueueSendToBack() macros. It is equivalent to xQueueSendToBack().

Post an item on a queue. The item is queued by copy, not by reference. This function must not be called from an interrupt service routine. See xQueueSendFromISR () for an alternative which may be used in an ISR.

Example usage:

```c
struct AMessage
{
    char ucMessageID;
    char ucData[20];
} xMessage;

uint32_t ulVar = 10UL;

void vATask( void *pvParameters )
{
    QueueHandle_t xQueue1, xQueue2;
    struct AMessage *pxMessage;

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 uint32_t values.
    xQueue1 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( uint32_t ) );

    // Create a queue capable of containing 10 pointers to AMessage structures.
    // These should be passed by pointer as they contain a lot of data.
    xQueue2 = xQueueCreate( 10, sizeof( struct AMessage * ) );

    // ...

    if( xQueue1 != 0 )
    {
        // Send an uint32_t. Wait for 10 ticks for space to become
        // available if necessary.
        if( xQueueSend( xQueue1, ( void * ) &ulVar, ( TickType_t ) 10 ) != pdPASS_)
        {
            // Failed to post the message, even after 10 ticks.
        }
    }

    if( xQueue2 != 0 )
    {
        // Send a pointer to a struct AMessage object. Don't block if the
        // queue is already full.
        pxMessage = &xMessage;
        xQueueSend( xQueue2, ( void * ) pxMessage, ( TickType_t ) 0 );
    }
}
```

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Parameters

- **xQueue** - The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
- **pvItemToQueue** - A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.
- **xBitsToWait** - The maximum amount of time the task should block waiting for space to become available on the queue, should it already be full. The call will return immediately if this is set to 0 and the queue is full. The time is defined in tick periods so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS should be used to convert to real time if this is required.

**Returns**

- pdTRUE if the item was successfully posted, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.

**xQueueOverwrite** (xQueue, pvItemToQueue)

Only for use with queues that have a length of one - so the queue is either empty or full.

Post an item on a queue. If the queue is already full then overwrite the value held in the queue. The item is queued by copy, not by reference.

This function must not be called from an interrupt service routine. See xQueueOverwriteFromISR () for an alternative which may be used in an ISR.

Example usage:

```c
void vFunction( void *pvParameters )
{
    QueueHandle_t xQueue;
    uint32_t ulVarToSend, ulValReceived;

    // Create a queue to hold one uint32_t value. It is strongly
    // recommended *not* to use xQueueOverwrite() on queues that can
    // contain more than one value, and doing so will trigger an assertion
    // if configASSERT() is defined.
    xQueue = xQueueCreate( 1, sizeof( uint32_t ) );

    // Write the value 10 to the queue using xQueueOverwrite().
    ulVarToSend = 10;
    xQueueOverwrite( xQueue, &ulVarToSend );

    // Peeking the queue should now return 10, but leave the value 10 in
    // the queue. A block time of zero is used as it is known that the
    // queue holds a value.
    ulValReceived = 0;
    xQueuePeek( xQueue, &ulValReceived, 0 );

    if( ulValReceived != 10 )
    {
        // Error unless the item was removed by a different task.
    }

    // The queue is still full. Use xQueueOverwrite() to overwrite the
    // value held in the queue with 100.
    ulVarToSend = 100;
    xQueueOverwrite( xQueue, &ulVarToSend );

    // This time read from the queue, leaving the queue empty once more.
    // A block time of 0 is used again.
}
```
xQueueReceive( xQueue, &ulValReceived, 0 );

// The value read should be the last value written, even though the
// queue was already full when the value was written.
if( ulValReceived != 100 )
{
    // Error!
}

// ...

Parameters

- **xQueue** - The handle of the queue to which the data is being sent.
- **pvItemToQueue** - A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of
  the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes
  will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.

Returns

xQueueOverwrite() is a macro that calls xQueueGenericSend(), and therefore has the
same return values as xQueueSendToFront(). However, pdPASS is the only value that can be
returned because xQueueOverwrite() will write to the queue even when the queue is already
full.

**xQueueSendToFrontFromISR** (xQueue, pvItemToQueue, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

This is a macro that calls xQueueGenericSendFromISR().

Post an item to the front of a queue. It is safe to use this macro from within an interrupt service routine.

Items are queued by copy not reference so it is preferable to only queue small items, especially when called
from an ISR. In most cases it would be preferable to store a pointer to the item being queued.

Example usage for buffered IO (where the ISR can obtain more than one value per call):

```c
void vBufferISR( void )
{
    char cIn;
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken;

    // We have not woken a task at the start of the ISR.
    xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;

    // Loop until the buffer is empty.
    do
    {
        // Obtain a byte from the buffer.
        cIn = portINPUT_BYTE( RX_REGISTER_ADDRESS );

        // Post the byte.
        xQueueSendToFrontFromISR( xRxQueue, &cIn, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
    } while( portINPUT_BYTE( BUFFER_COUNT ) );

    // Now the buffer is empty we can switch context if necessary.
    if( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken )
    {
        portYIELD_FROM_ISR();
    }
}
```

Parameters
• **xQueue** - The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
• **pvItemToQueue** - A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.
• **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken [out]** - XQueueSendToFrontFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE if sending to the queue caused a task to un-block, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If xQueueSendToFromFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is exited.

**Returns**
- pdTRUE if the data was successfully sent to the queue, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.

### xQueueSendToBackFromISR(xQueue, pvItemToQueue, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

This is a macro that calls xQueueGenericSendFromISR().

Post an item to the back of a queue. It is safe to use this macro from within an interrupt service routine.

Items are queued by copy not reference so it is preferable to only queue small items, especially when called from an ISR. In most cases it would be preferable to store a pointer to the item being queued.

Example usage for buffered IO (where the ISR can obtain more than one value per call):

```c
void vBufferISR( void )
{
    char cIn;
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken;

    // We have not woken a task at the start of the ISR.
    xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;

    // Loop until the buffer is empty.
    do
    {
        // Obtain a byte from the buffer.
        cIn = portINPUT_BYTE( RX_REGISTER_ADDRESS );

        // Post the byte.
        xQueueSendToBackFromISR( xRxQueue, &cIn, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
    } while( portINPUT_BYTE( BUFFER_COUNT ) );

    // Now the buffer is empty we can switch context if necessary.
    if( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken )
    {
        portYIELD_FROM_ISR();
    }
}
```

**Parameters**
- **xQueue** - The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
- **pvItemToQueue** - A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken [out]** - XQueueSendToBackFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE if sending to the queue caused a task to un-block, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If xQueueSendToBackFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is exited.

**Returns**
- pdTRUE if the data was successfully sent to the queue, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.
The function `xQueueOverwriteFromISR()` is a version of `xQueueOverwrite()` that can be used in an interrupt service routine (ISR).

This function is only for use with queues that can hold a single item - so the queue is either empty or full. Post an item on a queue. If the queue is already full then overwrite the value held in the queue. The item is queued by copy, not by reference.

Example usage:

```c
QueueHandle_t xQueue;

void vFunction( void *pvParameters )
{
    // Create a queue to hold one uint32_t value. It is strongly
    // recommended *not* to use xQueueOverwriteFromISR() on queues that can
    // contain more than one value, and doing so will trigger an assertion
    // if configASSERT() is defined.
    xQueue = xQueueCreate( 1, sizeof( uint32_t ) );
}

void vAnInterruptHandler( void )
{
    // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken must be set to pdFALSE before it is used.
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;
    uint32_t ulVarToSend, ulValReceived;

    // Write the value 10 to the queue using xQueueOverwriteFromISR().
    ulVarToSend = 10;
    xQueueOverwriteFromISR( xQueue, &ulVarToSend, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

    // The queue is full, but calling xQueueOverwriteFromISR() again will still
    // pass because the value held in the queue will be overwritten with the
    // new value.
    ulVarToSend = 100;
    xQueueOverwriteFromISR( xQueue, &ulVarToSend, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

    // Reading from the queue will now return 100.
    // ... 

    if( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken == pdTRUE )
    {
        // Writing to the queue caused a task to unblock and the unblocked task
        // has a priority higher than or equal to the priority of the currently
        // executing task (the task this interrupt interrupted). Perform a...
        // context
        // switch so this interrupt returns directly to the unblocked task.
        portYIELD_FROM_ISR(); // or portEND_SWITCHING_ISR() depending on the port.
    }
}
```

**Parameters**

- `xQueue` - The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
- `pvItemToQueue` - A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.
- `pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken` - [out] `xQueueOverwriteFromISR()` will set `pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken` to `pdTRUE` if sending to the queue caused a task to unblock, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If `xQueueOverwriteFromISR()` sets this value to `pdTRUE` then a context switch should be
requested before the interrupt is exited.

**Returns**
xQueueOverwriteFromISR() is a macro that calls xQueueGenericSendFromISR(), and therefore has the same return values as xQueueSendToFrontFromISR(). However, pdPASS is the only value that can be returned because xQueueOverwriteFromISR() will write to the queue even when the queue is already full.

**xQueueSendFromISR** *(xQueue, pvItemToQueue, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)*

This is a macro that calls xQueueGenericSendFromISR(). It is included for backward compatibility with versions of FreeRTOS.org that did not include the xQueueSendToBackFromISR() and xQueueSendToFrontFromISR() macros.

Post an item to the back of a queue. It is safe to use this function from within an interrupt service routine.

Items are queued by copy not reference so it is preferable to only queue small items, especially when called from an ISR. In most cases it would be preferable to store a pointer to the item being queued.

Example usage for buffered IO (where the ISR can obtain more than one value per call):

```c
void vBufferISR( void )
{
  char cIn;
  BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken;

  // We have not woken a task at the start of the ISR.
  xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;

  // Loop until the buffer is empty.
  do {
    // Obtain a byte from the buffer.
    cIn = portINPUT_BYTE( RX_REGISTER_ADDRESS );

    // Post the byte.
    xQueueSendFromISR( xRxQueue, &cIn, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
  } while( portINPUT_BYTE( BUFFER_COUNT ) );

  // Now the buffer is empty we can switch context if necessary.
  if( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken )
  {
    // Actual macro used here is port specific.
    portYIELD_FROM_ISR();
  }
}
```

**Parameters**

- **xQueue** The handle to the queue on which the item is to be posted.
- **pvItemToQueue** A pointer to the item that is to be placed on the queue. The size of the items the queue will hold was defined when the queue was created, so this many bytes will be copied from pvItemToQueue into the queue storage area.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** [out] xQueueSendFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE if sending to the queue caused a task to unblock, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If xQueueSendFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is exited.

**Returns** pdTRUE if the data was successfully sent to the queue, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.

**xQueueReset** *(xQueue)*

Reset a queue back to its original empty state. The return value is now obsolete and is always set to pdPASS.
Type Definitions

typedef struct QueueDefinition *QueueHandle_t

typedef struct QueueDefinition *QueueSetHandle_t

Type by which queue sets are referenced. For example, a call to xQueueCreateSet() returns an xQueueSet variable that can then be used as a parameter to xQueueSelectFromSet(), xQueueAddToSet(), etc.

typedef struct QueueDefinition *QueueSetMemberHandle_t

Queue sets can contain both queues and semaphores, so the QueueSetMemberHandle_t is defined as a type to be used where a parameter or return value can be either an QueueHandle_t or an SemaphoreHandle_t.

Semaphore API

Header File

- components/freertos/FreeRTOS-Kernel/include/freertos/semphr.h

Macros

semBINARY_SEMAPHORE_QUEUE_LENGTH

semSEMAPHORE_QUEUE_ITEM_LENGTH

semGIVE_BLOCK_TIME

vSemaphoreCreateBinary(xSemaphore)

xSemaphoreCreateBinary()

Creates a new binary semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new semaphore can be referenced. In many usage scenarios it is faster and more memory efficient to use a direct to task notification in place of a binary semaphore! [https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-task-notifications.html](https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-task-notifications.html)

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, binary semaphores use a block of memory, in which the semaphore structure is stored. If a binary semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateBinary() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreateBinary() function. (see [https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html](https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html)). If a binary semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateBinaryStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory. xSemaphoreCreateBinaryStatic() therefore allows a binary semaphore to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

The old vSemaphoreCreateBinary() macro is now deprecated in favour of this xSemaphoreCreateBinary() function. Note that binary semaphores created using the vSemaphoreCreateBinary() macro are created in a state such that the first call to ‘take’ the semaphore would pass, whereas binary semaphores created using xSemaphoreCreateBinary() are created in a state such that the the semaphore must first be ‘given’ before it can be ‘taken’.

This type of semaphore can be used for pure synchronisation between tasks or between an interrupt and a task. The semaphore need not be given back once obtained, so one task/interrupt can continuously ‘give’ the semaphore while another continuously ‘takes’ the semaphore. For this reason this type of semaphore does not use a priority inheritance mechanism. For an alternative that does use priority inheritance see xSemaphoreCreateMutex().

Example usage:
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore = NULL;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // Semaphore cannot be used before a call to xSemaphoreCreateBinary().
    // This is a macro so pass the variable in directly.
    xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateBinary();

    if( xSemaphore != NULL )
    {
        // The semaphore was created successfully.
        // The semaphore can now be used.
    }
}

Returns Handle to the created semaphore, or NULL if the memory required to hold the semaphore’s data structures could not be allocated.

xSemaphoreCreateBinaryStatic(pxStaticSemaphore)

Creates a new binary semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new semaphore can be referenced.

NOTE: In many usage scenarios it is faster and more memory efficient to use a direct to task notification in place of a binary semaphore! https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-task-notifications.html

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, binary semaphores use a block of memory, in which the semaphore structure is stored. If a binary semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateBinary() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreateBinary() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a binary semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateBinaryStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory. xSemaphoreCreateBinaryStatic() therefore allows a binary semaphore to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

This type of semaphore can be used for pure synchronisation between tasks or between an interrupt and a task. The semaphore need not be given back once obtained, so one task/interrupt can continuously ‘give’ the semaphore while another continuously ‘takes’ the semaphore. For this reason this type of semaphore does not use a priority inheritance mechanism. For an alternative that does use priority inheritance see xSemaphoreCreateMutex().

Example usage:

SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore = NULL;
StaticSemaphore_t xSemaphoreBuffer;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // Semaphore cannot be used before a call to xSemaphoreCreateBinary() or
    // xSemaphoreCreateBinaryStatic().
    // The semaphore's data structures will be placed in the xSemaphoreBuffer
    // variable, the address of which is passed into the function. The
    // function's parameter is not NULL, so the function will not attempt any
    // dynamic memory allocation, and therefore the function will not return
    // return NULL.
    xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateBinaryStatic( &xSemaphoreBuffer );

    // Rest of task code goes here.
}

Parameters

- pxStaticSemaphore – Must point to a variable of type StaticSemaphore_t, which will then be used to hold the semaphore’s data structure, removing the need for the memory to be allocated dynamically.
**Returns** If the semaphore is created then a handle to the created semaphore is returned. If pxSemaphoreBuffer is NULL then NULL is returned.

**xSemaphoreTake** (xSemaphore, xBlockTime)

*Macro* to obtain a semaphore. The semaphore must have previously been created with a call to xSemaphoreCreateBinary(), xSemaphoreCreateMutex() or xSemaphoreCreateCounting().

*param xSemaphore* A handle to the semaphore being taken - obtained when the semaphore was created.

*param xBlockTime* The time in ticks to wait for the semaphore to become available. The macro portTICK_PERIOD_MS can be used to convert this to a real time. A block time of zero can be used to poll the semaphore. A block time of portMAX_DELAY can be used to block indefinitely (provided INCLUDE_vTaskSuspend is set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h).

**Example usage:**

```c
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore = NULL;

// A task that creates a semaphore.
void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // Create the semaphore to guard a shared resource.
    vSemaphoreCreateBinary( xSemaphore );
}

// A task that uses the semaphore.
void vAnotherTask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // ... Do other things.
    if( xSemaphore != NULL )
    {
        // See if we can obtain the semaphore. If the semaphore is not available
        // wait 10 ticks to see if it becomes free.
        if( xSemaphoreTake( xSemaphore, ( TickType_t ) 10 ) == pdTRUE )
        {
            // We were able to obtain the semaphore and can now access the
            // shared resource.
            // ...

            // We have finished accessing the shared resource. Release the
            // semaphore.
            xSemaphoreGive( xSemaphore );
        }
        else
        {
            // We could not obtain the semaphore and can therefore not access
            // the shared resource safely.
        }
    }
}
```

**Returns** pdTRUE if the semaphore was obtained. pdFALSE if xBlockTime expired without the semaphore becoming available.

**xSemaphoreTakeRecursive** (xMutex, xBlockTime)

*Macro* to recursively obtain, or ‘take’, a mutex type semaphore. The mutex must have previously been created using a call to xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex();

configUSE_RECURSIVE_MUTEXES must be set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h for this macro to be available.
This macro must not be used on mutexes created using `xSemaphoreCreateMutex()`.

A mutex used recursively can be ‘taken’ repeatedly by the owner. The mutex doesn’t become available again until the owner has called `xSemaphoreGiveRecursive()` for each successful ‘take’ request. For example, if a task successfully ‘takes’ the same mutex 5 times then the mutex will not be available to any other task until it has also ‘given’ the mutex back exactly five times.

Example usage:

```c
SemaphoreHandle_t xMutex = NULL;

// A task that creates a mutex.
void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // Create the mutex to guard a shared resource.
    xMutex = xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex();
}

// A task that uses the mutex.
void vAnotherTask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // ... Do other things.
    if( xMutex != NULL )
    {
        // See if we can obtain the mutex. If the mutex is not available
        // wait 10 ticks to see if it becomes free.
        if( xSemaphoreTakeRecursive( xSemaphore, (TickType_t)10 ) == pdTRUE )
        {
            // We were able to obtain the mutex and can now access the
            // shared resource.
            // ...
            // For some reason due to the nature of the code further calls to
            // xSemaphoreTakeRecursive() are made on the same mutex. In real
            // code these would not be just sequential calls as this would make
            // no sense. Instead the calls are likely to be buried inside
            // a more complex call structure.
            xSemaphoreTakeRecursive( xMutex, (TickType_t)10 );
            xSemaphoreTakeRecursive( xMutex, (TickType_t)10 );
            // The mutex has now been 'taken' three times, so will not be
            // available to another task until it has also been given back
            // three times. Again it is unlikely that real code would have
            // these calls sequentially, but instead buried in a more complex
            // call structure. This is just for illustrative purposes.
            xSemaphoreGiveRecursive( xMutex );
            xSemaphoreGiveRecursive( xMutex );
            xSemaphoreGiveRecursive( xMutex );
            // Now the mutex can be taken by other tasks.
        }
        else
        {
            // We could not obtain the mutex and can therefore not access
            // the shared resource safely.
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

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Submit Document Feedback
• **xMutex** - A handle to the mutex being obtained. This is the handle returned by xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex();

• **xBlockTime** - The time in ticks to wait for the semaphore to become available. The macro portTICK_PERIOD_MS can be used to convert this to a real time. A block time of zero can be used to poll the semaphore. If the task already owns the semaphore then xSemaphoreTakeRecursive() will return immediately no matter what the value of xBlockTime.

**Returns** pdTRUE if the semaphore was obtained. pdFALSE if xBlockTime expired without the semaphore becoming available.

### xSemaphoreGive(xSemaphore)

*Macro* to release a semaphore. The semaphore must have previously been created with a call to xSemaphoreCreateBinary(), xSemaphoreCreateMutex() or xSemaphoreCreateCounting(). and obtained using xSemaphoreTake().

This macro must not be used from an ISR. See xSemaphoreGiveFromISR() for an alternative which can be used from an ISR.

This macro must also not be used on semaphores created using xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex().

#### Example usage:

```c
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore = NULL;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // Create the semaphore to guard a shared resource.
    vSemaphoreCreateBinary( xSemaphore );

    if( xSemaphore != NULL )
    {
        if( xSemaphoreGive( xSemaphore ) != pdTRUE )
        {
            // We would expect this call to fail because we cannot give
            // a semaphore without first "taking" it!
        }

        // Obtain the semaphore - don't block if the semaphore is not
        // immediately available.
        if( xSemaphoreTake( xSemaphore, (TickType_t) 0 ) )
        {
            // We now have the semaphore and can access the shared resource.
            // ...

            // We have finished accessing the shared resource so can free the
            // semaphore.
            if( xSemaphoreGive( xSemaphore ) != pdTRUE )
            {
                // We would not expect this call to fail because we must have
                // obtained the semaphore to get here.
            }
        }
    }
}
```

#### Parameters

• **xSemaphore** - A handle to the semaphore being released. This is the handle returned when the semaphore was created.
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Returns** pdTRUE if the semaphore was released. pdFALSE if an error occurred. Semaphores are implemented using queues. An error can occur if there is no space on the queue to post a message - indicating that the semaphore was not first obtained correctly.

### xSemaphoreGiveRecursive (xMutex)

*Macro* to recursively release, or ‘give’, a mutex type semaphore. The mutex must have previously been created using a call to xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex();

configUSE_RECURSIVE_MUTEXES must be set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h for this macro to be available.

This macro must not be used on mutexes created using xSemaphoreCreateMutex().

A mutex used recursively can be ‘taken’ repeatedly by the owner. The mutex doesn’t become available again until the owner has called xSemaphoreGiveRecursive() for each successful ‘take’ request. For example, if a task successfully ‘takes’ the same mutex 5 times then the mutex will not be available to any other task until it has also ‘given’ the mutex back exactly five times.

Example usage:

```c
SemaphoreHandle_t xMutex = NULL;

// A task that creates a mutex.
void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // Create the mutex to guard a shared resource.
    xMutex = xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex();
}

// A task that uses the mutex.
void vAnotherTask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // ... Do other things.
    if( xMutex != NULL )
    {
        // See if we can obtain the mutex. If the mutex is not available
        // wait 10 ticks to see if it becomes free.
        if( xSemaphoreTakeRecursive( xMutex, (TickType_t) 10 ) == pdTRUE )
        {
            // We were able to obtain the mutex and can now access the
            // shared resource.

            // ...
            // For some reason due to the nature of the code further calls to
            // xSemaphoreTakeRecursive() are made on the same mutex. In real
            // code these would not be just sequential calls as this would make
            // no sense. Instead the calls are likely to be buried inside
            // a more complex call structure.
            xSemaphoreTakeRecursive( xMutex, (TickType_t) 10 );
            xSemaphoreTakeRecursive( xMutex, (TickType_t) 10 );

            // The mutex has now been 'taken' three times, so will not be
            // available to another task until it has also been given back
            // three times. Again it is unlikely that real code would have
            // these calls sequentially, it would be more likely that the calls
            // to xSemaphoreGiveRecursive() would be called as a call stack
            // unwound. This is just for demonstrative purposes.
            xSemaphoreGiveRecursive( xMutex );
            xSemaphoreGiveRecursive( xMutex );
            xSemaphoreGiveRecursive( xMutex );
        }
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
// Now the mutex can be taken by other tasks.
}  
else  
{  
    // We could not obtain the mutex and can therefore not access  
    // the shared resource safely.  
}

Parameters

•  **xMutex** - A handle to the mutex being released, or ‘given’. This is the handle returned by xSemaphoreCreateMutex();

Returns  pdTRUE if the semaphore was given.

**xSemaphoreGiveFromISR** *(xSemaphore, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)*

Macro to release a semaphore. The semaphore must have previously been created with a call to xSemaphoreCreateBinary() or xSemaphoreCreateCounting().

Mutex type semaphores (those created using a call to xSemaphoreCreateMutex()) must not be used with this macro.

This macro can be used from an ISR.

Example usage:

```c
#define LONG_TIME 0xffff  
#define TICKS_TO_WAIT 10  
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore = NULL;

// Repetitive task.  
void vATask( void * pvParameters )  
{  
    for (;;)  
    {  
        // We want this task to run every 10 ticks of a timer. The semaphore  
        // was created before this task was started.  

        // Block waiting for the semaphore to become available.  
        if( xSemaphoreTake( xSemaphore, LONG_TIME ) == pdTRUE )  
        {  
            // It is time to execute.  
            // ...  

            // We have finished our task. Return to the top of the loop where  
            // we will block on the semaphore until it is time to execute  
            // again. Note when using the semaphore for synchronisation with an  
            // ISR in this manner there is no need to 'give' the semaphore back.  
        }  
    }  
}

// Timer ISR  
void vTimerISR( void * pvParameters )  
{  
    static uint8_t uclLocalTickCount = 0;  
    static BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken;
```

(continues on next page)
// A timer tick has occurred.
// ... Do other time functions.

// Is it time for vATask() to run?
xCriticalSection::xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;
ucLocalTickCount++;
if( ucLocalTickCount >= TICKS_TO_WAIT )
{
    // Unblock the task by releasing the semaphore.
    xSemaphoreGiveFromISR( xSemaphore, &xCriticalSection::xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
    // Reset the count so we release the semaphore again in 10 ticks time.
    ucLocalTickCount = 0;
}
if( xCriticalSection::xHigherPriorityTaskWoken != pdFALSE )
{
    // We can force a context switch here. Context switching from an
    // ISR uses port specific syntax. Check the demo task for your port
    // to find the syntax required.
}

Parameters

- **xCriticalSection::xSemaphore** – A handle to the semaphore being released. This is the handle returned when the semaphore was created.
- **xCriticalSection::pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** – xSemaphoreGiveFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE if giving the semaphore caused a task to unblock, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If xSemaphoreGiveFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is exited.

Returns pdTRUE if the semaphore was successfully given, otherwise errQUEUE_FULL.

**xSemaphoreTakeFromISR**(xSemaphore, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

Macro to take a semaphore from an ISR. The semaphore must have previously been created with a call to xSemaphoreCreateBinary() or xSemaphoreCreateCounting().

Mutex type semaphores (those created using a call to xSemaphoreCreateMutex()) must not be used with this macro.

This macro can be used from an ISR, however taking a semaphore from an ISR is not a common operation. It is likely to only be useful when taking a counting semaphore when an interrupt is obtaining an object from a resource pool (when the semaphore count indicates the number of resources available).

Parameters

- **xSemaphore** – A handle to the semaphore being taken. This is the handle returned when the semaphore was created.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** – [out] xSemaphoreTakeFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE if taking the semaphore caused a task to unblock, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently running task. If xSemaphoreTakeFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be requested before the interrupt is exited.

Returns pdTRUE if the semaphore was successfully taken, otherwise pdFALSE

**xSemaphoreCreateMutex()**

Creates a new mutex type semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new mutex can be referenced.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, mutex semaphores use a block of memory, in which the mutex structure is stored. If a mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateMutex() then the required
memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreateMutex() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateMutexStatic() then the application writer must provided the memory. xSemaphoreCreateMutexStatic() therefore allows a mutex to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Mutexes created using this function can be accessed using the xSemaphoreTake() and xSemaphoreGive() macros. The xSemaphoreTakeRecursive() and xSemaphoreGiveRecursive() macros must not be used.

This type of semaphore uses a priority inheritance mechanism so a task ‘taking’ a semaphore MUST ALWAYS ‘give’ the semaphore back once the semaphore it is no longer required.

Mutex type semaphores cannot be used from within interrupt service routines.

See xSemaphoreCreateBinary() for an alternative implementation that can be used for pure synchronisation (where one task or interrupt always ‘gives’ the semaphore and another always ‘takes’ the semaphore) and from within interrupt service routines.

Example usage:

```c
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // Semaphore cannot be used before a call to xSemaphoreCreateMutex().
    // This is a macro so pass the variable in directly.
    xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateMutex();

    if( xSemaphore != NULL )
    {
        // The semaphore was created successfully.
        // The semaphore can now be used.
    }
}
```

Returns If the mutex was successfully created then a handle to the created semaphore is returned.

If there was not enough heap to allocate the mutex data structures then NULL is returned.

xSemaphoreCreateMutexStatic(pxMutexBuffer)

Creates a new mutex type semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new mutex can be referenced.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, mutex semaphores use a block of memory, in which the mutex structure is stored. If a mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateMutex() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreateMutex() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateMutexStatic() then the application writer must provided the memory. xSemaphoreCreateMutexStatic() therefore allows a mutex to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Mutexes created using this function can be accessed using the xSemaphoreTake() and xSemaphoreGive() macros. The xSemaphoreTakeRecursive() and xSemaphoreGiveRecursive() macros must not be used.

This type of semaphore uses a priority inheritance mechanism so a task ‘taking’ a semaphore MUST ALWAYS ‘give’ the semaphore back once the semaphore it is no longer required.

Mutex type semaphores cannot be used from within interrupt service routines.

See xSemaphoreCreateBinary() for an alternative implementation that can be used for pure synchronisation (where one task or interrupt always ‘gives’ the semaphore and another always ‘takes’ the semaphore) and from within interrupt service routines.

Example usage:
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore;
StaticSemaphore_t xMutexBuffer;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
  // A mutex cannot be used before it has been created. xMutexBuffer is
  // into xSemaphoreCreateMutexStatic() so no dynamic memory allocation is
  // attempted.
  xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateMutexStatic( &xMutexBuffer );

  // As no dynamic memory allocation was performed, xSemaphore cannot be NULL,
  // so there is no need to check it.
}

Parameters

- pxMutexBuffer – Must point to a variable of type StaticSemaphore_t, which will be
  used to hold the mutex’s data structure, removing the need for the memory to be allocated
  dynamically.

Returns

If the mutex was successfully created then a handle to the created mutex is returned. If
pxMutexBuffer was NULL then NULL is returned.

xSemaphoreCreateCounting(uxMaxCount, uxInitialCount)

Creates a new recursive mutex type semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new recursive mutex
can be referenced.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, recursive mutexes use a block of memory, in which the mutex
structure is stored. If a recursive mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex() then the
required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex() function. (see http://www.freertos.org/a00111.html). If a recursive mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateRe-
cursiveMutexStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory that will get used by the mutex.
xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutexStatic() therefore allows a recursive mutex to be created without using any
dynamic memory allocation.

Mutexes created using this macro can be accessed using the xSemaphoreTakeRecursive() and xSemaphore-
GiveRecursive() macros. The xSemaphoreTake() and xSemaphoreGive() macros must not be used.

A mutex used recursively can be ‘taken’ repeatedly by the owner. The mutex doesn’t become available
again until the owner has called xSemaphoreGiveRecursive() for each successful ‘take’ request. For example,
if a task successfully ‘takes’ the same mutex 5 times then the mutex will not be available to any other task
until it has also ‘given’ the mutex back exactly five times.

This type of semaphore uses a priority inheritance mechanism so a task ‘taking’ a semaphore MUST ALWAYS
‘give’ the semaphore back once the semaphore it is no longer required.

Mutex type semaphores cannot be used from within interrupt service routines.

See vSemaphoreCreateBinary() for an alternative implementation that can be used for pure synchronisation
(where one task or interrupt always ‘gives’ the semaphore and another always ‘takes’ the semaphore) and
from within interrupt service routines.

Example usage:

SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
  // Semaphore cannot be used before a call to xSemaphoreCreateMutex().
  // This is a macro so pass the variable in directly.
  xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex();

(continues on next page)
if ( xSemaphore != NULL )
{
    // The semaphore was created successfully.
    // The semaphore can now be used.
}

Creates a new recursive mutex type semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new recursive mutex can be referenced.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, recursive mutexes use a block of memory, in which the mutex structure is stored. If a recursive mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutex() function, (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a recursive mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutexStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory that will get used by the mutex. xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutexStatic() therefore allows a recursive mutex to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Mutexes created using this macro can be accessed using the xSemaphoreTakeRecursive() and xSemaphoreGiveRecursive() macros. The xSemaphoreTake() and xSemaphoreGive() macros must not be used.

A mutex used recursively can be ‘taken’ repeatedly by the owner. The mutex doesn’t become available again until the owner has called xSemaphoreGiveRecursive() for each successful ‘take’ request. For example, if a task successfully ‘takes’ the same mutex 5 times then the mutex will not be available to any other task until it has also ‘given’ the mutex back exactly five times.

This type of semaphore uses a priority inheritance mechanism so a task ‘taking’ a semaphore MUST ALWAYS ‘give’ the semaphore back once the semaphore it is no longer required.

Mutex type semaphores cannot be used from within interrupt service routines.

See xSemaphoreCreateBinary() for an alternative implementation that can be used for pure synchronisation (where one task or interrupt always ‘gives’ the semaphore and another always ‘takes’ the semaphore) and from within interrupt service routines.

Example usage:

SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore;
StaticSemaphore_t xMutexBuffer;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    // A recursive semaphore cannot be used before it is created. Here a
    // recursive mutex is created using xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutexStatic().
    // The address of xMutexBuffer is passed into the function, and will hold
    // the mutexes data structures - so no dynamic memory allocation will be
    // attempted.
    xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateRecursiveMutexStatic( &xMutexBuffer );
    // As no dynamic memory allocation was performed, xSemaphore cannot be NULL,
    // so there is no need to check it.
}

Creates a new counting semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new counting semaphore can be referenced.

In many usage scenarios it is faster and more memory efficient to use a direct to task notification in place of a counting semaphore! https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-task-notifications.html

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, counting semaphores use a block of memory, in which the counting semaphore structure is stored. If a counting semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateCounting() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreate-
Counting() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a counting semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateCountingStatic() then the application writer can instead optionally provide the memory that will get used by the counting semaphore. xSemaphoreCreateCountingStatic() therefore allows a counting semaphore to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Counting semaphores are typically used for two things:

1) Counting events.

In this usage scenario an event handler will ‘give’ a semaphore each time an event occurs (incrementing the semaphore count value), and a handler task will ‘take’ a semaphore each time it processes an event (decrementing the semaphore count value). The count value is therefore the difference between the number of events that have occurred and the number that have been processed. In this case it is desirable for the initial count value to be zero.

2) Resource management.

In this usage scenario the count value indicates the number of resources available. To obtain control of a resource a task must first obtain a semaphore - decrementing the semaphore count value. When the count value reaches zero there are no free resources. When a task finishes with the resource it ‘gives’ the semaphore back - incrementing the semaphore count value. In this case it is desirable for the initial count value to be equal to the maximum count value, indicating that all resources are free.

Example usage:

```c
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore = NULL;

    // Semaphore cannot be used before a call to xSemaphoreCreateCounting().
    // The max value to which the semaphore can count should be 10, and the
    // initial value assigned to the count should be 0.
    xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateCounting( 10, 0 );

    if( xSemaphore != NULL )
    {
        // The semaphore was created successfully.
        // The semaphore can now be used.
    }
}
```

**Returns** xSemaphore Handle to the created mutex semaphore. Should be of type SemaphoreHandle_t.

**Parameters**

- `pxStaticSemaphore` - Must point to a variable of type StaticSemaphore_t, which will then be used to hold the recursive mutex’s data structure, removing the need for the memory to be allocated dynamically.
- `uxMaxCount` - The maximum count value that can be reached. When the semaphore reaches this value it can no longer be ‘given’.
- `uxInitialCount` - The count value assigned to the semaphore when it is created.

**Returns** If the recursive mutex was successfully created then a handle to the created recursive mutex is returned. If pxMutexBuffer was NULL then NULL is returned.

**Returns** Handle to the created semaphore. Null if the semaphore could not be created.

xSemaphoreCreateCountingStatic(uxMaxCount, uxInitialCount, pxSemaphoreBuffer)

Creates a new counting semaphore instance, and returns a handle by which the new counting semaphore can be referenced.
In many usage scenarios it is faster and more memory efficient to use a direct to task notification in place of a counting semaphore! https://www.FreeRTOS.org/RTOS-task-notifications.html

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, counting semaphores use a block of memory, in which the counting semaphore structure is stored. If a counting semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateCounting() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xSemaphoreCreateCounting() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a counting semaphore is created using xSemaphoreCreateCountingStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory. xSemaphoreCreateCountingStatic() therefore allows a counting semaphore to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Counting semaphores are typically used for two things:

1) Counting events.

In this usage scenario an event handler will ‘give’ a semaphore each time an event occurs (incrementing the semaphore count value), and a handler task will ‘take’ a semaphore each time it processes an event (decrementing the semaphore count value). The count value is therefore the difference between the number of events that have occurred and the number that have been processed. In this case it is desirable for the initial count value to be zero.

2) Resource management.

In this usage scenario the count value indicates the number of resources available. To obtain control of a resource a task must first obtain a semaphore - decrementing the semaphore count value. When the count value reaches zero there are no free resources. When a task finishes with the resource it ‘gives’ the semaphore back - incrementing the semaphore count value. In this case it is desirable for the initial count value to be equal to the maximum count value, indicating that all resources are free.

Example usage:

```c
SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore;
StaticSemaphore_t xSemaphoreBuffer;

void vATask( void * pvParameters )
{
    SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore = NULL;

    // Counting semaphore cannot be used before they have been created. Create
    // a counting semaphore using xSemaphoreCreateCountingStatic(). The max
    // value to which the semaphore can count is 10, and the initial value
    // assigned to the count will be 0. The address of xSemaphoreBuffer is
    // passed in and will be used to hold the semaphore structure, so no dynamic
    // memory allocation will be used.
    xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateCounting( 10, 0, &xSemaphoreBuffer );

    // No memory allocation was attempted so xSemaphore cannot be NULL, so there
    // is no need to check its value.
}
```

**Parameters**

- `uxMaxCount` – The maximum count value that can be reached. When the semaphore reaches this value it can no longer be ‘given’.
- `uxInitialCount` – The count value assigned to the semaphore when it is created.
- `pxSemaphoreBuffer` – Must point to a variable of type StaticSemaphore_t, which will then be used to hold the semaphore’s data structure, removing the need for the memory to be allocated dynamically.

**Returns** If the counting semaphore was successfully created then a handle to the created counting semaphore is returned. If `pxSemaphoreBuffer` was NULL then NULL is returned.
vSemaphoreDelete (xSemaphore)
Delete a semaphore. This function must be used with care. For example, do not delete a mutex type semaphore if the mutex is held by a task.

Parameters
• xSemaphore - A handle to the semaphore to be deleted.

xSemaphoreGetMutexHolder (xSemaphore)
If xMutex is indeed a mutex type semaphore, return the current mutex holder. If xMutex is not a mutex type semaphore, or the mutex is available (not held by a task), return NULL.

Note: This is a good way of determining if the calling task is the mutex holder, but not a good way of determining the identity of the mutex holder as the holder may change between the function exiting and the returned value being tested.

xSemaphoreGetMutexHolderFromISR (xSemaphore)
If xMutex is indeed a mutex type semaphore, return the current mutex holder. If xMutex is not a mutex type semaphore, or the mutex is available (not held by a task), return NULL.

uxSemaphoreGetCount (xSemaphore)
If the semaphore is a counting semaphore then uxSemaphoreGetCount() returns its current count value. If the semaphore is a binary semaphore then uxSemaphoreGetCount() returns 1 if the semaphore is available, and 0 if the semaphore is not available.

Type Definitions
typedef QueueHandle_t SemaphoreHandle_t

Timer API

Header File
• components/freertos/FreeRTOS-Kernel/include/freertos/timers.h

Functions
TimerHandle_t xTimerCreate (const char *const pcTimerName, const TickType_t xTimerPeriodInTicks, UBaseType_t uxAutoReload, void *const pvTimerID, TimerCallbackFunction_t pxCallbackFunction);

TimerHandle_t xTimerCreate( const char * const pcTimerName, TickType_t xTimerPeriodInTicks, UBaseType_t uxAutoReload, void * pvTimerID, TimerCallbackFunction_t pxCallbackFunction );

Creates a new software timer instance, and returns a handle by which the created software timer can be referenced.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, software timers use a block of memory, in which the timer data structure is stored. If a software timer is created using xTimerCreate() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xTimerCreate() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a software timer is created using xTimerCreateStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory that will get used by the software timer. xTimerCreateStatic() therefore allows a software timer to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Timers are created in the dormant state. The xTimerStart(), xTimerReset(), xTimerStartFromISR(), xTimerResetFromISR(), xTimerChangePeriod() and xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() API functions can all be used to transition a timer into the active state.

Example usage:
Chapter 2. API Reference

```c
#define NUM_TIMERS 5

// An array to hold handles to the created timers.
TimerHandle_t xTimers[NUM_TIMERS];

// An array to hold a count of the number of times each timer expires.
int32_t lExpireCounters[NUM_TIMERS] = { 0 };

// Define a callback function that will be used by multiple timer instances.
// The callback function does nothing but count the number of times the
// associated timer expires, and stop the timer once the timer has expired
// 10 times.
void vTimerCallback( TimerHandle_t pxTimer )
{
  int32_t lArrayIndex;
  const int32_t xMaxExpiryCountBeforeStopping = 10;

  // Optionally do something if the pxTimer parameter is NULL.
  configASSERT( pxTimer );

  // Which timer expired?
  lArrayIndex = (int32_t) pvTimerGetTimerID( pxTimer );

  // Increment the number of times that pxTimer has expired.
  lExpireCounters[lArrayIndex] += 1;

  // If the timer has expired 10 times then stop it from running.
  if( lExpireCounters[lArrayIndex] == xMaxExpiryCountBeforeStopping )
  {
    // Do not use a block time if calling a timer API function from a
    // timer callback function, as doing so could cause a deadlock!
    xTimerStop( pxTimer, 0 );
  }
}

void main( void )
{
  int32_t x;

  // Create then start some timers. Starting the timers before the
  // scheduler
  // has been started means the timers will start running immediately that
  // the scheduler starts.
  for( x = 0; x < NUM_TIMERS; x++ )
  {
    xTimers[x] = xTimerCreate( "Timer", // Just a text name,
      ( 100 * x ), // The timer period
      pdTRUE, // The timers will
      ( void * ) x, // Assign each timer
      vTimerCallback // Each timer calls...
    );
    // Do not use a block time if calling a timer API function from a
    // timer callback function, as doing so could cause a deadlock!
    xTimerStop( pxTimer, 0 );
  }

  if( xTimers[ x ] == NULL )
  {
    // The timer was not created.
  }
  else
  {
```

(continues on next page)
{  
  // Start the timer. No block time is specified, and even if one was  
  // it would be ignored because the scheduler has not yet been  
  // started.  
  if( xTimerStart( xTimers[ x ], 0 ) != pdPASS )  
  {  
    // The timer could not be set into the Active state.  
  }  
  
  // Starting the scheduler will start the timers running as they have already  
  // been set into the active state.  
  vTaskStartScheduler();  
  
  // Should not reach here.  
  for( ;; );  
  
  // ...  
  // Create tasks here.  
  // ...  
  
  // ...  
}

Parameters

- **pcTimerName** – A text name that is assigned to the timer. This is done purely to assist debugging. The kernel itself only ever references a timer by its handle, and never by its name.
- **xTimerPeriodInTicks** – The timer period. The time is defined in tick periods so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS can be used to convert a time that has been specified in milliseconds. For example, if the timer must expire after 100 ticks, then xTimerPeriodInTicks should be set to 100. Alternatively, if the timer must expire after 500ms, then xPeriod can be set to ( 500 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS ) provided configTICK_RATE_HZ is less than or equal to 1000. Time timer period must be greater than 0.
- **uxAutoReload** – If uxAutoReload is set to pdTRUE then the timer will expire repeatedly with a frequency set by the xTimerPeriodInTicks parameter. If uxAutoReload is set to pdFALSE then the timer will be a one-shot timer and enter the dormant state after it expires.
- **pvTimerID** – An identifier that is assigned to the timer being created. Typically this would be used in the timer callback function to identify which timer expired when the same callback function is assigned to more than one timer.
- **pxCallbackFunction** – The function to call when the timer expires. Callback functions must have the prototype defined by TimerCallbackFunction_t, which is “void vCallbackFunction( TimerHandle_t xTimer );”.

Returns

If the timer is successfully created then a handle to the newly created timer is returned. If the timer cannot be created (because either there is insufficient FreeRTOS heap remaining to allocate the timer structures, or the timer period was set to 0) then NULL is returned.

```c
TimerHandle_t xTimerCreateStatic(const char *const pcTimerName, TickType_t xTimerPeriodInTicks, UBaseType_t uxAutoReload, void *const pvTimerID, TimerCallbackFunction_t pxCallbackFunction, StaticTimer_t*pxTimerBuffer);
```

Creates a new software timer instance, and returns a handle by which the created software timer can be refer-
Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, software timers use a block of memory, in which the timer data structure is stored. If a software timer is created using xTimerCreate() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xTimerCreate() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If a software timer is created using xTimerCreateStatic() then the application writer must provide the memory that will get used by the software timer. xTimerCreateStatic() therefore allows a software timer to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Timers are created in the dormant state. The xTimerStart(), xTimerReset(), xTimerStartFromISR(), xTimerResetFromISR(), xTimerChangePeriod() and xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() API functions can all be used to transition a timer into the active state.

Example usage:

```
/*
 * // The buffer used to hold the software timer's data structure.
 * static StaticTimer_t xTimerBuffer;
 * *
 * // A variable that will be incremented by the software timer's callback
 * // function.
 * UBaseType_t uxVariableToIncrement = 0;
 * *
 * // A software timer callback function that increments a variable passed to
 * // it when the software timer was created. After the 5th increment the
 * // callback function stops the software timer.
 * static void prvTimerCallback( TimerHandle_t xExpiredTimer )
 * {
 *   UBaseType_t *puxVariableToIncrement;
 *   BaseType_t xReturned;
 * *
 *   // Obtain the address of the variable to increment from the timer ID.
 *   puxVariableToIncrement = ( UBaseType_t * ) pvTimerGetTimerID( xExpiredTimer );
 * *
 *   // Increment the variable to show the timer callback has executed.
 *   ( *puxVariableToIncrement )++;
 * *
 *   // If this callback has executed the required number of times, stop the
 *   // timer.
 *   if( *puxVariableToIncrement == 5 )
 *   {
 *     // This is called from a timer callback so must not block.
 *     xTimerStop( xExpiredTimer, staticDONT_BLOCK );
 *   }
 * }
 * *
 * void main( void )
 * {
 *   // Create the software time. xTimerCreateStatic() has an extra parameter
 *   // than the normal xTimerCreate() API function. The parameter is a
 *   // pointer
 *   // to the StaticTimer_t structure that will hold the software timer
 *   // structure. If the parameter is passed as NULL then the structure
 *   // will be
 *   // allocated dynamically, just as if xTimerCreate() had been called.
 *   xTimer = xTimerCreateStatic( "T1", // Text name for the task.
 *     Helpers debugging only. Not used by FreeRTOS.
 *     xTimerPeriod, // The period of the
 *     --timer in ticks.
 * (continues on next page)
```
Parameters

- **pcTimerName** – A text name that is assigned to the timer. This is done purely to assist debugging. The kernel itself only ever references a timer by its handle, and never by its name.

- **xTimerPeriodInTicks** – The timer period. The time is defined in tick periods so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS can be used to convert a time that has been specified in milliseconds. For example, if the timer must expire after 100 ticks, then xTimerPeriodInTicks should be set to 100. Alternatively, if the timer must expire after 500ms, then xPeriod can be set to (500/portTICK_PERIOD_MS) provided configTICK_RATE_HZ is less than or equal to 1000. The timer period must be greater than 0.

- **uxAutoReload** – If uxAutoReload is set to pdTRUE then the timer will expire repeatedly with a frequency set by the xTimerPeriodInTicks parameter. If uxAutoReload is set to pdFALSE then the timer will be a one-shot timer and enter the dormant state after it expires.

- **pvTimerID** – An identifier that is assigned to the timer being created. Typically this would be used in the timer callback function to identify which timer expired when the same callback function is assigned to more than one timer.

- **pxCallbackFunction** – The function to call when the timer expires. Callback functions must have the prototype defined by TimerCallbackFunction_t, which is “void vCallbackFunction( TimerHandle_t xTimer );”.

- **pxTimerBuffer** – Must point to a variable of type StaticTimer_t, which will be then be used to hold the software timer’s data structures, removing the need for the memory to be allocated dynamically.

Returns

If the timer is created then a handle to the created timer is returned. If pxTimerBuffer was NULL then NULL is returned.

```c
void *pvTimerGetTimerID( const TimerHandle_t xTimer );
void *pvTimerGetTimerID( TimerHandle_t xTimer );
```

Returns the ID assigned to the timer.

IDs are assigned to timers using the pvTimerID parameter of the call to xTimerCreated() that was used to create the timer, and by calling the vTimerSetTimerID() API function.
If the same callback function is assigned to multiple timers then the timer ID can be used as time specific (timer local) storage.

Example usage:
See the xTimerCreate() API function example usage scenario.

    Parameters xTimer — The timer being queried.
    Returns  The ID assigned to the timer being queried.

void vTimerSetTimerID (TimerHandle_t xTimer, void *pvNewID)
void vTimerSetTimerID(TimerHandle_t xTimer, void *pvNewID);
Sets the ID assigned to the timer.
IDs are assigned to timers using the pvTimerID parameter of the call to xTimerCreated() that was used to create the timer.
If the same callback function is assigned to multiple timers then the timer ID can be used as time specific (timer local) storage.

Example usage:
See the xTimerCreate() API function example usage scenario.

    Parameters
        • xTimer — The timer being updated.
        • pvNewID — The ID to assign to the timer.

BaseType_t xTimerIsTimerActive (TimerHandle_t xTimer)
BaseType_t xTimerIsTimerActive( TimerHandle_t xTimer);
Queries a timer to see if it is active or dormant.
A timer will be dormant if: 1) It has been created but not started, or 2) It is an expired one-shot timer that has not been restarted.
Timers are created in the dormant state. The xTimerStart(), xTimerReset(), xTimerStartFromISR(), xTimerResetFromISR(), xTimerChangePeriod() and xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() API functions can all be used to transition a timer into the active state.

Example usage:

```
/* // This function assumes xTimer has already been created.
   void vFunction( TimerHandle_t xTimer )
   *
   * if( xTimerIsTimerActive( xTimer ) != pdFALSE ) // or more simply and equivalently "if( xTimerIsTimerActive( xTimer ) )"
   * {
   *     // xTimer is active, do something.
   *   }
   * else
   * {
   *     // xTimer is not active, do something else.
   *   }
   */
```

    Parameters xTimer — The timer being queried.
    Returns  pdFALSE will be returned if the timer is dormant. A value other than pdFALSE will be returned if the timer is active.
TaskHandle_t xTimerGetTimerDaemonTaskHandle (void)

TaskHandle_t xTimerGetTimerDaemonTaskHandle (void);

Simply returns the handle of the timer service/daemon task. It is not valid to call xTimerGetTimerDaemonTaskHandle() before the scheduler has been started.

BaseType_t xTimerPendFunctionCallFromISR (PendedFunction_t xFunctionToPend, void *pvParameter1, uint32_t ulParameter2, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

BaseType_t xTimerPendFunctionCallFromISR (PendedFunction_t xFunctionToPend, void *pvParameter1, uint32_t ulParameter2, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken);

Used from application interrupt service routines to defer the execution of a function to the RTOS daemon task (the timer service task, hence this function is implemented in timers.c and is prefixed with ‘Timer’).

Ideally an interrupt service routine (ISR) is kept as short as possible, but sometimes an ISR either has a lot of processing to do, or needs to perform processing that is not deterministic. In these cases xTimerPendFunctionCallFromISR() can be used to defer processing of a function to the RTOS daemon task.

A mechanism is provided that allows the interrupt to return directly to the task that will subsequently execute the pended callback function. This allows the callback function to execute contiguously in time with the interrupt - just as if the callback had executed in the interrupt itself.

Example usage:

```
* // The callback function that will execute in the context of the daemon...
*   task.
* // Note callback functions must all use this same prototype.
* void vProcessInterface (void *pvParameter1, uint32_t ulParameter2)
* {
*     BaseType_t xInterfaceToService;
*     
*     // The interface that requires servicing is passed in the second
*     // parameter. The first parameter is not used in this case.
*     xInterfaceToService = (BaseType_t)ulParameter2;
*     
*     // ...Perform the processing here...
* }

* // An ISR that receives data packets from multiple interfaces
* void vAnISR (void)
* {
*     BaseType_t xInterfaceToService, xHigherPriorityTaskWoken;
*     
*     // Query the hardware to determine which interface needs processing.
*     xInterfaceToService = prvCheckInterfaces();
*     
*     // The actual processing is to be deferred to a task. Request the
*     // vProcessInterface() callback function is executed, passing in the
*     // number of the interface that needs processing. The interface to
*     // service is passed in the second parameter. The first parameter is
*     // not used in this case.
*     xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;
*     xTimerPendFunctionCallFromISR (vProcessInterface, NULL, (uint32_t)xInterfaceToService, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken);
*     
*     // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken is now set to pdTRUE then a context
*     // switch should be requested. The macro used is port specific and will
*     // be either portYIELD_FROM_ISR() or portEND_SWITCHING_ISR() - refer to
*     // the documentation page for the port being used.
*     portYIELD_FROM_ISR (xHigherPriorityTaskWoken);
*     
* (continues on next page)
```
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Parameters

- **xFunctonToPend** - The function to execute from the timer service/daemon task. The function must conform to the PendedFunction_t prototype.
- **pvParameter1** - The value of the callback function’s first parameter. The parameter has a void * type to allow it to be used to pass any type. For example, unsigned longs can be cast to a void *, or the void * can be used to point to a structure.
- **ulParameter2** - The value of the callback function’s second parameter.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - As mentioned above, calling this function will result in a message being sent to the timer daemon task. If the priority of the timer daemon task (which is set using configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY in FreeRTOSConfig.h) is higher than the priority of the currently running task (the task the interrupt interrupted) then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will be set to pdTRUE within xTimerPendFunctionCallFromISR(), indicating that a context switch should be requested before the interrupt exits. For that reason *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken must be initialised to pdFALSE. See the example code below.

Returns pdPASS is returned if the message was successfully sent to the timer daemon task, otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

```c
BaseType_t xTimerPendFunctionCall (PendedFunction_t xFunctionToPend, void *pvParameter1, uint32_t ulParameter2, TickType_t xTicksToWait);
```

Used to defer the execution of a function to the RTOS daemon task (the timer service task, hence this function is implemented in timers.c and is prefixed with ‘Timer’).

Parameters

- **xFunctonToPend** - The function to execute from the timer service/daemon task. The function must conform to the PendedFunction_t prototype.
- **pvParameter1** - The value of the callback function’s first parameter. The parameter has a void * type to allow it to be used to pass any type. For example, unsigned longs can be cast to a void *, or the void * can be used to point to a structure.
- **ulParameter2** - The value of the callback function’s second parameter.
- **xTicksToWait** - Calling this function will result in a message being sent to the timer daemon task on a queue. xTicksToWait is the amount of time the calling task should remain in the Blocked state (so not using any processing time) for space to become available on the timer queue if the queue is found to be full.

Returns pdPASS is returned if the message was successfully sent to the timer daemon task, otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

```c
const char *pcTimerGetName (TimerHandle_t xTimer);
```

Returns the name that was assigned to a timer when the timer was created.

Parameters **xTimer** - The handle of the timer being queried.

Returns The name assigned to the timer specified by the xTimer parameter.

```c
void vTimerSetReloadMode (TimerHandle_t xTimer, const UBaseType_t uxAutoReload);
```

Updates a timer to be either an auto-reload timer, in which case the timer automatically resets itself each time it expires, or a one-shot timer, in which case the timer will only expire once unless it is manually restarted.

Parameters

- **xTimer** - The handle of the timer being updated.
• **uxAutoReload** – If uxAutoReload is set to pdTRUE then the timer will expire repeatedly with a frequency set by the timer’s period (see the xTimerPeriodInTicks parameter of the xTimerCreate() API function). If uxAutoReload is set to pdFALSE then the timer will be a one-shot timer and enter the dormant state after it expires.

```c
UBaseType_t uxTimerGetReloadMode(TimerHandle_t xTimer);
```
Queries a timer to determine if it is an auto-reload timer, in which case the timer automatically resets itself each time it expires, or a one-shot timer, in which case the timer will only expire once unless it is manually restarted.

**Parameters**
- `xTimer` – The handle of the timer being queried.

**Returns**
- If the timer is an auto-reload timer then pdTRUE is returned, otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

```c
TickType_t xTimerGetPeriod(TimerHandle_t xTimer);
```
Returns the period of a timer.

**Parameters**
- `xTimer` – The handle of the timer being queried.

**Returns**
- The period of the timer in ticks.

```c
TickType_t xTimerGetExpiryTime(TimerHandle_t xTimer);
```
Returns the time in ticks at which the timer will expire. If this is less than the current tick count then the expiry time has overflowed from the current time.

**Parameters**
- `xTimer` – The handle of the timer being queried.

**Returns**
- If the timer is running then the time in ticks at which the timer will next expire is returned. If the timer is not running then the return value is undefined.

```c
void vApplicationGetTimerTaskMemory(StaticTask_t **ppxTimerTaskTCBBuffer, StackType_t **ppxTimerTaskStackBuffer, uint32_t *pulTimerTaskStackSize);
```
This function is used to provide a statically allocated block of memory to FreeRTOS to hold the Timer Task TCB. This function is required when configSUPPORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION is set. For more information see this URI: https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00110.html#configSUPPORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION

**Parameters**
- `ppxTimerTaskTCBBuffer` – A handle to a statically allocated TCB buffer
- `ppxTimerTaskStackBuffer` – A handle to a statically allocated Stack buffer for the idle task
- `pulTimerTaskStackSize` – A pointer to the number of elements that will fit in the allocated stack buffer

**Macros**
- `tmrCOMMAND_EXECUTE_CALLBACK_FROM_ISR`
- `tmrCOMMAND_EXECUTE_CALLBACK`
- `tmrCOMMAND_START_DONT_TRACE`
- `tmrCOMMAND_START`
- `tmrCOMMAND_RESET`
xTimerStart (xTimer, xTicksToWait)

BaseType_t xTimerStart (TimerHandle_t xTimer, TickType_t xTicksToWait);

Timer functionality is provided by a timer service/daemon task. Many of the public FreeRTOS timer API functions send commands to the timer service task through a queue called the timer command queue. The length of the timer command queue is set by the configTIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH configuration constant.

xTimerStart() starts a timer that was previously created using the xTimerCreate() API function. If the timer had already been started and was already in the active state, then xTimerStart() has equivalent functionality to the xTimerReset() API function.

Starting a timer ensures the timer is in the active state. If the timer is not stopped, deleted, or reset in the mean time, the callback function associated with the timer will get called ‘n’ ticks after xTimerStart() was called, where ‘n’ is the timers defined period.

It is valid to call xTimerStart() before the scheduler has been started, but when this is done the timer will not actually start until the scheduler is started, and the timers expiry time will be relative to when the scheduler is started, not relative to when xTimerStart() was called.

The configUSE_TIMERS configuration constant must be set to 1 for xTimerStart() to be available.

Example usage:

See the xTimerCreate() API function example usage scenario.

Parameters

- **xTimer** - The handle of the timer being started/restarted.
- **xTicksToWait** - Specifies the time, in ticks, that the calling task should be held in the Blocked state to wait for the start command to be successfully sent to the timer command queue, should the queue already be full when xTimerStart() was called. xTicksToWait is ignored if xTimerStart() is called before the scheduler is started.

Returns pdFAIL will be returned if the start command could not be sent to the timer command queue even after xTicksToWait ticks had passed. pdPASS will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system, although the timers expiry time is relative to when xTimerStart() is actually called. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY configuration constant.
xTimerStop (xTimer, xTicksToWait)

BaseType_t xTimerStop( TimerHandle_t xTimer, TickType_t xTicksToWait );

Timer functionality is provided by a timer service/daemon task. Many of the public FreeRTOS timer API functions send commands to the timer service task through a queue called the timer command queue. The timer command queue is private to the kernel itself and is not directly accessible to application code. The length of the timer command queue is set by the configTIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH configuration constant.

xTimerStop() stops a timer that was previously started using either of the xTimerStart(), xTimerReset(), xTimerStartFromISR(), xTimerResetFromISR(), xTimerChangePeriod() or xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() API functions.

Stopping a timer ensures the timer is not in the active state.

The configUSE_TIMERS configuration constant must be set to 1 for xTimerStop() to be available.

Example usage:

See the xTimerCreate() API function example usage scenario.

Parameters

- xTimer - The handle of the timer being stopped.
- xTicksToWait - Specifies the time, in ticks, that the calling task should be held in the Blocked state to wait for the stop command to be successfully sent to the timer command queue, should the queue already be full when xTimerStop() was called. xTicksToWait is ignored if xTimerStop() is called before the scheduler is started.

Returns pdFAIL will be returned if the stop command could not be sent to the timer command queue even after xTicksToWait ticks had passed. pdPASS will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY configuration constant.

xTimerChangePeriod (xTimer, xNewPeriod, xTicksToWait)

BaseType_t xTimerChangePeriod( TimerHandle_t xTimer, TickType_t xNewPeriod, TickType_t xTicksToWait );

Timer functionality is provided by a timer service/daemon task. Many of the public FreeRTOS timer API functions send commands to the timer service task through a queue called the timer command queue. The timer command queue is private to the kernel itself and is not directly accessible to application code. The length of the timer command queue is set by the configTIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH configuration constant.

xTimerChangePeriod() changes the period of a timer that was previously created using the xTimerCreate() API function.

xTimerChangePeriod() can be called to change the period of an active or dormant state timer.

The configUSE_TIMERS configuration constant must be set to 1 for xTimerChangePeriod() to be available.

Example usage:

```c
/* // This function assumes xTimer has already been created. If the timer */
/* // referenced by xTimer is already active when it is called, then the timer */
/* // is deleted. If the timer referenced by xTimer is not active when it is */
/* // called, then the period of the timer is set to 500ms and the timer is */
/* // started. */
/* void vAFunction( TimerHandle_t xTimer ) */
/* { */
/*   if( xTimerIsTimerActive( xTimer ) != pdFALSE ) // or more simply and... */
/*   --equivalently "if( xTimerIsTimerActive( xTimer ) )" */
/*   { */
/*   */
/* } (continues on next page) */
```
 Parameters  

- **xTimer**  - The handle of the timer that is having its period changed.
- **xNewPeriod**  - The new period for xTimer. Timer periods are specified in tick periods, so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS can be used to convert a time that has been specified in milliseconds. For example, if the timer must expire after 100 ticks, then xNewPeriod should be set to 100. Alternatively, if the timer must expire after 500ms, then xNewPeriod can be set to (500 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS) provided configTICK_RATE_HZ is less than or equal to 1000.
- **xTicksToWait**  - Specifies the time, in ticks, that the calling task should be held in the Blocked state to wait for the change period command to be successfully sent to the timer command queue, should the queue already be full when xTimerChangePeriod() was called. xTicksToWait is ignored if xTimerChangePeriod() is called before the scheduler is started.

**Returns**  pdFAIL will be returned if the change period command could not be sent to the timer command queue even after xTicksToWait ticks had passed. pdPASS will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY configuration constant.

### xTimerDelete

```c
BaseType_t xTimerDelete( TimerHandle_t xTimer, TickType_t xTicksToWait );
```

Timer functionality is provided by a timer service/daemon task. Many of the public FreeRTOS timer API functions send commands to the timer service task through a queue called the timer command queue. The length of the timer command queue is set by the configTIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH configuration constant. xTimerDelete() deletes a timer that was previously created using the xTimerCreate() API function. The configUSE_TIMERS configuration constant must be set to 1 for xTimerDelete() to be available.

**Example usage:**

See the xTimerChangePeriod() API function example usage scenario.
Parameters

- `xTimer` - The handle of the timer being deleted.
- `xTicksToWait` - Specifies the time, in ticks, that the calling task should be held in the Blocked state to wait for the delete command to be successfully sent to the timer command queue, should the queue already be full when `xTimerDelete()` was called. `xTicksToWait` is ignored if `xTimerDelete()` is called before the scheduler is started.

Returns `pdFAIL` will be returned if the delete command could not be sent to the timer command queue even after `xTicksToWait` ticks had passed. `pdPASS` will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the `configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY` configuration constant.

`xTimerReset` (xTimer, xTicksToWait)

BaseType_t xTimerReset( TimerHandle_t xTimer, TickType_t xTicksToWait );

Timer functionality is provided by a timer service/daemon task. Many of the public FreeRTOS timer API functions send commands to the timer service task through a queue called the timer command queue. The timer command queue is private to the kernel itself and is not directly accessible to application code. The length of the timer command queue is set by the `configTIMER_QUEUE_LENGTH` configuration constant.

`xTimerReset()` re-starts a timer that was previously created using the `xTimerCreate()` API function. If the timer had already been started and was already in the active state, then `xTimerReset()` will cause the timer to re-evaluate its expiry time so that it is relative to when `xTimerReset()` was called. If the timer was in the dormant state then `xTimerReset()` has equivalent functionality to the `xTimerStart()` API function.

Resetting a timer ensures the timer is in the active state. If the timer is not stopped, deleted, or reset in the mean time, the callback function associated with the timer will get called ‘n’ ticks after `xTimerReset()` was called, where ‘n’ is the timers defined period.

It is valid to call `xTimerReset()` before the scheduler has been started, but when this is done the timer will not actually start until the scheduler is started, and the timers expiry time will be relative to when the scheduler is started, not relative to when `xTimerReset()` was called.

The `configUSE_TIMERS` configuration constant must be set to 1 for `xTimerReset()` to be available.

Example usage:

```c
/* // When a key is pressed, an LCD back-light is switched on. If 5 seconds... 
   pass */
/* // without a key being pressed, then the LCD back-light is switched off. In */
/* // this case, the timer is a one-shot timer. */
* TimerHandle_t xBacklightTimer = NULL;
* 
* /* The callback function assigned to the one-shot timer. In this case the */
* /* parameter is not used. */
* void vBacklightTimerCallback( TimerHandle_t pxTimer )
* {
*   // The timer expired, therefore 5 seconds must have passed since a key
*   // was pressed. Switch off the LCD back-light.
*   vSetBacklightState( BACKLIGHT_OFF );
* }

* /* The key press event handler. */
* void vKeyPressEventHandler( char cKey )
* {
*   // Ensure the LCD back-light is on, then reset the timer that is
*   // responsible for turning the back-light off after 5 seconds of
*   // key inactivity. Wait 10 ticks for the command to be successfully sent
*   // if it cannot be sent immediately.
```

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vSetBacklightState( BACKLIGHT_ON );

if( xTimerReset( xBacklightTimer, 100 ) != pdPASS )
{
    // The reset command was not executed successfully. Take appropriate
    // action here.
}

// Perform the rest of the key processing here.

void main( void )
{
    int32_t x;

    // Create then start the one-shot timer that is responsible for turning
    // the back-light off if no keys are pressed within a 5 second period.
    xBacklightTimer = xTimerCreate( "BacklightTimer", // Just a_text name, not used by the kernel.
        ( 5000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS), // The_timer period in ticks.
        pdFALSE, // The timer_is a one-shot timer.
        0, // The id not used by the callback so can take any value.
        vBacklightTimerCallback // The_callback function that switches the LCD back-light off.
    );

    if( xBacklightTimer == NULL )
    {
        // The timer was not created.
    }
    else
    {
        // Start the timer. No block time is specified, and even if one was
        // it would be ignored because the scheduler has not yet been
        // started.
        if( xTimerStart( xBacklightTimer, 0 ) != pdPASS )
        {
            // The timer could not be set into the Active state.
        }
        // ... ...
        // Create tasks here.
        // ...

        // Starting the scheduler will start the timer running as it has already
        // been set into the active state.
        vTaskStartScheduler();

        // Should not reach here.
        for( ;; );
    }
}

**Parameters**

- **xTimer** - The handle of the timer being reset/started/restarted.
- **xTicksToWait** - Specifies the time, in ticks, that the calling task should be held in the Blocked state to wait for the reset command to be successfully sent to the timer command queue, should the queue already be full when xTimerReset() was called. xTicksToWait is
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ignored if xTimerReset() is called before the scheduler is started.

**Returns** pdFAIL will be returned if the reset command could not be sent to the timer command queue even after xTicksToWait ticks had passed. pdPASS will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system, although the timers expiry time is relative to when xTimerStart() is actually called. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY configuration constant.

**xTimerStartFromISR (xTimer, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)**

BaseType_t xTimerStartFromISR(TimerHandle_t xTimer, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken);

A version of xTimerStart() that can be called from an interrupt service routine.

Example usage:

```c
/* This scenario assumes xBacklightTimer has already been created. When a */
/* key is pressed, an LCD back-light is switched on. If 5 seconds pass */
/* without a key being pressed, then the LCD back-light is switched off. In */
/* this case, the timer is a one-shot timer, and unlike the example given for */
/* the xTimerReset() function, the key press event handler is an interrupt */
/* service routine. */
/* */
/* The callback function assigned to the one-shot timer. In this case the */
/* parameter is not used. */
void vBacklightTimerCallback( TimerHandle_t pxTimer )
{
    // The timer expired, therefore 5 seconds must have passed since a key */
    // was pressed. Switch off the LCD back-light.
    vSetBacklightState( BACKLIGHT_OFF );
}
/* */
/* The key press interrupt service routine. */
void vKeyPressEventInterruptHandler( void )
{
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;
/* */
/* Ensure the LCD back-light is on, then restart the timer that is */
/* responsible for turning the back-light off after 5 seconds of */
/* key inactivity. This is an interrupt service routine so can only */
/* call FreeRTOS API functions that end in "FromISR". */
vSetBacklightState( BACKLIGHT_ON );
/* */
/* xTimerStartFromISR() or xTimerResetFromISR() could be called here */
/* as both cause the timer to re-calculate its expiry time. */
/* xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was initialised to pdFALSE when it was */
/* declared (in this function). */
if( xTimerStartFromISR( xBacklightTimer, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken ) != _
    pdPASS )
{
    // The start command was not executed successfully. Take appropriate */
    // action here.
    // */
/* */
/* Perform the rest of the key processing here. */
/* */
/* If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken equals pdTRUE, then a context switch */
/* should be performed. The syntax required to perform a context switch */
/* from inside an ISR varies from port to port, and from compiler to */
/* compiler. Inspect the demos for the port you are using to find the */
/* actual syntax required. */
```

(continues on next page)
if ( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken != pdFALSE ) {
    // Call the interrupt safe yield function here (actual function
    // depends on the FreeRTOS port being used).
}

Parameters
• **xTimer** - The handle of the timer being started/restarted.
• **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - The timer service/daemon task spends most of its
time in the Blocked state, waiting for messages to arrive on the timer command queue. 
Calling xTimerStartFromISR() writes a message to the timer command queue, so has the 
potential to transition the timer service/daemon task out of the Blocked state. If calling 
xTimerStartFromISR() causes the timer service/daemon task to leave the Blocked state, 
and the timer service/daemon task has a priority equal to or greater than the currently 
executing task (the task that was interrupted), then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will get 
set to pdTRUE internally within the xTimerStartFromISR() function. If xTimerStart-
FromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be performed before 
the interrupt exits.

Returns  pdFAIL will be returned if the start command could not be sent to the timer command 
queue. pdPASS will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command 
queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer ser-
vice/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system, although the timers expiry time is relative 
to when xTimerStartFromISR() is actually called. The timer service/daemon task priority is 
set by the configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY configuration constant.

**xTimerStopFromISR** (xTimer, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

BaseType_t xTimerStopFromISR( TimerHandle_t xTimer, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

A version of xTimerStop() that can be called from an interrupt service routine.

Example usage:

```c
// This scenario assumes xTimer has already been created and started. When
// an interrupt occurs, the timer should be simply stopped.

// The interrupt service routine that stops the timer.
void vAnExampleInterruptServiceRoutine( void ) {
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;
    // The interrupt has occurred - simply stop the timer.
    // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was set to pdFALSE where it was defined
    // (within this function). As this is an interrupt service routine, only
    // FreeRTOS API functions that end in "FromISR" can be used.
    if( xTimerStopFromISR( xTimer, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken ) != pdPASS ) {
        // The stop command was not executed successfully. Take appropriate
        // action here.
    }

    // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken equals pdTRUE, then a context switch
    // should be performed. The syntax required to perform a context switch
    // from inside an ISR varies from port to port, and from compiler to
    // compiler. Inspect the demos for the port you are using to find the
    // actual syntax required.
    if( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken != pdFALSE )
```

(continues on next page)
Parameters

- **xTimer** - The handle of the timer being stopped.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - The timer service/daemon task spends most of its time in the Blocked state, waiting for messages to arrive on the timer command queue. Calling `xTimerStopFromISR()` writes a message to the timer command queue, so has the potential to transition the timer service/daemon task out of the Blocked state. If calling `xTimerStopFromISR()` causes the timer service/daemon task to leave the Blocked state, and the timer service/daemon task has a priority equal to or greater than the currently executing task (the task that was interrupted), then `*pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken` will get set to `pdTRUE` internally within the `xTimerStopFromISR()` function. If `xTimerStopFromISR()` sets this value to `pdTRUE` then a context switch should be performed before the interrupt exits.

Returns `pdFAIL` will be returned if the stop command could not be sent to the timer command queue. `pdPASS` will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the `configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY` configuration constant.

```c
xTimerChangePeriodFromISR( xTimer, xNewPeriod, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken )
```

A version of `xTimerChangePeriod()` that can be called from an interrupt service routine.

Example usage:

```c
/* // This scenario assumes xTimer has already been created and started. When
   // an interrupt occurs, the period of xTimer should be changed to 500ms.
   */
/* // The interrupt service routine that changes the period of xTimer.
   void vAnExampleInterruptServiceRoutine( void )
   {
   BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;
   /* // The interrupt has occurred - change the period of xTimer to 500ms.
   * // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was set to pdFALSE where it was defined
   * // (within this function). As this is an interrupt service routine, only
   * // FreeRTOS API functions that end in "FromISR" can be used.
   * if( xTimerChangePeriodFromISR( xTimer, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken ) !=
   *    pdPASS )
   *   { // The command to change the timers period was not executed
   *     // successfully. Take appropriate action here.
   *   }
   */
   */
   /* // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken equals pdTRUE, then a context switch
   * // should be performed. The syntax required to perform a context switch
   * // from inside an ISR varies from port to port, and from compiler to
   * // compiler. Inspect the demos for the port you are using to find the
   * // actual syntax required.
   * if( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken != pdFALSE )
   */
```
Parameters

- **xTimer** - The handle of the timer that is having its period changed.
- **xNewPeriod** - The new period for xTimer. Timer periods are specified in tick periods, so the constant portTICK_PERIOD_MS can be used to convert a time that has been specified in milliseconds. For example, if the timer must expire after 100 ticks, then xNewPeriod should be set to 100. Alternatively, if the timer must expire after 500ms, then xNewPeriod can be set to (500 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS) provided configTICK_RATE_HZ is less than or equal to 1000.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - The timer service/daemon task spends most of its time in the Blocked state, waiting for messages to arrive on the timer command queue. Calling xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() writes a message to the timer command queue, so has the potential to transition the timer service/daemon task out of the Blocked state. If calling xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() causes the timer service/daemon task to leave the Blocked state, and the timer service/daemon task has a priority equal to or greater than the currently executing task (the task that was interrupted), then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will get set to pdTRUE internally within the xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() function. If xTimerChangePeriodFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be performed before the interrupt exits.

Returns pdFAIL will be returned if the command to change the timer's period could not be sent to the timer command queue. pdPASS will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY configuration constant.

`xTimerResetFromISR(xTimer, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)`

BaseType_t xTimerResetFromISR(TimerHandle_t xTimer, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken);

A version of xTimerReset() that can be called from an interrupt service routine.

Example usage:

```c
/* // This scenario assumes xBacklightTimer has already been created. When a
 * // key is pressed, an LCD back-light is switched on. If 5 seconds pass
 * // without a key being pressed, then the LCD back-light is switched off. In
 * // this case, the timer is a one-shot timer, and unlike the example given for
 * // the xTimerReset() function, the key press event handler is an interrupt
 * // service routine.
 * */
 * // The callback function assigned to the one-shot timer. In this case the
 * // parameter is not used.
 * void vBacklightTimerCallback( TimerHandle_t pxTimer )
 * {
 *   // The timer expired, therefore 5 seconds must have passed since a key
 *   // was pressed. Switch off the LCD back-light.
 *   vSetBacklightState( BACKLIGHT_OFF );
 * }
 * /* // The key press interrupt service routine.
 * void vKeyPressEventInterruptHandler( void )
 */
```

(continues on next page)
* BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;  
* // Ensure the LCD back-light is on, then reset the timer that is  
* // responsible for turning the back-light off after 5 seconds of  
* // key inactivity. This is an interrupt service routine so can only  
* // call FreeRTOS API functions that end in "FromISR".  
* vSetBacklightState( BACKLIGHT_ON );  
*  
* // xTimerStartFromISR() or xTimerResetFromISR() could be called here  
* // as both cause the timer to re-calculate its expiry time.  
* // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was initialised to pdFALSE when it was  
* // declared (in this function).  
* if( xTimerResetFromISR( xBacklightTimer, &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken ) != _  
* pdPASS )  
* {  
* // The reset command was not executed successfully. Take appropriate  
* // action here.  
* }  
*  
* // Perform the rest of the key processing here.  
*  
* // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken equals pdTRUE, then a context switch  
* // should be performed. The syntax required to perform a context switch  
* // from inside an ISR varies from port to port, and from compiler to  
* // compiler. Inspect the demos for the port you are using to find the  
* // actual syntax required.  
* if( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken != pdFALSE )  
* {  
* // Call the interrupt safe yield function here (actual function  
* // depends on the FreeRTOS port being used).  
* }  
* }

Parameters

- **xTimer** - The handle of the timer that is to be started, reset, or restarted.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - The timer service/daemon task spends most of its time in the Blocked state, waiting for messages to arrive on the timer command queue. Calling xTimerResetFromISR() writes a message to the timer command queue, so has the potential to transition the timer service/daemon task out of the Blocked state. If calling xTimerResetFromISR() causes the timer service/daemon task to leave the Blocked state, and the timer service/daemon task has a priority equal to or greater than the currently executing task (the task that was interrupted), then "pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will get set to pdTRUE internally within the xTimerResetFromISR() function. If xTimerResetFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE then a context switch should be performed before the interrupt exits.

Returns pdFAIL will be returned if the reset command could not be sent to the timer command queue. pdPASS will be returned if the command was successfully sent to the timer command queue. When the command is actually processed will depend on the priority of the timer service/daemon task relative to other tasks in the system, although the timers expiry time is relative to when xTimerResetFromISR() is actually called. The timer service/daemon task priority is set by the configTIMER_TASK_PRIORITY configuration constant.

Type Definitions

typedef struct tmrTimerControl *TimerHandle_t

typedef void (*TimerCallbackFunction_t)(TimerHandle_t xTimer)
typedef void (*PendedFunction_t)(void*, uint32_t)

Event Group API

Header File

- components/freertos/FreeRTOS-Kernel/include/freertos/event_groups.h

Functions

EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroupCreate(void)

Create a new event group.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, event groups use a [small] block of memory, in which the event group’s structure is stored. If an event group is created using xEventGroupCreate() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xEventGroupCreate() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If an event group is created using xEventGroupCreateStatic() then the application writer must instead provide the memory that will get used by the event group. xEventGroupCreateStatic() therefore allows an event group to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.

Although event groups are not related to ticks, for internal implementation reasons the number of bits available for use in an event group is dependent on the configUSE_16_BIT_TICKS setting in FreeRTOSConfig.h. If configUSE_16_BIT_TICKS is 1 then each event group contains 8 usable bits (bit 0 to bit 7). If configUSE_16_BIT_TICKS is set to 0 then each event group has 24 usable bits (bit 0 to bit 23). The EventBits_t type is used to store event bits within an event group.

Example usage:

```c
// Declare a variable to hold the created event group.
EventGroupHandle_t xCreatedEventGroup;

// Attempt to create the event group.
xCreatedEventGroup = xEventGroupCreate();

// Was the event group created successfully?
if( xCreatedEventGroup == NULL )
{
    // The event group was not created because there was insufficient
    // FreeRTOS heap available.
}
else
{
    // The event group was created.
}
```

Returns If the event group was created then a handle to the event group is returned. If there was insufficient FreeRTOS heap available to create the event group then NULL is returned. See https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html

EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroupCreateStatic(StaticEventGroup_t *pxEventGroupBuffer)

Create a new event group.

Internally, within the FreeRTOS implementation, event groups use a [small] block of memory, in which the event group’s structure is stored. If an event group is created using xEventGroupCreate() then the required memory is automatically dynamically allocated inside the xEventGroupCreate() function. (see https://www.FreeRTOS.org/a00111.html). If an event group is created using xEventGroupCreateStatic() then the application writer must instead provide the memory that will get used by the event group. xEventGroupCreateStatic() therefore allows an event group to be created without using any dynamic memory allocation.
Although event groups are not related to ticks, for internal implementation reasons the number of bits available for use in an event group is dependent on the configUSE_16_BIT_TICKS setting in FreeRTOSConfig.h.

If configUSE_16_BIT_TICKS is 1 then each event group contains 8 usable bits (bit 0 to bit 7). If configUSE_16_BIT_TICKS is set to 0 then each event group has 24 usable bits (bit 0 to bit 23). The EventBits_t type is used to store event bits within an event group.

Example usage:

```c
// StaticEventGroup_t is a publicly accessible structure that has the same
// size and alignment requirements as the real event group structure. It is
// provided as a mechanism for applications to know the size of the event
// group (which is dependent on the architecture and configuration file
// settings) without breaking the strict data hiding policy by exposing the
// real event group internals. This StaticEventGroup_t variable is passed
// into the xSemaphoreCreateEventGroupStatic() function and is used to store
// the event group's data structures
StaticEventGroup_t xEventGroupBuffer;

// Create the event group without dynamically allocating any memory.
xEventGroup = xEventGroupCreateStatic( &xEventGroupBuffer );
```

**Parameters pxEventGroupBuffer** - pxEventGroupBuffer must point to a variable of type StaticEventGroup_t, which will be then be used to hold the event group’s data structures, removing the need for the memory to be allocated dynamically.

**Returns** If the event group was created then a handle to the event group is returned. If pxEventGroupBuffer was NULL then NULL is returned.

**EventBits_t xEventGroupWaitBits** (EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup, const EventBits_t uxBitsToWaitFor, const BaseType_txClearOnExit, const BaseType_t xWaitForAllBits, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

[Potentially] block to wait for one or more bits to be set within a previously created event group.

This function cannot be called from an interrupt.

Example usage:

```c
#define BIT_0 ( 1 << 0 )
#define BIT_4 ( 1 << 4 )

void aFunction( EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup )
{
EventBits_t uxBits;
const TickType_t xTicksToWait = 100 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS;

    // Wait a maximum of 100ms for either bit 0 or bit 4 to be set within
    // the event group. Clear the bits before exiting.
uxBits = xEventGroupWaitBits(
    xEventGroup, // The event group being tested.
    BIT_0 | BIT_4, // The bits within the event group to wait...
    ~for.
    pdTRUE, // BIT_0 and BIT_4 should be cleared before...
    ~returning.
    pdFALSE, // Don't wait for both bits, either bit will...
    ~do.
    xTicksToWait ); // Wait a maximum of 100ms for either bit to...

    if( ( uxBits & ( BIT_0 | BIT_4 ) ) == ( BIT_0 | BIT_4 ) )
```


```c
{
    // xEventGroupWaitBits() returned because both bits were set.
}
else if( ( uxBits & BIT_0 ) != 0 )
{
    // xEventGroupWaitBits() returned because just BIT_0 was set.
}
else if( ( uxBits & BIT_4 ) != 0 )
{
    // xEventGroupWaitBits() returned because just BIT_4 was set.
}
else
{
    // xEventGroupWaitBits() returned because xTicksToWait ticks passed
    // without either BIT_0 or BIT_4 becoming set.
}
```

**Parameters**

- `xEventGroup` – The event group in which the bits are being tested. The event group must have previously been created using a call to `xEventGroupCreate()`.
- `uxBitsToWaitFor` – A bitwise value that indicates the bit or bits to test inside the event group. For example, to wait for bit 0 and/or bit 2 set `uxBitsToWaitFor` to 0x05. To wait for bits 0 and/or bit 1 and/or bit 2 set `uxBitsToWaitFor` to 0x07. Etc.
- `xClearOnExit` – If `xClearOnExit` is set to `pdTRUE` then any bits within `uxBitsToWaitFor` that are set within the event group will be cleared before `xEventGroupWaitBits()` returns if the wait condition was met (if the function returns for a reason other than a timeout). If `xClearOnExit` is set to `pdFALSE` then the bits set in the event group are not altered when the call to `xEventGroupWaitBits()` returns.
- `xWaitForAllBits` – If `xWaitForAllBits` is set to `pdTRUE` then `xEventGroupWaitBits()` will return when either all the bits in `uxBitsToWaitFor` are set or the specified block time expires. If `xWaitForAllBits` is set to `pdFALSE` then `xEventGroupWaitBits()` will return when any one of the bits set in `uxBitsToWaitFor` is set or the specified block time expires. The block time is specified by the `xTicksToWait` parameter.
- `xTicksToWait` – The maximum amount of time (specified in “ticks”) to wait for one/all (depending on the `xWaitForAllBits` value) of the bits specified by `uxBitsToWaitFor` to become set.

**Returns**

The value of the event group at the time either the bits being waited for became set, or the block time expired. Test the return value to know which bits were set. If `xEventGroupWaitBits()` returned because its timeout expired then not all the bits being waited for will be set. If `xEventGroupWaitBits()` returned because the bits it was waiting for were set then the returned value is the event group value before any bits were automatically cleared in the case that `xClearOnExit` parameter was set to `pdTRUE`.

```
EventBits_t xEventGroupClearBits( EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup, const EventBits_t uxBitsToClear )
Clear bits within an event group. This function cannot be called from an interrupt.
```

Example usage:

```c
#define BIT_0 ( 1 << 0 )
#define BIT_4 ( 1 << 4 )

void aFunction( EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup )
{
    EventBits_t uxBits;

    // Clear bit 0 and bit 4 in xEventGroup.
```
uxBits = xEventGroupClearBits(
    xEventGroup,       // The event group being updated.
    BIT_0 | BIT_4 ););// The bits being cleared.

if( ( uxBits & ( BIT_0 | BIT_4 ) ) == ( BIT_0 | BIT_4 ) )
{
    // Both bit 0 and bit 4 were set before xEventGroupClearBits() was called. Both will now be clear (not set).
}
else if( ( uxBits & BIT_0 ) != 0 )
{
    // Bit 0 was set before xEventGroupClearBits() was called. It will now be clear.
}
else if( ( uxBits & BIT_4 ) != 0 )
{
    // Bit 4 was set before xEventGroupClearBits() was called. It will now be clear.
}
else
{
    // Neither bit 0 nor bit 4 were set in the first place.
}

Parameters

- **xEventGroup** – The event group in which the bits are to be cleared.
- **uxBitsToClear** – A bitwise value that indicates the bit or bits to clear in the event group. For example, to clear bit 3 only, set uxBitsToClear to 0x08. To clear bit 3 and bit 0 set uxBitsToClear to 0x09.

Returns

The value of the event group before the specified bits were cleared.

```c
EventBits_t xEventGroupSetBits(EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup, const EventBits_t uxBitsToSet)
```

Set bits within an event group. This function cannot be called from an interrupt. xEventGroupSetBits-FromISR() is a version that can be called from an interrupt.

Setting bits in an event group will automatically unblock tasks that are blocked waiting for the bits.

Example usage:

```c
#define BIT_0 ( 1 << 0 )
#define BIT_4 ( 1 << 4 )

void aFunction( EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup )
{
    EventBits_t uxBits;

    // Set bit 0 and bit 4 in xEventGroup.
    uxBits = xEventGroupSetBits(
        xEventGroup,       // The event group being updated.
        BIT_0 | BIT_4 );}// The bits being set.

    if( ( uxBits & ( BIT_0 | BIT_4 ) ) == ( BIT_0 | BIT_4 ) )
    {
        // Both bit 0 and bit 4 remained set when the function returned.
    }
    else if( ( uxBits & BIT_0 ) != 0 )
    {
        // Bit 0 remained set when the function returned, but bit 4 was
```
If the function returns, but bit 0 was cleared, it might be that bit 0 was cleared automatically as a task that was waiting for bit 0 was removed from the Blocked state.

else

// Neither bit 0 nor bit 4 remained set. It might be that a task // was waiting for both of the bits to be set, and the bits were // cleared as the task left the Blocked state.
}

Parameters

- **xEVENTGROUP** – The event group in which the bits are to be set.
- **uxBitsToSet** – A bitwise value that indicates the bit or bits to set. For example, to set bit 3 only, set uxBitsToSet to 0x08. To set bit 3 and bit 0 set uxBitsToSet to 0x09.

Returns

The value of the event group at the time the call to xEventGroupSetBits() returns. There are two reasons why the returned value might have the bits specified by the uxBitsToSet parameter cleared. First, if setting a bit results in a task that was waiting for the bit leaving the blocked state then it is possible the bit will be cleared automatically (see the xClearBitOnExit parameter of xEventGroupWaitBits()). Second, any unblocked (or otherwise Ready state) task that has a priority above that of the task that called xEventGroupSetBits() will execute and may change the event group value before the call to xEventGroupSetBits() returns.

EventBits_t xEventGroupSync(EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup, const EventBits_t uxBitsToSet, const EventBits_t uxBitsToWaitFor, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

Atomically set bits within an event group, then wait for a combination of bits to be set within the same event group. This functionality is typically used to synchronise multiple tasks, where each task has to wait for the other tasks to reach a synchronisation point before proceeding.

This function cannot be used from an interrupt.

The function will return before its block time expires if the bits specified by the uxBitsToWait parameter are set, or become set within that time. In this case all the bits specified by uxBitsToWait will be automatically cleared before the function returns.

Example usage:

```c
// Bits used by the three tasks.
#define TASK_0_BIT ( 1 << 0 )
#define TASK_1_BIT ( 1 << 1 )
#define TASK_2_BIT ( 1 << 2 )

#define ALL_SYNC_BITS ( TASK_0_BIT | TASK_1_BIT | TASK_2_BIT )

// Use an event group to synchronise three tasks. It is assumed this event // group has already been created elsewhere.
EventGroupHandle_t xEventBits;

void vTask0( void *pvParameters )
{
    // clears bit 4. It might be that bit 4 was cleared automatically as a // task that was waiting for bit 4 was removed from the Blocked // state.
}
```
EventBits_t uxReturn;
TickType_t xTicksToWait = 100 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS;

for( ;; )
{
    // Perform task functionality here.

    // Set bit 0 in the event flag to note this task has reached the
    // sync point. The other two tasks will set the other two bits defined
    // by ALL_SYNC_BITS. All three tasks have reached the synchronisation
    // point when all the ALL_SYNC_BITS are set. Wait a maximum of 100ms
    // for this to happen.
    uxReturn = xEventGroupSync( xEventBits, TASK_0_BIT, ALL_SYNC_BITS,
                                xTicksToWait );

    if( ( uxReturn & ALL_SYNC_BITS ) == ALL_SYNC_BITS )
    {
        // All three tasks reached the synchronisation point before the call
        // to xEventGroupSync() timed out.
    }
}

void vTask1( void *pvParameters )
{
    for( ;; )
    {
        // Perform task functionality here.

        // Set bit 1 in the event flag to note this task has reached the
        // synchronisation point. The other two tasks will set the other two
        // bits defined by ALL_SYNC_BITS. All three tasks have reached the
        // synchronisation point when all the ALL_SYNC_BITS are set. Wait
        // indefinitely for this to happen.
        xEventGroupSync( xEventBits, TASK_1_BIT, ALL_SYNC_BITS, portMAX_DELAY );

        // xEventGroupSync() was called with an indefinite block time, so
        // this task will only reach here if the synchronisation was made by all
        // three tasks, so there is no need to test the return value.
    }
}

void vTask2( void *pvParameters )
{
    for( ;; )
    {
        // Perform task functionality here.

        // Set bit 2 in the event flag to note this task has reached the
        // synchronisation point. The other two tasks will set the other two
        // bits defined by ALL_SYNC_BITS. All three tasks have reached the
        // synchronisation point when all the ALL_SYNC_BITS are set. Wait
        // indefinitely for this to happen.
        xEventGroupSync( xEventBits, TASK_2_BIT, ALL_SYNC_BITS, portMAX_DELAY );

        // xEventGroupSync() was called with an indefinite block time, so
        // this task will only reach here if the synchronisation was made by all
        // three tasks, so there is no need to test the return value.
    }
}
Parameters

- `xEventGroup` - The event group in which the bits are being tested. The event group must have previously been created using a call to `xEventGroupCreate()`.
- `uxBitsToSet` - The bits to set in the event group before determining if, and possibly waiting for, all the bits specified by the `uxBitsToWaitFor` parameter are set.
- `uxBitsToWaitFor` - A bitwise value that indicates the bit or bits to test inside the event group. For example, to wait for bit 0 and bit 2 set `uxBitsToWaitFor` to 0x05. To wait for bits 0 and bit 1 and bit 2 set `uxBitsToWaitFor` to 0x07. Etc.
- `xTicksToWait` - The maximum amount of time (specified in ‘ticks’) to wait for all of the bits specified by `uxBitsToWaitFor` to become set.

Returns

The value of the event group at the time either the bits being waited for became set, or the block time expired. Test the return value to know which bits were set. If `xEventGroupSync()` returned because its timeout expired then not all the bits being waited for will be set. If `xEventGroupSync()` returned because all the bits it was waiting for were set then the returned value is the event group value before any bits were automatically cleared.

```c
EventBits_t xEventGroupGetBitsFromISR(EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup)
```

A version of `xEventGroupGetBits()` that can be called from an ISR.

Parameters  
- `xEventGroup` - The event group being queried.

Returns  
The event group bits at the time `xEventGroupGetBitsFromISR()` was called.

```c
void vEventGroupDelete(EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup)
```

Delete an event group that was previously created by a call to `xEventGroupCreate()`. Tasks that are blocked on the event group will be unblocked and obtain 0 as the event group’s value.

Parameters  
- `xEventGroup` - The event group being deleted.

Macros

```c
#define BIT_0  ( 1 << 0 )
#define BIT_4  ( 1 << 4 )
```

// An event group which it is assumed has already been created by a call to // xEventGroupCreate().
EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup;

void anInterruptHandler( void )
{
    // Clear bit 0 and bit 4 in xEventGroup.
    xResult = xEventGroupClearBitsFromISR(
        xEventGroup,    // The event group being updated.
        BIT_0 | BIT_4 ); // The bits being set.

    if( xResult == pdPASS )
    {
        // The message was posted successfully.
    }
}
```

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Parameters

• `xEventGroup` - The event group in which the bits are to be cleared.
• `uxBitsToClear` - A bitwise value that indicates the bit or bits to clear. For example, to clear bit 3 only, set `uxBitsToClear` to 0x08. To clear bit 3 and bit 0 set `uxBitsToClear` to 0x09.

Returns If the request to execute the function was posted successfully then `pdPASS` is returned, otherwise `pdFALSE` is returned. `pdFALSE` will be returned if the timer service queue was full.

`xEventGroupSetBitsFromISR(xEventGroup, uxBitsToSet, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)`

A version of `xEventGroupSetBits()` that can be called from an interrupt.

Setting bits in an event group is not a deterministic operation because there are an unknown number of tasks that may be waiting for the bit or bits being set. FreeRTOS does not allow nondeterministic operations to be performed in interrupts or from critical sections. Therefore `xEventGroupSetBitsFromISR()` sends a message to the timer task to have the set operation performed in the context of the timer task - where a scheduler lock is used in place of a critical section.

Example usage:

```c
#define BIT_0 ( 1 << 0 )
#define BIT_4 ( 1 << 4 )

// An event group which it is assumed has already been created by a call to
// xEventGroupCreate().
EventGroupHandle_t xEventGroup;

void anInterruptHandler( void )
{
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken, xResult;

    // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken must be initialised to pdFALSE.
    xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;

    // Set bit 0 and bit 4 in xEventGroup.
    xResult = xEventGroupSetBitsFromISR(
        xEventGroup, // The event group being updated.
        BIT_0 | BIT_4  // The bits being set.
        &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

    // Was the message posted successfully?
    if( xResult == pdPASS )
    {
        // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken is now set to pdTRUE then a context
        // switch should be requested. The macro used is port specific and
        // will be either portYIELD_FROM_ISR() or portEND_SWITCHING_ISR() -
        // refer to the documentation page for the port being used.
        portYIELD_FROM_ISR( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
    }
}
```

Parameters

• `xEventGroup` - The event group in which the bits are to be set.
• `uxBitsToSet` - A bitwise value that indicates the bit or bits to set. For example, to set bit 3 only, set `uxBitsToSet` to 0x08. To set bit 3 and bit 0 set `uxBitsToSet` to 0x09.
Chapter 2. API Reference

• pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken - As mentioned above, calling this function will result in a message being sent to the timer daemon task. If the priority of the timer daemon task is higher than the priority of the currently running task (the task the interrupt interrupted) then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will be set to pdTRUE by xEventGroupSetBitsFromISR(), indicating that a context switch should be requested before the interrupt exits. For that reason *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken must be initialised to pdFALSE. See the example code below.

Returns If the request to execute the function was posted successfully then pdPASS is returned, otherwise pdFALSE is returned. pdFALSE will be returned if the timer service queue was full.

xEventGroupGetBits (xEventGroup)

Returns the current value of the bits in an event group. This function cannot be used from an interrupt.

Parameters
• xEventGroup – The event group being queried.

Returns The event group bits at the time xEventGroupGetBits() was called.

Type Definitions
typedef struct EventGroupDef_t *EventGroupHandle_t
typedef TickType_t EventBits_t

Stream Buffer API

Header File
• components/freertos/FreeRTOS-Kernel/include/freertos/stream_buffer.h

Functions
size_t xStreamBufferSend (StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer, const void *pvTxData, size_t xDataLengthBytes, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

Sends bytes to a stream buffer. The bytes are copied into the stream buffer.

: Uniquely among FreeRTOS objects, the stream buffer implementation (so also the message buffer implementation, as message buffers are built on top of stream buffers) assumes there is only one task or interrupt that will write to the buffer (the writer), and only one task or interrupt that will read from the buffer (the reader). It is safe for the writer and reader to be different tasks or interrupts, but, unlike other FreeRTOS objects, it is not safe to have multiple different writers or multiple different readers. If there are to be multiple different writers then the application writer must place each call to a writing API function (such as xStreamBufferSend()) inside a critical section and set the send block time to 0. Likewise, if there are to be multiple different readers then the application writer must place each call to a reading API function (such as xStreamBufferReceive()) inside a critical section and set the receive block time to 0.

Use xStreamBufferSend() to write to a stream buffer from a task. Use xStreamBufferSendFromISR() to write to a stream buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
void vAFunCtion( StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer )
{
size_t xBytesSent;
uint8_t ucArrayToSend[] = { 0, 1, 2, 3 };
char *pcStringToSend = "String to send";
const TickType_t x100ms = pdMS_TO_TICKS( 100 );
```

(continues on next page)
// Send an array to the stream buffer, blocking for a maximum of 100ms to
// wait for enough space to be available in the stream buffer.
uint32_t xBytesSent = xStreamBufferSend( xStreamBuffer, (void*) ucArrayToSend, sizeof( ucArrayToSend ), x100ms );

if( xBytesSent != sizeof( ucArrayToSend ) ) {
    // The call to xStreamBufferSend() times out before there was enough
    // space in the buffer for the data to be written, but it did
    // successfully write xBytesSent bytes.
}

// Send the string to the stream buffer. Return immediately if there is not
// enough space in the buffer.
uint32_t xBytesSent = xStreamBufferSend( xStreamBuffer, (void*) pcStringToSend, strlen( pcStringToSend ), 0 );

if( xBytesSent != strlen( pcStringToSend ) ) {
    // The entire string could not be added to the stream buffer because
    // there was not enough free space in the buffer, but xBytesSent bytes
    // were sent. Could try again to send the remaining bytes.
}

Parameters

- **xStreamBuffer** - The handle of the stream buffer to which a stream is being sent.
- **pvTxData** - A pointer to the buffer that holds the bytes to be copied into the stream buffer.
- **xDataLengthBytes** - The maximum number of bytes to copy from pvTxData into the stream buffer.
- **xTicksToWait** - The maximum amount of time the task should remain in the Blocked state to wait for enough space to become available in the stream buffer, should the stream buffer contain too little space to hold the other xDataLengthBytes bytes. The block time is specified in tick periods, so the absolute time it represents is dependent on the tick frequency. The macro pdMS_TO_TICKS() can be used to convert a time specified in milliseconds into a time specified in ticks. Setting xTicksToWait to portMAX_DELAY will cause the task to wait indefinitely (without timing out), provided INCLUDE_vTaskSuspend is set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h. If a task times out before it can write all xDataLengthBytes into the buffer it will still write as many bytes as possible. A task does not use any CPU time when it is in the blocked state.

Returns

The number of bytes written to the stream buffer. If a task times out before it can write all xDataLengthBytes into the buffer it will still write as many bytes as possible.

size_t xStreamBufferSendFromISR(StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer, const void* pvTxData, size_t xDataLengthBytes, BaseType_t* pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

Interrupt safe version of the API function that sends a stream of bytes to the stream buffer.

: Uniquely among FreeRTOS objects, the stream buffer implementation (so also the message buffer implementation, as message buffers are built on top of stream buffers) assumes there is only one task or interrupt that will write to the buffer (the writer), and only one task or interrupt that will read from the buffer (the reader). It is safe for the writer and reader to be different tasks or interrupts, but, unlike other FreeRTOS objects, it is not safe to have multiple different writers or multiple different readers. If there are to be multiple different writers then the application writer must place each call to a writing API function (such as xStreamBufferSend()) inside a critical section and set the send block time to 0. Likewise, if there are to be multiple different readers then the application writer must place each call to a reading API function (such as xStreamBufferReceive()) inside a critical section and set the receive block time to 0.

Use xStreamBufferSend() to write to a stream buffer from a task. Use xStreamBufferSendFromISR() to write...
to a stream buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
// A stream buffer that has already been created.
StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer;

void vAnInterruptServiceRoutine( void )
{
    size_t xBytesSent;
    char *pcStringToSend = "String to send";
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE; // Initialised to pdFALSE.

    // Attempt to send the string to the stream buffer.
    xBytesSent = xStreamBufferSendFromISR( xStreamBuffer,
        ( void * ) pcStringToSend,
        strlen( pcStringToSend ),
        &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

    if( xBytesSent != strlen( pcStringToSend ) )
    {
        // There was not enough free space in the stream buffer for the entire
        // string to be written, ut xBytesSent bytes were written.
    }

    // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was set to pdTRUE inside
    // xStreamBufferSendFromISR() then a task that has a priority above the
    // priority of the currently executing task was unblocked and a context
    // switch should be performed to ensure the ISR returns to the unblocked
    // task. In most FreeRTOS ports this is done by simply passing
    // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken into taskYIELD_FROM_ISR(), which will test the
    // variables value, and perform the context switch if necessary. Check the
    // documentation for the port in use for port specific instructions.
    taskYIELD_FROM_ISR( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
}
```

Parameters

- **xStreamBuffer** - The handle of the stream buffer to which a stream is being sent.
- **pvTxData** - A pointer to the data that is to be copied into the stream buffer.
- **xDataLengthBytes** - The maximum number of bytes to copy from pvTxData into the stream buffer.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - It is possible that a stream buffer will have a task blocked on it waiting for data. Calling xStreamBufferSendFromISR() can make data available, and so cause a task that was waiting for data to leave the Blocked state. If calling xStreamBufferSendFromISR() causes a task to leave the Blocked state, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently executing task (the task that was interrupted), then, internally, xStreamBufferSendFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE. If xStreamBufferSendFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE, then normally a context switch should be performed before the interrupt is exited. This will ensure that the interrupt returns directly to the highest priority Ready state task. *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be set to pdFALSE before it is passed into the function. See the example code below for an example.

Returns

The number of bytes actually written to the stream buffer, which will be less than xDataLengthBytes if the stream buffer didn’t have enough free space for all the bytes to be written.

```c
size_t xStreamBufferReceive( StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer, void *pvRxData, size_t xBufferLengthBytes, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

Receives bytes from a stream buffer.
```
Uniquely among FreeRTOS objects, the stream buffer implementation (so also the message buffer implementation, as message buffers are built on top of stream buffers) assumes there is only one task or interrupt that will write to the buffer (the writer), and only one task or interrupt that will read from the buffer (the reader). It is safe for the writer and reader to be different tasks or interrupts, but, unlike other FreeRTOS objects, it is not safe to have multiple different writers or multiple different readers. If there are to be multiple different writers then the application writer must place each call to a writing API function (such as xStreamBufferSend()) inside a critical section and set the send block time to 0. Likewise, if there are to be multiple different readers then the application writer must place each call to a reading API function (such as xStreamBufferReceive()) inside a critical section and set the receive block time to 0.

Use xStreamBufferReceive() to read from a stream buffer from a task. Use xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR() to read from a stream buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
void vAFunction( StreamBuffer_t xStreamBuffer )
{
    uint8_t ucRxData[ 20 ];
    size_t xReceivedBytes;
    const TickType_t xBlockTime = pdMS_TO_TICKS( 20 );

    // Receive up to another sizeof( ucRxData ) bytes from the stream buffer.
    // Wait in the Blocked state (so not using any CPU processing time) for a
    // maximum of 100ms for the full sizeof( ucRxData ) number of bytes to be
    // available.
    xReceivedBytes = xStreamBufferReceive( xStreamBuffer,
        ( void * ) ucRxData,
        sizeof( ucRxData ),
        xBlockTime );

    if( xReceivedBytes > 0 )
    {
        // A ucRxData contains another xReceivedBytes bytes of data, which can
        // be processed here....
    }
}
```

**Parameters**

- **xStreamBuffer** - The handle of the stream buffer from which bytes are to be received.
- **pvRxData** - A pointer to the buffer into which the received bytes will be copied.
- **xBufferLengthBytes** - The length of the buffer pointed to by the pvRxData parameter. This sets the maximum number of bytes to receive in one call. xStreamBufferReceive will return as many bytes as possible up to a maximum set by xBufferLengthBytes.
- **xTicksToWait** - The maximum amount of time the task should remain in the Blocked state to wait for data to become available if the stream buffer is empty. xStreamBufferReceive() will return immediately if xTicksToWait is zero. The block time is specified in tick periods, so the absolute time it represents is dependent on the tick frequency. The macro pdMS_TO_TICKS() can be used to convert a time specified in milliseconds into a time specified in ticks. Setting xTicksToWait to portMAX_DELAY will cause the task to wait indefinitely (without timing out), provided INCLUDE_vTaskSuspend is set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h. A task does not use any CPU time when it is in the Blocked state.

**Returns**

The number of bytes actually read from the stream buffer, which will be less than xBufferLengthBytes if the call to xStreamBufferReceive() timed out before xBufferLengthBytes were available.

```c
size_t xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR( StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer, void *pvRxData, size_t xBufferLengthBytes, BaseType_t *const pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken )
```

An interrupt safe version of the API function that receives bytes from a stream buffer.
Use xStreamBufferReceive() to read bytes from a stream buffer from a task. Use xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR() to read bytes from a stream buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
// A stream buffer that has already been created.
StreamBuffer_t xStreamBuffer;

void vAnInterruptServiceRoutine( void )
{
    uint8_t ucRxData[ 20 ];
    size_t xReceivedBytes;
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE; // Initialised to pdFALSE.

    // Receive the next stream from the stream buffer.
    xReceivedBytes = xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR( xStreamBuffer,
        (void *) ucRxData,
        sizeof( ucRxData ),
        &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

    if( xReceivedBytes > 0 )
    {
        // ucRxData contains xReceivedBytes read from the stream buffer.
        // Process the stream here....
    }

    // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was set to pdTRUE inside
    // xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR() then a task that has a priority above the
    // priority of the currently executing task was unblocked and a context
    // switch should be performed to ensure the ISR returns to the unblocked
    // task. In most FreeRTOS ports this is done by simply passing
    // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken into taskYIELD_FROM_ISR(), which will test the
    // variables value, and perform the context switch if necessary. Check the
    // documentation for the port in use for port specific instructions.
    taskYIELD_FROM_ISR( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
}
```

Parameters

- **xStreamBuffer** - The handle of the stream buffer from which a stream is being received.
- **pvRxData** - A pointer to the buffer into which the received bytes are copied.
- **xBufferLengthBytes** - The length of the buffer pointed to by the pvRxData parameter. This sets the maximum number of bytes to receive in one call. xStreamBufferReceive will return as many bytes as possible up to a maximum set by xBufferLengthBytes.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - It is possible that a stream buffer will have a task blocked on it waiting for space to become available. Calling xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR() can make space available, and so cause a task that is waiting for space to leave the Blocked state. If calling xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR() causes a task to leave the Blocked state, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently executing task (the task that was interrupted), then, internally, xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE. If xStreamBufferReceiveFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE, then normally a context switch should be performed before the interrupt is exited. That will ensure the interrupt returns directly to the highest priority Ready state task. *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be set to pdFALSE before it is passed into the function. See the code example below for an example.

Returns

The number of bytes read from the stream buffer, if any.

```c
void vStreamBufferDelete( StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer )
```

Deletes a stream buffer that was previously created using a call to xStreamBufferCreate() or xStreamBuffer-
CreateStatic(). If the stream buffer was created using dynamic memory (that is, by xStreamBufferCreate()), then the allocated memory is freed.

A stream buffer handle must not be used after the stream buffer has been deleted.

**Parameters**
- `xStreamBuffer` – The handle of the stream buffer to be deleted.

```BaseType_t xStreamBufferIsFull(StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer)```

Queries a stream buffer to see if it is full. A stream buffer is full if it does not have any free space, and therefore cannot accept any more data.

**Parameters**
- `xStreamBuffer` – The handle of the stream buffer being queried.

**Returns**
- pdTRUE if the stream buffer is full then pdFALSE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

```BaseType_t xStreamBufferIsEmpty(StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer)```

Queries a stream buffer to see if it is empty. A stream buffer is empty if it does not contain any data.

**Parameters**
- `xStreamBuffer` – The handle of the stream buffer being queried.

**Returns**
- pdTRUE if the stream buffer is empty then pdFALSE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

```BaseType_t xStreamBufferReset(StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer)```

Resets a stream buffer to its initial, empty, state. Any data that was in the stream buffer is discarded. A stream buffer can only be reset if there are no tasks blocked waiting to either send to or receive from the stream buffer.

**Parameters**
- `xStreamBuffer` – The handle of the stream buffer being reset.

**Returns**
- pdPASS if the stream buffer is reset then pdFAIL is returned. If there was a task blocked waiting to send to or read from the stream buffer then the stream buffer is not reset and pdFAIL is returned.

```size_t xStreamBufferSpacesAvailable(StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer)```

Queries a stream buffer to see how much free space it contains, which is equal to the amount of data that can be sent to the stream buffer before it is full.

**Parameters**
- `xStreamBuffer` – The handle of the stream buffer being queried.

**Returns**
- The number of bytes that can be written to the stream buffer before the stream buffer would be full.

```size_t xStreamBufferBytesAvailable(StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer)```

Queries a stream buffer to see how much data it contains, which is equal to the number of bytes that can be read from the stream buffer before the stream buffer would be empty.

**Parameters**
- `xStreamBuffer` – The handle of the stream buffer being queried.

**Returns**
- The number of bytes that can be read from the stream buffer before the stream buffer would be empty.

```BaseType_t xStreamBufferSetTriggerLevel(StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer, size_t xTriggerLevel)```

A stream buffer’s trigger level is the number of bytes that must be in the stream buffer before a task that is blocked on the stream buffer to wait for data is moved out of the blocked state. For example, if a task is blocked on a read of an empty stream buffer that has a trigger level of 1 then the task will be unblocked when a single byte is written to the buffer or the task’s block time expires. As another example, if a task is blocked on a read of an empty stream buffer that has a trigger level of 10 then the task will not be unblocked until the stream buffer contains at least 10 bytes or the task’s block time expires. If a reading task’s block time expires before the trigger level is reached then the task will still receive however many bytes are actually available. Setting a trigger level of 0 will result in a trigger level of 1 being used. It is not valid to specify a trigger level that is greater than the buffer size.

A trigger level is set when the stream buffer is created, and can be modified using xStreamBufferSetTriggerLevel().

**Parameters**
- `xStreamBuffer` – The handle of the stream buffer being updated.
- `xTriggerLevel` – The new trigger level for the stream buffer.
**Returns** If xTriggerLevel was less than or equal to the stream buffer’s length then the trigger level will be updated and pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

```
BaseType_t xStreamBufferSendCompletedFromISR (StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)
```

For advanced users only.

The sbSEND_COMPLETED() macro is called from within the FreeRTOS APIs when data is sent to a message buffer or stream buffer. If there was a task that was blocked on the message or stream buffer waiting for data to arrive then the sbSEND_COMPLETED() macro sends a notification to the task to remove it from the Blocked state. xStreamBufferSendCompletedFromISR() does the same thing. It is provided to enable application writers to implement their own version of sbSEND_COMPLETED(), and MUST NOT BE USED AT ANY OTHER TIME.

See the example implemented in FreeRTOS/Demo/Minimal/MessageBufferAMP.c for additional information.

**Parameters**

- **xStreamBuffer** – The handle of the stream buffer to which data was written.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** – *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be initialised to pdFALSE before it is passed into xStreamBufferSendCompletedFromISR(). If calling xStreamBufferSendCompletedFromISR() removes a task from the Blocked state, and the task has a priority above the priority of the currently running task, then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will get set to pdTRUE indicating that a context switch should be performed before exiting the ISR.

**Returns** If a task was removed from the Blocked state then pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

```
BaseType_t xStreamBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR (StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)
```

For advanced users only.

The sbRECEIVE_COMPLETED() macro is called from within the FreeRTOS APIs when data is read out of a message buffer or stream buffer. If there was a task that was blocked on the message or stream buffer waiting for data to arrive then the sbRECEIVE_COMPLETED() macro sends a notification to the task to remove it from the Blocked state. xStreamBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR() does the same thing. It is provided to enable application writers to implement their own version of sbRECEIVE_COMPLETED(), and MUST NOT BE USED AT ANY OTHER TIME.

See the example implemented in FreeRTOS/Demo/Minimal/MessageBufferAMP.c for additional information.

**Parameters**

- **xStreamBuffer** – The handle of the stream buffer from which data was read.
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** – *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be initialised to pdFALSE before it is passed into xStreamBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR(). If calling xStreamBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR() removes a task from the Blocked state, and the task has a priority above the priority of the currently running task, then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will get set to pdTRUE indicating that a context switch should be performed before exiting the ISR.

**Returns** If a task was removed from the Blocked state then pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

**Macros**

```
xStreamBufferCreate (xBufferSizeBytes, xTriggerLevelBytes)
```

Creates a new stream buffer using dynamically allocated memory. See xStreamBufferCreateStatic() for a version that uses statically allocated memory (memory that is allocated at compile time).

```
configSUPPORT_DYNAMIC_ALLOCATION must be set to 1 or left undefined in FreeRTOSConfig.h for xStreamBufferCreate() to be available.
```

Example use:
```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer;
const size_t xStreamBufferSizeBytes = 100, xTriggerLevel = 10;

// Create a stream buffer that can hold 100 bytes. The memory used to hold
// both the stream buffer structure and the data in the stream buffer is
// allocated dynamically.
xStreamBuffer = xStreamBufferCreate( xStreamBufferSizeBytes, xTriggerLevel );

if( xStreamBuffer == NULL )
{
    // There was not enough heap memory space available to create the
    // stream buffer.
}
else
{
    // The stream buffer was created successfully and can now be used.
}
}
```

**Parameters**

- **xBufferSizeBytes** – The total number of bytes the stream buffer will be able to hold at any one time.
- **xTriggerLevelBytes** – The number of bytes that must be in the stream buffer before a task that is blocked on the stream buffer to wait for data is moved out of the blocked state. For example, if a task is blocked on a read of an empty stream buffer that has a trigger level of 1 then the task will be unblocked when a single byte is written to the buffer or the task’s block time expires. As another example, if a task is blocked on a read of an empty stream buffer that has a trigger level of 10 then the task will not be unblocked until the stream buffer contains at least 10 bytes or the task’s block time expires. If a reading task’s block time expires before the trigger level is reached then the task will still receive however many bytes are actually available. Setting a trigger level of 0 will result in a trigger level of 1 being used. It is not valid to specify a trigger level that is greater than the buffer size.

**Returns**

If NULL is returned, then the stream buffer cannot be created because there is insufficient heap memory available for FreeRTOS to allocate the stream buffer data structures and storage area. A non-NULL value being returned indicates that the stream buffer has been created successfully - the returned value should be stored as the handle to the created stream buffer.

**xStreamBufferCreateStatic**(xBufferSizeBytes, xTriggerLevelBytes, pucStreamBufferStorageArea, pxStaticStreamBuffer)

Creates a new stream buffer using statically allocated memory. See xStreamBufferCreate() for a version that uses dynamically allocated memory.

- **configSUPPORT_STATIC_ALLOCATION** must be set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h for xStreamBufferCreateStatic() to be available.

**Example use:**

```c
// Used to dimension the array used to hold the streams. The available space
// will actually be one less than this, so 999.
#define STORAGE_SIZE_BYTES 1000

// Defines the memory that will actually hold the streams within the stream
// buffer.
static uint8_t ucStorageBuffer[ STORAGE_SIZE_BYTES ];

// The variable used to hold the stream buffer structure.
```

(continues on next page)
StaticStreamBuffer_t xStreamBufferStruct;

void MyFunction( void )
{
StreamBufferHandle_t xStreamBuffer;
const size_t xTriggerLevel = 1;

xStreamBuffer = xStreamBufferCreateStatic( sizeof( ucBufferStorage ),
                                          xTriggerLevel,
                                          ucBufferStorage,
                                          &xStreamBufferStruct );

// As neither the pucStreamBufferStorageArea or pxStaticStreamBuffer
// parameters were NULL, xStreamBuffer will not be NULL, and can be used to
// reference the created stream buffer in other stream buffer API calls.

// Other code that uses the stream buffer can go here.
}

Parameters

- **xBufferSizeBytes** – The size, in bytes, of the buffer pointed to by the pucStreamBufferStorageArea parameter.
- **xTriggerLevelBytes** – The number of bytes that must be in the stream buffer before a task that is blocked on the stream buffer to wait for data is moved out of the blocked state. For example, if a task is blocked on a read of an empty stream buffer that has a trigger level of 1 then the task will be unblocked when a single byte is written to the buffer or the task’s block time expires. As another example, if a task is blocked on a read of an empty stream buffer that has a trigger level of 10 then the task will not be unblocked until the stream buffer contains at least 10 bytes or the task’s block time expires. If a reading task’s block time expires before the trigger level is reached then the task will still receive however many bytes are actually available. Setting a trigger level of 0 will result in a trigger level of 1 being used. It is not valid to specify a trigger level that is greater than the buffer size.
- **pucStreamBufferStorageArea** – Must point to a uint8_t array that is at least xBufferSizeBytes + 1 big. This is the array to which streams are copied when they are written to the stream buffer.
- **pxStaticStreamBuffer** – Must point to a variable of type StaticStreamBuffer_t, which will be used to hold the stream buffer’s data structure.

Returns

If the stream buffer is created successfully then a handle to the created stream buffer is returned. If either pucStreamBufferStorageArea or pxStaticstreamBuffer are NULL then NULL is returned.

Type Definitions

typedef struct StreamBufferDef_t *StreamBufferHandle_t

Message Buffer API

Header File

- components/freertos/FreeRTOS-Kernel/include/freertos/message_buffer.h

Macros

**xMessageBufferCreate** (xBufferSizeBytes)

Creates a new message buffer using dynamically allocated memory. See xMessageBufferCreateStatic() for a version that uses statically allocated memory (memory that is allocated at compile time).
configSUPPORT_DYNAMIC_ALLOCATION must be set to 1 or left undefined in FreeRTOSConfig.h for xMessageBufferCreate() to be available.

Example use:

```c
void vAFunction( void )
{
    MessageBufferHandle_t xMessageBuffer;
    const size_t xMessageBufferSizeBytes = 100;

    // Create a message buffer that can hold 100 bytes. The memory used to hold
    // both the message buffer structure and the messages themselves is allocated
    // dynamically. Each message added to the buffer consumes an additional 4
    // bytes which are used to hold the length of the message.
    xMessageBuffer = xMessageBufferCreate( xMessageBufferSizeBytes );

    if( xMessageBuffer == NULL )
    {
        // There was not enough heap memory space available to create the
        // message buffer.
    }
    else
    {
        // The message buffer was created successfully and can now be used.
    }
}
```

**Parameters**

- `xBufferSizeBytes` - The total number of bytes (not messages) the message buffer will be able to hold at any one time. When a message is written to the message buffer an additional sizeof( size_t ) bytes are also written to store the message’s length. sizeof( size_t ) is typically 4 bytes on a 32-bit architecture, so on most 32-bit architectures a 10 byte message will take up 14 bytes of message buffer space.

**Returns**

If NULL is returned, then the message buffer cannot be created because there is insufficient heap memory available for FreeRTOS to allocate the message buffer data structures and storage area. A non-NULL value being returned indicates that the message buffer has been created successfully - the returned value should be stored as the handle to the created message buffer.

**xMessageBufferCreateStatic**(`xBufferSizeBytes`, `pucMessageBufferStorageArea`, `pxStaticMessageBuffer`)  

Creates a new message buffer using statically allocated memory. See xMessageBufferCreate() for a version that uses dynamically allocated memory.

Example use:

```c
// Used to dimension the array used to hold the messages. The available space
// will actually be one less than this, so 999.
#define STORAGE_SIZE_BYTES 1000

// Defines the memory that will actually hold the messages within the message
// buffer.  
static uint8_t ucStorageBuffer[ STORAGE_SIZE_BYTES ];

// The variable used to hold the message buffer structure.  
StaticMessageBuffer_t xMessageBufferStruct;

void MyFunction( void )
{
    // (continues on next page)
}
```
MessageBufferHandle_t xMessageBuffer;

xMessageBuffer = xMessageBufferCreateStatic(sizeof(ucBufferStorage), ucBufferStorage, &xMessageBufferStruct);

// As neither the pucMessageBufferStorageArea or pxStaticMessageBuffer parameters were NULL, xMessageBuffer will not be NULL, and can be used to reference the created message buffer in other message buffer API calls.

// Other code that uses the message buffer can go here.
}

Parameters

• **xBufferSizeBytes**  – The size, in bytes, of the buffer pointed to by the pucMessageBufferStorageArea parameter. When a message is written to the message buffer an additional sizeof(size_t) bytes are also written to store the message’s length. sizeof(size_t) is typically 4 bytes on a 32-bit architecture, so on most 32-bit architecture a 10 byte message will take up 14 bytes of message buffer space. The maximum number of bytes that can be stored in the message buffer is actually (xBufferSizeBytes - 1).

• **pucMessageBufferStorageArea**  – Must point to a uint8_t array that is at least xBufferSizeBytes + 1 big. This is the array to which messages are copied when they are written to the message buffer.

• **pxStaticMessageBuffer**  – Must point to a variable of type StaticMessageBuffer_t, which will be used to hold the message buffer’s data structure.

Returns

If the message buffer is created successfully then a handle to the created message buffer is returned. If either pucMessageBufferStorageArea or pxStaticMessageBuffer are NULL then NULL is returned.

**xMessageBufferSend** (xMessageBuffer, pvTxData, xDataLengthBytes, xTicksToWait)

Sends a discrete message to the message buffer. The message can be any length that fits within the buffer’s free space, and is copied into the buffer.

: Uniquely among FreeRTOS objects, the stream buffer implementation (so also the message buffer implementation, as message buffers are built on top of stream buffers) assumes there is only one task or interrupt that will write to the buffer (the writer), and only one task or interrupt that will read from the buffer (the reader). It is safe for the writer and reader to be different tasks or interrupts, but, unlike other FreeRTOS objects, it is not safe to have multiple different writers or multiple different readers. If there are to be multiple different writers then the application writer must place each call to a writing API function (such as xMessageBufferSend()) inside a critical section and set the send block time to 0. Likewise, if there are to be multiple different readers then the application writer must place each call to a reading API function (such as xMessageBufferRead()) inside a critical section and set the receive block time to 0.

Use xMessageBufferSend() to write to a message buffer from a task. Use xMessageBufferSendFromISR() to write to a message buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
void vAFunction( MessageBufferHandle_t xMessageBuffer )
{
    size_t xBytesSent;
    uint8_t ucArrayToSend[] = { 0, 1, 2, 3 };
    char *pcStringToSend = "String to send";
    const TickType_t x100ms = pdMS_TO_TICKS( 100 );

    // Send an array to the message buffer, blocking for a maximum of 100ms to wait for enough space to be available in the message buffer.
```
xBytesSent = xMessageBufferSend( xMessageBuffer, ( void * ) ucArrayToSend, sizeof( ucArrayToSend ), x100ms );

if( xBytesSent != sizeof( ucArrayToSend ) )
{
   // The call to xMessageBufferSend() times out before there was enough
   // space in the buffer for the data to be written.
}

// Send the string to the message buffer. Return immediately if there is
// not enough space in the buffer.
xBytesSent = xMessageBufferSend( xMessageBuffer, ( void * ) pcStringToSend, strlen( pcStringToSend ), 0 );

if( xBytesSent != strlen( pcStringToSend ) )
{
   // The string could not be added to the message buffer because there was
   // not enough free space in the buffer.
}

Parameters

- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer to which a message is being sent.
- **pvTxData** - A pointer to the message that is to be copied into the message buffer.
- **xDataLengthBytes** - The length of the message. That is, the number of bytes to copy
  from pvTxData into the message buffer. When a message is written to the message buffer
  an additional sizeof( size_t ) bytes are also written to store the message’s length. sizeof( size_t )
  is typically 4 bytes on a 32-bit architecture, so on most 32-bit architecture setting
  xDataLengthBytes to 20 will reduce the free space in the message buffer by 24 bytes (20
  bytes of message data and 4 bytes to hold the message length).
- **xTicksToWait** - The maximum amount of time the calling task should remain in the
  Blocked state to wait for enough space to become available in the message buffer, should
  the message buffer have insufficient space when xMessageBufferSend() is called. The
  calling task will never block if xTicksToWait is zero. The block time is specified in tick
  periods, so the absolute time it represents is dependent on the tick frequency. The macro
  pdMS_TO_TICKS() can be used to convert a time specified in milliseconds into a time
  specified in ticks. Setting xTicksToWait to portMAX_DELAY will cause the task to wait
  indefinitely (without timing out), provided INCLUDE_vTaskSuspend is set to 1 in FreeRTOSS
  Config.h. Tasks do not use any CPU time when they are in the Blocked state.

Returns

The number of bytes written to the message buffer. If the call to xMessageBufferSend()
 times out before there was enough space to write the message into the message buffer then zero
 is returned. If the call did not time out then xDataLengthBytes is returned.

**xMessageBufferSendFromISR** (xMessageBuffer, pvTxData, xDataLengthBytes,
 pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

Interrupt safe version of the API function that sends a discrete message to the message buffer. The message
can be any length that fits within the buffer’s free space, and is copied into the buffer.

: Uniquely among FreeRTOS objects, the stream buffer implementation (so also the message buffer implement-
ation, as message buffers are built on top of stream buffers) assumes there is only one task or interrupt that
will write to the buffer (the writer), and only one task or interrupt that will read from the buffer (the reader). It
is safe for the writer and reader to be different tasks or interrupts, but, unlike other FreeRTOS objects, it is not
safe to have multiple different writers or multiple different readers. If there are to be multiple different writers
then the application writer must place each call to a writing API function (such as xMessageBufferSend())
inside a critical section and set the send block time to 0. Likewise, if there are to be multiple different readers
then the application writer must place each call to a reading API function (such as xMessageBufferRead())
inside a critical section and set the receive block time to 0.

Use xMessageBufferSend() to write to a message buffer from a task. Use xMessageBufferSendFromISR() to
write to a message buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
// A message buffer that has already been created.
MessageBufferHandle_t xMessageBuffer;

void vAnInterruptServiceRoutine( void )
{
    size_t xBytesSent;
    char *pcStringToSend = "String to send";
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE; // Initialised to pdFALSE.

    // Attempt to send the string to the message buffer.
    xBytesSent = xMessageBufferSendFromISR( xMessageBuffer,
                                            ( void * ) pcStringToSend,
                                            strlen( pcStringToSend ),
                                            &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

    if( xBytesSent != strlen( pcStringToSend ) )
    {
        // The string could not be added to the message buffer because there was
        // not enough free space in the buffer.
    }

    // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was set to pdTRUE inside
    // xMessageBufferSendFromISR() then a task that has a priority above the
    // priority of the currently executing task was unblocked and a context
    // switch should be performed to ensure the ISR returns to the unblocked
    // task. In most FreeRTOS ports this is done by simply passing
    // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken into portYIELD_FROM_ISR(), which will test the
    // variables value, and perform the context switch if necessary. Check the
    // documentation for the port in use for port specific instructions.
    portYIELD_FROM_ISR( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
}
```

Parameters

- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer to which a message is being sent.
- **pvTxData** - A pointer to the message that is to be copied into the message buffer.
- **xDataLengthBytes** - The length of the message. That is, the number of bytes to copy from pvTxData into the message buffer. When a message is written to the message buffer an additional sizeof(size_t) bytes are also written to store the message’s length. sizeof(size_t) is typically 4 bytes on a 32-bit architecture, so on most 32-bit architecture setting xDataLengthBytes to 20 will reduce the free space in the message buffer by 24 bytes (20 bytes of message data and 4 bytes to hold the message length).
- **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - It is possible that a message buffer will have a task blocked on it waiting for data. Calling xMessageBufferSendFromISR() can make data available, and so cause a task that was waiting for data to leave the Blocked state. If calling xMessageBufferSendFromISR() causes a task to leave the Blocked state, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently executing task (the task that was interrupted), then, internally, xMessageBufferSendFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE. If xMessageBufferSendFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE, then normally a context switch should be performed before the interrupt is exited. This will ensure that the interrupt returns directly to the highest priority Ready state task. *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be set to pdFALSE before it is passed into the function. See the code example below for an example.

Returns

The number of bytes actually written to the message buffer. If the message buffer didn’t have enough free space for the message to be stored then 0 is returned, otherwise xDataLengthBytes is returned.
xMessageBufferReceive (xMessageBuffer, pvRxData, xBufferLengthBytes, xTicksToWait)

Receives a discrete message from a message buffer. Messages can be of variable length and are copied out of the buffer.

- Uniquely among FreeRTOS objects, the stream buffer implementation (so also the message buffer implementation, as message buffers are built on top of stream buffers) assumes there is only one task or interrupt that will write to the buffer (the writer), and only one task or interrupt that will read from the buffer (the reader). It is safe for the writer and reader to be different tasks or interrupts, but, unlike other FreeRTOS objects, it is not safe to have multiple different writers or multiple different readers. If there are to be multiple different writers then the application writer must place each call to a writing API function (such as xMessageBufferSend()) inside a critical section and set the send block time to 0. Likewise, if there are to be multiple different readers then the application writer must place each call to a reading API function (such as xMessageBufferRead()) inside a critical section and set the receive block time to 0.

Use xMessageBufferReceive() to read from a message buffer from a task. Use xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR() to read from a message buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
void vAFunction( MessageBuffer_t xMessageBuffer )
{
    uint8_t ucRxData[ 20 ];
    size_t xReceivedBytes;
    const TickType_t xBlockTime = pdMS_TO_TICKS( 20 );

    // Receive the next message from the message buffer. Wait in the Blocked
    // state (so not using any CPU processing time) for a maximum of 100ms for
    // a message to become available.
    xReceivedBytes = xMessageBufferReceive( xMessageBuffer,
                                            { void * } ucRxData,
                                            sizeof( ucRxData ),
                                            xBlockTime );

    if( xReceivedBytes > 0 )
    {
        // A ucRxData contains a message that is xReceivedBytes long. Process
        // the message here....
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **xMessageBuffer** – The handle of the message buffer from which a message is being received.
- **pvRxData** – A pointer to the buffer into which the received message is to be copied.
- **xBufferLengthBytes** – The length of the buffer pointed to by the pvRxData parameter. This sets the maximum length of the message that can be received. If xBufferLengthBytes is too small to hold the next message then the message will be left in the message buffer and 0 will be returned.
- **xTicksToWait** – The maximum amount of time the task should remain in the Blocked state to wait for a message, should the message buffer be empty. xMessageBufferReceive() will return immediately if xTicksToWait is zero and the message buffer is empty. The block time is specified in tick periods, so the absolute time it represents is dependent on the tick frequency. The macro pdMS_TO_TICKS() can be used to convert a time specified in milliseconds into a time specified in ticks. Setting xTicksToWait to portMAX_DELAY will cause the task to wait indefinitely (without timing out), provided INCLUDE_vTaskSuspend is set to 1 in FreeRTOSConfig.h. Tasks do not use any CPU time when they are in the Blocked state.

Returns

The length, in bytes, of the message read from the message buffer, if any. If xMessageBufferReceive() times out before a message became available then zero is returned. If the
length of the message is greater than xBufferLengthBytes then the message will be left in the message buffer and zero is returned.

**xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR (xMessageBuffer, pvRxData, xBufferLengthBytes, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)**

An interrupt safe version of the API function that receives a discrete message from a message buffer. Messages can be of variable length and are copied out of the buffer.

: Uniquely among FreeRTOS objects, the stream buffer implementation (so also the message buffer implementation, as message buffers are built on top of stream buffers) assumes there is only one task or interrupt that will write to the buffer (the writer), and only one task or interrupt that will read from the buffer (the reader). It is safe for the writer and reader to be different tasks or interrupts, but, unlike other FreeRTOS objects, it is not safe to have multiple different writers or multiple different readers. If there are to be multiple different writers then the application writer must place each call to a writing API function (such as xMessageBufferSend()) inside a critical section and set the send block time to 0. Likewise, if there are to be multiple different readers then the application writer must place each call to a reading API function (such as xMessageBufferRead()) inside a critical section and set the receive block time to 0.

Use **xMessageBufferReceive()** to read from a message buffer from a task. Use **xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR()** to read from a message buffer from an interrupt service routine (ISR).

Example use:

```c
// A message buffer that has already been created.
MessageBuffer_t xMessageBuffer;

void vAnInterruptServiceRoutine( void )
{
    uint8_t ucRxData[ 20 ];
    size_t xReceivedBytes;
    BaseType_t xHigherPriorityTaskWoken = pdFALSE;  // Initialised to pdFALSE.

    // Receive the next message from the message buffer.
    xReceivedBytes = xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR( xMessageBuffer,
        (void *) ucRxData,
        sizeof( ucRxData ),
        &xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );

    if( xReceivedBytes > 0 )
    {
        // A ucRxData contains a message that is xReceivedBytes long. Process
        // the message here....
    }

    // If xHigherPriorityTaskWoken was set to pdTRUE inside
    // xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR() then a task that has a priority above the
    // priority of the currently executing task was unblocked and a context
    // switch should be performed to ensure the ISR returns to the unblocked
    // task. In most FreeRTOS ports this is done by simply passing
    // xHigherPriorityTaskWoken into portYIELD_FROM_ISR(), which will test the
    // variables value, and perform the context switch if necessary. Check the
    // documentation for the port in use for port specific instructions.
    portYIELD_FROM_ISR( xHigherPriorityTaskWoken );
}
```

### Parameters

- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer from which a message is being received.
- **pvRxData** - A pointer to the buffer into which the received message is to be copied.
• **xBufferLengthBytes** - The length of the buffer pointed to by the pvRxData parameter. This sets the maximum length of the message that can be received. If xBufferLengthBytes is too small to hold the next message then the message will be left in the message buffer and 0 will be returned.

• **pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken** - It is possible that a message buffer will have a task blocked on it waiting for space to become available. Calling xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR() can make space available, and so cause a task that is waiting for space to leave the Blocked state. If calling xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR() causes a task to leave the Blocked state, and the unblocked task has a priority higher than the currently executing task (the task that was interrupted), then, internally, xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR() will set *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken to pdTRUE. If xMessageBufferReceiveFromISR() sets this value to pdTRUE, then normally a context switch should be performed before the interrupt is exited. That will ensure the interrupt returns directly to the highest priority Ready state task. *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be set to pdFALSE before it is passed into the function. See the code example below for an example.

**Returns** The length, in bytes, of the message read from the message buffer, if any.

### vMessageBufferDelete (xMessageBuffer)

Deletes a message buffer that was previously created using a call to xMessageBufferCreate() or xMessageBufferCreateStatic(). If the message buffer was created using dynamic memory (that is, by xMessageBufferCreate()), then the allocated memory is freed.

A message buffer handle must not be used after the message buffer has been deleted.

**Parameters**
- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer to be deleted.

### xMessageBufferIsFull (xMessageBuffer)

Tests to see if a message buffer is full. A message buffer is full if it cannot accept any more messages, of any size, until space is made available by a message being removed from the message buffer.

**Parameters**
- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer being queried.

**Returns** If the message buffer referenced by xMessageBuffer is full then pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

### xMessageBufferIsEmpty (xMessageBuffer)

Tests to see if a message buffer is empty (does not contain any messages).

**Parameters**
- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer being queried.

**Returns** If the message buffer referenced by xMessageBuffer is empty then pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

### xMessageBufferReset (xMessageBuffer)

Resets a message buffer to its initial empty state, discarding any message it contained.

A message buffer can only be reset if there are no tasks blocked on it.

**Parameters**
- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer being reset.

**Returns** If the message buffer was reset then pdPASS is returned. If the message buffer could not be reset because either there was a task blocked on the message queue to wait for space to become available, or to wait for a a message to be available, then pdFAIL is returned.

### xMessageBufferSpaceAvailable (xMessageBuffer)

Returns the number of bytes of free space in the message buffer.

**Parameters**
- **xMessageBuffer** - The handle of the message buffer being queried.

**Returns** The number of bytes that can be written to the message buffer before the message buffer would be full. When a message is written to the message buffer an additional sizeof( size_t )
bytes are also written to store the message’s length. sizeof(size_t) is typically 4 bytes on a 32-bit architecture, so if xMessageBufferSpacesAvailable() returns 10, then the size of the largest message that can be written to the message buffer is 6 bytes.

**xMessageBufferSpacesAvailable** (xMessageBuffer)

**xMessageBufferNextLengthBytes** (xMessageBuffer)

Returns the length (in bytes) of the next message in a message buffer. Useful if xMessageBufferReceive() returned 0 because the size of the buffer passed into xMessageBufferReceive() was too small to hold the next message.

**Parameters**
- xMessageBuffer – The handle of the message buffer being queried.

**Returns**
The length (in bytes) of the next message in the message buffer, or 0 if the message buffer is empty.

**xMessageBufferSendCompletedFromISR** (xMessageBuffer, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

For advanced users only.

The sbSEND_COMPLETED() macro is called from within the FreeRTOS APIs when data is sent to a message buffer or stream buffer. If there was a task that was blocked on the message or stream buffer waiting for data to arrive then the sbSEND_COMPLETED() macro sends a notification to the task to remove it from the Blocked state. xMessageBufferSendCompletedFromISR() does the same thing. It is provided to enable application writers to implement their own version of sbSEND_COMPLETED(), and MUST NOT BE USED AT ANY OTHER TIME.

See the example implemented in FreeRTOS/Demo/Minimal/MessageBufferAMP.c for additional information.

**Parameters**
- xMessageBuffer – The handle of the stream buffer to which data was written.
- pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken – *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be initialised to pdFALSE before it is passed into xMessageBufferSendCompletedFromISR(). If calling xMessageBufferSendCompletedFromISR() removes a task from the Blocked state, and the task has a priority above the priority of the currently running task, then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will get set to pdTRUE indicating that a context switch should be performed before exiting the ISR.

**Returns**
If a task was removed from the Blocked state then pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.

**xMessageBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR** (xMessageBuffer, pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

For advanced users only.

The sbRECEIVE_COMPLETED() macro is called from within the FreeRTOS APIs when data is read out of a message buffer or stream buffer. If there was a task that was blocked on the message or stream buffer waiting for data to arrive then the sbRECEIVE_COMPLETED() macro sends a notification to the task to remove it from the Blocked state. xMessageBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR() does the same thing. It is provided to enable application writers to implement their own version of sbRECEIVE_COMPLETED(), and MUST NOT BE USED AT ANY OTHER TIME.

See the example implemented in FreeRTOS/Demo/Minimal/MessageBufferAMP.c for additional information.

**Parameters**
- xMessageBuffer – The handle of the stream buffer from which data was read.
- pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken – *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken should be initialised to pdFALSE before it is passed into xMessageBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR(). If calling xMessageBufferReceiveCompletedFromISR() removes a task from the Blocked state, and the task has a priority above the priority of the currently running task, then *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken will get set to pdTRUE indicating that a context switch should be performed before exiting the ISR.

**Returns**
If a task was removed from the Blocked state then pdTRUE is returned. Otherwise pdFALSE is returned.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Type Definitions

typedef void *MessageBufferHandle_t

Type by which message buffers are referenced. For example, a call to xMessageBufferCreate() returns an MessageBufferHandle_t variable that can then be used as a parameter to xMessageBufferSend(), xMessageBufferReceive(), etc.

2.10.10 FreeRTOS Supplemental Features

ESP-IDF uses a modified version of FreeRTOS v10.4.3 that contains significant changes for SMP compatibility (see ESP-IDF FreeRTOS SMP Changes). However, in addition to ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, various features are also provided by ESP-IDF to supplement the features offered by FreeRTOS.

This document describes these supplemental features added to ESP-IDF. This document is split into the following sections:

Contents

- FreeRTOS Supplemental Features
  - Overview
  - Ring Buffers
  - ESP-IDF Tick and Idle Hooks
  - TLSP Deletion Callbacks
  - Component Specific Properties
  - API Reference

Overview

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS is modified version of based on the Xtensa port of FreeRTOS v10.4.3 with significant modifications for SMP compatibility (see ESP-IDF FreeRTOS SMP Changes). However, various new features specific to ESP-IDF FreeRTOS have been added. The features are as follows:

- **Ring buffers**: Ring buffers provide a FIFO buffer that can accept entries of arbitrary lengths.
- **ESP-IDF Tick and Idle Hooks**: ESP-IDF provides multiple custom tick interrupt hooks and idle task hooks that are more numerous and more flexible when compared to FreeRTOS tick and idle hooks.
- **Thread Local Storage Pointer (TLSP) Deletion Callbacks**: TLSP Deletion callbacks are run automatically when a task is deleted, thus allowing users to clean up their TLSPs automatically.
- **Component Specific Properties**: Currently added only one component specific property ORIG_INCLUDE_PATH.

Ring Buffers

The ESP-IDF FreeRTOS ring buffer is a strictly FIFO buffer that supports arbitrarily sized items. Ring buffers are a more memory efficient alternative to FreeRTOS queues in situations where the size of items is variable. The capacity of a ring buffer is not measured by the number of items it can store, but rather by the amount of memory used for storing items. The ring buffer provides API to send an item, or to allocate space for an item in the ring buffer to be filled manually by the user. For efficiency reasons, **items are always retrieved from the ring buffer by reference**. As a result, all retrieved items must also be returned to the ring buffer by using vRingbufferReturnItem() or vRingbufferReturnItemFromISR(), in order for them to be removed from the ring buffer completely.

The ring buffers are split into the three following types:

- **No-Split buffers** will guarantee that an item is stored in contiguous memory and will not attempt to split an item under any circumstances. Use No-Split buffers when items must occupy contiguous memory. **Only this buffer type allows you to get the data item address and write to the item by yourself.** Refer the documentation of the functions xRingbufferSendAcquire() and xRingbufferSendComplete() for more details.
Allow-Split buffers will allow an item to be split in two parts when wrapping around the end of the buffer if there is enough space at the tail and the head of the buffer combined to store the item. Allow-Split buffers are more memory efficient than No-Split buffers but can return an item in two parts when retrieving.

Byte buffers do not store data as separate items. All data is stored as a sequence of bytes, and any number of bytes can be sent or retrieved each time. Use byte buffers when separate items do not need to be maintained (e.g. a byte stream).

**Note:** No-Split buffers and Allow-Split buffers will always store items at 32-bit aligned addresses. Therefore, when retrieving an item, the item pointer is guaranteed to be 32-bit aligned. This is useful especially when you need to send some data to the DMA.

**Note:** Each item stored in No-Split or Allow-Split buffers will require an additional 8 bytes for a header. Item sizes will also be rounded up to a 32-bit aligned size (multiple of 4 bytes), however the true item size is recorded within the header. The sizes of No-Split and Allow-Split buffers will also be rounded up when created.

**Usage** The following example demonstrates the usage of `xRingbufferCreate()` and `xRingbufferSend()` to create a ring buffer and then send an item to it.

```c
#include "freertos/ringbuf.h"
static char tx_item[] = "test_item";
...

//Create ring buffer
RingbufHandle_t buf_handle;
buf_handle = xRingbufferCreate(1028, RINGBUF_TYPE_NOSPLIT);
if (buf_handle == NULL) {
  printf("Failed to create ring buffer\n");
}

//Send an item
UBaseType_t res = xRingbufferSend(buf_handle, tx_item, sizeof(tx_item), pdMS_TO_TICKS(1000));
if (res != pdTRUE) {
  printf("Failed to send item\n");
}
```

The following example demonstrates the usage of `xRingbufferSendAcquire()` and `xRingbufferSendComplete()` instead of `xRingbufferSend()` to acquire memory on the ring buffer (of type `RINGBUF_TYPE_NOSPLIT`) and then send an item to it. This adds one more step, but allows getting the address of the memory to write to, and writing to the memory yourself.

```c
#include "freertos/ringbuf.h"
#include "soc/lldesc.h"

typedef struct {
  lldesc_t dma_desc;
  uint8_t buf[1];
} dma_item_t;

#define DMA_ITEM_SIZE(N) (sizeof(lldesc_t)+((N)+3)&(~3))
...

//Retrieve space for DMA descriptor and corresponding data buffer
//This has to be done with SendAcquire, or the address may be different when we copy
```

(continues on next page)
The following example demonstrates retrieving and returning an item from a No-Split ring buffer using `xRingbufferReceive()` and `vRingbufferReturnItem()`

```c
//Receive an item from no-split ring buffer
size_t item_size;
char *item = (char *) xRingbufferReceive(buf_handle, &item_size, pdMS_TO_TICKS(1000));

//Check received item
if (item != NULL) {
    //Print item
    for (int i = 0; i < item_size; i++) {
        printf("%c", item[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
    //Return Item
    vRingbufferReturnItem(buf_handle, (void *)item);
} else {
    //Failed to receive item
    printf("Failed to receive item\n");
}
```

The following example demonstrates retrieving and returning an item from an Allow-Split ring buffer using `xRingbufferReceiveSplit()` and `vRingbufferReturnItem()`

```c
//Receive an item from allow-split ring buffer
size_t item_size1, item_size2;
char *item1, *item2;
BaseType_t ret = xRingbufferReceiveSplit(buf_handle, (void **)item1, (void **)item2, &item_size1, &item_size2, pdMS_TO_TICKS(1000));

//Check received item
if (ret == pdTRUE && item1 != NULL) {
    for (int i = 0; i < item_size1; i++) {
        printf("%c", item1[i]);
    }
    vRingbufferReturnItem(buf_handle, (void *)item1);
    //Check if item was split
}
```
The following example demonstrates retrieving and returning an item from a byte buffer using `xRingbufferReceiveUpTo()` and `vRingbufferReturnItem()`...

```c
... //Receive data from byte buffer
size_t item_size;
char *item = (char *)xRingbufferReceiveUpTo(buf_handle, &item_size, pdMS_TO_TICKS(1000), sizeof(tx_item));

//Check received data
if (item != NULL) {
    //Print item
    for (int i = 0; i < item_size; i++) {
        printf("%c", item[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
    //Return Item
    vRingbufferReturnItem(buf_handle, (void *)item);
} else {
    //Failed to receive item
    printf("Failed to receive item\n");
}
```

For ISR safe versions of the functions used above, call `xRingbufferSendFromISR()`, `xRingbufferReceiveFromISR()`, `xRingbufferReceiveSplitFromISR()`, `xRingbufferReceiveUpToFromISR()`, and `vRingbufferReturnItemFromISR()`.

**Note:** Two calls to `RingbufferReceive[UpTo][FromISR]()` are required if the bytes wraps around the end of the ring buffer.

**Sending to Ring Buffer** The following diagrams illustrate the differences between No-Split and Allow-Split buffers as compared to byte buffers with regard to sending items/data. The diagrams assume that three items of sizes 18, 3, and 27 bytes are sent respectively to a buffer of 128 bytes.

![Diagram of sending items to No-Split or Allow-Split ring buffers](image)

Fig. 24: Sending items to No-Split or Allow-Split ring buffers
For No-Split and Allow-Split buffers, a header of 8 bytes precedes every data item. Furthermore, the space occupied by each item is rounded up to the nearest 32-bit aligned size in order to maintain overall 32-bit alignment. However, the true size of the item is recorded inside the header which will be returned when the item is retrieved.

Referring to the diagram above, the 18, 3, and 27 byte items are rounded up to 20, 4, and 28 bytes respectively. An 8 byte header is then added in front of each item.

![Fig. 25: Sending items to byte buffers](image)

Byte buffers treat data as a sequence of bytes and does not incur any overhead (no headers). As a result, all data sent to a byte buffer is merged into a single item.

Referring to the diagram above, the 18, 3, and 27 byte items are sequentially written to the byte buffer and merged into a single item of 48 bytes.

**Using SendAcquire and SendComplete** Items in No-Split buffers are acquired (by SendAcquire) in strict FIFO order and must be sent to the buffer by SendComplete for the data to be accessible by the consumer. Multiple items can be sent or acquired without calling SendComplete, and the items do not necessarily need to be completed in the order they were acquired. However, the receiving of data items must occur in FIFO order, therefore not calling SendComplete for the earliest acquired item will prevent the subsequent items from being received.

The following diagrams illustrate what will happen when SendAcquire and SendComplete don’t happen in the same order. At the beginning, there is already a data item of 16 bytes sent to the ring buffer. Then SendAcquire is called to acquire space of 20, 8, 24 bytes on the ring buffer.

![Fig. 26: SendAcquire/SendComplete items in No-Split ring buffers](image)

After that, we fill (use) the buffers, and send them to the ring buffer by SendComplete in the order of 8, 24, 20. When 8 bytes and 24 bytes data are sent, the consumer still can only get the 16 bytes data item. Hence, if SendComplete is not called for the 20 bytes, it will not be available, nor will the data items following the 20 bytes item.

When the 20 bytes item is finally completed, all the 3 data items can be received now, in the order of 20, 8, 24 bytes, right after the 16 bytes item existing in the buffer at the beginning.

Allow-Split buffers and byte buffers do not allow using SendAcquire or SendComplete since acquired buffers are required to be complete (not wrapped).
Wrap around  The following diagrams illustrate the differences between No-Split, Allow-Split, and byte buffers when a sent item requires a wrap around. The diagrams assume a buffer of 128 bytes with 56 bytes of free space that wraps around and a sent item of 28 bytes.

![Fig. 27: Wraparound in No-Split buffers](image)

No-Split buffers will **only store an item in continuous free space and will not split an item under any circumstances**. When the free space at the tail of the buffer is insufficient to completely store the item and its header, the free space at the tail will be marked as dummy data. The buffer will then wrap around and store the item in the free space at the head of the buffer.

Referring to the diagram above, the 16 bytes of free space at the tail of the buffer is insufficient to store the 28 byte item. Therefore, the 16 bytes is marked as dummy data and the item is written to the free space at the head of the buffer instead.

![Fig. 28: Wraparound in Allow-Split buffers](image)

Allow-Split buffers will attempt to **split the item into two parts** when the free space at the tail of the buffer is insufficient to store the item data and its header. Both parts of the split item will have their own headers (therefore incurring an extra 8 bytes of overhead).

Referring to the diagram above, the 16 bytes of free space at the tail of the buffer is insufficient to store the 28 byte item. Therefore, the item is split into two parts (8 and 20 bytes) and written as two parts to the buffer.

**Note:** Allow-Split buffers treat both parts of the split item as two separate items, therefore call `xRingbufferReceiveSplit()` instead of `xRingbufferReceive()` to receive both parts of a split item in a thread safe manner.

![Fig. 29: Wraparound in byte buffers](image)

Byte buffers will **store as much data as possible into the free space at the tail of buffer**. The remaining data will...
then be stored in the free space at the head of the buffer. No overhead is incurred when wrapping around in byte buffers.

Referring to the diagram above, the 16 bytes of free space at the tail of the buffer is insufficient to completely store the 28 bytes of data. Therefore, the 16 bytes of free space is filled with data, and the remaining 12 bytes are written to the free space at the head of the buffer. The buffer now contains data in two separate continuous parts, and each continuous part will be treated as a separate item by the byte buffer.

**Retrieving/Returning** The following diagrams illustrate the differences between No-Split and Allow-Split buffers as compared to byte buffers in retrieving and returning data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>20 Free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20 Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20 Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20 Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28 Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28 Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>Ret</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28 Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

80 Free

Fig. 30: Retrieving/Returning items in No-Split and Allow-Split ring buffers

Items in No-Split buffers and Allow-Split buffers are **retrieved in strict FIFO order** and **must be returned** for the occupied space to be freed. Multiple items can be retrieved before returning, and the items do not necessarily need to be returned in the order they were retrieved. However, the freeing of space must occur in FIFO order, therefore not returning the earliest retrieved item will prevent the space of subsequent items from being freed.

Referring to the diagram above, the **16, 20, and 8 byte items are retrieved in FIFO order**. However, the items are not returned in the order they were retrieved. First, the 20 byte item is returned followed by the 8 byte and the 16 byte items. The space is not freed until the first item, i.e., the 16 byte item is returned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60 Free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60 Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>96 Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>96 Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>128 Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 31: Retrieving/Returning data in byte buffers

Byte buffers **do not allow multiple retrievals before returning** (every retrieval must be followed by a return before another retrieval is permitted). When using `xRingbufferReceive()` or `xRingbufferReceiveFromISR()`, all continuous stored data will be retrieved. `xRingbufferReceiveUpTo()` or `xRingbufferReceiveUpToFromISR()` can be used to restrict the maximum number of bytes retrieved. Since every retrieval must be followed by a return, the space will be freed as soon as the data is returned.

Referring to the diagram above, the 38 bytes of continuous stored data at the tail of the buffer is retrieved, returned, and freed. The next call to `xRingbufferReceive()` or `xRingbufferReceiveFromISR()` then wraps around and does the same to the 30 bytes of continuous stored data at the head of the buffer.
Ring Buffers with Queue Sets  Ring buffers can be added to FreeRTOS queue sets using `xRingbufferAddToQueueSetRead()` such that every time a ring buffer receives an item or data, the queue set is notified. Once added to a queue set, every attempt to retrieve an item from a ring buffer should be preceded by a call to `xQueueSelectFromSet()`. To check whether the selected queue set member is the ring buffer, call `xRingbufferCanRead()`.

The following example demonstrates queue set usage with ring buffers.

```c
#include "freertos/queue.h"
#include "freertos/ringbuf.h"
...

//Create ring buffer and queue set
RingbufHandle_t buf_handle = xRingbufferCreate(1028, RINGBUF_TYPE_NOSPLIT);
QueueSetHandle_t queue_set = xQueueCreateSet(3);

//Add ring buffer to queue set
if (xRingbufferAddToQueueSetRead(buf_handle, queue_set) != pdTRUE) {
    printf("Failed to add to queue set\n");
}
...

//Block on queue set
QueueSetMemberHandle_t member = xQueueSelectFromSet(queue_set, pdMS_TO_TICKS(1000));

//Check if member is ring buffer
if (member != NULL && xRingbufferCanRead(buf_handle, member) == pdTRUE) {
    //Member is ring buffer, receive item from ring buffer
    size_t item_size;
    char *item = (char *)xRingbufferReceive(buf_handle, &item_size, 0);

    //Handle item
    ...
} else {
    ...
}
```

Ring Buffers with Static Allocation  The `xRingbufferCreateStatic()` can be used to create ring buffers with specific memory requirements (such as a ring buffer being allocated in external RAM). All blocks of memory used by a ring buffer must be manually allocated beforehand then passed to the `xRingbufferCreateStatic()` to be initialized as a ring buffer. These blocks include the following:

- The ring buffer’s data structure of type `StaticRingbuffer_t`
- The ring buffer’s storage area of size `xBufferSize`. Note that `xBufferSize` must be 32-bit aligned for No-Split and Allow-Split buffers.

The manner in which these blocks are allocated will depend on the users requirements (e.g. all blocks being statically declared, or dynamically allocated with specific capabilities such as external RAM).

**Note:** When deleting a ring buffer created via `xRingbufferCreateStatic()`, the function `vRingbufferDelete()` will not free any of the memory blocks. This must be done manually by the user after `vRingbufferDelete()` is called.

The code snippet below demonstrates a ring buffer being allocated entirely in external RAM.
#include "freertos/ringbuf.h"
#include "freertos/semphr.h"
#include "esp_heap_caps.h"

#define BUFFER_SIZE 400  //32-bit aligned size
#define BUFFER_TYPE RINGBUF_TYPE_NOSPLIT

...  //Allocate ring buffer data structure and storage area into external RAM
StaticRingbuffer_t *buffer_struct = (StaticRingbuffer_t *)heap_caps_malloc(sizeof(StaticRingbuffer_t), MALLOC_CAP_SPIRAM);
uint8_t *buffer_storage = (uint8_t *)heap_caps_malloc(sizeof(uint8_t) * BUFFER_SIZE, MALLOC_CAP_SPIRAM);

//Create a ring buffer with manually allocated memory
RingbufHandle_t handle = xRingbufferCreateStatic(BUFFER_SIZE, BUFFER_TYPE, buffer_→storage, buffer_struct);
...

//Delete the ring buffer after used
vRingbufferDelete(handle);

//Manually free all blocks of memory
free(buffer_struct);
free(buffer_storage);

**Priority Inversion**  Ideally, ring buffers can be used with multiple tasks in an SMP fashion where the highest priority task will always be serviced first. However due to the usage of binary semaphores in the ring buffer’s underlying implementation, priority inversion may occur under very specific circumstances.

The ring buffer governs sending by a binary semaphore which is given whenever space is freed on the ring buffer. The highest priority task waiting to send will repeatedly take the semaphore until sufficient free space becomes available or until it times out. Ideally this should prevent any lower priority tasks from being serviced as the semaphore should always be given to the highest priority task.

However, in between iterations of acquiring the semaphore, there is a gap in the critical section which may permit another task (on the other core or with an even higher priority) to free some space on the ring buffer and as a result give the semaphore. Therefore, the semaphore will be given before the highest priority task can re-acquire the semaphore. This will result in the semaphore being acquired by the second-highest priority task waiting to send, hence causing priority inversion.

This side effect will not affect ring buffer performance drastically given if the number of tasks using the ring buffer simultaneously is low, and the ring buffer is not operating near maximum capacity.

**ESP-IDF Tick and Idle Hooks**

FreeRTOS allows applications to provide a tick hook and an idle hook at compile time:

- FreeRTOS tick hook can be enabled via the `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICK_HOOK` option. The application must provide the void vApplicationTickHook( void ) callback.
- FreeRTOS idle hook can be enabled via the `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_IDLE_HOOK` option. The application must provide the void vApplicationIdleHook( void ) callback.

However, the FreeRTOS tick hook and idle hook have the following draw backs:

- The FreeRTOS hooks are registered at compile time
- Only one of each hook can be registered
- On multi-core targets, the FreeRTOS hooks are symmetric, meaning each CPU’s tick interrupt and idle tasks ends up calling the same hook.
Therefore, ESP-IDF tick and idle hooks are provided to supplement the features of FreeRTOS tick and idle hooks. The ESP-IDF hooks have the following features:

- The hooks can be registered and deregistered at run-time
- Multiple hooks can be registered (with a maximum of 8 hooks of each type per CPU)
- On multi-core targets, the hooks can be asymmetric, meaning different hooks can be registered to each CPU

ESP-IDF hooks can be registered and deregistered using the following API:

- For tick hooks:
  - Register using esp_register_freertos_tick_hook() or esp_register_freertos_tick_hook_for_cpu()
  - Deregister using esp_deregister_freertos_tick_hook() or esp_deregister_freertos_tick_hook_for_cpu()

- For idle hooks:
  - Register using esp_register_freertos_idle_hook() or esp_register_freertos_idle_hook_for_cpu()
  - Deregister using esp_deregister_freertos_idle_hook() or esp_deregister_freertos_idle_hook_for_cpu()

Note: The tick interrupt stays active while the cache is disabled, therefore any tick hook (FreeRTOS or ESP-IDF) functions must be placed in internal RAM. Please refer to the SPI flash API documentation for more details.

**TLSP Deletion Callbacks**

Vanilla FreeRTOS provides a Thread Local Storage Pointers (TLSP) feature. These are pointers stored directly in the Task Control Block (TCB) of a particular task. TLSPs allow each task to have its own unique set of pointers to data structures. Vanilla FreeRTOS expects users to:

- set a task’s TLSPs by calling vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointer() after the task has been created.
- get a task’s TLSPs by calling pvTaskGetThreadLocalStoragePointer() during the task’s lifetime.
- free the memory pointed to by the TLSPs before the task is deleted.

However, there can be instances where users may want the freeing of TLSP memory to be automatic. Therefore, ESP-IDF FreeRTOS provides the additional feature of TLSP deletion callbacks. These user provided deletion callbacks are called automatically when a task is deleted, thus allows the TLSP memory to be cleaned up without needing to add the cleanup logic explicitly to the code of every task.

The TLSP deletion callbacks are set in a similar fashion to the TLSPs themselves.

- vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointerAndDelCallback() sets both a particular TLSP and its associated callback.
- Calling the Vanilla FreeRTOS function vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointer() will simply set the TLSP’s associated Deletion Callback to NULL meaning that no callback will be called for that TLSP during task deletion.

When implementing TLSP callbacks, users should note the following:

- The callback must never attempt to block or yield and critical sections should be kept as short as possible
- The callback is called shortly before a deleted task’s memory is freed. Thus, the callback can either be called from vTaskDelete() itself, or from the idle task.

**Component Specific Properties**

Besides standard component variables that are available with basic cmake build properties, FreeRTOS component also provides arguments (only one so far) for simpler integration with other modules:
**ORIG_INCLUDE_PATH** - contains an absolute path to freertos root include folder. Thus instead of `#include "freertos/FreeRTOS.h"` you can refer to headers directly: `#include "FreeRTOS.h"`.

### API Reference

#### Ring Buffer API

**Header File**
- components/esp_ringbuf/include/freertos/ringbuf.h

**Functions**

**RingbufHandle_t xRingbufferCreate** (size_t xBufferSize, RingbufferType_t xBufferType)

Create a ring buffer.

**Parameters**
- **xBufferSize** – [in] Size of the buffer in bytes. Note that items require space for a header in no-split/allow-split buffers
- **xBufferType** – [in] Type of ring buffer, see documentation.

**Returns** A handle to the created ring buffer, or NULL in case of error.

**RingbufHandle_t xRingbufferCreateNoSplit** (size_t xItemSize, size_t xItemNum)

Create a ring buffer of type RINGBUF_TYPE_NOSPLIT for a fixed item_size.

This API is similar to xRingbufferCreate(), but it will internally allocate additional space for the headers.

**Parameters**
- **xItemSize** – [in] Size of each item to be put into the ring buffer
- **xItemNum** – [in] Maximum number of items the buffer needs to hold simultaneously

**Returns** A RingbufHandle_t handle to the created ring buffer, or NULL in case of error.

**RingbufHandle_t xRingbufferCreateStatic** (size_t xBufferSize, RingbufferType_t xBufferType, uint8_t *pucRingbufferStorage, StaticRingbuffer_t *pxStaticRingbuffer)

Create a ring buffer but manually provide the required memory.

**Note:** xBufferSize of no-split/allow-split buffers MUST be 32-bit aligned.

**Parameters**
- **xBufferSize** – [in] Size of the buffer in bytes.
- **xBufferType** – [in] Type of ring buffer, see documentation
- **pucRingbufferStorage** – [in] Pointer to the ring buffer’s storage area. Storage area must have the same size as specified by xBufferSize
- **pxStaticRingbuffer** – [in] Pointer to a struct of type StaticRingbuffer_t which will be used to hold the ring buffer’s data structure

**Returns** A handle to the created ring buffer

** BaseType_t xRingbufferSend** (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, const void *pvItem, size_t xItemSize, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

Insert an item into the ring buffer.

Attempt to insert an item into the ring buffer. This function will block until enough free space is available or until it times out.
### Note: For no-split/allow-split ring buffers, the actual size of memory that the item will occupy will be rounded up to the nearest 32-bit aligned size. This is done to ensure all items are always stored in 32-bit aligned fashion.

#### Parameters
- `xRingbuffer` **[in]** Ring buffer to insert the item into
- `pvItem` **[in]** Pointer to data to insert. NULL is allowed if `xItemSize` is 0.
- `xItemSize` **[in]** Size of data to insert.
- `xTicksToWait` **[in]** Ticks to wait for room in the ring buffer.

#### Returns
- `pdTRUE` if succeeded
- `pdFALSE` on time-out or when the data is larger than the maximum permissible size of the buffer

**BaseType_t xRingbufferSendFromISR(RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, const void *pvItem, size_t xItemSize, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)**

Insert an item into the ring buffer in an ISR.

Attempt to insert an item into the ring buffer from an ISR. This function will return immediately if there is insufficient free space in the buffer.

### Note: For no-split/allow-split ring buffers, the actual size of memory that the item will occupy will be rounded up to the nearest 32-bit aligned size. This is done to ensure all items are always stored in 32-bit aligned fashion.

#### Parameters
- `xRingbuffer` **[in]** Ring buffer to allocate the memory
- `ppvItem` **[out]** Double pointer to memory acquired (set to NULL if no memory were retrieved)
- `xItemSize` **[in]** Size of item to acquire.
- `xTicksToWait` **[in]** Ticks to wait for room in the ring buffer.

#### Returns
- `pdTRUE` if succeeded
- `pdFALSE` when the ring buffer does not have space.

**BaseType_t xRingbufferSendAcquire(RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, void **ppvItem, size_t xItemSize, TickType_t xTicksToWait)**

Acquire memory from the ring buffer to be written to by an external source and to be sent later.

Attempt to allocate buffer for an item to be sent into the ring buffer. This function will block until enough free space is available or until it times out.

The item, as well as the following items `SendAcquire` or `Send` after it, will not be able to be read from the ring buffer until this item is actually sent into the ring buffer.

### Note: Only applicable for no-split ring buffers now, the actual size of memory that the item will occupy will be rounded up to the nearest 32-bit aligned size. This is done to ensure all items are always stored in 32-bit aligned fashion.
Chapter 2. API Reference

- pdTRUE if succeeded
- pdFALSE on time-out or when the data is larger than the maximum permissible size of the buffer

BaseType_t xRingbufferSendComplete (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, void *pvItem)
Actually send an item into the ring buffer allocated before by xRingbufferSendAcquire.

**Note:** Only applicable for no-split ring buffers. Only call for items allocated by xRingbufferSendAcquire.

**Parameters**
- xRingbuffer -[in] Ring buffer to insert the item into
- pvItem -[in] Pointer to item in allocated memory to insert.

**Returns**
- pdTRUE if succeeded
- pdFALSE if fail for some reason.

void *xRingbufferReceive (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, size_t *pxItemSize, TickType_t xTicksToWait)
Retrieve an item from the ring buffer.
Attempt to retrieve an item from the ring buffer. This function will block until an item is available or until it times out.

**Note:** A call to vRingbufferReturnItem() is required after this to free the item retrieved.

**Parameters**
- xRingbuffer -[in] Ring buffer to retrieve the item from
- pxItemSize -[out] Pointer to a variable to which the size of the retrieved item will be written.
- xTicksToWait -[in] Ticks to wait for items in the ring buffer.

**Returns**
- Pointer to the retrieved item on success; *pxItemSize filled with the length of the item.
- NULL on timeout, *pxItemSize is untouched in that case.

void *xRingbufferReceiveFromISR (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, size_t *pxItemSize)
Retrieve an item from the ring buffer in an ISR.
Attempt to retrieve an item from the ring buffer. This function returns immediately if there are no items available for retrieval

**Note:** A call to vRingbufferReturnItemFromISR() is required after this to free the item retrieved.

**Note:** Byte buffers do not allow multiple retrievals before returning an item

**Note:** Two calls to RingbufferReceiveFromISR() are required if the bytes wrap around the end of the ring buffer.

**Parameters**
- xRingbuffer -[in] Ring buffer to retrieve the item from
- pxItemSize -[out] Pointer to a variable to which the size of the retrieved item will be written.
Returns
• Pointer to the retrieved item on success; *pxItemSize filled with the length of the item.
• NULL when the ring buffer is empty, *pxItemSize is untouched in that case.

BaseType_t xRingbufferReceiveSplit (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, void **ppvHeadItem, void **ppvTailItem, size_t *pxHeadItemSize, size_t *pxTailItemSize, TickType_t xTicksToWait)

Retrieve a split item from an allow-split ring buffer.

Attempt to retrieve a split item from an allow-split ring buffer. If the item is not split, only a single item is retrieved. If the item is split, both parts will be retrieved. This function will block until an item is available or until it times out.

Note: Call(s) to vRingbufferReturnItem() is required after this to free up the item(s) retrieved.

Note: This function should only be called on allow-split buffers

Parameters
• xRingbuffer –[in] Ring buffer to retrieve the item from
• ppvHeadItem –[out] Double pointer to first part (set to NULL if no items were retrieved)
• ppvTailItem –[out] Double pointer to second part (set to NULL if item is not split)
• pxHeadItemSize –[out] Pointer to size of first part (unmodified if no items were retrieved)
• pxTailItemSize –[out] Pointer to size of second part (unmodified if item is not split)
• xTicksToWait –[in] Ticks to wait for items in the ring buffer.

Returns
• pdTRUE if an item (split or unsplit) was retrieved
• pdFALSE when no item was retrieved

BaseType_t xRingbufferReceiveSplitFromISR (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, void **ppvHeadItem, void **ppvTailItem, size_t *pxHeadItemSize, size_t *pxTailItemSize)

Retrieve a split item from an allow-split ring buffer in an ISR.

Attempt to retrieve a split item from an allow-split ring buffer. If the item is not split, only a single item is retrieved. If the item is split, both parts will be retrieved. This function returns immediately if there are no items available for retrieval.

Note: Calls to vRingbufferReturnItemFromISR() is required after this to free up the item(s) retrieved.

Note: This function should only be called on allow-split buffers

Parameters
• xRingbuffer –[in] Ring buffer to retrieve the item from
• ppvHeadItem –[out] Double pointer to first part (set to NULL if no items were retrieved)
• ppvTailItem –[out] Double pointer to second part (set to NULL if item is not split)
• pxHeadItemSize –[out] Pointer to size of first part (unmodified if no items were retrieved)
• pxTailItemSize –[out] Pointer to size of second part (unmodified if item is not split)

Returns
• pdTRUE if an item (split or unsplit) was retrieved
• pdFALSE when no item was retrieved

```c
void *xRingbufferReceiveUpTo (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, size_t *pxItemSize, TickType_t xTicksToWait, size_t xMaxSize)
```

Retrieve bytes from a byte buffer, specifying the maximum amount of bytes to retrieve.

Attempt to retrieve data from a byte buffer whilst specifying a maximum number of bytes to retrieve. This function will block until there is data available for retrieval or until it times out.

**Note:** A call to vRingbufferReturnItem() is required after this to free up the data retrieved.

**Note:** This function should only be called on byte buffers

**Note:** Byte buffers do not allow multiple retrievals before returning an item

**Note:** Two calls to RingbufferReceiveUpTo() are required if the bytes wrap around the end of the ring buffer.

**Parameters**

- **xRingbuffer** - [in] Ring buffer to retrieve the item from
- **pxItemSize** - [out] Pointer to a variable to which the size of the retrieved item will be written.
- **xTicksToWait** - [in] Ticks to wait for items in the ring buffer.
- **xMaxSize** - [in] Maximum number of bytes to return.

**Returns**

- Pointer to the retrieved item on success; *pxItemSize filled with the length of the item.
- NULL on timeout, *pxItemSize is untouched in that case.

```c
void *xRingbufferReceiveUpToFromISR (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, size_t *pxItemSize, size_t xMaxSize)
```

Retrieve bytes from a byte buffer, specifying the maximum amount of bytes to retrieve. Call this from an ISR.

Attempt to retrieve bytes from a byte buffer whilst specifying a maximum number of bytes to retrieve. This function will return immediately if there is no data available for retrieval.

**Note:** A call to vRingbufferReturnItemFromISR() is required after this to free up the data received.

**Note:** This function should only be called on byte buffers

**Note:** Byte buffers do not allow multiple retrievals before returning an item

**Parameters**

- **xRingbuffer** - [in] Ring buffer to retrieve the item from
- **pxItemSize** - [out] Pointer to a variable to which the size of the retrieved item will be written.
- **xMaxSize** - [in] Maximum number of bytes to return.

**Returns**

- Pointer to the retrieved item on success; *pxItemSize filled with the length of the item.
• NULL when the ring buffer is empty, *pxItemSize is untouched in that case.

```c
void vRingbufferReturnItem (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, void *pvItem)

Return a previously-retrieved item to the ring buffer.
```

**Note:** If a split item is retrieved, both parts should be returned by calling this function twice.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` – [in] Ring buffer the item was retrieved from
- `pvItem` – [in] Item that was received earlier

```c
void vRingbufferReturnItemFromISR (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, void *pvItem, BaseType_t *pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken)

Return a previously-retrieved item to the ring buffer from an ISR.
```

**Note:** If a split item is retrieved, both parts should be returned by calling this function twice.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` – [in] Ring buffer the item was retrieved from
- `pvItem` – [in] Item that was received earlier
- `pxHigherPriorityTaskWoken` – [out] Value pointed to will be set to pdTRUE if the function woke up a higher priority task.

```c
void vRingbufferDelete (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer)

Delete a ring buffer.
```

**Note:** This function will not deallocate any memory if the ring buffer was created using xRingbufferCreateStatic(). Deallocation must be done manually by the user.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` – [in] Ring buffer to delete

```c
size_t xRingbufferGetMaxItemSize (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer)

Get maximum size of an item that can be placed in the ring buffer.

This function returns the maximum size an item can have if it was placed in an empty ring buffer.
```

**Note:** The max item size for a no-split buffer is limited to ((buffer_size/2)-header_size). This limit is imposed so that an item of max item size can always be sent to an empty no-split buffer regardless of the internal positions of the buffer’s read/write/free pointers.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` – [in] Ring buffer to query

**Returns** Maximum size, in bytes, of an item that can be placed in a ring buffer.

```c
size_t xRingbufferGetCurFreeSize (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer)

Get current free size available for an item/data in the buffer.

This gives the real time free space available for an item/data in the ring buffer. This represents the maximum size an item/data can have if it was currently sent to the ring buffer.
```

**Note:** An empty no-split buffer has a max current free size for an item that is limited to ((buffer_size/2)-header_size). See API reference for xRingbufferGetMaxItemSize().
**Warning:** This API is not thread safe. So, if multiple threads are accessing the same ring buffer, it is the application’s responsibility to ensure atomic access to this API and the subsequent Send.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` [in] Ring buffer to query
- `uxFree` Current free size, in bytes, available for an entry

**BaseType_t xRingbufferAddToQueueSetRead (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, QueueHandle_t xQueueSet)**

Add the ring buffer’s read semaphore to a queue set.

The ring buffer’s read semaphore indicates that data has been written to the ring buffer. This function adds the ring buffer’s read semaphore to a queue set.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` [in] Ring buffer to add to the queue set
- `xQueueSet` [in] Queue set to add the ring buffer’s read semaphore to

**Returns**
- `pdTRUE` on success, `pdFALSE` otherwise

**BaseType_t xRingbufferCanRead (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, QueueSetMemberHandle_t xMember)**

Check if the selected queue set member is the ring buffer’s read semaphore.

This API checks if queue set member returned from `xQueueSelectFromSet()` is the read semaphore of this ring buffer. If so, this indicates the ring buffer has items waiting to be retrieved.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` [in] Ring buffer which should be checked
- `xMember` [in] Member returned from `xQueueSelectFromSet`

**Returns**
- `pdTRUE` when semaphore belongs to ring buffer
- `pdFALSE` otherwise.

**BaseType_t xRingbufferRemoveFromQueueSetRead (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, QueueHandle_t xQueueSet)**

Remove the ring buffer’s read semaphore from a queue set.

This specifically removes a ring buffer’s read semaphore from a queue set. The read semaphore is used to indicate when data has been written to the ring buffer.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` [in] Ring buffer to remove from the queue set
- `xQueueSet` [in] Queue set to remove the ring buffer’s read semaphore from

**Returns**
- `pdTRUE` on success
- `pdFALSE` otherwise

**void vRingbufferGetInfo (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer, UBaseType_t *uxFree, UBaseType_t *uxRead, UBaseType_t *uxWrite, UBaseType_t *uxAcquire, UBaseType_t *uxItemsWaiting)**

Get information about ring buffer status.

Get information of a ring buffer’s current status such as free/read/write/acquire pointer positions, and number of items waiting to be retrieved. Arguments can be set to NULL if they are not required.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` [in] Ring buffer to remove from the queue set
- `uxFree` [out] Pointer use to store free pointer position
- `uxRead` [out] Pointer use to store read pointer position
- `uxWrite` [out] Pointer use to store write pointer position
- `uxAcquire` [out] Pointer use to store acquire pointer position
• **uxItemsWaiting** - [out] Pointer use to store number of items (bytes for byte buffer) waiting to be retrieved

```c
void xRingbufferPrintInfo (RingbufHandle_t xRingbuffer)
```

Debugging function to print the internal pointers in the ring buffer.

**Parameters**
- `xRingbuffer` – Ring buffer to show

## Structures

**struct xSTATIC_RINGBUFFER**

Struct that is equivalent in size to the ring buffer’s data structure.

The contents of this struct are not meant to be used directly. This structure is meant to be used when creating a statically allocated ring buffer where this struct is of the exact size required to store a ring buffer’s control data structure.

## Type Definitions

**typedef void *RingbufHandle_t**

Type by which ring buffers are referenced. For example, a call to `xRingbufferCreate()` returns a `RingbufHandle_t` variable that can then be used as a parameter to `xRingbufferSend()`, `xRingbufferReceive()`, etc.

**typedef struct xSTATIC_RINGBUFFER StaticRingbuffer_t**

Struct that is equivalent in size to the ring buffer’s data structure.

The contents of this struct are not meant to be used directly. This structure is meant to be used when creating a statically allocated ring buffer where this struct is of the exact size required to store a ring buffer’s control data structure.

## Enumerations

**enum RingbufferType_t**

**Values:**

- **enumerator RINGBUF_TYPE_NOSPLIT**
  
  No-split buffers will only store an item in contiguous memory and will never split an item. Each item requires an 8 byte overhead for a header and will always internally occupy a 32-bit aligned size of space.

- **enumerator RINGBUF_TYPE_ALLOWSSPLIT**
  
  Allow-split buffers will split an item into two parts if necessary in order to store it. Each item requires an 8 byte overhead for a header, splitting incurs an extra header. Each item will always internally occupy a 32-bit aligned size of space.

- **enumerator RINGBUF_TYPE_BYTEBUF**
  
  Byte buffers store data as a sequence of bytes and do not maintain separate items, therefore byte buffers have no overhead. All data is stored as a sequence of byte and any number of bytes can be sent or retrieved each time.

- **enumerator RINGBUF_TYPE_MAX**

## Hooks API
Header File

- components/esp_system/include/esp_freertos_hooks.h

Functions

`esp_err_t esp_register_freertos_idle_hook_for_cpu (esp_freertos_idle_cb_t new_idle_cb, UBaseType_t cpuid)`

Register a callback to be called from the specified core’s idle hook. The callback should return true if it should be called by the idle hook once per interrupt (or FreeRTOS tick), and return false if it should be called repeatedly as fast as possible by the idle hook.

**Warning:** Idle callbacks MUST NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, CALL A FUNCTION THAT MIGHT BLOCK.

**Parameters**

- `new_idle_cb` - [in] Callback to be called
- `cpuid` - [in] id of the core

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Callback registered to the specified core’s idle hook
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: No more space on the specified core’s idle hook to register callback
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: cpuid is invalid

`esp_err_t esp_register_freertos_idle_hook (esp_freertos_idle_cb_t new_idle_cb)`

Register a callback to the idle hook of the core that calls this function. The callback should return true if it should be called by the idle hook once per interrupt (or FreeRTOS tick), and return false if it should be called repeatedly as fast as possible by the idle hook.

**Warning:** Idle callbacks MUST NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, CALL A FUNCTION THAT MIGHT BLOCK.

**Parameters**

- `new_idle_cb` - [in] Callback to be called

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Callback registered to the calling core’s idle hook
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: No more space on the calling core’s idle hook to register callback

`esp_err_t esp_register_freertos_tick_hook_for_cpu (esp_freertos_tick_cb_t new_tick_cb, UBaseType_t cpuid)`

Register a callback to be called from the specified core’s tick hook.

**Parameters**

- `new_tick_cb` - [in] Callback to be called
- `cpuid` - [in] id of the core

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Callback registered to specified core’s tick hook
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: No more space on the specified core’s tick hook to register the callback
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: cpuid is invalid

`esp_err_t esp_register_freertos_tick_hook (esp_freertos_tick_cb_t new_tick_cb)`

Register a callback to be called from the calling core’s tick hook.

**Parameters**

- `new_tick_cb` - [in] Callback to be called

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Callback registered to the calling core’s tick hook
Chapter 2. API Reference

- **ESP_ERR_NO_MEM**: No more space on the calling core’s tick hook to register the callback

```c
void esp_deregister_freertos_idle_hook_for_cpu (esp_freertos_idle_cb_t old_idle_cb, UBaseType_t cpuid)
```

Unregister an idle callback from the idle hook of the specified core.

**Parameters**
- `old_idle_cb` — [in] Callback to be unregistered
- `cpuid` — [in] id of the core

```c
void esp_deregister_freertos_idle_hook (esp_freertos_idle_cb_t old_idle_cb)
```

Unregister an idle callback. If the idle callback is registered to the idle hooks of both cores, the idle hook will be unregistered from both cores.

**Parameters**
- `old_idle_cb` — [in] Callback to be unregistered

```c
void esp_deregister_freertos_tick_hook_for_cpu (esp_freertos_tick_cb_t old_tick_cb, UBaseType_t cpuid)
```

Unregister a tick callback from the tick hook of the specified core.

**Parameters**
- `old_tick_cb` — [in] Callback to be unregistered
- `cpuid` — [in] id of the core

```c
void esp_deregister_freertos_tick_hook (esp_freertos_tick_cb_t old_tick_cb)
```

Unregister a tick callback. If the tick callback is registered to the tick hooks of both cores, the tick hook will be unregistered from both cores.

**Parameters**
- `old_tick_cb` — [in] Callback to be unregistered

### Type Definitions

- `typedef bool (*esp_freertos_idle_cb_t)(void)`
- `typedef void (*esp_freertos_tick_cb_t)(void)`

### 2.10.11 Heap Memory Allocation

#### Stack and Heap

ESP-IDF applications use the common computer architecture patterns of stack (dynamic memory allocated by program control flow) and heap (dynamic memory allocated by function calls), as well as statically allocated memory (allocated at compile time).

Because ESP-IDF is a multi-threaded RTOS environment, each RTOS task has its own stack. By default, each of these stacks is allocated from the heap when the task is created. (See `xTaskCreateStatic()` for the alternative where stacks are statically allocated.)

Because ESP32-C3 uses multiple types of RAM, it also contains multiple heaps with different capabilities. A capabilities-based memory allocator allows apps to make heap allocations for different purposes.

For most purposes, the standard libc `malloc()` and `free()` functions can be used for heap allocation without any special consideration.

However, in order to fully make use of all of the memory types and their characteristics, ESP-IDF also has a capabilities-based heap memory allocator. If you want to have memory with certain properties (for example, DMA-Capable Memory or executable-memory), you can create an OR-mask of the required capabilities and pass that to `heap_caps_malloc()`.

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Memory Capabilities

The ESP32-C3 contains multiple types of RAM:

- **DRAM (Data RAM)** is memory used to hold data. This is the most common kind of memory accessed as heap.
- **IRAM (Instruction RAM)** usually holds executable data only. If accessed as generic memory, all accesses must be 32-bit aligned.
- **D/IRAM** is RAM which can be used as either Instruction or Data RAM.

For more details on these internal memory types, see Memory Types.

DRAM uses capability `MALLOC_CAP_8BIT` (accessible in single byte reads and writes). To test the free DRAM heap size at runtime, call `cpp:funcc:heap_caps_get_free_size(MALLOC_CAP_8BIT)`.

When calling `malloc()`, the ESP-IDF `malloc()` implementation internally calls `cpp:funcc:heap_caps_malloc_default(size)`. This will allocate memory with capability `MALLOC_CAP_DEFAULT`, which is byte-addressable.

Because `malloc` uses the capabilities-based allocation system, memory allocated using `heap_caps_malloc()` can be freed by calling the standard `free()` function.

Available Heap

**DRAM** At startup, the DRAM heap contains all data memory which is not statically allocated by the app. Reducing statically allocated buffers will increase the amount of available free heap.

To find the amount of statically allocated memory, use the `idf.py size` command.

**Note:** At runtime, the available heap DRAM may be less than calculated at compile time, because at startup some memory is allocated from the heap before the FreeRTOS scheduler is started (including memory for the stacks of initial FreeRTOS tasks).

**IRAM** At startup, the IRAM heap contains all instruction memory which is not used by the app executable code.

The `idf.py size` command can be used to find the amount of IRAM used by the app.

**D/IRAM** Some memory in the ESP32-C3 is available as either DRAM or IRAM. If memory is allocated from a D/IRAM region, the free heap size for both types of memory will decrease.

**Heap Sizes** At startup, all ESP-IDF apps log a summary of all heap addresses (and sizes) at level Info:

```
I (252) heap_init: Initializing. RAM available for dynamic allocation:
I (259) heap_init: At 3FFAE6E0 len 00001920 (6 KiB): DRAM
I (265) heap_init: At 3FFB2EC8 len 0002D138 (180 KiB): DRAM
I (272) heap_init: At 3FFE0440 len 00003AE0 (14 KiB): D/IRAM
I (278) heap_init: At 3FFE4350 len 0001BCB0 (111 KiB): D/IRAM
I (284) heap_init: At 4008944C len 00016BB4 (90 KiB): IRAM
```

Finding available heap See Heap Information.

Special Capabilities

**DMA-Capable Memory** Use the `MALLOC_CAP_DMA` flag to allocate memory which is suitable for use with hardware DMA engines (for example SPI and I2S). This capability flag excludes any external PSRAM.
32-Bit Accessible Memory If a certain memory structure is only addressed in 32-bit units, for example an array of ints or pointers, it can be useful to allocate it with the `MALLOC_CAP_32BIT` flag. This also allows the allocator to give out IRAM memory; something which it can’t do for a normal `malloc()` call. This can help to use all the available memory in the ESP32-C3.

Memory allocated with `MALLOC_CAP_32BIT` can only be accessed via 32-bit reads and writes, any other type of access will generate a fatal LoadStoreError exception.

Thread Safety

Heap functions are thread safe, meaning they can be called from different tasks simultaneously without any limitations. It is technically possible to call `malloc`, `free`, and related functions from interrupt handler (ISR) context. However this is not recommended, as heap function calls may delay other interrupts. It is strongly recommended to refactor applications so that any buffers used by an ISR are pre-allocated outside of the ISR. Support for calling heap functions from ISRs may be removed in a future update.

Heap Tracing & Debugging

The following features are documented on the Heap Memory Debugging page:

- Heap Information (free space, etc.)
- Heap Corruption Detection
- Heap Tracing (memory leak detection, monitoring, etc.)

Implementation Notes

Knowledge about the regions of memory in the chip comes from the “soc” component, which contains memory layout information for the chip, and the different capabilities of each region. Each region’s capabilities are prioritised, so that (for example) dedicated DRAM and IRAM regions will be used for allocations ahead of the more versatile D/IRAM regions.

Each contiguous region of memory contains its own memory heap. The heaps are created using the `multi_heap` functionality. `multi_heap` allows any contiguous region of memory to be used as a heap.

The heap capabilities allocator uses knowledge of the memory regions to initialize each individual heap. Allocation functions in the heap capabilities API will find the most appropriate heap for the allocation (based on desired capabilities, available space, and preferences for each region’s use) and then calling `multi_heap_malloc()` for the heap situated in that particular region.

Calling `free()` involves finding the particular heap corresponding to the freed address, and then calling `multi_heap_free()` on that particular `multi_heap` instance.

API Reference - Heap Allocation

Header File

- `components/heap/include/esp_heap_caps.h`

 Functions

`esp_err_t heap_caps_register_failed_alloc_callback(esp_alloc_failed_hook_t callback)`  
  registers a callback function to be invoked if a memory allocation operation fails

  **Parameters**  
  callback – caller defined callback to be invoked

  **Returns**  
  ESP_OK if callback was registered.
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void *heap_caps_malloc(size_t size, uint32_t caps)
Allocate a chunk of memory which has the given capabilities.
Equivalent semantics to libc malloc(), for capability-aware memory.

Parameters
- size  - Size, in bytes, of the amount of memory to allocate
- caps  - Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory to be returned

Returns  A pointer to the memory allocated on success, NULL on failure

void heap_caps_free(void *ptr)
Free memory previously allocated via heap_caps_malloc() or heap_caps_realloc().
Equivalent semantics to libc free(), for capability-aware memory.
In IDF, free(p) is equivalent to heap_caps_free(p).

Parameters ptr  - Pointer to memory previously returned from heap_caps_malloc() or heap_caps_realloc(). Can be NULL.

void *heap_caps_realloc(void *ptr, size_t size, uint32_t caps)
Reallocate memory previously allocated via heap_caps_malloc() or heap_caps_realloc().
Equivalent semantics to libc realloc(), for capability-aware memory.
In IDF, realloc(p, s) is equivalent to heap_caps_realloc(p, s, MALLOC_CAP_8BIT).

‘caps’ parameter can be different to the capabilities that any original ‘ptr’ was allocated with. In this way, realloc can be used to “move” a buffer if necessary to ensure it meets a new set of capabilities.

Parameters
- ptr  - Pointer to previously allocated memory, or NULL for a new allocation.
- size  - Size of the new buffer requested, or 0 to free the buffer.
- caps  - Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory desired for the new allocation.

Returns  Pointer to a new buffer of size ‘size’ with capabilities ‘caps’, or NULL if allocation failed.

void *heap_caps_aligned_alloc(size_t alignment, size_t size, uint32_t caps)
Allocate an aligned chunk of memory which has the given capabilities.
Equivalent semantics to libc aligned_alloc(), for capability-aware memory.

Parameters
- alignment - How the pointer received needs to be aligned must be a power of two
- size  - Size, in bytes, of the amount of memory to allocate
- caps  - Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory to be returned

Returns  A pointer to the memory allocated on success, NULL on failure

void heap_caps_aligned_free(void *ptr)
Used to deallocate memory previously allocated with heap_caps_aligned_alloc.

Note: This function is deprecated, please consider using heap_caps_free() instead

Parameters ptr  - Pointer to the memory allocated

void *heap_caps_aligned_calloc(size_t alignment, size_t n, size_t size, uint32_t caps)
Allocate an aligned chunk of memory which has the given capabilities. The initialized value in the memory is set to zero.

Parameters
• alignment – How the pointer received needs to be aligned must be a power of two
• n – Number of continuing chunks of memory to allocate
• size – Size, in bytes, of a chunk of memory to allocate
• caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory to be returned

Returns A pointer to the memory allocated on success, NULL on failure

```c
void *heap_caps_calloc(size_t n, size_t size, uint32_t caps)
```
Allocate a chunk of memory which has the given capabilities. The initialized value in the memory is set to zero.

Equivalent semantics to libc `calloc()`, for capability-aware memory.

In IDF, `calloc(p)` is equivalent to `heap_caps_calloc(p, MALLOC_CAP_8BIT)`.

Parameters
- n – Number of continuing chunks of memory to allocate
- size – Size, in bytes, of a chunk of memory to allocate
- caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory to be returned

Returns A pointer to the memory allocated on success, NULL on failure

```c
size_t heap_caps_get_total_size(uint32_t caps)
```
Get the total size of all the regions that have the given capabilities.

This function takes all regions capable of having the given capabilities allocated in them and adds up the total space they have.

Parameters caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory

Returns total size in bytes

```c
size_t heap_caps_get_free_size(uint32_t caps)
```
Get the total free size of all the regions that have the given capabilities.

This function takes all regions capable of having the given capabilities allocated in them and adds up the free space they have.

Note: Note that because of heap fragmentation it is probably not possible to allocate a single block of memory of this size. Use `heap_caps_get_largest_free_block()` for this purpose.

Parameters caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory

Returns Amount of free bytes in the regions

```c
size_t heap_caps_get_minimum_free_size(uint32_t caps)
```
Get the total minimum free memory of all regions with the given capabilities.

This adds all the low watermarks of the regions capable of delivering the memory with the given capabilities.

Note: Note the result may be less than the global all-time minimum available heap of this kind, as "low watermarks" are tracked per-region. Individual regions’ heaps may have reached their "low watermarks" at different points in time. However, this result still gives a "worst case" indication for all-time minimum free heap.

Parameters caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory

Returns Amount of free bytes in the regions

```c
size_t heap_caps_get_largest_free_block(uint32_t caps)
```
Get the largest free block of memory able to be allocated with the given capabilities.

Returns the largest value of s for which `heap_caps_malloc(s, caps)` will succeed.
**Parameters** caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory

**Returns** Size of the largest free block in bytes.

```c
void heap_caps_get_info (multi_heap_info_t *info, uint32_t caps)
```

Get heap info for all regions with the given capabilities.

Calls multi_heap_info() on all heaps which share the given capabilities. The information returned is an aggregate across all matching heaps. The meanings of fields are the same as defined for multi_heap_info_t, except that minimum_free_bytes has the same caveats described in heap_caps_get_minimum_free_size().

**Parameters**

- info – Pointer to a structure which will be filled with relevant heap metadata.
- caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory

```c
void heap_caps_print_heap_info (uint32_t caps)
```

Print a summary of all memory with the given capabilities.

Calls multi_heap_info on all heaps which share the given capabilities, and prints a two-line summary for each, then a total summary.

**Parameters** caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory

```c
bool heap_caps_check_integrity_all (bool print_errors)
```

Check integrity of all heap memory in the system.

Calls multi_heap_check on all heaps. Optionally print errors if heaps are corrupt.

Calling this function is equivalent to calling heap_caps_check_integrity with the caps argument set to MALLOC_CAP_INVALID.

**Parameters** print_errors – Print specific errors if heap corruption is found.

**Returns** True if all heaps are valid, False if at least one heap is corrupt.

```c
bool heap_caps_check_integrity (uint32_t caps, bool print_errors)
```

Check integrity of all heaps with the given capabilities.

Calls multi_heap_check on all heaps which share the given capabilities. Optionally print errors if the heaps are corrupt.

See also heap_caps_check_integrity_all to check all heap memory in the system and heap_caps_check_integrity_addr to check memory around a single address.

**Parameters**

- caps – Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory
- print_errors – Print specific errors if heap corruption is found.

**Returns** True if all heaps are valid, False if at least one heap is corrupt.

```c
bool heap_caps_check_integrity_addr (intptr_t addr, bool print_errors)
```

Check integrity of heap memory around a given address.

This function can be used to check the integrity of a single region of heap memory, which contains the given address.

This can be useful if debugging heap integrity for corruption at a known address, as it has a lower overhead than checking all heap regions. Note that if the corrupt address moves around between runs (due to timing or other factors) then this approach won’t work, and you should call heap_caps_check_integrity or heap_caps_check_integrity_all instead.

**Note:** The entire heap region around the address is checked, not only the adjacent heap blocks.

**Parameters**

- addr – Address in memory. Check for corruption in region containing this address.
- print_errors – Print specific errors if heap corruption is found.
Returns True if the heap containing the specified address is valid, False if at least one heap is corrupt or the address doesn’t belong to a heap region.

void heap_caps_malloc_extmem_enable(size_t limit)
Enable malloc() in external memory and set limit below which malloc() attempts are placed in internal memory.

When external memory is in use, the allocation strategy is to initially try to satisfy smaller allocation requests with internal memory and larger requests with external memory. This sets the limit between the two, as well as generally enabling allocation in external memory.

Parameters limit - Limit, in bytes.

Attention The variable parameters are bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory.
This API prefers to allocate memory with the first parameter. If failed, allocate memory with the next parameter. It will try in this order until allocating a chunk of memory successfully or fail to allocate memories with any of the parameters.

Parameters
- size - Size, in bytes, of the amount of memory to allocate
- num - Number of variable parameters

Returns A pointer to the memory allocated on success, NULL on failure

void *heap_caps_malloc_prefer (size_t size, size_t num, ...)
Allocate a chunk of memory as preference in decreasing order.

Parameters
- ptr - Pointer to previously allocated memory, or NULL for a new allocation.
- size - Size of the new buffer requested, or 0 to free the buffer.
- num - Number of variable parameters

Returns Pointer to a new buffer of size ‘size’, or NULL if allocation failed.

void *heap_caps_realloc_prefer (void *ptr, size_t size, size_t num, ...)
Reallocate a chunk of memory as preference in decreasing order.

Parameters
- n - Number of continuing chunks of memory to allocate
- size - Size, in bytes, of a chunk of memory to allocate
- num - Number of variable parameters

Returns A pointer to the memory allocated on success, NULL on failure

void heap_caps_calloc_prefer (size_t n, size_t size, size_t num, ...)
Allocate a chunk of memory as preference in decreasing order.

Parameters

Returns A pointer to the memory allocated on success, NULL on failure

void heap_caps_dump (uint32_t caps)
Dump the full structure of all heaps with matching capabilities.

Prints a large amount of output to serial (because of locking limitations, the output bypasses stdout/stderr).
For each (variable sized) block in each matching heap, the following output is printed on a single line:

- Block address (the data buffer returned by malloc is 4 bytes after this if heap debugging is set to Basic, or 8 bytes otherwise).
- Data size (the data size may be larger than the size requested by malloc, either due to heap fragmentation or because of heap debugging level).
- Address of next block in the heap.
- If the block is free, the address of the next free block is also printed.

Parameters caps - Bitwise OR of MALLOC_CAP_* flags indicating the type of memory
void **heap_caps_dump_all** (void)

Dump the full structure of all heaps.

Covers all registered heaps. Prints a large amount of output to serial.

Output is the same as for heap_caps_dump.

size_t **heap_caps_get_allocated_size** (void *ptr)

Return the size that a particular pointer was allocated with.

**Note:** The app will crash with an assertion failure if the pointer is not valid.

**Parameters** ptr  
Pointer to currently allocated heap memory. Must be a pointer value previously returned by heap_caps_malloc, malloc, calloc, etc. and not yet freed.

**Returns**  
Size of the memory allocated at this block.

**Macros**

**MALLOC_CAP_EXEC**

Flags to indicate the capabilities of the various memory systems.

Memory must be able to run executable code

**MALLOC_CAP_32BIT**

Memory must allow for aligned 32-bit data accesses.

**MALLOC_CAP_8BIT**

Memory must allow for 8/16/...-bit data accesses.

**MALLOC_CAP_DMA**

Memory must be able to accessed by DMA.

**MALLOC_CAP_PID2**

Memory must be mapped to PID2 memory space (PID2 are not currently used)

**MALLOC_CAP_PID3**

Memory must be mapped to PID3 memory space (PID3 are not currently used)

**MALLOC_CAP_PID4**

Memory must be mapped to PID4 memory space (PID5 are not currently used)

**MALLOC_CAP_PID5**

Memory must be mapped to PID5 memory space (PID5 are not currently used)

**MALLOC_CAP_PID6**

Memory must be mapped to PID6 memory space (PID6 are not currently used)

**MALLOC_CAP_PID7**

Memory must be mapped to PID7 memory space (PID7 are not currently used)

**MALLOC_CAP_SPIRAM**

Memory must be in SPI RAM.
MALLOC_CAP_INTERNAL
Memory must be internal; specifically it should not disappear when flash/spiram cache is switched off.

MALLOC_CAP_DEFAULT
Memory can be returned in a non-capability-specific memory allocation (e.g. malloc(), calloc()) call.

MALLOC_CAP_IRAM_8BIT
Memory must be in IRAM and allow unaligned access.

MALLOC_CAP_RETENTION
Memory must be able to accessed by retention DMA.

MALLOC_CAP_RTCRAM
Memory must be in RTC fast memory.

MALLOC_CAP_INVALID
Memory can’t be used / list end marker.

Type Definitions

typedef void (*esp_alloc_failed_hook_t(size_t size, uint32_t caps, const char *function_name)
callback called when an allocation operation fails, if registered

Param size in bytes of failed allocation
Param caps capabilities requested of failed allocation
Param function_name function which generated the failure

API Reference - Initialisation

Header File

• components/heap/include/esp_heap_caps_init.h

Functions

void heap_caps_init (void)
Initialize the capability-aware heap allocator.

This is called once in the IDF startup code. Do not call it at other times.

void heap_caps_enable_nonos_stack_heaps (void)
Enable heap(s) in memory regions where the startup stacks are located.

On startup, the pro/app CPUs have a certain memory region they use as stack, so we cannot do allocations in the regions these stack frames are. When FreeRTOS is completely started, they do not use that memory anymore and heap(s) there can be enabled.

esp_err_t heap_caps_add_region (intptr_t start, intptr_t end)
Add a region of memory to the collection of heaps at runtime.

Most memory regions are defined in soc_memory_layout.c for the SoC, and are registered via heap_caps_init(). Some regions can’t be used immediately and are later enabled via heap_caps_enable_nonos_stack_heaps().

Call this function to add a region of memory to the heap at some later time.

This function does not consider any of the “reserved” regions or other data in soc_memory_layout, caller needs to consider this themselves.
All memory within the region specified by start & end parameters must be otherwise unused.

The capabilities of the newly registered memory will be determined by the start address, as looked up in the regions specified in soc_memory_layout.c.

Use heap_caps_add_region_with_caps() to register a region with custom capabilities.

**Note:** Please refer to following example for memory regions allowed for addition to heap based on an existing region (address range for demonstration purpose only):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing region:</th>
<th>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x3000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x3000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x2000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x0000 &lt;-&gt; 0x1000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x3000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x0000 &lt;-&gt; 0x2000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x0000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x2000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters**

- **start** – Start address of new region.
- **end** – End address of new region.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success, ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if a parameter is invalid, ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if the specified start address doesn’t reside in a known region, or any error returned by heap_caps_add_region_with_caps().

```c
esp_err_t heap_caps_add_region_with_caps(const uint32_t caps[], intptr_t start, intptr_t end)
```

Add a region of memory to the collection of heaps at runtime, with custom capabilities.

Similar to heap_caps_add_region(), only custom memory capabilities are specified by the caller.

**Note:** Please refer to following example for memory regions allowed for addition to heap based on an existing region (address range for demonstration purpose only):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing region:</th>
<th>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x3000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x3000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x2000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x0000 &lt;-&gt; 0x1000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x3000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x0000 &lt;-&gt; 0x2000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x0000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x1000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New region:</td>
<td>0x2000 &lt;-&gt; 0x4000 (NOT Allowed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters**

- **caps** – Ordered array of capability masks for the new region, in order of priority. Must have length SOC_MEMORY_TYPE_NO_PRIOS. Does not need to remain valid after the call returns.
- **start** – Start address of new region.
- **end** – End address of new region.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if a parameter is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if no memory to register new heap.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE if the memory region is too small to fit a heap
- ESP_FAIL if region overlaps the start and/or end of an existing region
Chapter 2. API Reference

API Reference - Multi Heap API

(Note: The multi heap API is used internally by the heap capabilities allocator. Most IDF programs will never need to call this API directly.)

Header File

- components/heap/include/multi_heap.h

Functions

void *multi_heap_aligned_alloc(multi_heap_handle_t heap, size_t size, size_t alignment)
allocate a chunk of memory with specific alignment

Parameters
- heap - Handle to a registered heap.
- size - Size in bytes of memory chunk
- alignment - How the memory must be aligned

Returns
- Pointer to the memory allocated, NULL on failure

void *multi_heap_malloc(multi_heap_handle_t heap, size_t size)
malloc() a buffer in a given heap

Semantics are the same as standard malloc(), only the returned buffer will be allocated in the specified heap.

Parameters
- heap - Handle to a registered heap.
- size - Size of desired buffer.

Returns
- Pointer to new memory, or NULL if allocation fails.

void *multi_heap_aligned_free(multi_heap_handle_t heap, void *p)
free() a buffer aligned in a given heap.

Note: This function is deprecated, consider using multi_heap_free() instead

Parameters
- heap - Handle to a registered heap.
- p - NULL, or a pointer previously returned from multi_heap_aligned_alloc() for the same heap.

void multi_heap_free(multi_heap_handle_t heap, void *p)
free() a buffer in a given heap.

Semantics are the same as standard free(), only the argument ‘p’ must be NULL or have been allocated in the specified heap.

Parameters
- heap - Handle to a registered heap.
- p - NULL, or a pointer previously returned from multi_heap_malloc() or multi_heap_realloc() for the same heap.

void *multi_heap_realloc(multi_heap_handle_t heap, void *p, size_t size)
realloc() a buffer in a given heap.

Semantics are the same as standard realloc(), only the argument ‘p’ must be NULL or have been allocated in the specified heap.

Parameters
- heap - Handle to a registered heap.
- p - NULL, or a pointer previously returned from multi_heap_malloc() or multi_heap_realloc() for the same heap.
size_t multi_heap_get_allocated_size(multi_heap_handle_t heap, void *p)

Return the size that a particular pointer was allocated with.

Parameters
- heap – Handle to a registered heap.
- p – Pointer, must have been previously returned from multi_heap_malloc() or multi_heap_realloc() for the same heap.

Returns Size of the memory allocated at this block. May be more than the original size argument, due to padding and minimum block sizes.

multi_heap_handle_t multi_heap_register(void *start, size_t size)

Register a new heap for use.

This function initialises a heap at the specified address, and returns a handle for future heap operations.

There is no equivalent function for deregistering a heap - if all blocks in the heap are free, you can immediately start using the memory for other purposes.

Parameters
- start – Start address of the memory to use for a new heap.
- size – Size (in bytes) of the new heap.

Returns Handle of a new heap ready for use, or NULL if the heap region was too small to be initialised.

void multi_heap_set_lock(multi_heap_handle_t heap, void *lock)

Associate a private lock pointer with a heap.

The lock argument is supplied to the MULTI_HEAP_LOCK() and MULTI_HEAP_UNLOCK() macros, defined in multi_heap_platform.h.

The lock in question must be recursive.

When the heap is first registered, the associated lock is NULL.

Parameters
- heap – Handle to a registered heap.
- lock – Optional pointer to a locking structure to associate with this heap.

void multi_heap_dump(multi_heap_handle_t heap)

Dump heap information to stdout.

For debugging purposes, this function dumps information about every block in the heap to stdout.

Parameters heap – Handle to a registered heap.

bool multi_heap_check(multi_heap_handle_t heap, bool print_errors)

Check heap integrity.

Walks the heap and checks all heap data structures are valid. If any errors are detected, an error-specific message can be optionally printed to stderr. Print behaviour can be overridden at compile time by defining MULTI_CHECK_FAIL_PRINTF in multi_heap_platform.h.

Note: This function is not thread-safe as it sets a global variable with the value of print_errors.

Parameters
- heap – Handle to a registered heap.
- print_errors – If true, errors will be printed to stderr.

Returns true if heap is valid, false otherwise.
size_t **multi_heap_free_size**, (*multi_heap_handle_t* heap)

- Return free heap size.

  Returns the number of bytes available in the heap.

  Equivalent to the total_free_bytes member returned by multi_heap_get_heap_info().

  Note that the heap may be fragmented, so the actual maximum size for a single malloc() may be lower. To know this size, see the largest_free_block member returned by multi_heap_get_heap_info().

  **Parameters** heap -- Handle to a registered heap.

  **Returns** Number of free bytes.

size_t **multi_heap_minimum_free_size**, (*multi_heap_handle_t* heap)

- Return the lifetime minimum free heap size.

  Equivalent to the minimum_free_bytes member returned by multi_heap_get_info().

  Returns the lifetime “low watermark” of possible values returned from multi_free_heap_size(), for the specified heap.

  **Parameters** heap -- Handle to a registered heap.

  **Returns** Number of free bytes.

void **multi_heap_get_info**, (*multi_heap_handle_t* heap, *multi_heap_info_t* info)

- Return metadata about a given heap.

  Fills a multi_heap_info_t structure with information about the specified heap.

  **Parameters**
  
  * heap -- Handle to a registered heap.
  * info -- Pointer to a structure to fill with heap metadata.

**Structures**

struct **multi_heap_info_t**

- Structure to access heap metadata via multi_heap_get_info.

**Public Members**

size_t **total_free_bytes**

- Total free bytes in the heap. Equivalent to multi_free_heap_size().

size_t **total_allocated_bytes**

- Total bytes allocated to data in the heap.

size_t **largest_free_block**

- Size of the largest free block in the heap. This is the largest malloc-able size.

size_t **minimum_free_bytes**

- Lifetime minimum free heap size. Equivalent to multi_minimum_free_heap_size().

size_t **allocated_blocks**

- Number of (variable size) blocks allocated in the heap.

size_t **free_blocks**

- Number of (variable size) free blocks in the heap.
size_t \textbf{total_blocks}  
Total number of (variable size) blocks in the heap.

\section*{Type Definitions} 
typedef struct multi_heap_info *\textbf{multi_heap_handle_t}  
Opaque handle to a registered heap.

\subsection*{2.10.12 Heap Memory Debugging} 

\subsection*{Overview} 
ESP-IDF integrates tools for requesting heap information, detecting heap corruption, and tracing memory leaks. These can help track down memory-related bugs.

For general information about the heap memory allocator, see the \textit{Heap Memory Allocation} page.

\subsection*{Heap Information} 
To obtain information about the state of the heap:

- \texttt{xPortGetFreeHeapSize()} is a FreeRTOS function which returns the number of free bytes in the (data memory) heap. This is equivalent to calling \texttt{heap_caps_get_free_size(MALLOC_CAP_8BIT)}.
- \texttt{heap_caps_get_free_size()} can also be used to return the current free memory for different memory capabilities.
- \texttt{heap_caps_get_largest_free_block()} can be used to return the largest free block in the heap. This is the largest single allocation which is currently possible. Tracking this value and comparing to total free heap allows you to detect heap fragmentation.
- \texttt{xPortGetMinimumEverFreeHeapSize()} and the related \texttt{heap_caps_get_minimum_free_size()} can be used to track the heap “low watermark” since boot.
- \texttt{heap_caps_get_info()} returns a \textbf{multi_heap_info_t} structure which contains the information from the above functions, plus some additional heap-specific data (number of allocations, etc.).
- \texttt{heap_caps_print_heap_info()} prints a summary to stdout of the information returned by \texttt{heap_caps_get_info()}.
- \texttt{heap_caps_dump()} and \texttt{heap_caps_dump_all()} will output detailed information about the structure of each block in the heap. Note that this can be large amount of output.

\subsection*{Heap Corruption Detection} 
Heap corruption detection allows you to detect various types of heap memory errors:

- Out of bounds writes & buffer overflow.
- Writes to freed memory.
- Reads from freed or uninitialized memory,

\textbf{Assertions} 
The heap implementation (\texttt{multi_heap.c}, etc.) includes a lot of assertions which will fail if the heap memory is corrupted. To detect heap corruption most effectively, ensure that assertions are enabled in the project configuration menu under Compiler options \texttt{-CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL}.

If a heap integrity assertion fails, a line will be printed like \texttt{CORRUPT HEAP: multi_heap.c:225 detected at 0x3ffbb71c. The memory address which is printed is the address of the heap structure which has corrupt content.}

It’s also possible to manually check heap integrity by calling \texttt{heap_caps_check_integrity_all()} or related functions. This function checks all of requested heap memory for integrity, and can be used even if assertions are disabled. If the integrity check prints an error, it will also contain the address(es) of corrupt heap structures.
## Memory Allocation Failed Hook

Users can use `heap_caps_register_failed_alloc_callback()` to register a callback that will be invoked every time an allocation operation fails.

Additionally, users can enable the generation of a system abort if an allocation operation fails by following the steps below: - In the project configuration menu, navigate to Component config -> Heap Memory Debugging and select Abort if memory allocation fails option (see `CONFIG_HEAP_ABORT_WHEN_ALLOCATION_FAILS`).

The example below shows how to register an allocation failure callback:

```c
#include "esp_heap_caps.h"

void heap_caps_alloc_failed_hook(size_t requested_size, uint32_t caps, const char *function_name)
{
    printf("%s was called but failed to allocate %d bytes with 0x%X capabilities. \n", function_name, requested_size, caps);
}

void app_main()
{
    esp_err_t error = heap_caps_register_failed_alloc_callback(heap_caps_alloc_failed_hook);
    void *ptr = heap_caps_malloc(allocation_size, MALLOC_CAP_DEFAULT);
}
```

### Finding Heap Corruption

Memory corruption can be one of the hardest classes of bugs to find and fix, as one area of memory can be corrupted from a totally different place. Some tips:

- A crash with a **CORRUPT HEAP** message will usually include a stack trace, but this stack trace is rarely useful. The crash is the symptom of memory corruption when the system realises the heap is corrupt, but usually the corruption happened elsewhere and earlier in time.
- Increasing the Heap memory debugging **Configuration** level to “Light impact” or “Comprehensive” can give you a more accurate message with the first corrupt memory address.
- Adding regular calls to `heap_caps_check_integrity_all()` or `heap_caps_check_integrity_addr()` in your code will help you pin down the exact time that the corruption happened. You can move these checks around to “close in on” the section of code that corrupted the heap.
- Based on the memory address which is being corrupted, you can use **JTAG debugging** to set a watchpoint on this address and have the CPU halt when it is written to.
- If you don’t have JTAG, but you do know roughly when the corruption happens, then you can set a watchpoint in software just beforehand via `esp_cpu_set_watchpoint()`. A fatal exception will occur when the watchpoint triggers. The following is an example of how to use the function - `esp_cpu_set_watchpoint(0, (void *)addr, 4, ESP_WATCHPOINT_STORE)`. Note that watchpoints are per-CPU and are set on the current running CPU only, so if you don’t know which CPU is corrupting memory then you will need to call this function on both CPUs.
- For buffer overflows, **heap tracing** in **HEAP_TRACE_ALL** mode lets you see which callers are allocating which addresses from the heap. See **Heap Tracing To Find Heap Corruption** for more details. If you can find the function which allocates memory with an address immediately before the address which is corrupted, this will probably be the function which overflows the buffer.
- Calling `heap_caps_dump()` or `heap_caps_dump_all()` can give an indication of what heap blocks are surrounding the corrupted region and may have overflowed/underflowed/etc.

**Configuration** Temporarily increasing the heap corruption detection level can give more detailed information about heap corruption errors.
In the project configuration menu, under Component config there is a menu Heap memory debugging. The setting `CONFIG_HEAP_CORRUPTION_DETECTION` can be set to one of three levels:

**Basic (no poisoning)** This is the default level. No special heap corruption features are enabled, but provided assertions are enabled (the default configuration) then a heap corruption error will be printed if any of the heap’s internal data structures appear overwritten or corrupted. This usually indicates a buffer overrun or out of bounds write.

If assertions are enabled, an assertion will also trigger if a double-free occurs (the same memory is freed twice).

Calling `heap_caps_check_integrity()` in Basic mode will check the integrity of all heap structures, and print errors if any appear to be corrupted.

**Light Impact** At this level, heap memory is additionally “poisoned” with head and tail “canary bytes” before and after each block which is allocated. If an application writes outside the bounds of allocated buffers, the canary bytes will be corrupted and the integrity check will fail.

The head canary word is 0xABBA1234 (3412BAAB in byte order), and the tail canary word is 0xBAAD5678 (7856ADBA in byte order).

“Basic” heap corruption checks can also detect most out of bounds writes, but this setting is more precise as even a single byte overrun can be detected. With Basic heap checks, the number of overrun bytes before a failure is detected will depend on the properties of the heap.

Enabling “Light Impact” checking increases memory usage, each individual allocation will use 9 to 12 additional bytes of memory (depending on alignment).

Each time `free()` is called in Light Impact mode, the head and tail canary bytes of the buffer being freed are checked against the expected values.

When `heap_caps_check_integrity()` is called, all allocated blocks of heap memory have their canary bytes checked against the expected values.

In both cases, the check is that the first 4 bytes of an allocated block (before the buffer returned to the user) should be the word 0xABBA1234. Then the last 4 bytes of the allocated block (after the buffer returned to the user) should be the word 0xBAAD5678.

Different values usually indicate buffer underrun or overrun, respectively.

**Comprehensive** This level incorporates the “light impact” detection features plus additional checks for uninitialised-access and use-after-free bugs. In this mode, all freshly allocated memory is filled with the pattern 0xCE, and all freed memory is filled with the pattern 0xFE.

Enabling “Comprehensive” detection has a substantial runtime performance impact (as all memory needs to be set to the allocation patterns each time a malloc/free completes, and the memory also needs to be checked each time.) However, it allows easier detection of memory corruption bugs which are much more subtle to find otherwise. It is recommended to only enable this mode when debugging, not in production.

**Crashes in Comprehensive Mode** If an application crashes reading/writing an address related to 0xCECECECECE in Comprehensive mode, this indicates it has read uninitialized memory. The application should be changed to either use `calloc()` (which zeroes memory), or initialize the memory before using it. The value 0xCECECECECE may also be seen in stack-allocated automatic variables, because in IDF most task stacks are originally allocated from the heap and in C stack memory is uninitialized by default.

If an application crashes and the exception register dump indicates that some addresses or values were 0xFEFEFEEFE, this indicates it is reading heap memory after it has been freed (a “use after free bug”). The application should be changed to not access heap memory after it has been freed.

If a call to `malloc()` or `realloc()` causes a crash because it expected to find the pattern 0xFEFEFEEFE in free memory and a different pattern was found, then this indicates the app has a use-after-free bug where it is writing to memory which has already been freed.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Manual Heap Checks in Comprehensive Mode Calls to \texttt{heap_caps\_check\_integrity()} may print errors relating to 0xFEFEFEFE, 0xABBA1234 or 0xBAAD5678. In each case the checker is expecting to find a given pattern, and will error out if this is not found:

- For free heap blocks, the checker expects to find all bytes set to 0xFE. Any other values indicate a use-after-free bug where free memory has been incorrectly overwritten.
- For allocated heap blocks, the behaviour is the same as for Light Impact mode. The canary bytes 0xABBA1234 and 0xBAAD5678 are checked at the head and tail of each allocated buffer, and any variation indicates a buffer overrun/underrun.

Heap Task Tracking

Heap Task Tracking can be used to get per task info for heap memory allocation. Application has to specify the heap capabilities for which the heap allocation is to be tracked.

Example code is provided in \texttt{system/heap\_task\_tracking}

Heap Tracing

Heap Tracing allows tracing of code which allocates/frees memory. Two tracing modes are supported:

- Standalone. In this mode trace data are kept on-board, so the size of gathered information is limited by the buffer assigned for that purposes. Analysis is done by the on-board code. There are a couple of APIs available for accessing and dumping collected info.
- Host-based. This mode does not have the limitation of the standalone mode, because trace data are sent to the host over JTAG connection using app_trace library. Later on they can be analysed using special tools.

Heap tracing can perform two functions:

- Leak checking: find memory which is allocated and never freed.
- Heap use analysis: show all functions that are allocating/freeing memory while the trace is running.

How To Diagnose Memory Leaks If you suspect a memory leak, the first step is to figure out which part of the program is leaking memory. Use the \texttt{xPortGetFreeHeapSize()}, \texttt{heap\_caps\_get\_free\_size()}, or related functions to track memory use over the life of the application. Try to narrow the leak down to a single function or sequence of functions where free memory always decreases and never recovers.

Standalone Mode Once you’ve identified the code which you think is leaking:

- In the project configuration menu, navigate to Component settings -> Heap Memory Debugging -> Heap tracing and select Standalone option (see \texttt{CONFIG\_HEAP\_TRACING\_DEST}).
- Call the function \texttt{heap\_trace\_init\_standalone()} early in the program, to register a buffer which can be used to record the memory trace.
- Call the function \texttt{heap\_trace\_start()} to begin recording all mallocs/frees in the system. Call this immediately before the piece of code which you suspect is leaking memory.
- Call the function \texttt{heap\_trace\_stop()} to stop the trace once the suspect piece of code has finished executing.
- Call the function \texttt{heap\_trace\_dump()} to dump the results of the heap trace.

An example:

```c
#include "esp_heap_trace.h"

#define NUM_RECORDS 100

static heap_trace_record_t trace_record[NUM_RECORDS]; // This buffer must be in...

...
```

(continues on next page)
void app_main()
{
    ... 
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK( heap_trace_init_standalone(trace_record, NUM_RECORDS) );
    ... 
} 

void some_function()
{
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK( heap_trace_start(HEAP_TRACE_LEAKS) );
    do_something_you_suspect_is_leaking();
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK( heap_trace_stop() );
    heap_trace_dump();
    ... 
}

The output from the heap trace will look something like this:

| 2 allocations trace (100 entry buffer) |
| 32 bytes (@ 0x3ffaf214) allocated CPU 0 ccount 0x2e9b7384 caller |
| 8 bytes (@ 0x3ffaf804) allocated CPU 0 ccount 0x2e9b79c0 caller |
| 40 bytes 'leaked' in trace (2 allocations) |
| total allocations 2 total frees 0 |

(Above example output is using IDF Monitor to automatically decode PC addresses to their source files & line number.)

The first line indicates how many allocation entries are in the buffer, compared to its total size.

In HEAP_TRACE_LEAKS mode, for each traced memory allocation which has not already been freed a line is printed with:

- **XX bytes** is the number of bytes allocated
- @ 0x... is the heap address returned from malloc/calloc.
- CPU x is the CPU (0 or 1) running when the allocation was made.
- ccount 0x... is the CCOUNT (CPU cycle count) register value when the allocation was mode. Is different for CPU 0 vs CPU 1.

Finally, the total number of ‘leaked’ bytes (bytes allocated but not freed while trace was running) is printed, and the total number of allocations this represents.

A warning will be printed if the trace buffer was not large enough to hold all the allocations which happened. If you see this warning, consider either shortening the tracing period or increasing the number of records in the trace buffer.

**Host-Based Mode** Once you’ve identified the code which you think is leaking:

- In the project configuration menu, navigate to Component settings -> Heap Memory Debugging -> CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_DEST and select Host-Based.
- In the project configuration menu, navigate to Component settings -> Application Level Tracing -> CONFIG_APPTRACE_DESTINATION1 and select Trace memory.
- In the project configuration menu, navigate to Component settings -> Application Level Tracing -> FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing and enable CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_ENABLE.
- Call the function heap_trace_init_tohost() early in the program, to initialize JTAG heap tracing module.
- Call the function heap_trace_start() to begin recording all mallocs/frees in the system. Call this immediately before the piece of code which you suspect is leaking memory. In host-based mode, the argument to this function is ignored, and the heap tracing module behaves like HEAP_TRACE_ALL was passed: all allocations and deallocations are sent to the host.
• Call the function `heap_trace_stop()` to stop the trace once the suspect piece of code has finished executing.

An example:

```c
#include "esp_heap_trace.h"
...
void app_main()
{
    ...
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK( heap_trace_init_tohost() );
    ...
}
void some_function()
{
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK( heap_trace_start(HEAP_TRACE_LEAKS) );
    do_something_you_suspect_is_leaking();
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK( heap_trace_stop() );
    ...
}
```

To gather and analyse heap trace do the following on the host:

1. Build the program and download it to the target as described in [Getting Started Guide](#).
2. Run OpenOCD (see [JTAG Debugging](#)).

**Note:** In order to use this feature you need OpenOCD version v0.10.0-esp32-20181105 or later.

3. You can use GDB to start and/or stop tracing automatically. To do this you need to prepare special `gdbinit` file:

```bash
target remote :3333
mon reset halt
flushregs
tb heap_trace_start
cmds
mon esp sysview start file:///tmp/heap.svdat
    c
end
tb heap_trace_stop
cmds
mon esp sysview stop
    c
end
```

Using this file GDB will connect to the target, reset it, and start tracing when program hits breakpoint at `heap_trace_start()`. Trace data will be saved to `/tmp/heap_log.svdat`. Tracing will be stopped when program hits breakpoint at `heap_trace_stop()`.

4. Run GDB using the following command `riscv32-esp-elf-gdb -x gdbinit </path/to/program/elf>`
5. Quit GDB when program stops at `heap_trace_stop()`. Trace data are saved in `/tmp/heap.svdat`
6. Run processing script $IDF_PATH/tools/esp_app_trace/sysviewtrace_proc.py -p -b
   </path/to/program/elf> /tmp/heap_log.svdat

The output from the heap trace will look something like this:

```
Parse trace from '/tmp/heap.svdat'...
Stop parsing trace. (Timeout 0.000000 sec while reading 1 bytes!)
Process events from ['/tmp/heap.svdat']...

[0.002244575] HEAP: Allocated 1 bytes @ 0x3ffaffd8 from task "alloc" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:47
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.002258425] HEAP: Allocated 2 bytes @ 0x3ffaffe0 from task "alloc" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:48
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.002563725] HEAP: Freed bytes @ 0x3ffaffe0 from task "free" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:31 (discriminator 9)
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.002782950] HEAP: Freed bytes @ 0x3ffb40b8 from task "main" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/tasks.c:4590
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/tasks.c:4590

[0.002798700] HEAP: Freed bytes @ 0x3ffb50bc from task "main" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/tasks.c:4590
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/tasks.c:4590

[0.102436025] HEAP: Allocated 2 bytes @ 0x3ffaffe0 from task "alloc" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:47
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.102449800] HEAP: Allocated 4 bytes @ 0x3ffaffe8 from task "alloc" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:48
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.102666150] HEAP: Freed bytes @ 0x3ffaffe8 from task "free" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:31 (discriminator 9)
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.202436200] HEAP: Allocated 3 bytes @ 0x3ffaffe8 from task "alloc" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:47
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.202451725] HEAP: Allocated 6 bytes @ 0x3ffafff0 from task "alloc" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:48
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.202667075] HEAP: Freed bytes @ 0x3ffafff0 from task "free" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:31 (discriminator 9)
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/components/freertos/port.c:355 (discriminator 1)

[0.302436000] HEAP: Allocated 4 bytes @ 0x3ffafff0 from task "alloc" on core 0 by:
/home/user/projects/esp-idf/examples/system/sysview_tracing_heap_log/main/
  → sysview_heap_log.c:47
```

Heap Tracing To Find Heap Corruption  Heap tracing can also be used to help track down heap corruption. When a region in heap is corrupted, it may be from some other part of the program which allocated memory at a nearby address.

If you have some idea at what time the corruption occurred, enabling heap tracing in `HEAP_TRACE_ALL` mode allows you to record all the functions which allocated memory, and the addresses of the allocations.

Using heap tracing in this way is very similar to memory leak detection as described above. For memory which is allocated and not freed, the output is the same. However, records will also be shown for memory which has been freed.

Performance Impact  Enabling heap tracing in menuconfig increases the code size of your program, and has a very small negative impact on performance of heap allocation/free operations even when heap tracing is not running.

When heap tracing is running, heap allocation/free operations are substantially slower than when heap tracing is stopped. Increasing the depth of stack frames recorded for each allocation (see above) will also increase this performance impact.

False-Positive Memory Leaks  Not everything printed by `heap_trace_dump()` is necessarily a memory leak. Among things which may show up here, but are not memory leaks:
• Any memory which is allocated after `heap_trace_start()` but then freed after `heap_trace_stop()` will appear in the leak dump.
• Allocations may be made by other tasks in the system. Depending on the timing of these tasks, it’s quite possible this memory is freed after `heap_trace_stop()` is called.
• The first time a task uses stdio - for example, when it calls `printf()` - a lock (RTOS mutex semaphore) is allocated by the libc. This allocation lasts until the task is deleted.
• Certain uses of `printf()`, such as printing floating point numbers, will allocate some memory from the heap on demand. These allocations last until the task is deleted.
• The Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, and TCP/IP libraries will allocate heap memory buffers to handle incoming or outgoing data. These memory buffers are usually short-lived, but some may be shown in the heap leak trace if the data was received/transmitted by the lower levels of the network while the leak trace was running.
• TCP connections will continue to use some memory after they are closed, because of the `TIME_WAIT` state. After the `TIME_WAIT` period has completed, this memory will be freed.

One way to differentiate between “real” and “false positive” memory leaks is to call the suspect code multiple times while tracing is running, and look for patterns (multiple matching allocations) in the heap trace output.

## API Reference - Heap Tracing

### Header File

- `components/heap/include/esp_heap_trace.h`

### Functions

- `esp_err_t heap_trace_init_standalone(heap_trace_record_t *record_buffer, size_t num_records)`
  
  Initialise heap tracing in standalone mode.
  
  This function must be called before any other heap tracing functions.
  
  To disable heap tracing and allow the buffer to be freed, stop tracing and then call `heap_trace_init_standalone(NULL, 0);`

  **Parameters**
  
  - `record_buffer` – Provide a buffer to use for heap trace data. Must remain valid any time heap tracing is enabled, meaning it must be allocated from internal memory not in PSRAM.
  - `num_records` – Size of the heap trace buffer, as number of record structures.

  **Returns**
  
  - `ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED` Project was compiled without heap tracing enabled in menuconfig.
  - `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` Heap tracing is currently in progress.
  - `ESP_OK` Heap tracing initialised successfully.

- `esp_err_t heap_trace_init_tohost(void)`
  
  Initialise heap tracing in host-based mode.

  This function must be called before any other heap tracing functions.

  **Returns**
  
  - `ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE` Heap tracing is currently in progress.
  - `ESP_OK` Heap tracing initialised successfully.

- `esp_err_t heap_trace_start(heap_trace_mode_t mode)`
  
  Start heap tracing. All heap allocations & frees will be traced, until `heap_trace_stop()` is called.

  **Note:** `heap_trace_init_standalone()` must be called to provide a valid buffer, before this function is called.

  **Note:** Calling this function while heap tracing is running will reset the heap trace state and continue tracing.
Parameters mode – Mode for tracing.

- HEAP_TRACE_ALL means all heap allocations and frees are traced.
- HEAP_TRACE_LEAKS means only suspected memory leaks are traced. (When memory is freed, the record is removed from the trace buffer.)

Returns

- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED Project was compiled without heap tracing enabled in menuconfig.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE A non-zero-length buffer has not been set via heap_trace_init_standalone().
- ESP_OK Tracing is started.

```c
esp_err_t heap_trace_stop(void)
Stop heap tracing.

Returns

- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED Project was compiled without heap tracing enabled in menuconfig.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Heap tracing was not in progress.
- ESP_OK Heap tracing stopped.
```

```c
esp_err_t heap_trace_resume(void)
Resume heap tracing which was previously stopped.

Unlike heap_trace_start(), this function does not clear the buffer of any pre-existing trace records.

The heap trace mode is the same as when heap_trace_start() was last called (or HEAP_TRACE_ALL if heap_trace_start() was never called).

Returns

- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED Project was compiled without heap tracing enabled in menuconfig.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Heap tracing was already started.
- ESP_OK Heap tracing resumed.
```

```c
size_t heap_trace_get_count(void)
Return number of records in the heap trace buffer.

It is safe to call this function while heap tracing is running.

returns: ESP_OK Record returned successfully.
```

Note: It is safe to call this function while heap tracing is running, however in HEAP_TRACE_LEAK mode record indexing may skip entries unless heap tracing is stopped first.

```c
Parameters

- index – Index (zero-based) of the record to return.
- record – [out] Record where the heap trace record will be copied.

Returns

- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED Project was compiled without heap tracing enabled in menuconfig.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE Heap tracing was not initialised.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Index is out of bounds for current heap trace record count.
- ESP_OK Record returned successfully.
```

```c
void heap_trace_dump(void)
Dump heap trace record data to stdout.
```
**Note:** It is safe to call this function while heap tracing is running, however in HIP_TRACE_LEAK mode the dump may skip entries unless heap tracing is stopped first.

### Structures

struct **heap_trace_record_t**

Trace record data type. Stores information about an allocated region of memory.

#### Public Members

- `uint32_t ccount`
  
  CCOUNT of the CPU when the allocation was made. LSB (bit value 1) is the CPU number (0 or 1).

- `void *address`
  
  Address which was allocated.

- `size_t size`
  
  Size of the allocation.

- `void *allocated_by[CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_STACK_DEPTH]`
  
  Call stack of the caller which allocated the memory.

- `void *freed_by[CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_STACKDEPTH]`
  
  Call stack of the caller which freed the memory (all zero if not freed.)

### Macros

```
CONFIG_HEAP_TRACING_STACK_DEPTH
```

### Enumerations

enum **heap_trace_mode_t**

Values:

- `HEAP_TRACE_ALL`
- `HEAP_TRACE_LEAKS`

### 2.10.13 High Resolution Timer (ESP Timer)

#### Overview

Although FreeRTOS provides software timers, these timers have a few limitations:

- Maximum resolution is equal to RTOS tick period
- Timer callbacks are dispatched from a low-priority task
Hardware timers are free from both of the limitations, but often they are less convenient to use. For example, application components may need timer events to fire at certain times in the future, but the hardware timer only contains one “compare” value used for interrupt generation. This means that some facility needs to be built on top of the hardware timer to manage the list of pending events which can dispatch the callbacks for these events as corresponding hardware interrupts happen.

An interrupt level of the handler depends on the CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_INTERRUPT_LEVEL option. It allows to set this: 1, 2 or 3 level (by default 1). Raising the level, the interrupt handler can reduce the timer processing delay.

esp_timer set of APIs provides one-shot and periodic timers, microsecond time resolution, and 52-bit range. Internally, esp_timer uses a 52-bit hardware timer, where the implementation depends on the target. SYSTIMER is used for ESP32-C3.

Timer callbacks can be dispatched by two methods:

- **ESP_TIMER_TASK**
- **ESP_TIMER_ISR**. Available only if CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_SUPPORTS_ISR_DISPATCH_METHOD is enabled (by default disabled).

**ESP_TIMER_TASK.** Timer callbacks are dispatched from a high-priority esp_timer task. Because all the callbacks are dispatched from the same task, it is recommended to only do the minimal possible amount of work from the callback itself, posting an event to a lower priority task using a queue instead.

If other tasks with priority higher than esp_timer are running, callback dispatching will be delayed until esp_timer task has a chance to run. For example, this will happen if an SPI Flash operation is in progress.

**ESP_TIMER_ISR.** Timer callbacks are dispatched directly from the timer interrupt handler. This method is useful for some simple callbacks which aim for lower latency.

Creating and starting a timer, and dispatching the callback takes some time. Therefore, there is a lower limit to the timeout value of one-shot esp_timer. If esp_timer_start_once() is called with a timeout value less than 20us, the callback will be dispatched only after approximately 20us.

Periodic esp_timer also imposes a 50us restriction on the minimal timer period. Periodic software timers with period of less than 50us are not practical since they would consume most of the CPU time. Consider using dedicated hardware peripherals or DMA features if you find that a timer with small period is required.

### Using esp_timer APIs

Single timer is represented by esp_timer_handle_t type. Timer has a callback function associated with it. This callback function is called from the esp_timer task each time the timer elapses.

- To create a timer, call esp_timer_create().
- To delete the timer when it is no longer needed, call esp_timer_delete().

The timer can be started in one-shot mode or in periodic mode.

- To start the timer in one-shot mode, call esp_timer_start_once(), passing the time interval after which the callback should be called. When the callback gets called, the timer is considered to be stopped.
- To start the timer in periodic mode, call esp_timer_start_periodic(), passing the period with which the callback should be called. The timer keeps running until esp_timer_stop() is called.

Note that the timer must not be running when esp_timer_start_once() or esp_timer_start_periodic() is called. To restart a running timer, call esp_timer_stop() first, then call one of the start functions.

### Callback functions

**Note:** Keep the callback functions as short as possible otherwise it will affect all timers.
Timer callbacks which are processed by ESP_TIMER_ISR method should not call the context switch call - portYIELD_FROM_ISR(), instead of this you should use the esp_timer_isr_dispatch_need_yield() function. The context switch will be done after all ISR dispatch timers have been processed, if required by the system.

**esp_timer during the light sleep**

During light sleep, the esp_timer counter stops and no callback functions are called. Instead, the time is counted by the RTC counter. Upon waking up, the system gets the difference between the counters and calls a function that advances the esp_timer counter. Since the counter has been advanced, the system starts calling callbacks that were not called during sleep. The number of callbacks depends on the duration of the sleep and the period of the timers. It can lead to overflow of some queues. This only applies to periodic timers, one-shot timers will be called once.

This behavior can be changed by calling esp_timer_stop() before sleeping. In some cases, this can be inconvenient, and instead of the stop function, you can use the skip_unhandled_events option during esp_timer_create(). When the skip_unhandled_events is true, if a periodic timer expires one or more times during light sleep then only one callback is called on wake.

Using the skip_unhandled_events option with automatic light sleep (see Power Management APIs) helps to reduce the consumption of the system when it is in light sleep. The duration of light sleep is also determined by esp_timers. Timers with skip_unhandled_events option will not wake up the system.

**Handling callbacks**

esp_timer is designed to achieve a high-resolution low latency timer and the ability to handle delayed events. If the timer is late then the callback will be called as soon as possible, it will not be lost. In the worst case, when the timer has not been processed for more than one period (for periodic timers), in this case the callbacks will be called one after the other without waiting for the set period. This can be bad for some applications, and the skip_unhandled_events option was introduced to eliminate this behavior. If skip_unhandled_events is set then a periodic timer that has expired multiple times without being able to call the callback will still result in only one callback event once processing is possible.

**Obtaining Current Time**

esp_timer also provides a convenience function to obtain the time passed since start-up, with microsecond precision: esp_timer_get_time(). This function returns the number of microseconds since esp_timer was initialized, which usually happens shortly before app_main function is called.

Unlike gettimeofday function, values returned by esp_timer_get_time():

- Start from zero after the chip wakes up from deep sleep
- Do not have timezone or DST adjustments applied

**Application Example**

The following example illustrates usage of esp_timer APIs: system/esp_timer.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/esp_timer/include/esp_timer.h
Functions

```c
esp_err_t esp_timer_early_init (void)
```

Minimal initialization of esp_timer.

This function can be called very early in startup process, after this call only esp_timer_get_time function can be used.

**Note:** This function is called from startup code. Applications do not need to call this function before using other esp_timer APIs.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_timer_init (void)
```

Initialize esp_timer library.

**Note:** This function is called from startup code. Applications do not need to call this function before using other esp_timer APIs. Before calling this function, esp_timer_early_init must be called by the startup code.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if allocation has failed
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if already initialized
- other errors from interrupt allocator

```c
esp_err_t esp_timer_deinit (void)
```

De-initialize esp_timer library.

**Note:** Normally this function should not be called from applications

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if not yet initialized

```c
esp_err_t esp_timer_create (const esp_timer_create_args_t *create_args, esp_timer_handle_t *out_handle)
```

Create an esp_timer instance.

**Note:** When done using the timer, delete it with esp_timer_delete function.

**Parameters**

- `create_args` – Pointer to a structure with timer creation arguments. Not saved by the library, can be allocated on the stack.
- `out_handle` – [out] Output, pointer to esp_timer_handle_t variable which will hold the created timer handle.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if some of the create_args are not valid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if esp_timer library is not initialized yet
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if memory allocation fails
**esp_err_t esp_timer_start_once**(esp_timer_handle_t timer, uint64_t timeout_us)

Start one-shot timer.

**Parameters**
- `timer` — timer handle created using esp_timer_create
- `timeout_us` — timer timeout, in microseconds relative to the current moment

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the handle is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the timer is already running

**esp_err_t esp_timer_start_periodic**(esp_timer_handle_t timer, uint64_t period)

Start a periodic timer.

Timer should not be running when this function is called. This function will start the timer which will trigger every `period` microseconds.

**Parameters**
- `timer` — timer handle created using esp_timer_create
- `period` — timer period, in microseconds

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the handle is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the timer is already running

**esp_err_t esp_timer_stop**(esp_timer_handle_t timer)

Stop the timer.

This function stops the timer previously started using esp_timer_start_once or esp_timer_start_periodic.

**Parameters**
- `timer` — timer handle created using esp_timer_create

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the timer is not running

**esp_err_t esp_timer_delete**(esp_timer_handle_t timer)

Delete an esp_timer instance.

The timer must be stopped before deleting. A one-shot timer which has expired does not need to be stopped.

**Parameters**
- `timer` — timer handle allocated using esp_timer_create

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the timer is running

**int64_t esp_timer_get_time**(void)

Get time in microseconds since boot.

**Returns**
- number of microseconds since underlying timer has been started

**int64_t esp_timer_get_next_alarm**(void)

Get the timestamp when the next timeout is expected to occur.

**Returns**
- Timestamp of the nearest timer event, in microseconds. The timebase is the same as for the values returned by esp_timer_get_time.

**int64_t esp_timer_get_next_alarm_for_wake_up**(void)

Get the timestamp when the next timeout is expected to occur skipping those which have skip_unhandled_events flag.

**Returns**
- Timestamp of the nearest timer event, in microseconds. The timebase is the same as for the values returned by esp_timer_get_time.
**esp_err_t esp_timer_get_period**(esp_timer_handle_t timer, uint64_t *period)

Get the period of a timer.

This function fetches the timeout period of a timer.

**Note:** The timeout period is the time interval with which a timer restarts after expiry. For one-shot timers, the period is 0 as there is no periodicity associated with such timers.

**Parameters**
- **timer** — timer handle allocated using esp_timer_create
- **period** — memory to store the timer period value in microseconds

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the arguments are invalid

**esp_err_t esp_timer_get_expiry_time**(esp_timer_handle_t timer, uint64_t *expiry)

Get the expiry time of a one-shot timer.

This function fetches the expiry time of a one-shot timer.

**Note:** This API returns a valid expiry time only for a one-shot timer. It returns an error if the timer handle passed to the function is for a periodic timer.

**Parameters**
- **timer** — timer handle allocated using esp_timer_create
- **expiry** — memory to store the timeout value in microseconds

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the arguments are invalid
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if the timer type is periodic

**esp_err_t esp_timer_dump**(FILE *stream)

Dump the list of timers to a stream.

If CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_PROFILING option is enabled, this prints the list of all the existing timers. Otherwise, only the list active timers is printed.

The format is:

name period alarm times_armed times_triggered total_callback_run_time

where:

name — timer name (if CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_PROFILING is defined), or timer pointer period — period of timer, in microseconds, or 0 for one-shot timer alarm - time of the next alarm, in microseconds since boot, or 0 if the timer is not started

The following fields are printed if CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_PROFILING is defined:

times_armed — number of times the timer was armed via esp_timer_start_X times_triggered - number of times the callback was called total_callback_run_time - total time taken by callback to execute, across all calls

**Parameters**
- **stream** — stream (such as stdout) to dump the information to

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if can not allocate temporary buffer for the output
Chapter 2. API Reference

void esp_timer_isr_dispatch_need_yield (void)
Requests a context switch from a timer callback function.
This only works for a timer that has an ISR dispatch method. The context switch will be called after all ISR
dispatch timers have been processed.

bool esp_timer_is_active (esp_timer_handle_t timer)
Returns status of a timer, active or not.
This function is used to identify if the timer is still active or not.

Parameters timer – timer handle created using esp_timer_create

Returns
• 1 if timer is still active
• 0 if timer is not active.

Structures

struct esp_timer_create_args_t
Timer configuration passed to esp_timer_create.

Public Members

esp_timer_cb_t callback
Function to call when timer expires.

void *arg
Argument to pass to the callback.

esp_timer_dispatch_t dispatch_method
Call the callback from task or from ISR.

const char *name
Timer name, used in esp_timer_dump function.

bool skip_unhandled_events
Skip unhandled events for periodic timers.

Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_timer *esp_timer_handle_t
Opaque type representing a single esp_timer.

typedef void (*esp_timer_cb_t)(void *arg)
Timer callback function type.

Param arg pointer to opaque user-specific data

Enumerations

enum esp_timer_dispatch_t
Method for dispatching timer callback.

Values:
enumerator **ESP_TIMER_TASK**

Callback is called from timer task.

enumerator **ESP_TIMER_MAX**

Count of the methods for dispatching timer callback.

### 2.10.14 Internal and Unstable APIs

This section is listing some APIs that are internal or likely to be changed or removed in the next releases of ESP-IDF.

#### API Reference

**Header File**

- `components/esp_rom/include/esp_rom_sys.h`

**Functions**

**void esp_rom_software_reset_system (void)**

Software Reset digital core include RTC.

It is not recommended to use this function in esp-idf, use `esp_restart()` instead.

**void esp_rom_software_reset_cpu (int cpu_no)**

Software Reset cpu core.

It is not recommended to use this function in esp-idf, use `esp_restart()` instead.

**Parameters**

- `cpu_no` ⚶: The CPU to reset, 0 for PRO CPU, 1 for APP CPU.

**int esp_rom_printf (const char *fmt, ...)**

Print formatted string to console device.

**Note:** float and long long data are not supported!

**Parameters**

- `fmt` ⚶: Format string
- `...` ⚶: Additional arguments, depending on the format string

**Returns**

- `int`: Total number of characters written on success; A negative number on failure.

**void esp_rom_delay_us (uint32_t us)**

Pauses execution for us microseconds.

**Parameters**

- `us` ⚶: Number of microseconds to pause

**void esp_rom_install_channel_putchar (int channel, void (*putc)(char c))**

`esp_rom_printf` can print message to different channels simultaneously. This function can help install the low level putc function for `esp_rom_printf`.

**Parameters**

- `channel` ⚶: Channel number (starting from 1)
- `putc` ⚶: Function pointer to the putc implementation. Set NULL can disconnect `esp_rom_printf` with putc.

**void esp_rom_install_uart_putchar (void)**

Install UART1 as the default console channel, equivalent to `esp_rom_install_channel_putchar(1, esp_rom_uart_putchar)`

---

**Submit Document Feedback**

Release v5.1-dev-644-g867745a05c
soc_reset_reason_t esp_rom_get_reset_reason (int cpu_no)
    Get reset reason of CPU.
    Parameters  cpu_no  – CPU number
    Returns  Reset reason code (see in soc/reset_reasons.h)

void esp_rom_route_intr_matrix (int cpu_core, uint32_t periph_intr_id, uint32_t cpu_intr_num)
    Route peripheral interrupt sources to CPU’s interrupt port by matrix.
    Usually there’re 4 steps to use an interrupt:
    a. Route peripheral interrupt source to CPU. e.g. esp_rom_route_intr_matrix(0, ETS_WIFI_MAC_INTR_SOURCE, ETS_WMAC_INUM)
    b. Set interrupt handler for CPU
    c. Enable CPU interrupt
    d. Enable peripheral interrupt
    Parameters
        •  cpu_core  – The CPU number, which the peripheral interrupt will inform to
        •  periph_intr_id  – The peripheral interrupt source number
        •  cpu_intr_num  – The CPU interrupt number

uint32_t esp_rom_get_cpu_ticks_per_us (void)
    Get the real CPU ticks per us.
    Returns  CPU ticks per us

2.10.15 Interrupt allocation

Overview

The ESP32-C3 has one core, with 31 interrupts. Each interrupt has a programmable priority level.

Because there are more interrupt sources than interrupts, sometimes it makes sense to share an interrupt in multiple drivers. The esp_intr_alloc() abstraction exists to hide all these implementation details.

A driver can allocate an interrupt for a certain peripheral by calling esp_intr_alloc() (or esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus()). It can use the flags passed to this function to set the type of interrupt allocated, specifying a particular level or trigger method. The interrupt allocation code will then find an applicable interrupt, use the interrupt mux to hook it up to the peripheral, and install the given interrupt handler and ISR to it.

This code presents two different types of interrupts, handled differently: shared interrupts and non-shared interrupts. The simplest ones are non-shared interrupts: a separate interrupt is allocated per esp_intr_alloc() call and this interrupt is solely used for the peripheral attached to it, with only one ISR that will get called. On the other hand, shared interrupts can have multiple peripherals triggering them, with multiple ISRs being called when one of the peripherals attached signals an interrupt. Thus, ISRs that are intended for shared interrupts should check the interrupt status of the peripheral they service in order to check if any action is required.

Non-shared interrupts can be either level- or edge-triggered. Shared interrupts can only be level interrupts due to the chance of missed interrupts when edge interrupts are used.

For example, let’s say DevA and DevB share an interrupt. DevB signals an interrupt, so INT line goes high. The ISR handler calls code for DevA but does nothing. Then, ISR handler calls code for DevB, but while doing that, DevA signals an interrupt. DevB’s ISR is done, it clears interrupt status for DevB and exits interrupt code. Now, an interrupt for DevA is still pending, but because the INT line never went low, as DevA kept it high even when the interrupt for DevB was cleared, the interrupt is never serviced.
IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers

The ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM flag registers an interrupt handler that always runs from IRAM (and reads all its data from DRAM), and therefore does not need to be disabled during flash erase and write operations.

This is useful for interrupts which need a guaranteed minimum execution latency, as flash write and erase operations can be slow (erases can take tens or hundreds of milliseconds to complete).

It can also be useful to keep an interrupt handler in IRAM if it is called very frequently, to avoid flash cache misses.

Refer to the SPI flash API documentation for more details.

Multiple Handlers Sharing A Source

Several handlers can be assigned to a same source, given that all handlers are allocated using the ESP_INTR_FLAG_SHARED flag. They will all be allocated to the interrupt, which the source is attached to, and called sequentially when the source is active. The handlers can be disabled and freed individually. The source is attached to the interrupt (enabled), if one or more handlers are enabled, otherwise detached. A handler will never be called when disabled, while its source may still be triggered if any one of its handler enabled.

Sources attached to non-shared interrupt do not support this feature.

Though the framework support this feature, you have to use it very carefully. There usually exist two ways to stop an interrupt from being triggered: disable the source or mask peripheral interrupt status. IDF only handles enabling and disabling of the source itself, leaving status and mask bits to be handled by users. Status bits shall either be masked before the handler responsible for it is disabled, either be masked and then properly handled in another enabled interrupt. Please note that leaving some status bits unhandled without masking them, while disabling the handlers for them, will cause the interrupt(s) to be triggered indefinitely, resulting therefore in a system crash.

API Reference

Header File

• components/esp_hw_support/include/esp_intr_alloc.h

Functions

esp_err_t esp_intr_mark_shared(int intno, int cpu, bool is_in_iram)

Mark an interrupt as a shared interrupt.

This will mark a certain interrupt on the specified CPU as an interrupt that can be used to hook shared interrupt handlers to.

Parameters

• intno – The number of the interrupt (0-31)
• cpu – CPU on which the interrupt should be marked as shared (0 or 1)
• is_in_iram – Shared interrupt is for handlers that reside in IRAM and the int can be left enabled while the flash cache is disabled.

Returns ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if cpu or intno is invalid ESP_OK otherwise

esp_err_t esp_intr_reserve(int intno, int cpu)

Reserve an interrupt to be used outside of this framework.

This will mark a certain interrupt on the specified CPU as reserved, not to be allocated for any reason.

Parameters

• intno – The number of the interrupt (0-31)
• cpu – CPU on which the interrupt should be marked as shared (0 or 1)

Returns ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if cpu or intno is invalid ESP_OK otherwise
esp_err_t esp_intr_alloc(int source, int flags, intr_handler_t handler, void *arg, intr_handle_t *ret_handle)

Allocate an interrupt with the given parameters.

This finds an interrupt that matches the restrictions as given in the flags parameter, maps the given interrupt source to it and hooks up the given interrupt handler (with optional argument) as well. If needed, it can return a handle for the interrupt as well.

The interrupt will always be allocated on the core that runs this function.

If ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM flag is used, and handler address is not in IRAM or RTC_FAST_MEM, then ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG is returned.

**Parameters**
- **source** – The interrupt source. One of the ETS_*_INTR_SOURCE interrupt mux sources, as defined in soc/soc.h, or one of the internal ETS_INTERNAL_*_INTR_SOURCE sources as defined in this header.
- **flags** – An ORed mask of the ESP_INTR_FLAG_* defines. These restrict the choice of interrupts that this routine can choose from. If this value is 0, it will default to allocating a non-shared interrupt of level 1, 2 or 3. If this is ESP_INTR_FLAG_SHARED, it will allocate a shared interrupt of level 1. Setting ESP_INTR_FLAG_INTRDISABLED will return from this function with the interrupt disabled.
- **handler** – The interrupt handler. Must be NULL when an interrupt of level >3 is requested, because these types of interrupts aren’t C-callable.
- **arg** – Optional argument for passed to the interrupt handler
- **ret_handle** – Pointer to an intr_handle_t to store a handle that can later be used to request details or free the interrupt. Can be NULL if no handle is required.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the combination of arguments is invalid.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND No free interrupt found with the specified flags
- ESP_OK otherwise

esp_err_t esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus(int source, int flags, uint32_t intrstatusreg, uint32_t intrstatusmask, intr_handler_t handler, void *arg, intr_handle_t *ret_handle)

Allocate an interrupt with the given parameters.

This essentially does the same as esp_intr_alloc, but allows specifying a register and mask combo. For shared interrupts, the handler is only called if a read from the specified register, ANDed with the mask, returns non-zero. By passing an interrupt status register address and a fitting mask, this can be used to accelerate interrupt handling in the case a shared interrupt is triggered; by checking the interrupt statuses first, the code can decide which ISRs can be skipped.

**Parameters**
- **source** – The interrupt source. One of the ETS_*_INTR_SOURCE interrupt mux sources, as defined in soc/soc.h, or one of the internal ETS_INTERNAL_*_INTR_SOURCE sources as defined in this header.
- **flags** – An ORed mask of the ESP_INTR_FLAG_* defines. These restrict the choice of interrupts that this routine can choose from. If this value is 0, it will default to allocating a non-shared interrupt of level 1, 2 or 3. If this is ESP_INTR_FLAG_SHARED, it will allocate a shared interrupt of level 1. Setting ESP_INTR_FLAG_INTRDISABLED will return from this function with the interrupt disabled.
- **intrstatusreg** – The address of an interrupt status register
- **intrstatusmask** – A mask. If a read of address intrstatusreg has any of the bits that are 1 in the mask set, the ISR will be called. If not, it will be skipped.
- **handler** – The interrupt handler. Must be NULL when an interrupt of level >3 is requested, because these types of interrupts aren’t C-callable.
- **arg** – Optional argument for passed to the interrupt handler
- **ret_handle** – Pointer to an intr_handle_t to store a handle that can later be used to request details or free the interrupt. Can be NULL if no handle is required.

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the combination of arguments is invalid.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND No free interrupt found with the specified flags
- ESP_OK otherwise
esp_err_t esp_intr_free (intr_handle_t handle)
Disable and free an interrupt.

Use an interrupt handle to disable the interrupt and release the resources associated with it. If the current core is not the core that registered this interrupt, this routine will be assigned to the core that allocated this interrupt, blocking and waiting until the resource is successfully released.

**Note:** When the handler shares its source with other handlers, the interrupt status bits it’s responsible for should be managed properly before freeing it. see esp_intr_disable for more details. Please do not call this function in esp_ipc_call_blocking.

**Parameters**

- handle: The handle, as obtained by esp_intr_alloc or esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: the handle is NULL
- ESP_FAIL: failed to release this handle
- ESP_OK: otherwise

int esp_intr_get_cpu (intr_handle_t handle)
Get CPU number an interrupt is tied to.

**Parameters**

- handle: The handle, as obtained by esp_intr_alloc or esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus

**Returns**

- The core number where the interrupt is allocated

int esp_intr_get_intno (intr_handle_t handle)
Get the allocated interrupt for a certain handle.

**Parameters**

- handle: The handle, as obtained by esp_intr_alloc or esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus

**Returns**

- The interrupt number

esp_err_t esp_intr_disable (intr_handle_t handle)
Disable the interrupt associated with the handle.

**Note:**

a. For local interrupts (ESP_INTERNAL_* sources), this function has to be called on the CPU the interrupt is allocated on. Other interrupts have no such restriction.
b. When several handlers sharing a same interrupt source, interrupt status bits, which are handled in the handler to be disabled, should be masked before the disabling, or handled in other enabled interrupts properly. Miss of interrupt status handling will cause infinite interrupt calls and finally system crash.

**Parameters**

- handle: The handle, as obtained by esp_intr_alloc or esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: if the combination of arguments is invalid. ESP_OK otherwise

esp_err_t esp_intr_enable (intr_handle_t handle)
Enable the interrupt associated with the handle.

**Note:** For local interrupts (ESP_INTERNAL_* sources), this function has to be called on the CPU the interrupt is allocated on. Other interrupts have no such restriction.

**Parameters**

- handle: The handle, as obtained by esp_intr_alloc or esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus

**Returns**

- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: if the combination of arguments is invalid. ESP_OK otherwise
Chapter 2. API Reference

**esp_err_t esp_intr_set_in_iram (intr_handle_t handle, bool is_in_iram)**

Set the “in IRAM” status of the handler.

**Note:** Does not work on shared interrupts.

**Parameters**

- **handle** – The handle, as obtained by esp_intr_alloc or esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus
- **is_in_iram** – Whether the handler associated with this handle resides in IRAM. Handlers residing in IRAM can be called when cache is disabled.

**Returns** ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the combination of arguments is invalid. ESP_OK otherwise.

**void esp_intr_noniram_disable (void)**

Disable interrupts that aren’t specifically marked as running from IRAM.

**void esp_intr_noniram_enable (void)**

Re-enable interrupts disabled by esp_intr_noniram_disable.

**void esp_intr_enable_source (int inum)**

enable the interrupt source based on its number

**Parameters inum** – interrupt number from 0 to 31

**void esp_intr_disable_source (int inum)**

disable the interrupt source based on its number

**Parameters inum** – interrupt number from 0 to 31

**static inline int esp_intr_flags_to_level (int flags)**

Get the lowest interrupt level from the flags.

**Parameters flags** – The same flags that pass to esp_intr_alloc_intrstatus API

**Macros**

**ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL1**

Interrupt allocation flags.

These flags can be used to specify which interrupt qualities the code calling esp_intr_alloc* needs. Accept a Level 1 interrupt vector (lowest priority)

**ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL2**

Accept a Level 2 interrupt vector.

**ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL3**

Accept a Level 3 interrupt vector.

**ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL4**

Accept a Level 4 interrupt vector.

**ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL5**

Accept a Level 5 interrupt vector.

**ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL6**

Accept a Level 6 interrupt vector.
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ESP_INTR_FLAG_NMI
Accept a Level 7 interrupt vector (highest priority)

ESP_INTR_FLAG_SHARED
Interrupt can be shared between ISRs.

ESP_INTR_FLAG_EDGE
Edge-triggered interrupt.

ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM
ISR can be called if cache is disabled.

ESP_INTR_FLAG_INTRDISABLED
Return with this interrupt disabled.

ESP_INTR_FLAG_LOWMED
Low and medium priority interrupts. These can be handled in C.

ESP_INTR_FLAG_HIGH
High level interrupts. Need to be handled in assembly.

ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVELMASK
Mask for all level flags.

ETS_INTERNAL_TIMER0_INTR_SOURCE
Platform timer 0 interrupt source.

The esp_intr_alloc* functions can allocate an int for all ETS_*_INTR_SOURCE interrupt sources that are routed through the interrupt mux. Apart from these sources, each core also has some internal sources that do not pass through the interrupt mux. To allocate an interrupt for these sources, pass these pseudo-sources to the functions.

ETS_INTERNAL_TIMER1_INTR_SOURCE
Platform timer 1 interrupt source.

ETS_INTERNAL_TIMER2_INTR_SOURCE
Platform timer 2 interrupt source.

ETS_INTERNAL_SW0_INTR_SOURCE
Software int source 1.

ETS_INTERNAL_SW1_INTR_SOURCE
Software int source 2.

ETS_INTERNAL_PROFILING_INTR_SOURCE
Int source for profiling.

ETS_INTERNAL_INTR_SOURCE_OFF
Provides SystemView with positive IRQ IDs, otherwise scheduler events are not shown properly.
ESP_INTR_ENABLE (inum)
Enable interrupt by interrupt number

ESP_INTR_DISABLE (inum)
Disable interrupt by interrupt number

**Type Definitions**

typedef void (*intr_handler_t)(void *arg)
Function prototype for interrupt handler function

typedef struct intr_handle_data_t intr_handle_data_t
Interrupt handler associated data structure

typedef intr_handle_data_t *intr_handle_t
Handle to an interrupt handler

### 2.10.16 Logging library

**Overview**

The logging library provides two ways for setting log verbosity:

- **At compile time**: in menuconfig, set the verbosity level using the option `CONFIG_LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL`. Optionally, also in menuconfig, set the maximum verbosity level using the option `CONFIG_LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL`. By default this is the same as the default level, but it can be set higher in order to compile more optional logs into the firmware.
- **At runtime**: all logs for verbosity levels lower than `CONFIG_LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL` are enabled by default. The function `esp_log_level_set()` can be used to set a logging level on a per module basis. Modules are identified by their tags, which are human-readable ASCII zero-terminated strings.

There are the following verbosity levels:

- Error (lowest)
- Warning
- Info
- Debug
- Verbose (highest)

**Note:** The function `esp_log_level_set()` cannot set logging levels higher than specified by `CONFIG_LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL`. To increase log level for a specific file above this maximum at compile time, use the macro `LOG_LOCAL_LEVEL` (see the details below).

**How to use this library**

In each C file that uses logging functionality, define the TAG variable as shown below:

```
static const char* TAG = "MyModule";
```

Then use one of the logging macros to produce output, e.g:

```
ESP_LOGW(TAG, "Baud rate error %.1f%. Requested: %d baud, actual: %d baud", error_, /* 100, baud_req, baud_real);"
```

Several macros are available for different verbosity levels:
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- ESP_LOGE - error (lowest)
- ESP_LOGW - warning
- ESP_LOGI - info
- ESP_LOGD - debug
- ESP_LOGV - verbose (highest)

Additionally, there are ESP_EARLY_LOGx versions for each of these macros, e.g. ESP_EARLY_LOGE. These versions have to be used explicitly in the early startup code only, before heap allocator and syscalls have been initialized. Normal ESP_LOGx macros can also be used while compiling the bootloader, but they will fall back to the same implementation as ESP_EARLY_LOGx macros.

There are also ESP_DRAM_LOGx versions for each of these macros, e.g. ESP_DRAM_LOGE. These versions are used in some places where logging may occur with interrupts disabled or with flash cache inaccessible. Use of this macros should be as sparing as possible, as logging in these types of code should be avoided for performance reasons.

**Note:** Inside critical sections interrupts are disabled so it’s only possible to use ESP_DRAM_LOGx (preferred) or ESP_EARLY_LOGx. Even though it’s possible to log in these situations, it’s better if your program can be structured not to require it.

To override default verbosity level at file or component scope, define the LOG_LOCAL_LEVEL macro.

At file scope, define it before including esp_log.h, e.g.:

```c
#define LOG_LOCAL_LEVEL ESP_LOG_VERBOSE
#include "esp_log.h"
```

At component scope, define it in the component makefile:

```
target_compile_definitions(${COMPONENT_LIB} PUBLIC "-DLOG_LOCAL_LEVEL=ESP_LOG_
_STANDARD_VERBOSE")
```

To configure logging output per module at runtime, add calls to the function esp_log_level_set() as follows:

```c
esp_log_level_set("*", ESP_LOG_ERROR); // set all components to ERROR level
esp_log_level_set("wifi", ESP_LOG_WARN); // enable WARN logs from WiFi stack
esp_log_level_set("dhcpc", ESP_LOG_INFO); // enable INFO logs from DHCP client
```

**Note:** The “DRAM” and “EARLY” log macro variants documented above do not support per module setting of log verbosity. These macros will always log at the “default” verbosity level, which can only be changed at runtime by calling esp_log_level("*", level).

**Logging to Host via JTAG** By default, the logging library uses the vprintf-like function to write formatted output to the dedicated UART. By calling a simple API, all log output may be routed to JTAG instead, making logging several times faster. For details, please refer to Section **Logging to Host**.

**Application Example**

The logging library is commonly used by most esp-idf components and examples. For demonstration of log functionality, check ESP-IDF’s examples directory. The most relevant examples that deal with logging are the following:

- system/ota
- storage/sd_card
- protocols/https_request
API Reference

Header File

- components/log/include/esp_log.h

Functions

void esp_log_level_set (const char *tag, esp_log_level_t level)
Set log level for given tag.
If logging for given component has already been enabled, changes previous setting.

Note: Note that this function can not raise log level above the level set using CON-
FIG_LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL setting in menuconfig. To raise log level above the default one for a
given file, define LOG_LOCAL_LEVEL to one of the ESP_LOG_* values, before including esp_log.h in
this file.

Parameters

- **tag** - Tag of the log entries to enable. Must be a non-NULL zero terminated string. Value
  "*" resets log level for all tags to the given value.
- **level** - Selects log level to enable. Only logs at this and lower verbosity levels will be
  shown.

void esp_log_level_get (const char *tag)
Get log level for a given tag, can be used to avoid expensive log statements.

Parameters **tag** - Tag of the log to query current level. Must be a non-NULL zero terminated
string.

Returns The current log level for the given tag

vprintf_like_t esp_log_set_vprintf (vprintf_like_t func)
Set function used to output log entries.
By default, log output goes to UART0. This function can be used to redirect log output to some other destina-
tion, such as file or network. Returns the original log handler, which may be necessary to return output to the
previous destination.

Note: Please note that function callback here must be re-entrant as it can be invoked in parallel from multiple
thread context.

Parameters **func** - new Function used for output. Must have same signature as vprintf.

Returns **func** old Function used for output.

uint32_t esp_log_timestamp (void)
Function which returns timestamp to be used in log output.
This function is used in expansion of ESP_LOGx macros. In the 2nd stage bootloader, and at early application
startup stage this function uses CPU cycle counter as time source. Later when FreeRTOS scheduler start
running, it switches to FreeRTOS tick count.
For now, we ignore millisecond counter overflow.

Returns timestamp, in milliseconds

char *esp_log_system_timestamp (void)
Function which returns system timestamp to be used in log output.
This function is used in expansion of ESP_LOGx macros to print the system time as “HH:MM:SS.sss”. The system time is initialized to 0 on startup, this can be set to the correct time with an SNTP sync, or manually with standard POSIX time functions.

Currently, this will not get used in logging from binary blobs (i.e. Wi-Fi & Bluetooth libraries), these will still print the RTOS tick time.

**Returns** timestamp, in “HH:MM:SS.sss”

uint32_t esp_log_early_timestamp (void)

Function which returns timestamp to be used in log output.

This function uses HW cycle counter and does not depend on OS, so it can be safely used after application crash.

**Returns** timestamp, in milliseconds

void esp_log_write (esp_log_level_t level, const char*tag, const char*format, ...)

Write message into the log.

This function is not intended to be used directly. Instead, use one of ESP_LOGE, ESP_LOGW, ESP_LOGI, ESP_LOGD, ESP_LOGV macros.

This function or these macros should not be used from an interrupt.

void esp_log_writev (esp_log_level_t level, const char*tag, const char*format, va_list args)

Write message into the log, va_list variant.

This function is provided to ease integration toward other logging framework, so that esp_log can be used as a log sink.

**See also:**

esp_log_write()

**Macros**

ESP_LOG_BUFFER_HEX_LEVEL (tag, buffer, buff_len, level)

Log a buffer of hex bytes at specified level, separated into 16 bytes each line.

**Parameters**

- **tag** – description tag
- **buffer** – Pointer to the buffer array
- **buff_len** – length of buffer in bytes
- **level** – level of the log

ESP_LOG_BUFFER_CHAR_LEVEL (tag, buffer, buff_len, level)

Log a buffer of characters at specified level, separated into 16 bytes each line. Buffer should contain only printable characters.

**Parameters**

- **tag** – description tag
- **buffer** – Pointer to the buffer array
- **buff_len** – length of buffer in bytes
- **level** – level of the log

ESP_LOG_BUFFER_HEXDUMP (tag, buffer, buff_len, level)

Dump a buffer to the log at specified level.

The dump log shows just like the one below:
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It is highly recommended to use terminals with over 102 text width.

**Parameters**

- `tag` - description tag
- `buffer` - Pointer to the buffer array
- `buff_len` - length of buffer in bytes
- `level` - level of the log

**ESP_LOG BUFFER HEX** (tag, buffer, buff_len)

Log a buffer of hex bytes at Info level.

See also:

`esp_log_buffer_hex_level`

**Parameters**

- `tag` - description tag
- `buffer` - Pointer to the buffer array
- `buff_len` - length of buffer in bytes

**ESP_LOG BUFFER CHAR** (tag, buffer, buff_len)

Log a buffer of characters at Info level. Buffer should contain only printable characters.

See also:

`esp_log_buffer_char_level`

**ESP_EARLY_LOGE** (tag, format, ...)

Macro to output logs in startup code, before heap allocator and syscalls have been initialized. Log at ESP_LOG_ERROR level.

See also:

`printf,ESP_LOGE,ESP_DRAM_LOGE` In the future, we want to switch to C++20. We also want to become compatible with clang. Hence, we provide two versions of the following macros which are using variadic arguments. The first one is using the GNU extension `##__VA_ARGS__`. The second one is using the C++20 feature `VA_OPT(...)`. This allows users to compile their code with standard C++20 enabled instead of the GNU extension. Below C++20, we haven’t found any good alternative to using `##__VA_ARGS__`.

**ESP_EARLY_LOGW** (tag, format, ...)

Macro to output logs in startup code at ESP_LOG_WARN level.

See also:

`ESP_EARLY_LOGE,ESP_LOGE,printf`
ESP_EARLY_LOGI (tag, format, ...)  
macro to output logs in startup code at ESP_LOG_INFO level.

See also:
ESP_EARLY_LOGE, ESP_LOGE, printf

ESP_EARLY_LOGD (tag, format, ...)  
macro to output logs in startup code at ESP_LOG_DEBUG level.

See also:
ESP_EARLY_LOGE, ESP_LOGE, printf

ESP_EARLY_LOGV (tag, format, ...)  
macro to output logs in startup code at ESP_LOG_VERBOSE level.

See also:
ESP_EARLY_LOGE, ESP_LOGE, printf

-_ESP_LOG_EARLY_ENABLED (log_level)

ESP_LOG_EARLY_IMPL (tag, format, log_level, log_tag_letter, ...)

ESP_LOGE (tag, format, ...)

ESP_LOGW (tag, format, ...)

ESP_LOGI (tag, format, ...)

ESP_LOGD (tag, format, ...)

ESP_LOGV (tag, format, ...)

ESP_LOG_LEVEL (level, tag, format, ...)  
runtime macro to output logs at a specified level.

See also:
printf

Parameters
  • tag – tag of the log, which can be used to change the log level by esp_log_level_set  
at runtime.
  • level – level of the output log.
  • format – format of the output log. See printf
  • ... – variables to be replaced into the log. See printf

ESP_LOG_LEVEL_LOCAL (level, tag, format, ...)
runtime macro to output logs at a specified level. Also check the level with LOG_LOCAL_LEVEL.

See also:
printf, ESP_LOG_LEVEL
**ESP_DRAM_LOGE** (tag, format, ...) 
Macro to output logs when the cache is disabled. Log at ESP_LOG_ERROR level.

Similar to

Usage: ESP_DRAM_LOGE(DRAM_STR("my_tag"), "format", or ESP_DRAM_LOGE(TAG, "format", ...), where TAG is a char* that points to a str in the DRAM.

See also:

ESP_EARLY_LOGE, the log level cannot be changed per-tag, however esp_log_level_set("*", level) will set the default level which controls these log lines also.

See also:

esp_rom_printf, ESP_LOGE

---

**Note:** Unlike normal logging macros, it’s possible to use this macro when interrupts are disabled or inside an ISR.

---

**Note:** Placing log strings in DRAM reduces available DRAM, so only use when absolutely essential.

---

**ESP_DRAM_LOGW** (tag, format, ...)

macro to output logs when the cache is disabled at ESP_LOG_WARN level.

See also:

ESP_DRAM_LOGW, ESP_LOGW, esp_rom_printf

**ESP_DRAM_LOGI** (tag, format, ...)

macro to output logs when the cache is disabled at ESP_LOG_INFO level.

See also:

ESP_DRAM_LOGI, ESP_LOGI, esp_rom_printf

**ESP_DRAM_LOGD** (tag, format, ...)

macro to output logs when the cache is disabled at ESP_LOG_DEBUG level.

See also:

ESP_DRAM_LOGD, ESP_LOGD, espRomPrintf

**ESP_DRAM_LOGV** (tag, format, ...)

macro to output logs when the cache is disabled at ESP_LOG_VERBOSE level.

See also:

ESP_DRAM_LOGV, ESP_LOGV, esp_rom_printf

---

**Type Definitions**

typedef int (*vprintf_like_t)(const char*, va_list)
Enumerations

enum **esp_log_level_t**
Log level.

*Values:*

enumerator **ESP_LOG_NONE**
No log output

eumerator **ESP_LOG_ERROR**
Critical errors, software module cannot recover on its own

eumerator **ESP_LOG_WARN**
Error conditions from which recovery measures have been taken

eumerator **ESP_LOG_INFO**
Information messages which describe normal flow of events

eumerator **ESP_LOG_DEBUG**
Extra information which is not necessary for normal use (values, pointers, sizes, etc).

eumerator **ESP_LOG_VERBOSE**
Bigger chunks of debugging information, or frequent messages which can potentially flood the output.

2.10.17 Miscellaneous System APIs

Software Reset

To perform software reset of the chip, the `esp_restart()` function is provided. When the function is called, execution of the program stops, the CPU is reset, and the application is loaded by the bootloader and starts execution again.

Additionally, the `esp_register_shutdown_handler()` function can register a routine that will be automatically called before a restart (that is triggered by `esp_restart()`) occurs. This is similar to the functionality of `atexit` POSIX function.

Reset Reason

ESP-IDF applications can be started or restarted due to a variety of reasons. To get the last reset reason, call `esp_reset_reason()` function. See description of `esp_reset_reason_t` for the list of possible reset reasons.

Heap Memory

Two heap-memory-related functions are provided:

- `esp_get_free_heap_size()` returns the current size of free heap memory.
- `esp_get_minimum_free_heap_size()` returns the minimum size of free heap memory that has ever been available (i.e., the smallest size of free heap memory in the applications lifetime).
Note that ESP-IDF supports multiple heaps with different capabilities. The functions mentioned in this section return the size of heap memory that can be allocated using the `malloc` family of functions. For further information about heap memory, see *Heap Memory Allocation*.

**MAC Address**

These APIs allow querying and customizing MAC addresses for different supported network interfaces (e.g., Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Ethernet).

To fetch the MAC address for a specific network interface (e.g., Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Ethernet), call the function `esp_read_mac()`.

In ESP-IDF, the MAC addresses for the various network interfaces are calculated from a single *base MAC address*. By default, the Espressif base MAC address is used. This base MAC address is pre-programmed into the ESP32-C3 eFuse in the factory during production.

| Interface       | MAC Address (4 universally adminis-
|                | tered, default) | MAC Address (2 universally adminis-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>tered)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wi-Fi Station</td>
<td>base_mac</td>
<td>base_mac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wi-Fi SoftAP</td>
<td>base_mac, +1 to</td>
<td>Local MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the last octet</td>
<td>(derived from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wi-Fi Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetooth</td>
<td>base_mac, +2 to</td>
<td>base_mac, +1 to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the last octet</td>
<td>the last octet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>base_mac, +3 to</td>
<td>Local MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the last octet</td>
<td>(derived from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bluetooth MAC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The *configuration* configures the number of universally administered MAC addresses that are provided by Espressif.

**Note:** Although ESP32-C3 has no integrated Ethernet MAC, it is still possible to calculate an Ethernet MAC address. However, this MAC address can only be used with an external ethernet interface such as an SPI-Ethernet device. See *Ethernet*.

**Custom Base MAC**  The default base MAC is pre-programmed by Espressif in eFuse BLK1. To set a custom base MAC instead, call the function `esp_base_mac_addr_set()` before initializing any network interfaces or calling the `esp_read_mac()` function. The custom MAC address can be stored in any supported storage device (e.g., flash, NVS).

The custom base MAC addresses should be allocated such that derived MAC addresses will not overlap. Based on the table above, users can configure the option `CONFIG_ESP32C3_UNIVERSAL_MAC_ADDRESSES` to set the number of valid universal MAC addresses that can be derived from the custom base MAC.

**Note:** It is also possible to call the function `esp_netif_set_mac()` to set the specific MAC used by a network interface after network initialization. But it is recommended to use the base MAC approach documented here to avoid the possibility of the original MAC address briefly appearing on the network before being changed.

**Custom MAC Address in eFuse**  When reading custom MAC addresses from eFuse, ESP-IDF provides a helper function `esp_efuse_mac_get_custom()`. This loads the MAC address from eFuse BLK3. This function assumes that the custom base MAC address is stored in the following format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th># of bits</th>
<th>Range of bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>200:248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Note:** The eFuse BLK3 uses RS-coding during a burn operation, which means that all eFuse fields in this block must be burnt at the same time.

Once MAC address has been obtained using `esp_efuse_mac_get_custom()`, call `esp_base_mac_addr_set()` to set this MAC address as base MAC address.

**Local vs Universal MAC Addresses** ESP32-C3 comes pre-programmed with enough valid Espressif universally administered MAC addresses for all internal interfaces. The table above shows how to calculate and derive the MAC address for a specific interface according to the base MAC address.

When using a custom MAC address scheme, it is possible that not all interfaces can be assigned with a universally administered MAC address. In these cases, a locally administered MAC address is assigned. Note that these addresses are intended for use on a single local network only.

See this article for the definition of locally and universally administered MAC addresses.

Function `esp_derive_local_mac()` is called internally to derive a local MAC address from a universal MAC address. The process is as follows:

1. The U/L bit (bit value 0x2) is set in the first octet of the universal MAC address, creating a local MAC address.
2. If this bit is already set in the supplied universal MAC address (i.e., the supplied “universal” MAC address was in fact already a local MAC address), then the first octet of the local MAC address is XORed with 0x4.

**Chip Version**

`esp_chip_info()` function fills `esp_chip_info_t` structure with information about the chip. This includes the chip revision, number of CPU cores, and a bit mask of features enabled in the chip.

**SDK Version**

`esp_get_idf_version()` returns a string describing the ESP-IDF version which is used to compile the application. This is the same value as the one available through `IDF_VER` variable of the build system. The version string generally has the format of `git describe` output.

To get the version at build time, additional version macros are provided. They can be used to enable or disable parts of the program depending on the ESP-IDF version.

- `ESP_IDF_VERSION_MAJOR`, `ESP_IDF_VERSION_MINOR`, `ESP_IDF_VERSION_PATCH` are defined to integers representing major, minor, and patch version.
- `ESP_IDF_VERSION_VAL` and `ESP_IDF_VERSION` can be used when implementing version checks:

```
#include "esp_idf_version.h"

#if ESP_IDF_VERSION >= ESP_IDF_VERSION_VAL(4, 0, 0)
  // enable functionality present in ESP-IDF v4.0
#endif
```

**App Version**

The application version is stored in `esp_app_desc_t` structure. It is located in DROM sector and has a fixed offset from the beginning of the binary file. The structure is located after `esp_image_header_t` and `esp_image_segment_header_t` structures. The type of the field version is string and it has a maximum length of 32 chars.

To set the version in your project manually, you need to set the `PROJECT_VER` variable in the `CMakeLists.txt` of your project. In application `CMakeLists.txt`, put set(`PROJECT_VER "0.1.0.1"`) before including `project.cmake`. 
If the `CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER_FROM_CONFIG` option is set, the value of `CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER` will be used. Otherwise, if the `PROJECT_VER` variable is not set in the project, it will be retrieved either from the `$(PROJECT_PATH)/version.txt` file (if present) or using git command `git describe`. If neither is available, `PROJECT_VER` will be set to “1”. Application can make use of this by calling `esp_app_get_description()` or `esp_ota_get_partition_description()` functions.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components esp_system include esp_system.h

**Functions**

`esp_err_t esp_register_shutdown_handler(shutdown_handler_t handle)`

Register shutdown handler.

This function allows you to register a handler that gets invoked before the application is restarted using `esp_restart` function.

**Parameters**

- `handle` - function to execute on restart

**Returns**

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the handler has already been registered
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if no more shutdown handler slots are available

`esp_err_t esp_unregister_shutdown_handler(shutdown_handler_t handle)`

Unregister shutdown handler.

This function allows you to unregister a handler which was previously registered using `esp_register_shutdown_handler` function.

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the given handler hasn’t been registered before

`void esp_restart(void)`

Restart PRO and APP CPUs.

This function can be called both from PRO and APP CPUs. After successful restart, CPU reset reason will be SW_CPU_RESET. Peripherals (except for Wi-Fi, BT, UART0, SPI1, and legacy timers) are not reset. This function does not return.

`esp_reset_reason_t esp_reset_reason(void)`

Get reason of last reset.

**Returns**

See description of `esp_reset_reason_t` for explanation of each value.

`uint32_t esp_get_free_heap_size(void)`

Get the size of available heap.

**Note:** Note that the returned value may be larger than the maximum contiguous block which can be allocated.

**Returns**

Available heap size, in bytes.

`uint32_t esp_get_free_internal_heap_size(void)`

Get the size of available internal heap.

**Note:** Note that the returned value may be larger than the maximum contiguous block which can be allocated.
Chapter 2. API Reference

Returns Available internal heap size, in bytes.

```c
uint32_t esp_get_minimum_free_heap_size(void)
```

Get the minimum heap that has ever been available.

Returns Minimum free heap ever available

```c
void esp_system_abort(const char *details)
```

Trigger a software abort.

Parameters details Details that will be displayed during panic handling.

Type Definitions

typedef void (*shutdown_handler_t)(void)

Shutdown handler type

Enumerations

enum esp_reset_reason_t

Reset reasons.

Values:

enumerator ESP_RST_UNKNOWN

Reset reason can not be determined.

enumerator ESP_RST_POWERON

Reset due to power-on event.

enumerator ESP_RST_EXT

Reset by external pin (not applicable for ESP32)

enumerator ESP_RST_SW

Software reset via esp_restart.

enumerator ESP_RST_PANIC

Software reset due to exception/panic.

enumerator ESP_RST_INT_WDT

Reset (software or hardware) due to interrupt watchdog.

enumerator ESP_RST_TASK_WDT

Reset due to task watchdog.

enumerator ESP_RST_WDT

Reset due to other watchdogs.

enumerator ESP_RST_DEEPSLEEP

Reset after exiting deep sleep mode.

enumerator ESP_RST_BROWNOUT

Brownout reset (software or hardware)
Chapter 2. API Reference

enumerator **ESP_RST_SDIO**

Reset over SDIO.

**Header File**

- components/esp_common/include/esp_idf_version.h

**Functions**

callable `const char* esp_get_idf_version (void)`

Return full IDF version string, same as `git describe` output.

**Note:** If you are printing the ESP-IDF version in a log file or other information, this function provides more information than using the numerical version macros. For example, numerical version macros don’t differentiate between development, pre-release and release versions, but the output of this function does.

**Returns** constant string from IDF_VER

**Macros**

**ESP_IDF_VERSION_MAJOR**

Major version number (X.x.x)

**ESP_IDF_VERSION_MINOR**

Minor version number (x.X.x)

**ESP_IDF_VERSION_PATCH**

Patch version number (x.X.X)

**ESP_IDF_VERSION_VAL** (major, minor, patch)

Macro to convert IDF version number into an integer

To be used in comparisons, such as `ESP_IDF_VERSION >= ESP_IDF_VERSION_VAL(4, 0, 0)`

**ESP_IDF_VERSION**

Current IDF version, as an integer

To be used in comparisons, such as `ESP_IDF_VERSION >= ESP_IDF_VERSION_VAL(4, 0, 0)`

**Header File**

- components/esp_hw_support/include/esp_mac.h

**Functions**

callable `esp_err_t esp_base_mac_addr_set (const uint8_t *mac)`

Set base MAC address with the MAC address which is stored in BLK3 of EFUSE or external storage e.g. flash and EEPROM.

Base MAC address is used to generate the MAC addresses used by network interfaces.

If using a custom base MAC address, call this API before initializing any network interfaces. Refer to the ESP-IDF Programming Guide for details about how the Base MAC is used.

**Note:** Base MAC must be a unicast MAC (least significant bit of first byte must be zero).
**Note:** If not using a valid OUI, set the “locally administered” bit (bit value 0x02 in the first byte) to avoid collisions.

**Parameters**
- `mac` – base MAC address, length: 6 bytes/8 bytes. length: 6 bytes for MAC-48 8 bytes for EUI-64 (used for IEEE 802.15.4)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG If `mac` is NULL or is not a unicast MAC

```c
esp_err_t esp_base_mac_addr_get(uint8_t*mac)
```

Return base MAC address which is set using `esp_base_mac_addr_set()`.

**Note:** If no custom Base MAC has been set, this returns the pre-programmed Espressif base MAC address.

**Parameters**
- `mac` – base MAC address, length: 6 bytes/8 bytes. length: 6 bytes for MAC-48 8 bytes for EUI-64 (used for IEEE 802.15.4)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG If `mac` is NULL
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_MAC If base MAC address has not been set

```c
esp_err_t esp_efuse_mac_get_custom(uint8_t*mac)
```

Return base MAC address which was previously written to BLK3 of EFUSE.

Base MAC address is used to generate the MAC addresses used by the networking interfaces. This API returns the custom base MAC address which was previously written to EFUSE BLK3 in a specified format.

Writing this EFUSE allows setting of a different (non-Espressif) base MAC address. It is also possible to store a custom base MAC address elsewhere, see `esp_base_mac_addr_set()` for details.

**Note:** This function is currently only supported on ESP32.

**Parameters**
- `mac` – base MAC address, length: 6 bytes/8 bytes. length: 6 bytes for MAC-48 8 bytes for EUI-64 (used for IEEE 802.15.4)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG If `mac` is NULL

```c
esp_err_t esp_efuse_mac_get_default(uint8_t*mac)
```

Return base MAC address which is factory-programmed by Espressif in EFUSE.

**Parameters**
- `mac` – base MAC address, length: 6 bytes/8 bytes. length: 6 bytes for MAC-48 8 bytes for EUI-64 (used for IEEE 802.15.4)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_read_mac(uint8_t*mac, esp_mac_type_t type)
```

Read base MAC address and set MAC address of the interface.

This function first get base MAC address using `esp_base_mac_addr_get()`. Then calculates the MAC address of the specific interface requested, refer to ESP-IDF Programming Guide for the algorithm.

**Parameters**
- `mac` – base MAC address, length: 6 bytes/8 bytes. length: 6 bytes for MAC-48 8 bytes for EUI-64 (used for IEEE 802.15.4)
- `type` – Type of MAC address to return

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
**esp_err_t esp_derivative_local_mac**

This function copies a universal MAC address and then sets the “locally administered” bit (bit 0x2) in the first octet, creating a locally administered MAC address.

If the universal MAC address argument is already a locally administered MAC address, then the first octet is XORed with 0x4 in order to create a different locally administered MAC address.

**Parameters**
- `local_mac` – base MAC address, length: 6 bytes/8 bytes. length: 6 bytes for MAC-48 8 bytes for EUI-64 (used for IEEE 802.15.4)
- `universal_mac` – source universal MAC address, length: 6 bytes.

**Returns** ESP_OK on success

---

**Macros**

**MAC2STR** (a)

**MACSTR**

**Enumerations**

enum `esp_mac_type_t`

Values:
- `ESP_MAC_WIFI_STA`
- `ESP_MAC_WIFI_SOFTAP`
- `ESP_MAC_BT`
- `ESP_MAC_ETH`
- `ESP_MAC_IEEE802154`

**Header File**

- `components/esp_hw_support/include/esp_chip_info.h`

**Functions**

void `esp_chip_info` (esp_chip_info_t *out_info)

Fill an `esp_chip_info_t` structure with information about the chip.

**Parameters**
- `out_info` – [out] structure to be filled

**Structures**

struct `esp_chip_info_t`

The structure represents information about the chip.
Public Members

```c
esp_chip_model_t model
    chip model, one of esp_chip_model_t

uint32_t features
    bit mask of CHIP_FEATURE_x feature flags

uint16_t revision
    chip revision number (in format MXX; where M - wafer major version, XX - wafer minor version)

uint8_t cores
    number of CPU cores
```

Macros

```c
CHIP_FEATURE_EMB_FLASH
    Chip has embedded flash memory.

CHIP_FEATURE_WIFI_BGN
    Chip has 2.4GHz WiFi.

CHIP_FEATURE_BLE
    Chip has Bluetooth LE.

CHIP_FEATURE_BT
    Chip has Bluetooth Classic.

CHIP_FEATURE_IEEE802154
    Chip has IEEE 802.15.4.

CHIP_FEATURE_EMB_PSRAM
    Chip has embedded psram.
```

Enumerations

```c
enum esp_chip_model_t
    Chip models.

Values:

enumerator CHIP_ESP32
    ESP32.

enumerator CHIP_ESP32S2
    ESP32-S2.

enumerator CHIP_ESP32S3
    ESP32-S3.
enumerator CHIP_ESP32C3
    ESP32-C3.

enumerator CHIP_ESP32H2
    ESP32-H2.

enumerator CHIP_ESP32C2
    ESP32-C2.

Header File

- components/esp_hw_support/include/esp_cpu.h

Functions

void esp_cpu_stall (int core_id)

    Stall a CPU core.

    Parameters core_id - The core’s ID

void esp_cpu_unstall (int core_id)

    Resume a previously stalled CPU core.

    Parameters core_id - The core’s ID

void esp_cpu_reset (int core_id)

    Reset a CPU core.

    Parameters core_id - The core’s ID

void esp_cpu_wait_for_intr (void)

    Wait for Interrupt.

    This function causes the current CPU core to execute its Wait For Interrupt (WFI or equivalent) instruction. After executing this function, the CPU core will stop execution until an interrupt occurs.

int esp_cpu_get_core_id (void)

    Get the current core’s ID.

    This function will return the ID of the current CPU (i.e., the CPU that calls this function).

    Returns The current core’s ID [0..SOC_CPU_CORES_NUM - 1]

void *esp_cpu_get_sp (void)

    Read the current stack pointer address.

    Returns Stack pointer address

esp_cpu_cycle_count_t esp_cpu_get_cycle_count (void)

    Get the current CPU core’s cycle count.

    Each CPU core maintains an internal counter (i.e., cycle count) that increments every CPU clock cycle.

    Returns Current CPU’s cycle count, 0 if not supported.

void esp_cpu_set_cycle_count (esp_cpu_cycle_count_t cycle_count)

    Set the current CPU core’s cycle count.

    Set the given value into the internal counter that increments every CPU clock cycle.

    Parameters cycle_count - CPU cycle count
void `esp_cpu_pc_to_addr` (uint32_t pc)
Convert a program counter (PC) value to address.
If the architecture does not store the true virtual address in the CPU’s PC or return addresses, this function will convert the PC value to a virtual address. Otherwise, the PC is just returned.

**Parameters**
- `pc` – PC value

**Returns**
Virtual address

void `esp_cpu_intr_get_desc` (int core_id, int intr_num, `esp_cpu_intr_desc_t` *intr_desc_ret)
Get a CPU interrupt’s descriptor.
Each CPU interrupt has a descriptor describing the interrupt’s capabilities and restrictions. This function gets the descriptor of a particular interrupt on a particular CPU.

**Parameters**
- `core_id` – [in] The core’s ID
- `intr_num` – [in] Interrupt number
- `intr_desc_ret` – [out] The interrupt’s descriptor

void `esp_cpu_intr_set_ivt_addr` (const void *ivt_addr)
Set the base address of the current CPU’s Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)

**Parameters**
- `ivt_addr` – Interrupt Vector Table’s base address

void `esp_cpu_intr_set_type` (int intr_num, `esp_cpu_intr_type_t` intr_type)
Set the interrupt type of a particular interrupt.
Set the interrupt type (Level or Edge) of a particular interrupt on the current CPU.

**Parameters**
- `intr_num` – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)
- `intr_type` – The interrupt’s type

`esp_cpu_intr_type_t` `esp_cpu_intr_get_type` (int intr_num)
Get the current configured type of a particular interrupt.
Get the currently configured type (i.e., level or edge) of a particular interrupt on the current CPU.

**Parameters**
- `intr_num` – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)

**Returns**
Interrupt type

void `esp_cpu_intr_set_priority` (int intr_num, int intr_priority)
Set the priority of a particular interrupt.
Set the priority of a particular interrupt on the current CPU.

**Parameters**
- `intr_num` – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)
- `intr_priority` – The interrupt’s priority

int `esp_cpu_intr_get_priority` (int intr_num)
Get the current configured priority of a particular interrupt.
Get the currently configured priority of a particular interrupt on the current CPU.

**Parameters**
- `intr_num` – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)

**Returns**
Interrupt’s priority

bool `esp_cpu_intr_has_handler` (int intr_num)
Check if a particular interrupt already has a handler function.
Check if a particular interrupt on the current CPU already has a handler function assigned.

**Note:** This function simply checks if the IVT of the current CPU already has a handler assigned.
### Chapter 2. API Reference

#### Parameters
- **intr_num** – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)

#### Returns
- True if the interrupt has a handler function, false otherwise.

```c
void esp_cpu_intr_set_handler (int intr_num, esp_cpu_intr_handler_t handler, void *handler_arg)
```

Set the handler function of a particular interrupt.

Assign a handler function (i.e., ISR) to a particular interrupt on the current CPU.

**Note:** This function simply sets the handler function (in the IVT) and does not actually enable the interrupt.

#### Parameters
- **intr_num** – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)
- **handler** – Handler function
- **handler_arg** – Argument passed to the handler function

```c
void *esp_cpu_intr_get_handler_arg (int intr_num)
```

Get a handler function’s argument of.

Get the argument of a previously assigned handler function on the current CPU.

#### Parameters
- **intr_num** – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)

#### Returns
- The argument passed to the handler function

```c
void esp_cpu_intr_enable (uint32_t intr_mask)
```

Enable particular interrupts on the current CPU.

#### Parameters
- **intr_mask** – Bit mask of the interrupts to enable

```c
void esp_cpu_intr_disable (uint32_t intr_mask)
```

Disable particular interrupts on the current CPU.

#### Parameters
- **intr_mask** – Bit mask of the interrupts to disable

```c
uint32_t esp_cpu_intr_get_enabled_mask (void)
```

Get the enabled interrupts on the current CPU.

#### Parameters
- **intr_num** – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)

#### Returns
- Bit mask of the enabled interrupts

```c
void esp_cpu_intr_edge_ack (int intr_num)
```

Acknowledge an edge interrupt.

#### Parameters
- **intr_num** – Interrupt number (from 0 to 31)

```c
void esp_cpu_configure_region_protection (void)
```

Configure the CPU to disable access to invalid memory regions.

#### Parameters
- **bp_num** – Hardware breakpoint number [0..SOC_CPU_BREAKPOINTS_NUM - 1]
- **bp_addr** – Address to set a breakpoint on

#### Returns
- ESP_OK if breakpoint is set. Failure otherwise
**esp_err_t esp_cpu_clear_breakpoint (int bp_num)**

Clear a hardware breakpoint on the current CPU.

**Note:** Clears a breakpoint regardless of whether it was previously set

**Parameters**
- **bp_num** – Hardware breakpoint number [0..SOC_CPU_BREAKPOINTS_NUM - 1]

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if breakpoint is cleared. Failure otherwise

**esp_err_t esp_cpu_set_watchpoint (int wp_num, const void* wp_addr, size_t size, esp_cpu_watchpoint_trigger_t trigger)**

Set and enable a hardware watchpoint on the current CPU.

Set and enable a hardware watchpoint on the current CPU, specifying the memory range and trigger operation. Watchpoints will break/panic the CPU when the CPU accesses (according to the trigger type) on a certain memory range.

**Note:** Overwrites previously set watchpoint with same watchpoint number.

**Parameters**
- **wp_num** – Hardware watchpoint number [0..SOC_CPU_WATCHPOINTS_NUM - 1]
- **wp_addr** – Watchpoint’s base address
- **size** – Size of the region to watch. Must be one of 2^n, with n in [0..6].
- **trigger** – Trigger type

**Returns**
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG on invalid arg, ESP_OK otherwise

**esp_err_t esp_cpu_clear_watchpoint (int wp_num)**

Clear a hardware watchpoint on the current CPU.

**Note:** Clears a watchpoint regardless of whether it was previously set

**Parameters**
- **wp_num** – Hardware watchpoint number [0..SOC_CPU_WATCHPOINTS_NUM - 1]

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if watchpoint was cleared. Failure otherwise.

**bool esp_cpu_dbgr_is_attached (void)**

Check if the current CPU has a debugger attached.

**Returns**
- True if debugger is attached, false otherwise

**void esp_cpu_dbgr_break (void)**

Trigger a call to the current CPU’s attached debugger.
**Chapter 2. API Reference**

- **addr** - Address of atomic variable
- **compare_value** - Value to compare the atomic variable to
- **new_value** - New value to set the atomic variable to

**Returns** Whether the atomic variable was set or not

**Structures**

`struct esp_cpu_intr_desc_t`

CPU interrupt descriptor.

Each particular CPU interrupt has an associated descriptor describing that particular interrupt’s characteristics. Call `esp_cpu_intr_get_desc()` to get the descriptors of a particular interrupt.

**Public Members**

- `int priority`
  Priority of the interrupt if it has a fixed priority, (-1) if the priority is configurable.

  `esp_cpu_intr_type_t` `type`
  Whether the interrupt is an edge or level type interrupt, ESP_CPU_INTR_TYPE_NA if the type is configurable.

- `uint32_t` `flags`
  Flags indicating extra details.

**Macros**

`ESP_CPU_INTR_DESC_FLAG_SPECIAL`

Interrupt descriptor flags of `esp_cpu_intr_desc_t`.

The interrupt is a special interrupt (e.g., a CPU timer interrupt)

`ESP_CPU_INTR_DESC_FLAG_RESVD`

The interrupt is reserved for internal use

**Type Definitions**

`typedef uint32_t esp_cpu_cycle_count_t`

CPU cycle count type.

This data type represents the CPU’s clock cycle count

`typedef void (*esp_cpu_intr_handler_t)(void *arg)`

CPU interrupt handler type.

**Enumerations**

`enum esp_cpu_intr_type_t`

CPU interrupt type.

`Values:`

- `enumerator ESP_CPU_INTR_TYPE_LEVEL`
enumerator ESP_CPU_INTR_TYPE_EDGE
enumerator ESP_CPU_INTR_TYPE_NA

enum esp_cpu_watchpoint_trigger_t
CPU watchpoint trigger type.

Values:
enumerator ESP_CPU_WATCHPOINT_LOAD
enumerator ESP_CPU_WATCHPOINT_STORE
enumerator ESP_CPU_WATCHPOINT_ACCESS

Header File
- components/esp_app_format/include/esp_app_desc.h

Functions
const esp_app_desc_t *esp_app_get_description (void)
Return esp_app_desc structure. This structure includes app version.

Return description for running app.

int esp_app_get_elf_sha256 (char *dst, size_t size)
Fill the provided buffer with SHA256 of the ELF file, formatted as hexadecimal, null-terminated. If the buffer size is not sufficient to fit the entire SHA256 in hex plus a null terminator, the largest possible number of bytes will be written followed by a null.

Parameters
- dst  -- Destination buffer
- size -- Size of the buffer

Returns  Number of bytes written to dst (including null terminator)

Structures
struct esp_app_desc_t
Description about application.

Public Members

uint32_t magic_word
Magic word ESP_APP_DESC_MAGIC_WORD

uint32_t secure_version
Secure version

uint32_t reserv1[2]
reserv1
Chapter 2. API Reference

char version[32]
    Application version

char project_name[32]
    Project name

char time[16]
    Compile time

char date[16]
    Compile date

char idf_ver[32]
    Version IDF

uint8_t app_elf_sha256[32]
    sha256 of elf file

uint32_t reserv2[20]
    reserv2

 Macros

ESP_APP_DESC_MAGIC_WORD
    The magic word for the esp_app_desc structure that is in DROM.

2.10.18 Over The Air Updates (OTA)

OTA Process Overview
The OTA update mechanism allows a device to update itself based on data received while the normal firmware is running (for example, over Wi-Fi or Bluetooth.)

OTA requires configuring the Partition Table of the device with at least two “OTA app slot” partitions (i.e. ota_0 and ota_1) and an “OTA Data Partition”.

The OTA operation functions write a new app firmware image to whichever OTA app slot that is currently not selected for booting. Once the image is verified, the OTA Data partition is updated to specify that this image should be used for the next boot.

OTA Data Partition
An OTA data partition (type data, subtype ota) must be included in the Partition Table of any project which uses the OTA functions.

For factory boot settings, the OTA data partition should contain no data (all bytes erased to 0xFF). In this case the esp-idf software bootloader will boot the factory app if it is present in the partition table. If no factory app is included in the partition table, the first available OTA slot (usually ota_0) is booted.

After the first OTA update, the OTA data partition is updated to specify which OTA app slot partition should be booted next.
The OTA data partition is two flash sectors (0x2000 bytes) in size, to prevent problems if there is a power failure while it is being written. Sectors are independently erased and written with matching data, and if they disagree a counter field is used to determine which sector was written more recently.

**App rollback**

The main purpose of the application rollback is to keep the device working after the update. This feature allows you to roll back to the previous working application in case a new application has critical errors. When the rollback process is enabled and an OTA update provides a new version of the app, one of three things can happen:

- The application works fine, `esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback()` marks the running application with the state `ESP_OTA_IMG_VALID`. There are no restrictions on booting this application.
- The application has critical errors and further work is not possible, a rollback to the previous application is required, `esp_ota_mark_app_invalid_rollback_and_reboot()` marks the running application with the state `ESP_OTA_IMG_INVALID` and reset. This application will not be selected by the bootloader for boot and will boot the previously working application.
- If the `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` option is set, and a reset occurs without calling either function then the application is rolled back.

**Note:** The state is not written to the binary image of the application but rather to the `otadata` partition. The partition contains an `ota_seq` counter which is a pointer to the slot (ota_0, ota_1, …) from which the application will be selected for boot.

**App OTA State**  States control the process of selecting a boot app:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Restriction of selecting a boot app in bootloader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OTA_IMG_VALID</td>
<td>No restriction. Will be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OTA_IMG_UNDEFINED</td>
<td>No restriction. Will be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OTA_IMG_INVALID</td>
<td>Will not be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED</td>
<td>Will not be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OTA_IMG_NEW</td>
<td><code>CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE</code> option is set it will be selected only once. In bootloader the state immediately changes to ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY</td>
<td><code>CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE</code> option is set it will not be selected, and the state will change to ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` option is not enabled (by default), then the use of the following functions `esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback()` and `esp_ota_mark_app_invalid_rollback_and_reboot()` are optional, and `ESP_OTA_IMG_NEW` and `ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY` states are not used.

An option in Kconfig `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` allows you to track the first boot of a new application. In this case, the application must confirm its operability by calling `esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback()` function, otherwise the application will be rolled back upon reboot. It allows you to control the operability of the application during the boot phase. Thus, a new application has only one attempt to boot successfully.

**Rollback Process** The description of the rollback process when `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` option is enabled:

- The new application is successfully downloaded and `esp_ota_set_boot_partition()` function makes this partition bootable and sets the state `ESP_OTA_IMG_NEW`. This state means that the application is new and should be monitored for its first boot.
- Reboot `esp_restart()`.
Chapter 2. API Reference

• The bootloader checks for the ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY state if it is set, then it will be written to ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED.
• The bootloader selects a new application to boot so that the state is not set as ESP_OTA_IMG_INVALID or ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED.
• The bootloader checks the selected application for ESP_OTA_IMG_NEW state if it is set, then it will be written to ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY. This state means that the application requires confirmation of its operability, if this does not happen and a reboot occurs, this state will be overwritten to ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED (see above) and this application will no longer be able to start, i.e. there will be a rollback to the previous working application.
• A new application has started and should make a self-test.
• If the self-test has completed successfully, then you must call the function esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback() because the application is awaiting confirmation of operability (ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY state).
• If the self-test fails then call esp_ota_mark_app_invalid_rollback_and_reboot() function to roll back to the previous working application, while the invalid application is set ESP_OTA_IMG_INVALID state.
• If the application has not been confirmed, the state remains ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY, and the next boot it will be changed to ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED. That will prevent re-boot of this application. There will be a rollback to the previous working application.

Unexpected Reset If a power loss or an unexpected crash occurs at the time of the first boot of a new application, it will roll back the application.

Recommendation: Perform the self-test procedure as quickly as possible, to prevent rollback due to power loss.

Only OTA partitions can be rolled back. Factory partition is not rolled back.

Booting invalid/aborted apps Booting an application which was previously set to ESP_OTA_IMG_INVALID or ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED is possible:

• Get the last invalid application partition esp_ota_get_last_invalid_partition().
• Pass the received partition to esp_ota_set_boot_partition(), this will update the otadata.
• Restart esp_restart(). The bootloader will boot the specified application.

To determine if self-tests should be run during startup of an application, call the esp_ota_get_state_partition() function. If result is ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY then self-testing and subsequent confirmation of operability is required.

Where the states are set A brief description of where the states are set:

• ESP_OTA_IMG_VALID state is set by esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback() function.
• ESP_OTA_IMG_UNDEFINED state is set by esp_ota_set_boot_partition() function if CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE option is not enabled.
• ESP_OTA_IMG_NEW state is set by esp_ota_set_boot_partition() function if CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE option is enabled.
• ESP_OTA_IMG_INVALID state is set by esp_ota_mark_app_invalid_rollback_and_reboot() function.
• ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED state is set if there was no confirmation of the application operability and occurs reboots (if CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE option is enabled).
• ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY state is set in a bootloader if CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE option is enabled and selected app has ESP_OTA_IMG_NEW state.

Anti-rollback

Anti-rollback prevents rollback to application with security version lower than one programmed in eFuse of chip.
This function works if set `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK` option. In the bootloader, when selecting a bootable application, an additional security version check is added which is on the chip and in the application image. The version in the bootable firmware must be greater than or equal to the version in the chip. `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ANTI_ROLLBACK` and `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_ROLLBACK_ENABLE` options are used together. In this case, rollback is possible only on the security version which is equal or higher than the version in the chip.

**A typical anti-rollback scheme is**

- New firmware released with the elimination of vulnerabilities with the previous version of security.
- After the developer makes sure that this firmware is working. He can increase the security version and release a new firmware.
- Download new application.
- To make it bootable, run the function `esp_ota_set_boot_partition()`. If the security version of the new application is smaller than the version in the chip, the new application will be erased. Update to new firmware is not possible.
- Reboot.
- In the bootloader, an application with a security version greater than or equal to the version in the chip will be selected. If otadata is in the initial state, and one firmware was loaded via a serial channel, whose secure version is higher than the chip, then the secure version of efuse will be immediately updated in the bootloader.
- New application booted. Then the application should perform diagnostics of the operation and if it is completed successfully, you should call `esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback()` function to mark the running application with the ESP_OTA_IMG_VALID state and update the secure version on chip. Note that if was called `esp_ota_mark_app_invalid_rollback_and_reboot()` function a rollback may not happen as the device may not have any bootable apps. It will then return ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_FAILED error and stay in the ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY state.
- The next update of app is possible if a running app is in the ESP_OTA_IMG_VALID state.

**Recommendation:**

If you want to avoid the download/erase overhead in case of the app from the server has security version lower than the running app, you have to get `new_app_info.secure_version` from the first package of an image and compare it with the secure version of efuse. Use `esp_efuse_check_secure_version(new_app_info.secure_version)` function if it is true then continue downloading otherwise abort.

```c
....
bool image_header_was_checked = false;
while (1) {
    int data_read = esp_http_client_read(client, ota_write_data, BUFFSIZE);
    ...
    if (data_read > 0) {
        if (image_header_was_checked == false) {
            esp_app_desc_t new_app_info;
            if (data_read > sizeof(esp_image_header_t) + sizeof(esp_image_segment_header_t) +
                sizeof(esp_app_desc_t)) {
                // check current version with downloading
                if (esp_efuse_check_secure_version(new_app_info.secure_version) == false) {
                    ESP_LOGE(TAG, "This a new app can not be downloaded due to a...
                    secure version is lower than stored in efuse.");
                    http_cleanup(client);
                    task_fatal_error();
                }
            }
            image_header_was_checked = true;
            esp_ota_begin(update_partition, OTA_SIZE_UNKNOWN, &update_handle);
        }
    }
    esp_ota_write(update_handle, (const void *) ota_write_data, data_read);
    (continues on next page)
```
Restrictions:

• The number of bits in the `secure_version` field is limited to 16 bits. This means that only 16 times you can do an anti-rollback. You can reduce the length of this efuse field using `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_SEC_VER_SIZE_EFUSE_FIELD` option.

• Factory and Test partitions are not supported in anti-rollback scheme and hence partition table should not have partition with SubType set to `factory` or `test`.

`security_version`:

• In application image it is stored in `esp_app_desc` structure. The number is set `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_SECURE_VERSION`.

Secure OTA Updates Without Secure boot

The verification of signed OTA updates can be performed even without enabling hardware secure boot. This can be achieved by setting `CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_NO_SECURE_BOOT` and `CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_ON_UPDATE_NO_SECURE_BOOT`.

OTA Tool (otatool.py)

The component `app_update` provides a tool `otatool.py` for performing OTA partition-related operations on a target device. The following operations can be performed using the tool:

• read contents of otadata partition (read_otadata)

• erase otadata partition, effectively resetting device to factory app (erase_otadata)

• switch OTA partitions (switch_ota_partition)

• erasing OTA partition (erase_ota_partition)

• write to OTA partition (write_ota_partition)

• read contents of OTA partition (read_ota_partition)

The tool can either be imported and used from another Python script or invoked from shell script for users wanting to perform operation programmatically. This is facilitated by the tool’s Python API and command-line interface, respectively.

Python API

Before anything else, make sure that the `otatool` module is imported.

```python
import sys
import os

idf_path = os.environ["IDF_PATH"]  # get value of IDF_PATH from environment
otatool_dir = os.path.join(idf_path, "components", "app_update")  # otatool.py lives in $IDF_PATH/components/app_update

sys.path.append(otatool_dir)  # this enables Python to find otatool module
from otatool import *  # import all names inside otatool module
```

The starting point for using the tool’s Python API to do is create an `OtatoolTarget` object:

```python
# Create a partool.py target device connected on serial port /dev/ttyUSB1
target = OtatoolTarget("/dev/ttyUSB1")
```

The created object can now be used to perform operations on the target device:
# Erase otadata, resetting the device to factory app
target.erase_otadata()

# Erase contents of OTA app slot 0
target.erase_ota_partition(0)

# Switch boot partition to that of app slot 1
target.switch_ota_partition(1)

# Read OTA partition 'ota_3' and save contents to a file named 'ota_3.bin'
target.read_ota_partition("ota_3", "ota_3.bin")

The OTA partition to operate on is specified using either the app slot number or the partition name.

More information on the Python API is available in the docstrings for the tool.

**Command-line Interface**  The command-line interface of *otatool.py* has the following structure:

```
otatool.py [command-args] [subcommand] [subcommand-args]
```

- **command-args** - these are arguments that are needed for executing the main command, mostly pertaining to the target device
- **subcommand** - this is the operation to be performed
- **subcommand-args** - these are arguments that are specific to the chosen operation

```
# Erase otadata, resetting the device to factory app
otatool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" erase_otadata

# Erase contents of OTA app slot 0
otatool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" erase_ota_partition --slot 0

# Switch boot partition to that of app slot 1
otatool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" switch_ota_partition --slot 1

# Read OTA partition 'ota_3' and save contents to a file named 'ota_3.bin'
otatool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" read_ota_partition --name=ota_3 --output=ota_3.bin
```

More information can be obtained by specifying `--help` as argument:

```
# Display possible subcommands and show main command argument descriptions
otatool.py --help

# Show descriptions for specific subcommand arguments
otatool.py [subcommand] --help
```

**See also**

- *Partition Table documentation*
- *Lower-Level SPI Flash/Partition API*
- *ESP HTTPS OTA*

**Application Example**

End-to-end example of OTA firmware update workflow: `system/ota`.

**API Reference**

**Header File**
Chapter 2. API Reference

- components/app_update/include/esp_ota_ops.h

Functions

const esp_app_desc_t *esp_ota_get_app_description (void)

- Return esp_app_desc structure. This structure includes app version.

Note: This API is present for backward compatibility reasons. Alternative function with the same functionality is esp_app_get_description

Returns Pointer to esp_app_desc structure.

int esp_ota_get_app_elf_sha256 (char *dst, size_t size)

- Fill the provided buffer with SHA256 of the ELF file, formatted as hexadecimal, null-terminated. If the buffer size is not sufficient to fit the entire SHA256 in hex plus a null terminator, the largest possible number of bytes will be written followed by a null.

Note: This API is present for backward compatibility reasons. Alternative function with the same functionality is esp_app_get_elf_sha256

Parameters

- dst - Destination buffer
- size - Size of the buffer

Returns Number of bytes written to dst (including null terminator)

esp_err_t esp_ota_begin (const esp_partition_t *partition, size_t image_size, esp_ota_handle_t *out_handle)

- Commence an OTA update writing to the specified partition.

The specified partition is erased to the specified image size.

If image size is not yet known, pass OTA_SIZE_UNKNOWN which will cause the entire partition to be erased.

On success, this function allocates memory that remains in use until esp_ota_end() is called with the returned handle.

Note: If the rollback option is enabled and the running application has the ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY state then it will lead to the ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_INVALID_STATE error. Confirm the running app before to run download a new app, use esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback() function for it (this should be done as early as possible when you first download a new application).

Parameters

- partition - Pointer to info for partition which will receive the OTA update. Required.
- image_size - Size of new OTA app image. Partition will be erased in order to receive this size of image. If 0 or OTA_SIZE_UNKNOWN, the entire partition is erased.
- out_handle - On success, returns a handle which should be used for subsequent esp_ota_write() and esp_ota_end() calls.

Returns

- ESP_OK: OTA operation commenced successfully.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: partition or out_handle arguments were NULL, or partition doesn’t point to an OTA app partition.
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Cannot allocate memory for OTA operation.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_PARTITION_CONFLICT: Partition holds the currently running firmware, cannot update in place.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Partition argument not found in partition table.
• ESP_ERR_OTA_SELECT_INFO_INVALID: The OTA data partition contains invalid data.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE: Partition doesn’t fit in configured flash size.
• ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT or ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL: Flash write failed.
• ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_INVALID_STATE: If the running app has not confirmed state. Before performing an update, the application must be valid.

`esp_err_t esp_ota_write(const void* data, size_t size)`

Write OTA update data to partition.

This function can be called multiple times as data is received during the OTA operation. Data is written sequentially to the partition.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - Handle obtained from `esp_ota_begin`
- `data` - Data buffer to write
- `size` - Size of data buffer in bytes.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Data was written to flash successfully.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: handle is invalid.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED: First byte of image contains invalid app image magic byte.
- ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT or ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL: Flash write failed.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_SELECT_INFO_INVALID: OTA data partition has invalid contents

`esp_err_t esp_ota_write_with_offset(const void* data, size_t size, uint32_t offset)`

Write OTA update data to partition at an offset.

This function can write data in non-contiguous manner. If flash encryption is enabled, data should be 16 bytes aligned.

**Note:** While performing OTA, if the packets arrive out of order, `esp_ota_write_with_offset()` can be used to write data in non-contiguous manner. Use of `esp_ota_write_with_offset()` in combination with `esp_ota_write()` is not recommended.

**Parameters**
- `handle` - Handle obtained from `esp_ota_begin`
- `data` - Data buffer to write
- `size` - Size of data buffer in bytes
- `offset` - Offset in flash partition

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Data was written to flash successfully.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: handle is invalid.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED: First byte of image contains invalid app image magic byte.
- ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT or ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL: Flash write failed.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_SELECT_INFO_INVALID: OTA data partition has invalid contents

`esp_err_t esp_ota_end(const esp_ota_handle_t handle)`

Finish OTA update and validate newly written app image.

**Note:** After calling `esp_ota_end()`, the handle is no longer valid and any memory associated with it is freed (regardless of result).
Parameters **handle** – Handle obtained from esp_ota_begin().

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Newly written OTA app image is valid.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: OTA handle was not found.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Handle was never written to.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED: OTA image is invalid (either not a valid app image, or if secure boot is enabled - signature failed to verify.)
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: If flash encryption is enabled, this result indicates an internal error writing the final encrypted bytes to flash.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ota_abort (esp_ota_handle_t handle)
```

Abort OTA update, free the handle and memory associated with it.

**Parameters** **handle** – obtained from esp_ota_begin().

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Handle and its associated memory is freed successfully.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: OTA handle was not found.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ota_set_boot_partition (const esp_partition_t *partition)
```

Configure OTA data for a new boot partition.

**Note:** If this function returns ESP_OK, calling esp_restart() will boot the newly configured app partition.

**Parameters** **partition** – Pointer to info for partition containing app image to boot.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: OTA data updated, next reboot will use specified partition.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: partition argument was NULL or didn’t point to a valid OTA partition of type “app”.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED: Partition contained invalid app image. Also returned if secure boot is enabled and signature validation failed.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: OTA data partition not found.
- ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_TIMEOUT or ESP_ERR_FLASH_OP_FAIL: Flash erase or write failed.

```c
const esp_partition_t *esp_ota_get_boot_partition (void)
```

Get partition info of currently configured boot partition.

If esp_ota_set_boot_partition() has been called, the partition which was set by that function will be returned.

If esp_ota_set_boot_partition() has not been called, the result is usually the same as esp_ota_get_running_partition(). The two results are not equal if the configured boot partition does not contain a valid app (meaning that the running partition will be an app that the bootloader chose via fallback).

If the OTA data partition is not present or not valid then the result is the first app partition found in the partition table. In priority order, this means: the factory app, the first OTA app slot, or the test app partition.

Note that there is no guarantee the returned partition is a valid app. Use esp_image_verify(ESP_IMAGE_VERIFY, ...) to verify if the returned partition contains a bootable image.

**Returns** Pointer to info for partition structure, or NULL if partition table is invalid or a flash read operation failed. Any returned pointer is valid for the lifetime of the application.

```c
const esp_partition_t *esp_ota_get_running_partition (void)
```

Get partition info of currently running app.

This function is different to esp_ota_get_boot_partition() in that it ignores any change of selected boot partition caused by esp_ota_set_boot_partition(). Only the app whose code is currently running will have its partition information returned.
The partition returned by this function may also differ from esp_ota_get_boot_partition() if the configured boot partition is somehow invalid, and the bootloader fell back to a different app partition at boot.

**Returns** Pointer to info for partition structure, or NULL if no partition is found or flash read operation failed. Returned pointer is valid for the lifetime of the application.

```c
const esp_partition_t *esp_ota_get_next_update_partition(const esp_partition_t *start_from)
```

Return the next OTA app partition which should be written with a new firmware.

Call this function to find an OTA app partition which can be passed to esp_ota_begin().

Finds next partition round-robin, starting from the current running partition.

**Parameters**
- **start_from** If set, treat this partition info as describing the current running partition. Can be NULL, in which case esp_ota_get_running_partition() is used to find the currently running partition. The result of this function is never the same as this argument.

**Returns** Pointer to info for partition which should be updated next. NULL result indicates invalid OTA data partition, or that no eligible OTA app slot partition was found.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ota_get_partition_description(const esp_partition_t *partition, esp_app_desc_t *app_desc)
```

Returns esp_app_desc structure for app partition. This structure includes app version.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK Successful.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND app_desc structure is not found. Magic word is incorrect.
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED Partition is not application.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG Arguments is NULL or if partition offset exceeds partition size.
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_SIZE Read would go out of bounds of the partition.
- or one of error codes from lower-level flash driver.

```c
uint8_t esp_ota_get_app_partition_count(void)
```

Returns number of OTA partitions provided in partition table.

**Returns**
- Number of OTA partitions

```c
esp_err_t esp_ota_mark_app_valid_cancel_rollback(void)
```

This function is called to indicate that the running app is working well.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: if successful.

```c
esp_err_t esp_ota_mark_app_invalid_rollback_and_reboot(void)
```

This function is called to roll back to the previously workable app with reboot.

If rollback is successful then device will reset else API will return with error code. Checks applications on a flash drive that can be booted in case of rollback. If the flash does not have at least one app (except the running app) then rollback is not possible.

**Returns**
- ESP_FAIL: if not successful.
- ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_FAILED: The rollback is not possible due to flash does not have any apps.

```c
const esp_partition_t *esp_ota_get_last_invalid_partition(void)
```

Returns last partition with invalid state (ESP_OTA_IMG_INVALID or ESP_OTA_IMG_ABORTED).

**Returns** partition.
esp_err_t esp_ota_get_state_partition (const esp_partition_t *partition, esp_ota_img_states_t *ota_state)

Returns state for given partition.

Parameters
• partition – [in] Pointer to partition.
• ota_state – [out] state of partition (if this partition has a record in odata).

Returns
• ESP_OK: Successful.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: partition or ota_state arguments were NULL.
• ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED: partition is not ota.
• ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: Partition table does not have odata or state was not found for given partition.

esp_err_t esp_ota_erase_last_boot_app_partition (void)

Erase previous boot app partition and corresponding odata select for this partition.

When current app is marked to as valid then you can erase previous app partition.

Returns
• ESP_OK: Successful, otherwise ESP_ERR.

bool esp_ota_check_rollback_is_possible (void)

Checks applications on the slots which can be booted in case of rollback.

These applications should be valid (marked in odata as not UNDEFINED, INVALID or ABORTED and crc is good) and be able booted, and secure_version of app >= secure_version of efuse (if anti-rollback is enabled).

Returns
• True: Returns true if the slots have at least one app (except the running app).
• False: The rollback is not possible.

esp_err_t esp_ota_revoke_secure_boot_public_key (esp_ota_secure_boot_public_key_index_t index)

Revokes the old signature digest. To be called in the application after the rollback logic.

Relevant for Secure boot v2 on ESP32-S2, ESP32-S3, ESP32-C3, ESP32-H2 where upto 3 key digests can be stored (Key #N-1, Key #N, Key #N+1). When key #N-1 used to sign an app is invalidated, an OTA update is to be sent with an app signed with key #N-1 & Key #N. After successfully booting the OTA app should call this function to revoke Key #N-1.

Parameters index – The index of the signature block to be revoked

Returns
• ESP_OK: If revocation is successful.
• ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: If the index of the public key to be revoked is incorrect.
• ESP_FAIL: If secure boot v2 has not been enabled.

Macros

OTA_SIZE_UNKNOWN
Used for esp_ota_begin() if new image size is unknown

OTA_WITH_SEQUENTIAL_WRITES
Used for esp_ota_begin() if new image size is unknown and erase can be done in incremental manner (assuming write operation is in continuous sequence)

ESP_ERR_OTA_BASE
Base error code for ota_ops api
**ESP_ERR_OTA_PARTITION_CONFLICT**

Error if request was to write or erase the current running partition

**ESP_ERR_OTA_SELECT_INFO_INVALID**

Error if OTA data partition contains invalid content

**ESP_ERR_OTA_VALIDATE_FAILED**

Error if OTA app image is invalid

**ESP_ERR_OTA_SMALL_SEC_VER**

Error if the firmware has a secure version less than the running firmware.

**ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_FAILED**

Error if flash does not have valid firmware in passive partition and hence rollback is not possible

**ESP_ERR_OTA_ROLLBACK_INVALID_STATE**

Error if current active firmware is still marked in pending validation state (ESP_OTA_IMG_PENDING_VERIFY), essentially first boot of firmware image post upgrade and hence firmware upgrade is not possible

### Type Definitions

```c
typedef uint32_t esp_ota_handle_t
```

Opaque handle for an application OTA update.

`esp_ota_begin()` returns a handle which is then used for subsequent calls to `esp_ota_write()` and `esp_ota_end()`.

### Enumerations

```c
enum esp_ota_secure_boot_public_key_index_t
```

Secure Boot V2 public key indexes.

**Values:**

- **SECURE_BOOT_PUBLIC_KEY_INDEX_0**
  - Points to the 0th index of the Secure Boot v2 public key
- **SECURE_BOOT_PUBLIC_KEY_INDEX_1**
  - Points to the 1st index of the Secure Boot v2 public key
- **SECURE_BOOT_PUBLIC_KEY_INDEX_2**
  - Points to the 2nd index of the Secure Boot v2 public key

### Debugging OTA Failure

#### 2.10.19 Power Management
Fig. 32: How to Debug When OTA Fails (click to enlarge)
Overview

Power management algorithm included in ESP-IDF can adjust the advanced peripheral bus (APB) frequency, CPU frequency, and put the chip into light sleep mode to run an application at smallest possible power consumption, given the requirements of application components.

Application components can express their requirements by creating and acquiring power management locks.

For example:

- Driver for a peripheral clocked from APB can request the APB frequency to be set to 80 MHz while the peripheral is used.
- RTOS can request the CPU to run at the highest configured frequency while there are tasks ready to run.
- A peripheral driver may need interrupts to be enabled, which means it will have to request disabling light sleep.

Since requesting higher APB or CPU frequencies or disabling light sleep causes higher current consumption, please keep the usage of power management locks by components to a minimum.

Configuration

Power management can be enabled at compile time, using the option `CONFIG_PM_ENABLE`.

Enabling power management features comes at the cost of increased interrupt latency. Extra latency depends on a number of factors, such as the CPU frequency, single/dual core mode, whether or not frequency switch needs to be done. Minimum extra latency is 0.2 us (when the CPU frequency is 240 MHz and frequency scaling is not enabled). Maximum extra latency is 40 us (when frequency scaling is enabled, and a switch from 40 MHz to 80 MHz is performed on interrupt entry).

Dynamic frequency scaling (DFS) and automatic light sleep can be enabled in an application by calling the function `esp_pm_configure()`. Its argument is a structure defining the frequency scaling settings, `esp_pm_config_esp32c3_t`. In this structure, three fields need to be initialized:

- `max_freq_mhz`: Maximum CPU frequency in MHz, i.e., the frequency used when the `ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX` lock is acquired. This field will usually be set to the default CPU frequency.
- `min_freq_mhz`: Minimum CPU frequency in MHz, i.e., the frequency used when only the `ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX` lock is acquired. This field can be set to the XTAL frequency value, or the XTAL frequency divided by an integer. Note that 10 MHz is the lowest frequency at which the default REF_TICK clock of 1 MHz can be generated.
- `light_sleep_enable`: Whether the system should automatically enter light sleep when no locks are acquired (true/false).

Alternatively, if you enable the option `CONFIG_PM_DFS_INIT_AUTO` in menuconfig, the maximum CPU frequency will be determined by the `CONFIG_ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ` setting, and the minimum CPU frequency will be locked to the XTAL frequency.

**Note:** Automatic light sleep is based on FreeRTOS Tickless Idle functionality. If automatic light sleep is requested while the option `CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_TICKLESS_IDLE` is not enabled in menuconfig, `esp_pm_configure()` will return the error `ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED`.

**Note:** In light sleep, peripherals are clock gated, and interrupts (from GPIOs and internal peripherals) will not be generated. A wakeup source described in the Sleep Modes documentation can be used to trigger wakeup from the light sleep state.

Power Management Locks

Applications have the ability to acquire/release locks in order to control the power management algorithm. When an application acquires a lock, the power management algorithm operation is restricted in a way described below. When the lock is released, such restrictions are removed.
Power management locks have acquire/release counters. If the lock has been acquired a number of times, it needs to be released the same number of times to remove associated restrictions.

ESP32-C3 supports three types of locks described in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lock</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX</td>
<td>Requests CPU frequency to be at the maximum value set with <code>esp_pm_configure()</code>. For ESP32-C3, this value can be set to 80 MHz, 160 MHz, or 240 MHz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX</td>
<td>Requests the APB frequency to be at the maximum supported value. For ESP32-C3, this is 80 MHz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_PM_NO_LIGHT_SLEEP</td>
<td>Disables automatic switching to light sleep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESP32-C3 Power Management Algorithm**

The table below shows how CPU and APB frequencies will be switched if dynamic frequency scaling is enabled. You can specify the maximum CPU frequency with either `esp_pm_configure()` or `CONFIG_ESP_DEFAULT_CPU_FREQ_MHZ`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Max CPU Frequency Set</th>
<th>Lock Acquisition</th>
<th>CPU and APB Frequencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX acquired</td>
<td>CPU: 240 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APB: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX acquired, ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX not acquired</td>
<td>CPU: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APB: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Min values for both frequencies set with <code>esp_pm_configure()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX acquired</td>
<td>CPU: 160 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APB: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX acquired, ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX not acquired</td>
<td>CPU: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APB: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Min values for both frequencies set with <code>esp_pm_configure()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Any of ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX or ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX acquired</td>
<td>CPU: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APB: 80 Mhz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Min values for both frequencies set with <code>esp_pm_configure()</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If none of the locks are acquired, and light sleep is enabled in a call to `esp_pm_configure()`, the system will go into light sleep mode. The duration of light sleep will be determined by:

- FreeRTOS tasks blocked with finite timeouts
- Timers registered with *High resolution timer* APIs
Light sleep duration will be chosen to wake up the chip before the nearest event (task being unblocked, or timer elapses).

To skip unnecessary wake-up, you can consider initializing an esp_timer with the `skip_unhandled_events` option as true. Timers with this flag will not wake up the system and it helps to reduce consumption.

**Dynamic Frequency Scaling and Peripheral Drivers**

When DFS is enabled, the APB frequency can be changed multiple times within a single RTOS tick. The APB frequency change does not affect the operation of some peripherals, while other peripherals may have issues. For example, Timer Group peripheral timers will keep counting, however, the speed at which they count will change proportionally to the APB frequency.

The following peripherals work normally even when the APB frequency is changing:

- **UART**: if REF_TICK or XTAL is used as a clock source. See `uart_config_t::source_clk`.
- **LEDC**: if REF_TICK is used as a clock source. See `ledc_timer_config()` function.
- **RMT**: if REF_TICK or XTAL is used as a clock source. See `rmt_config_t::flags` and macro `RMT_CHANNEL_FLAGS_AWARE_DFS`.
- **GPTimer**: if APB is used as the clock source. See `gptimer_config_t::clk_src`.
- **TSENS**: XTAL or RTC_8M is used as a clock source. So, APB frequency changing will not influence it.

Currently, the following peripheral drivers are aware of DFS and will use the `ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX` lock for the duration of the transaction:

- SPI master
- I2C
- I2S (If the APLL clock is used, then it will use the `ESP_PM_NO_LIGHT_SLEEP` lock)
- SDDMC

The following drivers will hold the `ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX` lock while the driver is enabled:

- **SPI slave**: between calls to `spi_slave_initialize()` and `spi_slave_free()`.
- **Ethernet**: between calls to `esp_eth_driver_install()` and `esp_eth_driver_uninstall()`.
- **WiFi**: between calls to `esp_wifi_start()` and `esp_wifi_stop()`. If modem sleep is enabled, the lock will be released for the periods of time when radio is disabled.
- **TWAI**: between calls to `twai_driver_install()` and `twai_driver_uninstall()`.
- **Bluetooth**: between calls to `esp_bt_controller_enable()` and `esp_bt_controller_disable()`. If Bluetooth modem sleep is enabled, the `ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX` lock will be released for the periods of time when radio is disabled. However the `ESP_PM_NO_LIGHT_SLEEP` lock will still be held.

The following peripheral drivers are not aware of DFS yet. Applications need to acquire/release locks themselves, when necessary:

- PCNT
- Sigma-delta
- The legacy timer group driver

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- `components/esp_pm/include/esp_pm.h`

**Functions**
**esp_err_t esp_pm_configure** (const void *config)
Set implementation-specific power management configuration.

**Parameters config** — pointer to implementation-specific configuration structure (e.g. esp_pm_config_esp32)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the configuration values are not correct
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if certain combination of values is not supported, or if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE is not enabled in sdkconfig

**esp_err_t esp_pm_get_configuration** (void *config)
Get implementation-specific power management configuration.

**Parameters config** — pointer to implementation-specific configuration structure (e.g. esp_pm_config_esp32)

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the pointer is null

**esp_err_t esp_pm_lock_create** (esp_pm_lock_type_t lock_type, int arg, const char *name, esp_pm_lock_handle_t *out_handle)
Initialize a lock handle for certain power management parameter.

When lock is created, initially it is not taken. Call esp_pm_lock_acquire to take the lock.

This function must not be called from an ISR.

**Parameters**
- **lock_type** — Power management constraint which the lock should control
- **arg** — argument, value depends on lock_type, see esp_pm_lock_type_t
- **name** — arbitrary string identifying the lock (e.g. “wifi” or “spi”). Used by the esp_pm_dump_locks function to list existing locks. May be set to NULL. If not set to NULL, must point to a string which is valid for the lifetime of the lock.
- **out_handle** — [out] handle returned from this function. Use this handle when calling esp_pm_lock_delete, esp_pm_lock_acquire, esp_pm_lock_release. Must not be NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if the lock structure cannot be allocated
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if out_handle is NULL or type argument is not valid
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE is not enabled in sdkconfig

**esp_err_t esp_pm_lock_acquire** (esp_pm_lock_handle_t handle)
Take a power management lock.

Once the lock is taken, power management algorithm will not switch to the mode specified in a call to esp_pm_lock_create, or any of the lower power modes (higher numeric values of ‘mode’).

The lock is recursive, in the sense that if esp_pm_lock_acquire is called a number of times, esp_pm_lock_release has to be called the same number of times in order to release the lock.

This function may be called from an ISR.

This function is not thread-safe w.r.t. calls to other esp_pm_lock_* functions for the same handle.

**Parameters handle** — handle obtained from esp_pm_lock_create function

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the handle is invalid
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE is not enabled in sdkconfig

**esp_err_t esp_pm_lock_release** (esp_pm_lock_handle_t handle)
Release the lock taken using esp_pm_lock_acquire.

Call to this function removes power management restrictions placed when taking the lock.
Locks are recursive, so if esp_pm_lock_acquire is called a number of times, esp_pm_lock_release has to be called the same number of times in order to actually release the lock.

This function may be called from an ISR.

This function is not thread-safe w.r.t. calls to other esp_pm_lock_* functions for the same handle.

**Parameters**  
**handle** – handle obtained from esp_pm_lock_create function

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the handle is invalid
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if lock is not acquired
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE is not enabled in sdkconfig

**esp_err_t esp_pm_lock_delete (esp_pm_lock_handle_t handle)**

Delete a lock created using esp_pm_lock.

The lock must be released before calling this function.

This function must not be called from an ISR.

**Parameters**  
**handle** – handle obtained from esp_pm_lock_create function

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if the handle argument is NULL
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if the lock is still acquired
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE is not enabled in sdkconfig

**esp_err_t esp_pm_dump_locks (FILE *stream)**

Dump the list of all locks to stderr.

This function dumps debugging information about locks created using esp_pm_lock_create to an output stream.

This function must not be called from an ISR. If esp_pm_lock_acquire/release are called while this function is running, inconsistent results may be reported.

**Parameters**  
**stream** – stream to print information to; use stdout or stderr to print to the console; use fmemopen/open_memstream to print to a string buffer

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if CONFIG_PM_ENABLE is not enabled in sdkconfig

**Type Definitions**

typedef struct esp_pm_lock *esp_pm_lock_handle_t

Opaque handle to the power management lock.

**Enumerations**

enum esp_pm_lock_type_t

Power management constraints.

**Values:**

enumerator **ESP_PM_CPU_FREQ_MAX**

Require CPU frequency to be at the maximum value set via esp_pm_configure. Argument is unused and should be set to 0.

enumerator **ESP_PM_APB_FREQ_MAX**

Require APB frequency to be at the maximum value supported by the chip. Argument is unused and should be set to 0.
enum \texttt{ESP\_PM\_NO\_LIGHT\_SLEEP}

Prevent the system from going into light sleep. Argument is unused and should be set to 0.

**Header File**

- \texttt{components/esp\_pm/include/esp32c3/pm.h}

**Structures**

\texttt{struct esp\_pm\_config\_esp32c3\_t}

Power management config for ESP32C3.

Pass a pointer to this structure as an argument to \texttt{esp\_pm\_configure} function.

**Public Members**

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{int max\_freq\_mhz}
  
  \texttt{Maximum CPU frequency, in MHz}
\item \texttt{int min\_freq\_mhz}
  
  \texttt{Minimum CPU frequency to use when no locks are taken, in MHz}
\item \texttt{bool light\_sleep\_enable}
  
  Enter light sleep when no locks are taken
\end{itemize}

### 2.10.20 POSIX Threads Support

**Overview**

ESP-IDF is based on FreeRTOS but offers a range of POSIX-compatible APIs that allow easy porting of third party code. This includes support for common parts of the POSIX Threads “pthreads” API.

POSIX Threads are implemented in ESP-IDF as wrappers around equivalent FreeRTOS features. The runtime memory or performance overhead of using the pthreads API is quite low, but not every feature available in either pthreads or FreeRTOS is available via the ESP-IDF pthreads support.

Pthreads can be used in ESP-IDF by including standard \texttt{pthread.h} header, which is included in the toolchain libc. An additional ESP-IDF specific header, \texttt{esp\_pthread.h}, provides additional non-POSIX APIs for using some ESP-IDF features with pthreads.

\texttt{C++ Standard Library implementations for \texttt{std::thread, std::mutex, std::condition\_variable, etc.} are implemented using pthreads (via GCC \texttt{libstdc++}). Therefore, restrictions mentioned here also apply to the equivalent C++ standard library functionality.}

**RTOS Integration**

Unlike many operating systems using POSIX Threads, ESP-IDF is a real-time operating system with a real-time scheduler. This means that a thread will only stop running if a higher priority task is ready to run, the thread blocks on an OS synchronization structure like a mutex, or the thread calls any of the functions \texttt{sleep, vTaskDelay()}, or \texttt{usleep}.  

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**Note:** If calling a standard libc or C++ sleep function, such as `usleep` defined in `unistd.h`, then the task will only block and yield the CPU if the sleep time is longer than a FreeRTOS tick period. If the time is shorter, the thread will busy-wait instead of yielding to another RTOS task.

By default, all POSIX Threads have the same RTOS priority, but it is possible to change this by calling a custom API.

**Standard features**

The following standard APIs are implemented in ESP-IDF.

Refer to standard POSIX Threads documentation, or `pthread.h`, for details about the standard arguments and behaviour of each function. Differences or limitations compared to the standard APIs are noted below.

**Thread APIs**

- `pthread_create()` - The `attr` argument is supported for setting stack size and detach state only. Other attribute fields are ignored. Unlike FreeRTOS task functions, the `start_routine` function is allowed to return. A “detached” type thread is automatically deleted if the function returns. The default “joinable” type thread will be suspended until `pthread_join()` is called on it.
  - `pthread_join()`
  - `pthread_detach()`
  - `pthread_exit()`
  - `sched_yield()`
  - `pthread_self()` - An assert will fail if this function is called from a FreeRTOS task which is not a pthread.
  - `pthread_equal()`

**Thread Attributes**

- `pthread_attr_init()`
- `pthread_attr_destroy()` - This function doesn’t need to free any resources and instead resets the `attr` structure to defaults (implementation is same as `pthread_attr_init()`).
- `pthread_attr_getstacksize()` / `pthread_attr_setstacksize()`
- `pthread_attr_getdetachstate()` / `pthread_attr_setdetachstate()`

**Once**

- `pthread_once()`

Static initializer constant `PTHREAD_ONCE_INIT` is supported.

**Note:** This function can be called from tasks created using either pthread or FreeRTOS APIs

**Mutexes**  POSIX Mutexes are implemented as FreeRTOS Mutex Semaphores (normal type for “fast” or “error check” mutexes, and Recursive type for “recursive” mutexes). This means that they have the same priority inheritance behaviour as mutexes created with `xSemaphoreCreateMutex()`.

- `pthread_mutex_init()`
- `pthread_mutex_destroy()`
- `pthread_mutex_lock()`
- `pthread_mutex_timedlock()`
- `pthread_mutex_trylock()`
- `pthread_mutex_unlock()`
- `pthread_mutexattr_init()`
- `pthread_mutexattr_destroy()`
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- `pthread_mutexattr_gettype() / pthread_mutexattr_settype()`

Static initializer constant `PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER` is supported, but the non-standard static initializer constants for other mutex types are not supported.

**Note:** These functions can be called from tasks created using either pthread or FreeRTOS APIs

---

### Condition Variables

- `pthread_cond_init()` - The `attr` argument is not implemented and is ignored.
- `pthread_cond_destroy()`
- `pthread_cond_signal()`
- `pthread_cond_broadcast()`
- `pthread_cond_wait()`
- `pthread_cond_timedwait()`

Static initializer constant `PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER` is supported.

- The resolution of `pthread_cond_timedwait()` timeouts is the RTOS tick period (see `CONFIG_FREERTOS_HZ`). timeouts may be delayed up to one tick period after the requested timeout.

**Note:** These functions can be called from tasks created using either pthread or FreeRTOS APIs

---

### Read/Write Locks

- `pthread_rwlock_init()` - The `attr` argument is not implemented and is ignored.
- `pthread_rwlock_destroy()`
- `pthread_rwlock_rdlock()`
- `pthread_rwlock_wrlock()`
- `pthread_rwlock_unlock()`

Static initializer constant `PTHREAD_RWLOCK_INITIALIZER` is supported.

**Note:** These functions can be called from tasks created using either pthread or FreeRTOS APIs

---

### Thread-Specific Data

- `pthread_key_create()` - The `destr_function` argument is supported and will be called if a thread function exits normally, calls `pthread_exit()`, or if the underlying task is deleted directly using the FreeRTOS function `vTaskDelete()`.
- `pthread_key_delete()`
- `pthread_setspecific() / pthread_getspecific()`

**Note:** These functions can be called from tasks created using either pthread or FreeRTOS APIs

**Note:** There are other options for thread local storage in ESP-IDF, including options with higher performance. See *Thread Local Storage*.
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Not Implemented

The pthread.h header is a standard header and includes additional APIs and features which are not implemented in ESP-IDF. These include:

- `pthread_cancel()` returns ENOSYS if called.
- `pthread_condattr_init()` returns ENOSYS if called.

Other POSIX Threads functions (not listed here) are not implemented and will produce either a compiler or a linker error if referenced from an ESP-IDF application. If you identify a useful API that you would like to see implemented in ESP-IDF, please open a feature request on GitHub <https://github.com/espressif/esp-idf/issues> with the details.

ESP-IDF Extensions

The API `esp_pthread_set_cfg()` defined in the esp_pthreads.h header offers custom extensions to control how subsequent calls to `pthread_create()` will behave. Currently, the following configuration can be set:

- Default stack size of new threads, if not specified when calling `pthread_create()` (overrides `CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_STACK_SIZE_DEFAULT`).
- RTOS priority of new threads (overrides `CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_PRIO_DEFAULT`).
- FreeRTOS task name for new threads (overrides `CONFIG_PTHREAD_TASK_NAME_DEFAULT`).

This configuration is scoped to the calling thread (or FreeRTOS task), meaning that `esp_pthread_set_cfg()` can be called independently in different threads or tasks. If the `inherit_cfg` flag is set in the current configuration then any new thread created will inherit the creator’s configuration (if that thread calls `pthread_create()` recursively), otherwise the new thread will have the default configuration.

Examples

- `system/pthread` demonstrates using the pthreads API to create threads
- `cxx/pthread` demonstrates using C++ Standard Library functions with threads

API Reference

Header File

- `components/pthread/include/esp_pthread.h`

Functions

- `esp_pthread_cfg_t esp_pthread_get_default_config(void)`
  Creates a default pthread configuration based on the values set via menuconfig.

- `esp_err_t esp_pthread_set_cfg(const esp_pthread_cfg_t *cfg)`
  Configure parameters for creating pthread.

  This API allows you to configure how the subsequent `pthread_create()` call will behave. This call can be used to setup configuration parameters like stack size, priority, configuration inheritance etc.

  If the ‘inherit’ flag in the configuration structure is enabled, then the same configuration is also inherited in the thread subtree.

Note: Passing non-NULL attributes to `pthread_create()` will override the stack_size parameter set using this API
Chapter 2. API Reference

Parameters **cfg** - The pthread config parameters

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if configuration was successfully set
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM if out of memory
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if stack_size is less than PTHREAD_STACK_MIN

```c
esp_err_t esp_pthread_get_cfg(esp_pthread_cfg_t *p)
```

Get current pthread creation configuration.

This will retrieve the current configuration that will be used for creating threads.

**Parameters** p - Pointer to the pthread config structure that will be updated with the currently configured parameters

**Returns**
- ESP_OK if the configuration was available
- ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND if a configuration wasn’t previously set

```c
esp_err_t esp_pthread_init (void)
```

Initialize pthread library.

**Structures**

```c
struct esp_pthread_cfg_t
```

pthread configuration structure that influences pthread creation

**Public Members**

```c
size_t stack_size
```

The stack size of the pthread.

```c
size_t prio
```

The thread’s priority.

```c
bool inherit_cfg
```

Inherit this configuration further.

```c
const char *thread_name
```

The thread name.

```c
int pin_to_core
```

The core id to pin the thread to. Has the same value range as xCoreId argument of xTaskCreatePinnedToCore.

**Macros**

```c
PTHREAD_STACK_MIN
```

### 2.10.21 Random Number Generation

ESP32-C3 contains a hardware random number generator, values from it can be obtained using the APIs `esp_random()` and `esp_fill_random()`.

The hardware RNG produces true random numbers under any of the following conditions:
RF subsystem is enabled (i.e. Wi-Fi or Bluetooth are enabled).

- An internal entropy source has been enabled by calling `bootloader_random_enable()` and not yet disabled by calling `bootloader_random_disable()`.
- While the ESP-IDF *Second stage bootloader* is running. This is because the default ESP-IDF bootloader implementation calls `bootloader_random_enable()` when the bootloader starts, and `bootloader_random_disable()` before executing the app.

When any of these conditions are true, samples of physical noise are continuously mixed into the internal hardware RNG state to provide entropy. Consult the [ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > Random Number Generator (RNG)](https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esp-idf/en/latest/esp-idf/system/hw-support/hw_random.html) chapter for more details.

If none of the above conditions are true, the output of the RNG should be considered pseudo-random only.

### Startup

During startup, ESP-IDF bootloader temporarily enables a non-RF entropy source (internal reference voltage noise) that provides entropy for any first boot key generation. However, after the app starts executing then normally only pseudo-random numbers are available until Wi-Fi or Bluetooth are initialized.

To re-enable the entropy source temporarily during app startup, or for an application that does not use Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, call the function `bootloader_random_enable()` to re-enable the internal entropy source. The function `bootloader_random_disable()` must be called to disable the entropy source again before using ADC, Wi-Fi or Bluetooth.

**Note:** The entropy source enabled during the boot process by the ESP-IDF Second Stage Bootloader will seed the internal RNG state with some entropy. However, the internal hardware RNG state is not large enough to provide a continuous stream of true random numbers. This is why a continuous entropy source must be enabled whenever true random numbers are required.

**Note:** If an application requires a source of true random numbers but it is not possible to permanently enable a hardware entropy source, consider using a strong software DRBG implementation such as the mbedTLS CTR-DRBG or HMAC-DRBG, with an initial seed of entropy from hardware RNG true random numbers.

### Secondary Entropy

ESP32-C3 RNG contains a secondary entropy source, based on sampling an asynchronous 8MHz internal oscillator (see the Technical Reference Manual for details). This entropy source is always enabled in ESP-IDF and continuously mixed into the RNG state by hardware. In testing, this secondary entropy source was sufficient to pass the Dieharder random number test suite without the main entropy source enabled (test input was created by concatenating short samples from a continuously resetting ESP32-C3). However, it is currently only guaranteed that true random numbers will be produced when the main entropy source is also enabled as described above.

### API Reference

#### Header File

- components/esp_hw_support/include/esp_random.h

#### Functions

```c
uint32_t esp_random (void)
```

Get one random 32-bit word from hardware RNG.

If Wi-Fi or Bluetooth are enabled, this function returns true random numbers. In other situations, if true random numbers are required then consult the ESP-IDF Programming Guide “Random Number Generation” section for necessary prerequisites.
This function automatically busy-waits to ensure enough external entropy has been introduced into the hardware
RNG state, before returning a new random number. This delay is very short (always less than 100 CPU cycles).

**Returns** Random value between 0 and UINT32_MAX

```c
void esp_fill_random (void *buf, size_t len)
```

Fill a buffer with random bytes from hardware RNG.

**Note:** This function is implemented via calls to esp_random(), so the same constraints apply.

**Parameters**

- **buf** – Pointer to buffer to fill with random numbers.
- **len** – Length of buffer in bytes

**Header File**

- components/bootloader_support/include/bootloader_random.h

**Functions**

- **bootloader_random_enable (void)**
  
  Enable an entropy source for RNG if RF subsystem is disabled.

  The exact internal entropy source mechanism depends on the chip in use but all SoCs use the SAR ADC
to continuously mix random bits (an internal noise reading) into the HWRNG. Consult the SoC Technical
Reference Manual for more information.

  Can also be called from app code, if true random numbers are required without initialized RF subsystem. This
might be the case in early startup code of the application when the RF subsystem has not started yet or if the
RF subsystem should not be enabled for power saving.


- **Warning:** This function is not safe to use if any other subsystem is accessing the RF subsystem or the
ADC at the same time!

- **bootloader_random_disable (void)**

  Disable entropy source for RNG.

  Disables internal entropy source. Must be called after bootloader_random_enable() and before RF subsystem
features, ADC, or I2S (ESP32 only) are initialized.

  Consult the ESP-IDF Programming Guide “Random Number Generation” section for details.

- **bootloader_fill_random (void *buffer, size_t length)**

  Fill buffer with `length` random bytes.

  **Note:** If this function is being called from app code only, and never from the bootloader, then it’s better to
call esp_fill_random().

  **Parameters**

  - **buffer** – Pointer to buffer
  - **length** – This many bytes of random data will be copied to buffer
getrandom

A compatible version of the Linux getrandom() function is also provided for ease of porting:

```c
#include <sys/random.h>

ssize_t getrandom(void *buf, size_t buflen, unsigned int flags);
```

This function is implemented by calling `esp_fill_random()` internally.

The `flags` argument is ignored, this function is always non-blocking but the strength of any random numbers is dependent on the same conditions described above.

Return value is -1 (with `errno` set to `EFAULT`) if the `buf` argument is NULL, and equal to `buflen` otherwise.

## 2.10.22 Sleep Modes

### Overview

ESP32-C3 contains the following power saving modes: Light-sleep, and Deep-sleep.

In Light-sleep mode, the digital peripherals, most of the RAM, and CPUs are clock-gated and their supply voltage is reduced. Upon exit from Light-sleep, the digital peripherals, RAM, and CPUs resume operation and their internal states are preserved.

In Deep-sleep mode, the CPUs, most of the RAM, and all digital peripherals that are clocked from APB_CLK are powered off. The only parts of the chip that remain powered on are:

- RTC controller
- RTC fast memory

There are several wakeup sources in Deep-sleep and Light-sleep modes. These sources can also be combined so that the chip will wake up when any of the sources are triggered. Wakeup sources can be enabled using `esp_sleep_enable_X_wakeup` APIs and can be disabled using `esp_sleep_disable_wakeup_source()` API. Next section describes these APIs in detail. Wakeup sources can be configured at any moment before entering Light-sleep or Deep-sleep mode.

Additionally, the application can force specific powerdown modes for RTC peripherals and RTC memories using `esp_sleep_pd_config()` API.

Once wakeup sources are configured, the application can enter sleep mode using `esp_light_sleep_start()` or `esp_deep_sleep_start()` APIs. At this point, the hardware will be configured according to the requested wakeup sources, and the RTC controller will either power down or power off the CPUs and digital peripherals.

If Wi-Fi connections need to be maintained, enable Wi-Fi Modem-sleep mode and automatic Light-sleep feature (see Power Management APIs). This will allow the system to wake up from sleep automatically when required by the Wi-Fi driver, thereby maintaining a connection to the AP.

### Wi-Fi/Bluetooth and Sleep Modes

In Deep-sleep and Light-sleep modes, the wireless peripherals are powered down. Before entering Deep-sleep or Light-sleep modes, the application must disable Wi-Fi and Bluetooth using the appropriate calls (i.e., `esp_bluedroid_disable()`, `esp_bt_controller_disable()`, `esp_wifi_stop()`). Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connections will not be maintained in Deep-sleep or Light-sleep mode, even if these functions are not called.
Wakeup Sources

**Timer**  The RTC controller has a built-in timer which can be used to wake up the chip after a predefined amount of time. Time is specified at microsecond precision, but the actual resolution depends on the clock source selected for RTCSLOW_CLK.

RTC peripherals or RTC memories don’t need to be powered on during sleep in this wakeup mode. `esp_sleep_enable_timer_wakeup()` function can be used to enable sleep wakeup using a timer.

**UART Wakeup (Light-sleep Only)**  When ESP32-C3 receives UART input from external devices, it is often necessary to wake up the chip when input data is available. The UART peripheral contains a feature which allows waking up the chip from Light-sleep when a certain number of positive edges on RX pin are seen. This number of positive edges can be set using `uart_set_wakeup_threshold()` function. Note that the character which triggers wakeup (and any characters before it) will not be received by the UART after wakeup. This means that the external device typically needs to send an extra character to the ESP32-C3 to trigger wakeup before sending the data. `esp_sleep_enable_uart_wakeup()` function can be used to enable this wakeup source.

Power-down of RTC Peripherals and Memories

By default, `esp_deep_sleep_start()` and `esp_light_sleep_start()` functions will power down all RTC power domains which are not needed by the enabled wakeup sources. To override this behaviour, `esp_sleep_pd_config()` function is provided.

In ESP32-C3, there is only RTC fast memory, so if some variables in the program are marked by `RTC_DATA_ATTR`, `RTC_SLOW_ATTR` or `RTC_FAST_ATTR` attributes, all of them go to RTC fast memory. It will be kept powered on by default. This can be overridden using `esp_sleep_pd_config()` function, if desired.

Power-down of Flash

By default, to avoid potential issues, `esp_light_sleep_start()` function will **not** power down flash. To be more specific, it takes time to power down the flash and during this period the system may be woken up, which then actually powers up the flash before this flash could be powered down completely. As a result, there is a chance that the flash may not work properly.

So, in theory, it’s ok if you only wake up the system after the flash is completely powered down. However, in reality, the flash power-down period can be hard to predict (for example, this period can be much longer when you add filter capacitors to the flash’s power supply circuit) and uncontrollable (for example, the asynchronous wake-up signals make the actual sleep time uncontrollable).

**Warning:** If a filter capacitor is added to your flash power supply circuit, please do everything possible to avoid powering down flash.

Therefore, it’s recommended not to power down flash when using ESP-IDF. For power-sensitive applications, it’s recommended to use Kconfig option `CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_FLASH_LEAKAGE_WORKAROUND` to reduce the power consumption of the flash during light sleep, instead of powering down the flash.

However, for those who have fully understood the risk and are still willing to power down the flash to further reduce the power consumption, please check the following mechanisms:

- Setting Kconfig option `CONFIG_ESP_SLEEP_POWER_DOWN_FLASH` only powers down the flash when the RTC timer is the only wake-up source and the sleep time is longer than the flash power-down period.
- Calling `esp_sleep_pd_config(ESP_PD_DOMAIN_VDDSDIO, ESP_PD_OPTION_OFF)` powers down flash when the RTC timer is not enabled as a wakeup source or the sleep time is longer than the flash power-down period.
Note:

- ESP-IDF does not provide any mechanism that can power down the flash in all conditions when light sleep.
- `esp_deep_sleep_start()` function will force power down flash regardless of user configuration.

**Entering Light-sleep**

`esp_light_sleep_start()` function can be used to enter Light-sleep once wakeup sources are configured. It is also possible to enter Light-sleep with no wakeup sources configured. In this case, the chip will be in Light-sleep mode indefinitely until external reset is applied.

**Entering Deep-sleep**

`esp_deep_sleep_start()` function can be used to enter Deep-sleep once wakeup sources are configured. It is also possible to enter Deep-sleep with no wakeup sources configured. In this case, the chip will be in Deep-sleep mode indefinitely until external reset is applied.

**Configuring IOs**

Some ESP32-C3 IOs have internal pullups or pulldowns, which are enabled by default. If an external circuit drives this pin in Deep-sleep mode, current consumption may increase due to current flowing through these pullups and pulldowns.

**In Deep-sleep mode:**

- digital GPIOs (GPIO6 ~ 21) are in a high impedance state.
- RTC GPIOs (GPIO0 ~ 5) can be in the following states, depending on their hold function enabled or not:
  - if the hold function is not enabled, RTC GPIOs will be in a high impedance state.
  - if the hold function is enabled, RTC GPIOs will retain the pin state latched at that hold moment.

**UART Output Handling**

Before entering sleep mode, `esp_deep_sleep_start()` will flush the contents of UART FIFOs.

When entering Light-sleep mode using `esp_light_sleep_start()`, UART FIFOs will not be flushed. Instead, UART output will be suspended, and remaining characters in the FIFO will be sent out after wakeup from Light-sleep.

**Checking Sleep Wakeup Cause**

`esp_sleep_get_wakeup_cause()` function can be used to check which wakeup source has triggered wakeup from sleep mode.

**Disable Sleep Wakeup Source**

Previously configured wakeup sources can be disabled later using `esp_sleep_disable_wakeup_source()` API. This function deactivates trigger for the given wakeup source. Additionally, it can disable all triggers if the argument is `ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_ALL`. 
Application Example

- **protocols/sntp**: the implementation of basic functionality of Deep-sleep, where ESP module is periodically waken up to retrieve time from NTP server.
- **wifi/power_save**: the implementation of modem sleep example.
- **system/deep_sleep**: the usage of Deep-sleep wakeup triggered by timer.

API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_hw_support/include/esp_sleep.h

Functions

**esp_err_t esp_sleep_disable_wakeup_source** *(esp_sleep_source_t source)*

Disable wakeup source.

This function is used to deactivate wake up trigger for source defined as parameter of the function.

See docs/sleep-modes.rst for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>source</strong></td>
<td>number of source to disable of type esp_sleep_source_t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OK</td>
<td>on success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE</td>
<td>if trigger was not active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**esp_err_t esp_sleep_enable_timer_wakeup** *(uint64_t time_in_us)*

Enable wakeup by timer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>time_in_us</strong></td>
<td>time before wakeup, in microseconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OK</td>
<td>on success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG</td>
<td>if value is out of range (TBD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**bool esp_sleep_is_valid_wakeup_gpio** *(gpio_num_t gpio_num)*

Returns true if a GPIO number is valid for use as wakeup source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For SoCs with RTC IO capability, this can be any valid RTC IO input pin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>gpio_num</strong></td>
<td>Number of the GPIO to test for wakeup source capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>if this GPIO number will be accepted as a sleep wakeup source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**esp_err_t esp_deep_sleep_enable_gpio_wakeup** *(uint64_t gpio_pin_mask, esp_deepsleep_gpio_wake_up_mode_t mode)*

Enable wakeup using specific gpio pins.

This function enables an IO pin to wake up the chip from deep sleep.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This function does not modify pin configuration. The pins are configured in esp_deep_sleep_start/esp_light_sleep_start, immediately before entering sleep mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>gpio_pin_mask</strong></td>
<td>Number of the GPIO to test for wakeup source capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mode</strong></td>
<td>Number of the GPIO to test for wakeup source capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP_OK</td>
<td>on success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG</td>
<td>if value is out of range (TBD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: You don’t need to care to pull-up or pull-down before using this function, because this will be done in esp_deep_sleep_start/esp_light_sleep_start based on param mask you give. BTW, when you use low level to wake up the chip, we strongly recommend you to add external registers (pull-up).

Parameters
- **gpio_pin_mask** – Bit mask of GPIO numbers which will cause wakeup. Only GPIOs which have RTC functionality can be used in this bit map.
- **mode** – Select logic function used to determine wakeup condition:
  - ESP_GPIO_WAKEUP_GPIO_LOW: wake up when the gpio turn to low.
  - ESP_GPIO_WAKEUP_GPIO_HIGH: wake up when the gpio turn to high.

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if gpio num is more than 5 or mode is invalid,

```c
esp_err_t esp_sleep_enable_gpio_wakeup (void)
```

Enable wakeup from light sleep using GPIOs.

Each GPIO supports wakeup function, which can be triggered on either low level or high level. Unlike EXT0 and EXT1 wakeup sources, this method can be used both for all IOs: RTC IOs and digital IOs. It can only be used to wakeup from light sleep though.

To enable wakeup, first call gpio_wakeup_enable, specifying gpio number and wakeup level, for each GPIO which is used for wakeup. Then call this function to enable wakeup feature.

Note: On ESP32, GPIO wakeup source can not be used together with touch or ULP wakeup sources.

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if wakeup triggers conflict

```c
esp_err_t esp_sleep_enable_uart_wakeup (int uart_num)
```

Enable wakeup from light sleep using UART.

Use uart_set_wakeup_threshold function to configure UART wakeup threshold.

Wakeup from light sleep takes some time, so not every character sent to the UART can be received by the application.

Note: ESP32 does not support wakeup from UART2.

Parameters **uart_num** – UART port to wake up from

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if wakeup from given UART is not supported

```c
esp_err_t esp_sleep_enable_bt_wakeup (void)
```

Enable wakeup by bluetooth.

Returns
- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if wakeup from bluetooth is not supported

```c
esp_err_t esp_sleep_disable_bt_wakeup (void)
```

Disable wakeup by bluetooth.

Returns
Chapter 2. API Reference

- ESP_OK on success
- ESP_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED if wakeup from bluetooth is not supported

```c
esp_err_t esp_sleep_enable_wifi_wakeup (void)
Enable wakeup by WiFi MAC.
Returns
  • ESP_OK on success
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_sleep_disable_wifi_wakeup (void)
Disable wakeup by WiFi MAC.
Returns
  • ESP_OK on success
```

```c
uint64_t esp_sleep_get_ext1_wakeup_status (void)
Get the bitmask of GPIOs which caused wakeup (ext1)
If wakeup was caused by another source, this function will return 0.
Returns  bit mask, if GPIOn caused wakeup, BIT(n) will be set
```

```c
uint64_t esp_sleep_get_gpio_wakeup_status (void)
Get the bitmask of GPIOs which caused wakeup (gpio)
If wakeup was caused by another source, this function will return 0.
Returns  bit mask, if GPIOn caused wakeup, BIT(n) will be set
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_sleep_pd_config (esp_sleep_pd_domain_t domain, esp_sleep_pd_option_t option)
Set power down mode for an RTC power domain in sleep mode.
If not set using this API, all power domains default to ESP_PD_OPTION_AUTO.
Parameters
  • domain  ⚶ power domain to configure
  • option  ⚶ power down option (ESP_PD_OPTION_OFF, ESP_PD_OPTION_ON, or ESP_PD_OPTION_AUTO)
Returns
  • ESP_OK on success
  • ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG if either of the arguments is out of range
```

```c
void esp_deep_sleep_start (void)
Enter deep sleep with the configured wakeup options.
This function does not return.
```

```c
esp_err_t esp_light_sleep_start (void)
Enter light sleep with the configured wakeup options.
Returns
  • ESP_OK on success (returned after wakeup)
  • ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE if WiFi or BT is not stopped
```

```c
void esp_deep_sleep (uint64_t time_in_us)
Enter deep-sleep mode.
The device will automatically wake up after the deep-sleep time Upon waking up, the device calls deep sleep
wake stub, and then proceeds to load application.
Call to this function is equivalent to a call to esp_deep_sleep_enable_timer_wakeup followed by a call to
esp_deep_sleep_start.
esp_deep_sleep does not shut down WiFi, BT, and higher level protocol connections gracefully. Make sure
relevant WiFi and BT stack functions are called to close any connections and deinitialize the peripherals. These
include:
Chapter 2. API Reference

- esp_bluedroid_disable
- esp_bt_controller_disable
- esp_wifi_stop

This function does not return.

**Note:** The device will wake up immediately if the deep-sleep time is set to 0

### Parameters

time_in_us – deep-sleep time, unit: microsecond

**esp_sleep_wakeup_cause_t**

Get the wakeup source which caused wakeup from sleep.

**Returns** cause of wake up from last sleep (deep sleep or light sleep)

**void** esp_sleep_wakeup_cause(void)

- Default stub to run on wake from deep sleep.
- Allows for executing code immediately on wake from sleep, before the software bootloader or ESP-IDF app has started up.
- This function is weak-linked, so you can implement your own version to run code immediately when the chip wakes from sleep.
- See docs/deep-sleep-stub.rst for details.

**void** esp_set_deep_sleep_wake_stub(esp_deep_sleep_wake_stub_fn_t new_stub)

Install a new stub at runtime to run on wake from deep sleep.

- If implementing esp_wake_deep_sleep() then it is not necessary to call this function.
- However, it is possible to call this function to substitute a different deep sleep stub. Any function used as a deep sleep stub must be marked RTC_IRAM_ATTR, and must obey the same rules given for esp_wake_deep_sleep().

**esp_deep_sleep_wake_stub_fn_t**

**esp_get_deep_sleep_wake_stub**(void)

Get current wake from deep sleep stub.

**Returns** Return current wake from deep sleep stub, or NULL if no stub is installed.

**void** esp_default_wake_deep_sleep(void)

The default esp-idf-provided esp_wake_deep_sleep() stub.

- See docs/deep-sleep-stub.rst for details.

**void** esp_deep_sleep_disable_rom_logging(void)

Disable logging from the ROM code after deep sleep.

- Using LSB of RTC_STORE4.

**esp_err_t** esp_sleep_cpu_pd_low_init(bool enable)

CPU Power down low-level initialize.

- **Parameters** enable – enable or disable CPU power down during light sleep
- **Returns**
  - ESP_OK on success
  - ESP_ERR_NO_MEM not enough retention memory

**void** esp_sleep_config_gpio_isolate(void)

Configure to isolate all GPIO pins in sleep state.

**void** esp_sleep_enable_gpio_switch(bool enable)

Enable or disable GPIO pins status switching between slept status and waked status.

- **Parameters** enable – decide whether to switch status or not
Chapter 2. API Reference

**Type Definitions**

```c
typedef esp_sleep_source_t esp_sleep_wakeup_cause_t
```

```c
typedef void (*esp_deep_sleep_wake_stub_fn_t)(void)
```

Function type for stub to run on wake from sleep.

**Enumerations**

```c
enum esp_sleep_ext1_wakeup_mode_t
```

Logic function used for EXT1 wakeup mode.

**Values:**

- enumerator **ESP_EXT1_WAKEUP_ALL_LOW**
  
  Wake the chip when all selected GPIOs go low.

- enumerator **ESP_EXT1_WAKEUP_ANY_HIGH**
  
  Wake the chip when any of the selected GPIOs go high.

```c
enum esp_deepsleep_gpio_wake_up_mode_t
```

Values:

- enumerator **ESP_GPIO_WAKEUP_GPIO_LOW**

- enumerator **ESP_GPIO_WAKEUP_GPIO_HIGH**

```c
enum esp_sleep_pd_domain_t
```

Power domains which can be powered down in sleep mode.

Values:

- enumerator **ESP_PD_DOMAIN_XTAL**
  
  XTAL oscillator.

- enumerator **ESP_PD_DOMAIN_CPU**
  
  CPU core.

- enumerator **ESP_PD_DOMAIN_RTC8M**
  
  Internal 8M oscillator.

- enumerator **ESP_PD_DOMAIN_VDDSDIO**
  
  VDD_SDIO.

- enumerator **ESP_PD_DOMAIN_MAX**
  
  Number of domains.

```c
enum esp_sleep_pd_option_t
```

Power down options.

**Values:**
enumerator **ESP_PD_OPTION_OFF**
    Power down the power domain in sleep mode.

enumerator **ESP_PD_OPTION_ON**
    Keep power domain enabled during sleep mode.

enumerator **ESP_PD_OPTION_AUTO**
    Keep power domain enabled in sleep mode, if it is needed by one of the wakeup options. Otherwise power it down.

define **esp_sleep_source_t**
    Sleep wakeup cause.

*Values:*

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_UNDEFINED**
    In case of deep sleep, reset was not caused by exit from deep sleep.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_ALL**
    Not a wakeup cause, used to disable all wakeup sources with esp_sleep_disable_wakeup_source.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_EXT0**
    Wakeup caused by external signal using RTC_IO.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_EXT1**
    Wakeup caused by external signal using RTC_CNTL.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_TIMER**
    Wakeup caused by timer.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_TOUCHPAD**
    Wakeup caused by touchpad.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_ULP**
    Wakeup caused by ULP program.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_GPIO**
    Wakeup caused by GPIO (light sleep only on ESP32, S2 and S3)

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_UART**
    Wakeup caused by UART (light sleep only)

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_WIFI**
    Wakeup caused by WIFI (light sleep only)

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_COCPU**
    Wakeup caused by COCPU int.

enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_COCPU_TRAP_TRIG**
    Wakeup caused by COCPU crash.
enumerator **ESP_SLEEP_WAKEUP_BT**

Wakeup caused by BT (light sleep only)

### 2.10.23 SoC Capabilities

This section lists definitions of the ESP32-C3’s SoC hardware capabilities. These definitions are commonly used in IDF to control which hardware dependent features are supported and thus compiled into the binary.

**Note:** These defines are currently not considered to be part of the public API, and may be changed at any time.

---

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- components/soc/esp32c3/include/soc_caps.h

**Macros**

- **SOC_ADC_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_DEDICATED_GPIO_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_GDMA_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_TWAI_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_BT_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_ASYNC_MEMCPY_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_USB_SERIAL_JTAG_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_TEMP_SENSOR_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_XT_WDT_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_WIFI_SUPPORTED**
- **SOC_SUPPORTEDS_SECURE_DL_MODE**
- **SOC_EFUSE_KEY_PURPOSE_FIELD**
- **SOC_EFUSE_HAS_EFUSE_RST_BUG**
- **SOC_RTC_FAST_MEM_SUPPORTED**
SOC_RTC_MEM_SUPPORTED
SOC_I2S_SUPPORTED
SOC_RMT_SUPPORTED
SOC_SDM_SUPPORTED
SOC_LEDC_SUPPORTED
SOC_I2C_SUPPORTED
SOC_SYSTIMER_SUPPORTED
SOC_SUPPORT_COEXISTENCE
SOC_AES_SUPPORTED
SOC_MPI_SUPPORTED
SOC_SHA_SUPPORTED
SOC_HMAC_SUPPORTED
SOC_DIG_SIGN_SUPPORTED
SOC_FLASH_ENC_SUPPORTED
SOC_SECURE_BOOT_SUPPORTED
SOC_MEMPROT_SUPPORTED
SOC_XTAL_SUPPORT_40M
SOC_AES_SUPPORT_DMA
SOC_AES_GDMA
SOC_AES_SUPPORT_AES_128
SOC_AES_SUPPORT_AES_256
SOC_ADC_DIG_CTRL_SUPPORTED
    < SAR ADC Module
Chapter 2. API Reference

SOC_ADC_ARBITER_SUPPORTED

SOC_ADC_FILTER_SUPPORTED

SOC_ADC_MONITOR_SUPPORTED

SOC_ADC_DMA_SUPPORTED

SOC_ADC_PERIPH_NUM

SOC_ADC_CHANNEL_NUM (PERIPH_NUM)

SOC_ADC_MAX_CHANNEL_NUM

SOC_ADC_ATTEN_NUM

Digital

SOC_ADC_DIGI_CONTROLLER_NUM

SOC_ADC_PATT_LEN_MAX

One pattern table, each contains 8 items. Each item takes 1 byte

SOC_ADC_DIGI_MIN_BITWIDTH

SOC_ADC_DIGI_MAX_BITWIDTH

SOC_ADC_DIGI_RESULT_BYTES

SOC_ADC_DIGI_DATA_BYTES_PER_CONV

SOC_ADC_DIGI_FILTER_NUM

SOC_ADC_DIGI_MONITOR_NUM

F_sample = F_digi_con / 2 / interval. F_digi_con = 5M for now. 30 <= interval <= 4095

SOC_ADC_SAMPLE_FREQ_THRES_HIGH

SOC_ADC_SAMPLE_FREQ_THRES_LOW

RTC

SOC_ADC_RTC_MIN_BITWIDTH

SOC_ADC_RTC_MAX_BITWIDTH

Calibration

SOC_ADC_CALIBRATION_V1_SUPPORTED

support HW offset calibration version 1
Chapter 2. API Reference

SOC_APB_BACKUP_DMA

SOC_BROWNOUT_RESET_SUPPORTED

SOC_SHARED_IDCACHE_SUPPORTED

SOC_CACHE_MEMORY_IBANK_SIZE

SOC_CPU_CORES_NUM

SOC_CPU_INTR_NUM

SOC_CPU_HAS_FLEXIBLE_INTC

SOC_CPU_BREAKPOINTS_NUM

SOC_CPU_WATCHPOINTS_NUM

SOC_CPU_WATCHPOINT_SIZE

SOC_DS_SIGNATURE_MAX_BIT_LEN

The maximum length of a Digital Signature in bits.

SOC_DS_KEY_PARAM_MD_IV_LENGTH

Initialization vector (IV) length for the RSA key parameter message digest (MD) in bytes.

SOC_DS_KEY_CHECK_MAX_WAIT_US

Maximum wait time for DS parameter decryption key. If overdue, then key error. See TRM DS chapter for more details.

SOC_GDMA_GROUPS

SOC_GDMA_PAIRS_PER_GROUP

SOC_GDMA_TX_RX_SHARE_INTERRUPT

SOC_GPIO_PORT

SOC_GPIO_PIN_COUNT

SOC_GPIO_SUPPORTS_RTC_INDEPENDENT

SOC_GPIO_SUPPORT_FORCE_HOLD

SOC_GPIO_SUPPORT_DEEPSLEEP_WAKEUP
Chapter 2. API Reference

SOC_GPIO_VALID_GPIO_MASK

SOC_GPIO_VALID_OUTPUT_GPIO_MASK

SOC_GPIO_DEEP_SLEEP_WAKE_VALID_GPIO_MASK

SOC_GPIO_SUPPORT_SLP_SWITCH

SOC_DEDIC_GPIO_OUT_CHANNELS_NUM
8 outward channels on each CPU core

SOC_DEDIC_GPIO_IN_CHANNELS_NUM
8 inward channels on each CPU core

SOC_DEDIC_PERIPH_ALWAYS_ENABLE
The dedicated GPIO (a.k.a. fast GPIO) is featured by some customized CPU instructions, which is always enabled

SOC_I2C_NUM

SOC_I2C_FIFO_LEN
I2C hardware FIFO depth

SOC_I2C_SUPPORT_SLAVE

SOC_I2C_SUPPORT_HW_CLR_BUS

SOC_I2C_SUPPORT_XTAL

SOC_I2C_SUPPORT_RTC

SOC_I2S_NUM

SOC_I2S_HW_VERSION_2

SOC_I2S_SUPPORTS_PCM

SOC_I2S_SUPPORTS_PDM

SOC_I2S_SUPPORTS_PDM_TX

SOC_I2S_SUPPORTS_PDM_CODEC

SOC_I2S_SUPPORTS_TDM

SOC_LEDC_SUPPORT_APB_CLOCK
Chapter 2. API Reference

SOC_LEDC_SUPPORT_XTAL_CLOCK

SOC_LEDC_CHANNEL_NUM

SOC_LEDC_TIMER_BIT_WIDE_NUM

SOC_LEDC_SUPPORT_FADE_STOP

SOC_MPU_CONFIGURABLE_REGIONS_SUPPORTED

SOC_MPU_MIN_REGION_SIZE

SOC_MPU_REGIONS_MAX_NUM

SOC_MPU_REGION_RO_SUPPORTED

SOC_MPU_REGION_WO_SUPPORTED

SOC_RMT_GROUPS
   One RMT group

SOC_RMT_TX_CANDIDATES_PER_GROUP
   Number of channels that capable of Transmit

SOC_RMT_RX_CANDIDATES_PER_GROUP
   Number of channels that capable of Receive

SOC_RMT_CHANNELS_PER_GROUP
   Total 4 channels

SOC_RMT_MEM_WORDS_PER_CHANNEL
   Each channel owns 48 words memory (1 word = 4 Bytes)

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_RX_PINGPONG
   Support Ping-Pong mode on RX path

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_RX_DEMODULATION
   Support signal demodulation on RX path (i.e. remove carrier)

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_TX_ASYNC_STOP
   Support stop transmission asynchronously

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_TX_LOOP_COUNT
   Support transmit specified number of cycles in loop mode

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_TX_SYNCHRO
   Support coordinate a group of TX channels to start simultaneously
SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_TX_CARRIER_DATA_ONLY
   TX carrier can be modulated to data phase only

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_XTAL
   Support set XTAL clock as the RMT clock source

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_APB
   Support set APB as the RMT clock source

SOC_RMT_SUPPORT_RC_FAST
   Support set RC_FAST clock as the RMT clock source

SOC_RTC_CNTL_CPU_PD_DMA_BUS_WIDTH

SOC_RTC_CNTL_CPU_PD_REG_FILE_NUM

SOC_RTC_CNTL_CPU_PD_DMA_ADDR_ALIGN

SOC_RTC_CNTL_CPU_PD_DMA_BLOCK_SIZE

SOC_RTC_CNTL_CPU_PD_RETENTION_MEM_SIZE

SOC_RTC_SLOW_CLOCK_SUPPORT_8MD256

SOC_RTCIO_PIN_COUNT

SOC_RSA_MAX_BIT_LEN

SOC_SHA_DMA_MAX_BUFFER_SIZE

SOC_SHA_SUPPORT_DMA

SOC_SHA_SUPPORT_RESUME

SOC_SHA_GDMA

SOC_SHA_SUPPORT_SHA1

SOC_SHA_SUPPORT_SHA224

SOC_SHA_SUPPORT_SHA256

SOC_SDM_GROUPS

SOC_SDM_CHANNELS_PER_GROUP
SOC_SPI_PERIPH_NUM
SOC_SPI_PERIPH_CS_NUM(i)
SOC_SPI_MAXIMUM_BUFFER_SIZE
SOC_SPI_SUPPORT_DDRCLK
SOC_SPI_SLAVE_SUPPORT_SEG_TRANS
SOC_SPI_SUPPORT_CD_SIG
SOC_SPI_SUPPORT_CONTINUOUS_TRANS
SOC_SPI_SUPPORT_SLAVE HD_VER2
SOC_SPI_PERIPH_SUPPORT_MULTIAlINE_MODE(host_id)
SOC_SPI_PERIPH_SUPPORT_CONTROL_DUMMY_OUT
SOC_MEMSPI IS_INDEPENDENT
SOC_SPI_MAX_PRE_DIVIDER
SOC_SPI_MEM_SUPPORT_AUTO_WAIT_IDLE
SOC_SPI_MEM_SUPPORT_AUTO_SUSPEND
SOC_SPI_MEM_SUPPORT_AUTO_RESUME
SOC_SPI_MEM_SUPPORT_IDLE_INTR
SOC_SPI_MEM_SUPPORT SW SUSPEND
SOC_SPI_MEM_SUPPORT_CHECK_SUS
SOC_SPI_MEM_SUPPORT_CONFIG_GPIO BY EFUSE
SOC_MEMSPI SRC FREQ_80M_SUPPORTED
SOC_MEMSPI SRC FREQ_40M_SUPPORTED
SOC_MEMSPI SRC FREQ_26M_SUPPORTED
SOC_MEMSPI SRC FREQ_20M_SUPPORTED
Chapter 2. API Reference

SOC_SYSTIMER_COUNTER_NUM
SOC_SYSTIMER_ALARM_NUM
SOC_SYSTIMER_BIT_WIDTH_LO
SOC_SYSTIMER_BIT_WIDTH_HI
SOC_SYSTIMER_FIXED_DIVIDER
SOC_SYSTIMER_INT_LEVEL
SOC_SYSTIMER_ALARM_MISS_COMPENSATE
SOC_TIMER_GROUPS
SOC_TIMER_GROUP_TIMERS_PER_GROUP
SOC_TIMER_GROUP_COUNTER_BIT_WIDTH
SOC_TIMER_GROUP_SUPPORT_XTAL
SOC_TIMER_GROUP_SUPPORT_APB
SOC_TIMER_GROUP_TOTAL_TIMERS
SOC_TWAI_BRP_MIN
SOC_TWAI_BRP_MAX
SOC_TWAI_SUPPORTS_RX_STATUS
SOC_SECURE_BOOT_V2_RSA
SOC_EFUSE_SECURE_BOOT_KEY_DIGESTS
SOC_EFUSE_REVOKE_BOOT_KEY_DIGESTS
SOC_SUPPORT_SECUREBOOT_REVOKE_KEY
SOC_FLASH_ENCRYPTED_XTS_AES_BLOCK_MAX
SOC_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_XTS_AES
SOC_FLASH_ENCRYPTION_XTS_AES_128
SOC_MEMPROT_CPU_PREFETCH_PAD_SIZE

SOC_MEMPROT_MEM_ALIGN_SIZE

SOC_UART_NUM

SOC_UART_FIFO_LEN
   The UART hardware FIFO length

SOC_UART_BITRATE_MAX
   Max bit rate supported by UART

SOC_UART_SUPPORT_APB_CLK
   Support APB as the clock source

SOC_UART_SUPPORT_RTC_CLK
   Support RTC clock as the clock source

SOC_UART_SUPPORT_XTAL_CLK
   Support XTAL clock as the clock source

SOC_UART_SUPPORT_WAKEUP_INT
   Support UART wakeup interrupt

SOC_UART_REQUIRE_CORE_RESET

SOC_UART_SUPPORT_FSM_TX_WAIT_SEND

SOC_COEX_HW_PTI

SOC_PHY_DIG_REGS_MEM_SIZE

SOC_MAC_BB_PD_MEM_SIZE

SOC_WIFI_LIGHT_SLEEP_CLK_WIDTH

SOC_PM_SUPPORT_WIFI_WAKEUP

SOC_PM_SUPPORT_BT_WAKEUP

SOC_PM_SUPPORT_CPU_PD

SOC_PM_SUPPORT_WIFI_PD

SOC_PM_SUPPORT_BT_PD
Chapter 2. API Reference

**SOC_TEMPERATURE_SENSOR_SUPPORT_FAST_RC**

**SOC_TEMPERATURE_SENSOR_SUPPORT_XTAL**

**SOC_WIFI_HW_TSF**
Support hardware TSF

**SOC_WIFI_FTM_SUPPORT**
Support FTM

**SOC_WIFI_GCMP_SUPPORT**
Support GCMP (GCMP128 and GCMP256)

**SOC_WIFI_WAPI_SUPPORT**
Support WAPI

**SOC_WIFI_CSI_SUPPORT**
Support CSI

**SOC_WIFI_MESH_SUPPORT**
Support WIFI MESH

**SOC_BLE_SUPPORTED**
Support Bluetooth Low Energy hardware

### 2.10.24 System Time

**Overview**

ESP32-C3 uses two hardware timers for the purpose of keeping system time. System time can be kept by using either one or both of the hardware timers depending on the application’s purpose and accuracy requirements for system time. The two hardware timers are:

- **RTC timer**: This timer allows time keeping in various sleep modes, and can also persist time keeping across any resets (with the exception of power-on resets which reset the RTC timer). The frequency deviation depends on the RTC Timer Clock Sources and affects the accuracy only in sleep modes, in which case the time will be measured at 6.6667 μs resolution.
- **High-resolution timer**: This timer is not available in sleep modes and will not persist over a reset, but has greater accuracy. The timer uses the APB_CLK clock source (typically 80 MHz), which has a frequency deviation of less than ±10 ppm. Time will be measured at 1 μs resolution.

The possible combinations of hardware timers used to keep system time are listed below:

- RTC and high-resolution timer (default)
- RTC
- High-resolution timer
- None

It is recommended that users stick to the default option as it provides the highest accuracy. However, users can also select a different setting via the `CONFIG_NEWLIB_TIME_SYSCALL` configuration option.
RTC Timer Clock Sources

The RTC timer has the following clock sources:

- **Internal 136 kHz RC oscillator (default):** Features the lowest Deep-sleep current consumption and no dependence on any external components. However, the frequency stability of this clock source is affected by temperature fluctuations, so time may drift in both Deep-sleep and Light-sleep modes.
- **External 32 kHz crystal:** Requires a 32 kHz crystal to be connected to the XTAL_32K_P and XTAL_32K_N pins. This source provides a better frequency stability at the expense of a slightly higher (by 1 μA) Deep-sleep current consumption.
- **External 32 kHz oscillator at XTAL_32K_P pin:** Allows using 32 kHz clock generated by an external circuit. The external clock signal must be connected to the XTAL_32K_P pin. The amplitude should be less than 1.2 V for sine wave signal and less than 1 V for square wave signal. Common mode voltage should be in the range of 0.1 < Vcm < 0.5xVamp, where Vamp stands for signal amplitude. In this case, the XTAL_32K_P pin cannot be used as a GPIO pin.
- **Internal 17.5 MHz oscillator, divided by 256 (~68 kHz):** Provides better frequency stability than the Internal 136 kHz RC oscillator at the expense of a higher (by 5 μA) Deep-sleep current consumption. It also does not require external components.

The choice depends on your requirements for system time accuracy and power consumption in sleep modes. To modify the RTC clock source, set `CONFIG_RTC_CLK_SRC` in project configuration.

More details about the wiring requirements for the external crystal or external oscillator, please refer to ESP32-C3 Hardware Design Guidelines.

Get Current Time

To get the current time, use the POSIX function `gettimeofday()`. Additionally, you can use the following standard C library functions to obtain time and manipulate it:

```c
gettimeofday
time
asctime
clock
time
difftime
gmtime
localtime
mktime
strftime
adjtime
```

To stop smooth time adjustment and update the current time immediately, use the POSIX function `settimeofday()`.

If you need to obtain time with one second resolution, use the following code snippet:

```c
time_t now;
char strftime_buf[64];
struct tm timeinfo;

time(&now);
// Set timezone to China Standard Time
setenv("TZ", "CST-8", 1);
tzset();

localtime_r(&now, &timeinfo);
strftime(strftime_buf, sizeof(strftime_buf), "%c", &timeinfo);
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "The current date/time in Shanghai is: %s", strftime_buf);
```
If you need to obtain time with one microsecond resolution, use the code snippet below:

```c
struct timeval tv_now;
gettimeofday(&tv_now, NULL);
int64_t time_us = (int64_t)tv_now.tv_sec * 1000000L + (int64_t)tv_now.tv_usec;
```

**SNTP Time Synchronization**

To set the current time, you can use the POSIX functions `settimeofday()` and `adjtime()`. They are used internally in the lwIP SNTP library to set current time when a response from the NTP server is received. These functions can also be used separately from the lwIP SNTP library.

The function to use inside the lwIP SNTP library depends on the sync mode for system time. Use the function `sntp_set_sync_mode()` to set one of the following sync modes:

- **SNTP_SYNC_MODE_IMMED** (default): Updates system time immediately upon receiving a response from the SNTP server after using `settimeofday()`.
- **SNTP_SYNC_MODE_SMOOTH**: Updates time smoothly by gradually reducing time error using the function `adjtime()`. If the difference between the SNTP response time and system time is more than 35 minutes, update system time immediately using `settimeofday()`.

The lwIP SNTP library has API functions for setting a callback function for a certain event. You might need the following functions:

- `sntp_set_time_sync_notification_cb()`: Can be used to set a callback function that will notify of the time synchronization process.
- `sntp_get_sync_status()` and `sntp_set_sync_status()`: Can be used to get/set time synchronization status.

To start synchronization via SNTP, just call the following three functions:

```c
sntp_setoperatingmode(SNTP_OPMODE_POLL);
sntp_setservername(0, "pool.ntp.org");
sntp_init();
```

An application with this initialization code will periodically synchronize the time. The time synchronization period is determined by `CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_UPDATE_DELAY` (the default value is one hour). To modify the variable, set `CONFIG_LWIP_SNTP_UPDATE_DELAY` in project configuration.

A code example that demonstrates the implementation of time synchronization based on the lwIP SNTP library is provided in the `protocols/sntp` directory.

**Timezones**

To set the local timezone, use the following POSIX functions:

1. Call `setenv()` to set the TZ environment variable to the correct value based on the device location. The format of the time string is the same as described in the GNU libc documentation (although the implementation is different).
2. Call `tzset()` to update C library runtime data for the new timezone.

Once these steps are completed, call the standard C library function `localtime()`, and it will return the correct local time taking into account the timezone offset and daylight saving time.

**64-bit time_t**

ESP-IDF uses 32-bit `time_t` type by default. To address the Y2K38 issue, you may need to use 64-bit `time_t` type when building the application.

Currently, this requires building the cross-compiler toolchain from scratch. See the instructions for building the toolchain in *Standard Toolchain Setup for Linux and macOS*. To enable 64-bit `time_t` support in the toolchain,
you need to remove the `--enable-newlib-long-time_t` option from the `crosstool-NG/samples/xtensa-esp32-elf/crosstool.config` file before building the toolchain.

If you need to make the program compatible with both 32-bit and 64-bit `time_t`, you may use the following methods:

- In C or C++ source files, `_USE_LONG_TIME_T` preprocessor macro will be defined if 32-bit `time_t` is used. You need to include `<sys/types.h>` to make this macro available.
- In CMake files, `TIME_T_SIZE` IDF build property will be set to the size of `time_t` in bytes. You may call `idf_build_get_property(var TIME_T_SIZE)` to get the value of this property into a CMake variable `var`. See ESP-IDF CMake Build System API for more information about `idf_build_get_property`.

Note that the size of `time_t` type also affects the sizes of other types, for example, `struct timeval`, `struct stat`, and `struct utimbuf`.

**API Reference**

**Header File**

- `components/lwip/include/apps/esp_sntp.h`

**Functions**

`void sntp_sync_time (struct timeval *tv)`

This function updates the system time.

This is a weak-linked function. It is possible to replace all SNTP update functionality by placing a `sntp_sync_time()` function in the app firmware source. If the default implementation is used, calling `sntp_set_sync_mode()` allows the time synchronization mode to be changed to instant or smooth. If a callback function is registered via `sntp_set_time_sync_notification_cb()`, it will be called following time synchronization.

**Parameters**

- `tv` – Time received from SNTP server.

`void sntp_set_sync_mode (sntp_sync_mode_t sync_mode)`

Set the sync mode.

Modes allowed: SNTP_SYNC_MODE_IMMED and SNTP_SYNC_MODE_SMOOTH.

**Parameters**

- `sync_mode` – Sync mode.

`sntp_sync_mode_t sntp_get_sync_mode (void)`

Get set sync mode.

**Returns**

- SNTP_SYNC_MODE_IMMED: Update time immediately.
- SNTP_SYNC_MODE_SMOOTH: Smooth time updating.

`sntp_sync_status_t sntp_get_sync_status (void)`

Get status of time sync.

After the update is completed, the status will be returned as SNTP_SYNC_STATUS_COMPLETED. After that, the status will be reset to SNTP_SYNC_STATUS_RESET. If the update operation is not completed yet, the status will be SNTP_SYNC_STATUS_RESET. If a smooth mode was chosen and the synchronization is still continuing (adjtime works), then it will be SNTP_SYNC_STATUS_IN_PROGRESS.

**Returns**

- SNTP_SYNC_STATUS_RESET: Reset status. SNTP_SYNC_STATUS_COMPLETED: Time is synchronized. SNTP_SYNC_STATUS_IN_PROGRESS: Smooth time sync in progress.

`void sntp_set_sync_status (sntp_sync_status_t sync_status)`

Set status of time sync.

**Parameters**

- `sync_status` – status of time sync (see sntp_sync_status_t)
void sntp_set_time_sync_notification_cb (sntp_time_sync_cb_t callback)
Set a callback function for time synchronization notification.

Parameters callback – a callback function

void sntp_set_sync_interval (uint32_t interval_ms)
Set the sync interval of SNTP operation.

Note: SNTPv4 RFC 4330 enforces a minimum sync interval of 15 seconds. This sync interval will be used in the next attempt update time through SNTP. To apply the new sync interval call the sntp_restart() function, otherwise, it will be applied after the last interval expired.

Parameters interval_ms – The sync interval in ms. It cannot be lower than 15 seconds, otherwise 15 seconds will be set.

uint32_t sntp_get_sync_interval (void)
Get the sync interval of SNTP operation.

Returns the sync interval

bool sntp_restart (void)
Restart SNTP.

Returns True - Restart False - SNTP was not initialized yet

Type Definitions
typedef void (*sntp_time_sync_cb_t)(struct timeval *tv)
SNTP callback function for notifying about time sync event.

Param tv Time received from SNTP server.

Enumerations
enum sntp_sync_mode_t
SNTP time update mode.

Values:

enumerator Sntp_sync_mode_t_Sntp_sync_mode_immed
Update system time immediately when receiving a response from the SNTP server.

enumerator Sntp_sync_mode_t_Sntp_sync_mode_smooth
Smooth time updating. Time error is gradually reduced using adjtime function. If the difference between SNTP response time and system time is large (more than 35 minutes) then update immediately.

enum sntp_sync_status_t
SNTP sync status.

Values:

enumerator Sntp_sync_status_t_Sntp_sync_status_reset

eumerator Sntp_sync_status_t_Sntp_sync_status_completed

eumerator Sntp_sync_status_t_Sntp_sync_status_in_progress
2.10.25 The Async memcpy API

Overview

ESP32-C3 has a DMA engine which can help to offload internal memory copy operations from the CPU in an asynchronous way.

The async memcpy API wraps all DMA configurations and operations, the signature of `esp_async_memcpy()` is almost the same to the standard libc one.

Thanks to the benefit of the DMA, we don’t have to wait for each memory copy to be done before we issue another memcpy request. By the way, it’s still possible to know when memcpy is finished by listening in the memcpy callback function.

Configure and Install driver

`esp_async_memcpy_install()` is used to install the driver with user’s configuration. Please note that async memcpy has to be called with the handle returned from `esp_async_memcpy_install()`.

Driver configuration is described in `async_memcpy_config_t`:

- **backlog**: This is used to configure the maximum number of DMA operations being processed at the same time.
- **sram_trans_align**: Declare SRAM alignment for both data address and copy size, set to zero if the data has no restriction in alignment. If set to a quadruple value (i.e. 4X), the driver will enable the burst mode internally, which is helpful for some performance related application.
- **psram_trans_align**: Declare PSRAM alignment for both data address and copy size. User has to give it a valid value (only 16, 32, 64 are supported) if the destination of memcpy is located in PSRAM. The default alignment (i.e. 16) will be applied if it’s set to zero. Internally, the driver configures the size of block used by DMA to access PSRAM, according to the alignment.
- **flags**: This is used to enable some special driver features.

`ASYNC_MEMCPY_DEFAULT_CONFIG` provides a default configuration, which specifies the backlog to 8.

```c
async_memcpy_config_t config = ASYNC_MEMCPY_DEFAULT_CONFIG();
// update the maximum data stream supported by underlying DMA engine
config.backlog = 16;
async_memcpy_t driver = NULL;
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_async_memcpy_install(&config, &driver)); // install driver, return driver handle
```

Send memory copy request

`esp_async_memcpy()` is the API to send memory copy request to DMA engine. It must be called after driver is installed successfully. This API is thread safe, so it can be called from different tasks.

Different from the libc version of `memcpy`, user should also pass a callback to `esp_async_memcpy()`, if it’s necessary to be notified when the memory copy is done. The callback is executed in the ISR context, make sure you won’t violate the the restriction applied to ISR handler.

Besides that, the callback function should reside in IRAM space by applying `IRAM_ATTR` attribute. The prototype of the callback function is `async_memcpy_isr_cb_t`, please note that, the callback function should return true if it wakes up a high priority task by some API like `xSemaphoreGiveFromISR()`.

```c
Semphr_Handle_t semphr; //already initialized in somewhere

// Callback implementation, running in ISR context
static IRAM_ATTR bool my_async_memcpy_cb(async_memcpy_t mcp_hdl, async_memcpy_event_t *event, void *cb_args)
{
    // (continues on next page)
```
SemaphoreHandle_t sem = (SemaphoreHandle_t)cb_args;
BaseType_t high_task_wakeup = pdFALSE;
SemphrGiveInISR(semphr, &high_task_wakeup); // high_task_wakeup set to pdTRUE
  // if some high priority task unblocked
  return high_task_wakeup == pdTRUE;
}

// Called from user's context
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(esp_async_memcpy(driver_handle, to, from, copy_len, my_async_
  --memcpy_cb, my_semaphore));
//Do something else here
SemphrTake(my_semaphore, ...); //wait until the buffer copy is done

Uninstall driver (optional)

`esp_async_memcpy_uninstall()` is used to uninstall asynchronous memcpy driver. It’s not necessary to uninstall the driver after each memcpy operation. If you know your application won’t use this driver anymore, then this API can recycle the memory for you.

API Reference

Header File

- components/esp_hw_support/include/esp_async_memcpy.h

Functions

`esp_err_t esp_async_memcpy_install(const async_memcpy_config_t *config, async_memcpy_t *asmcp)`

Install async memcpy driver.

**Parameters**
- **config** [in] Configuration of async memcpy
- **asmcp** [out] Handle of async memcpy that returned from this API. If driver installation is failed, asmcp would be assigned to NULL.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Install async memcpy driver successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Install async memcpy driver failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_ERR_NO_MEM: Install async memcpy driver failed because out of memory
- ESP_FAIL: Install async memcpy driver failed because of other error

`esp_err_t esp_async_memcpy_uninstall(async_memcpy_t asmcp)`

Uninstall async memcpy driver.

**Parameters**
- **asmcp** [in] Handle of async memcpy driver that returned from esp_async_memcpy_install

**Returns**
- ESP_OK: Uninstall async memcpy driver successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Uninstall async memcpy driver failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Uninstall async memcpy driver failed because of other error

`esp_err_t esp_async_memcpy(async_memcpy_t asmcp, void *dst, void *src, size_t n, async_memcpy_isr_cb_t cb_isr, void *cb_args)`

Send an asynchronous memory copy request.

**Note:** The callback function is invoked in interrupt context, never do blocking jobs in the callback.
Parameters

- **asmcp** – [in] Handle of async memcpy driver that returned from esp_async_memcpy_install
- **dst** – [in] Destination address (copy to)
- **src** – [in] Source address (copy from)
- **n** – [in] Number of bytes to copy
- **cb_isr** – [in] Callback function, which got invoked in interrupt context. Set to NULL can bypass the callback.
- **cb_args** – [in] User defined argument to be passed to the callback function

Returns

- ESP_OK: Send memory copy request successfully
- ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG: Send memory copy request failed because of invalid argument
- ESP_FAIL: Send memory copy request failed because of other error

Structures

struct **async_memcpy_event_t**

Type of async memcpy event object.

Public Members

- void *data
  Event data

struct **async_memcpy_config_t**

Type of async memcpy configuration.

Public Members

- uint32_t backlog
  Maximum number of streams that can be handled simultaneously

- size_t sram_trans_align
  DMA transfer alignment (both in size and address) for SRAM memory

- size_t psram_trans_align
  DMA transfer alignment (both in size and address) for PSRAM memory

- uint32_t flags
  Extra flags to control async memcpy feature

Macros

**ASYNC_MEMCPY_DEFAULT_CONFIG()**

Default configuration for async memcpy.

Type Definitions

typedef struct async_memcpy_context_t ***async_memcpy_t**

Type of async memcpy handle.
typedef bool (*async_memcpy_isr_cb_t)(async_memcpy_t mcp_hdl, async_memcpy_event_t *event, void *cb_args)

Type of async memcpy interrupt callback function.

Note: User can call OS primitives (semaphore, mutex, etc) in the callback function. Keep in mind, if any OS primitive wakes high priority task up, the callback should return true.

**2.10.26 Watchdogs**

**Overview**

The ESP-IDF has support for multiple types of watchdogs, with the two main ones being: The Interrupt Watchdog Timer and the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT). The Interrupt Watchdog Timer and the TWDT can both be enabled using the **Project Configuration Menu**, however the TWDT can also be enabled during runtime. The Interrupt Watchdog is responsible for detecting instances where FreeRTOS task switching is blocked for a prolonged period of time. The TWDT is responsible for detecting instances of tasks running without yielding for a prolonged period.

ESP-IDF has support for the following types of watchdog timers:

- Interrupt Watchdog Timer (IWDT)
- Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)
- Crystal 32K Watchdog Timer (XTWDT)

The various watchdog timers can be enabled using the **Project Configuration Menu**. However, the TWDT can also be enabled during runtime.

**Interrupt Watchdog Timer (IWDT)**

The purpose of the IWDT is to ensure that interrupt service routines (ISRs) are not blocked from running for a prolonged period of time (i.e., the IWDT timeout period). Blocking ISRs from running in a timely manner is undesirable as it can increase ISR latency, and also prevents task switching (as task switching is executed from an ISR). The things that can block ISRs from running include:

- Disabling interrupts
- Critical Sections (also disables interrupts)
- Other same/higher priority ISRs (will block same/lower priority ISRs from running it completes execution)

The IWDT utilizes the watchdog timer in Timer Group 1 as its underlying hardware timer and leverages the FreeRTOS tick interrupt on each CPU to feed the watchdog timer. If the tick interrupt on a particular CPU is not run at within the IWDT timeout period, it is indicative that something is blocking ISRs from being run on that CPU (see the list of reasons above).

When the IWDT times out, the default action is to invoke the panic handler and display the panic reason as Interrupt wdt timeout on CPU0 or Interrupt wdt timeout on CPU1 (as applicable). Depending on the panic handler’s configured behavior (see **CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC**), users can then debug the source of the IWDT timeout (via the backtrace, OpenOCD, gdbstub etc) or simply reset the chip (which may be preferred in a production environment).

If for whatever reason the panic handler is unable to run after an IWDT timeout, the IWDT has a secondary timeout that will hard-reset the chip (i.e., a system reset).
Chapter 2. API Reference

Configuration

- The IWDT is enabled by default via the `CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT` option.
- The IWDT’s timeout is configured by setting the `CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT_TIMEOUT_MS` option.
  - Note that the default timeout is higher if PSRAM support is enabled, as a critical section or interrupt routine that accesses a large amount of PSRAM will take longer to complete in some circumstances.
  - The timeout should always at least twice longer than the period between FreeRTOS ticks (see `CONFIG_FREERTOS_HZ`).

Tuning

If you find the IWDT timeout is triggered because an interrupt or critical section is running longer than the timeout period, consider rewriting the code:

- Critical sections should be made as short as possible. Any non-critical code/computation should be placed outside the critical section.
- Interrupt handlers should also perform the minimum possible amount of computation. Users can consider deferring any computation to a task by having the ISR push data to a task using queues.

Neither critical sections or interrupt handlers should ever block waiting for another event to occur. If changing the code to reduce the processing time is not possible or desirable, it’s possible to increase the `CONFIG_ESP_INT_WDT_TIMEOUT_MS` setting instead.

Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

The Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT) is used to monitor particular tasks, ensuring that they are able to execute within a given timeout period. The TWDT primarily watches the Idle task, however any task can subscribe to be watched by the TWDT. By watching the Idle task, the TWDT can detect instances of tasks running for a prolonged period of time without yielding. This can be an indicator of poorly written code that spinloops on a peripheral, or a task that is stuck in an infinite loop.

The TWDT is built around the Hardware Watchdog Timer in Timer Group 0. When a timeout occurs, an interrupt is triggered. Users can redefine the function `esp_task_wdt_isr_user_handler` in the user code, in order to receive the timeout event and handle it differently.

Usage

The following functions can be used to watch tasks using the TWDT:

- `esp_task_wdt_init()` to initialize the TWDT and subscribe the idle tasks.
- `esp_task_wdt_add()` subscribes other tasks to the TWDT.
- Once subscribed, `esp_task_wdt_reset()` should be called from the task to feed the TWDT.
- `esp_task_wdt_delete()` unsubscribes a previously subscribed task
- `esp_task_wdt_deinit()` unsubscribes the idle tasks and deinitializes the TWDT

In the case where applications need to watch at a more granular level (i.e., ensure that a particular functions/stub/code-path is called), the TWDT allows subscription of “users”.

- `esp_task_wdt_add_user()` to subscribe an arbitrary user of the TWDT. This function will return a user handle to the added user.
- `esp_task_wdt_reset_user()` must be called using the user handle in order to prevent a TWDT timeout.
- `esp_task_wdt_delete_user()` unsubscribes an arbitrary user of the TWDT.

Configuration

The default timeout period for the TWDT is set using config item `CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_TIMEOUT_S`. This should be set to at least as long as you expect any single task will need to monopolize the CPU (for example, if you expect the app will do a long intensive calculation and should not yield to other tasks). It is also possible to change this timeout at runtime by calling `esp_task_wdt_init()`.

Note: Erasing large flash areas can be time consuming and can cause a task to run continuously, thus triggering a TWDT timeout. The following two methods can be used to avoid this:

- Increase `CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_TIMEOUT_S` in menuconfig for a larger watchdog timeout period.
You can also call `esp_task_wdt_init()` to increase the watchdog timeout period before erasing a large flash area.

For more information, you can refer to *SPI Flash*.

The following config options control TWDT configuration at startup. They are all enabled by default:

- `CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT` - the TWDT is initialized automatically during startup. If this option is disabled, it is still possible to initialize the Task WDT at runtime by calling `esp_task_wdt_init()`.
- `CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_CHECK_IDLE_TASK_CPU0` - Idle task is subscribed to the TWDT during startup. If this option is disabled, it is still possible to subscribe the idle task by calling `esp_task_wdt_init()` again.

**XTAL32K Watchdog Timer (XTWDT)**

One of the optional clock inputs to the ESP32-C3 is an external 32 KHz crystal or oscillator (XTAL32K) that is used as a clock source (`XTAL32K_CLK`) to various subsystems (such as the RTC).

The XTWDT is a dedicated watchdog timer used to ensure that the XTAL32K is functioning correctly. When `XTAL32K_CLK` works as the clock source of `RTC_SLOW_CLK` and stops oscillating, the XTWDT will detect this and generate an interrupt. It also provides functionality for automatically switching over to the internal, but less accurate oscillator as the `RTC_SLOW_CLK` source.

Since the switch to the backup clock is done in hardware it can also happen during deep sleep. This means that even if `XTAL32K_CLK` stops functioning while the chip is in deep sleep, waiting for a timer to expire, it will still be able to wake-up as planned.

If the `XTAL32K_CLK` starts functioning normally again, you can call `esp_xt_wdt_restore_clk` to switch back to this clock source and re-enable the watchdog timer.

**Configuration**

- When the external 32KHz crystal or oscillator is selected (`CONFIG_RTC_CLK_SRC`) the XTWDT can be enabled via the `CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT` configuration option.
- The timeout is configured by setting the `CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT_TIMEOUT` option.
- The automatic backup clock functionality is enabled via the `CONFIG_ESP_XT_WDT_BACKUP_CLK_ENABLE` configuration option.

**JTAG & Watchdogs**

While debugging using OpenOCD, the CPUs will be halted every time a breakpoint is reached. However if the watchdog timers continue to run when a breakpoint is encountered, they will eventually trigger a reset making it very difficult to debug code. Therefore OpenOCD will disable the hardware timers of both the interrupt and task watchdogs at every breakpoint. Moreover, OpenOCD will not reenable them upon leaving the breakpoint. This means that interrupt watchdog and task watchdog functionality will essentially be disabled. No warnings or panics from either watchdogs will be generated when the ESP32-C3 is connected to OpenOCD via JTAG.

**API Reference**

**Task Watchdog**  A full example using the Task Watchdog is available in esp-idf: `system/task_watchdog`

**Header File**

- `components/esp_system/include/esp_task_wdt.h`
**Functions**

**esp_err_t esp_task_wdt_init** (const esp_task_wdt_config_t *config)

Initialize the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

This function configures and initializes the TWDT. If the TWDT is already initialized when this function is called, this function will update the TWDT’s current configuration. This function will also subscribe the idle tasks if configured to do so. For other tasks, users can subscribe them using esp_task_wdt_add() or esp_task_wdt_add_user().

**Note:** esp_task_wdt_init() must only be called after the scheduler is started

**Parameters**

config – [in] Configuration structure

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Initialization was successful
- Other: Failed to initialize TWDT

**esp_err_t esp_task_wdt_deinit** (void)

Deinitialize the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

This function will deinitialize the TWDT, and unsubscribe any idle tasks. Calling this function whilst other tasks are still subscribed to the TWDT, or when the TWDT is already deinitialized, will result in an error code being returned.

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: TWDT successfully deinitialized
- Other: Failed to deinitialize TWDT

**esp_err_t esp_task_wdt_add** (TaskHandle_t task_handle)

Subscribe a task to the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

This function subscribes a task to the TWDT. Each subscribed task must periodically call esp_task_wdt_reset() to prevent the TWDT from elapsing its timeout period. Failure to do so will result in a TWDT timeout.

**Parameters**

- task_handle – Handle of the task. Input NULL to subscribe the current running task to the TWDT

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Successfully subscribed the task to the TWDT
- Other: Failed to subscribe task

**esp_err_t esp_task_wdt_add_user** (const char* user_name, esp_task_wdt_user_handle_t *user_handle_ret)

Subscribe a user to the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

This function subscribes a user to the TWDT. A user of the TWDT is usually a function that needs to run periodically. Each subscribed user must periodically call esp_task_wdt_reset_user() to prevent the TWDT from elapsing its timeout period. Failure to do so will result in a TWDT timeout.

**Parameters**

- user_name – [in] String to identify the user
- user_handle_ret – [out] Handle of the user

**Returns**

- ESP_OK: Successfully subscribed the user to the TWDT
- Other: Failed to subscribe user

**esp_err_t esp_task_wdt_reset** (void)

Reset the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT) on behalf of the currently running task.

This function will reset the TWDT on behalf of the currently running task. Each subscribed task must periodically call this function to prevent the TWDT from timing out. If one or more subscribed tasks fail to reset the TWDT on their own behalf, a TWDT timeout will occur.

**Returns**
ESP_OK: Successfully reset the TWDT on behalf of the currently running task
Other: Failed to reset

\textbf{esp_err_t \textit{esp_task_wdt_reset_user}(esp_task_wdt_user_handle_t user_handle)}

Reset the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT) on behalf of a user.

This function will reset the TWDT on behalf of a user. Each subscribed user must periodically call this function to prevent the TWDT from timing out. If one or more subscribed users fail to reset the TWDT on their own behalf, a TWDT timeout will occur.

\textbf{Parameters} user\_handle \textbf{[in]} User handle
\begin{itemize}
  \item ESP_OK: Successfully reset the TWDT on behalf of the user
  \item Other: Failed to reset
\end{itemize}

ESP_OK: Successfully reset the TWDT on behalf of the user
Other: Failed to reset

\textbf{esp_err_t \textit{esp_task_wdt_delete}(TaskHandle_t task_handle)}

Unsubscribes a task from the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

This function will unsubscribe a task from the TWDT. After being unsubscribed, the task should no longer call \textit{esp_task_wdt_reset()}.  

\textbf{Parameters} task\_handle \textbf{[in]} Handle of the task. Input NULL to unsubscribe the current running task.

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
  \item ESP_OK: Successfully unsubscribed the task from the TWDT
  \item Other: Failed to unsubscribe task
\end{itemize}

ESP_OK: Successfully unsubscribed the task from the TWDT
Other: Failed to unsubscribe task

\textbf{esp_err_t \textit{esp_task_wdt_delete_user}(esp_task_wdt_user_handle_t user_handle)}

Unsubscribes a user from the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

This function will unsubscribe a user from the TWDT. After being unsubscribed, the user should no longer call \textit{esp_task_wdt_reset_user()}.  

\textbf{Parameters} user\_handle \textbf{[in]} User handle

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
  \item ESP_OK: Successfully unsubscribed the user from the TWDT
  \item Other: Failed to unsubscribe user
\end{itemize}

ESP_OK: Successfully unsubscribed the user from the TWDT
Other: Failed to unsubscribe user

\textbf{esp_err_t \textit{esp_task_wdt_status}(TaskHandle_t task_handle)}

Query whether a task is subscribed to the Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)

This function will query whether a task is currently subscribed to the TWDT, or whether the TWDT is initialized.

\textbf{Parameters} task\_handle \textbf{[in]} Handle of the task. Input NULL to query the current running task.

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
  \item ESP_OK: The task is currently subscribed to the TWDT
  \item ESP_ERR_NOT_FOUND: The task is not subscribed
  \item ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE: TWDT was never initialized
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Structures}

\textbf{struct \textit{esp_task_wdt_config_t}}

Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT) configuration structure.

\textbf{Public Members}

\textbf{uint32_t timeout\_ms}

TWDT timeout duration in milliseconds
uint32_t idle_core_mask
    Mask of the cores who’s idle task should be subscribed on initialization

bool trigger_panic
    Trigger panic when timeout occurs

Type Definitions

typedef struct esp_task_wdt_user_handle_s *esp_task_wdt_user_handle_t
    Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT) user handle.
Code examples for this API section are provided in the system directory of ESP-IDF examples.
Chapter 3

Hardware Reference
Chapter 4

API Guides

4.1 Application Level Tracing library

4.1.1 Overview

ESP-IDF provides a useful feature for program behavior analysis: application level tracing. It is implemented in the corresponding library and can be enabled in menuconfig. This feature allows to transfer arbitrary data between host and ESP32-C3 via JTAG, UART, or USB interfaces with small overhead on program execution. It is possible to use JTAG and UART interfaces simultaneously. The UART interface is mostly used for connection with SEGGER SystemView tool (see SystemView).

Developers can use this library to send application-specific state of execution to the host and receive commands or other types of information from the opposite direction at runtime. The main use cases of this library are:

1. Collecting application-specific data. See Application Specific Tracing.
2. Lightweight logging to the host. See Logging to Host.

Tracing components used when working over JTAG interface are shown in the figure below.

4.1.2 Modes of Operation

The library supports two modes of operation:

Post-mortem mode: This is the default mode. The mode does not need interaction with the host side. In this mode, tracing module does not check whether the host has read all the data from HW UP BUFFER, but directly overwrites old data with the new ones. This mode is useful when only the latest trace data is interesting to the user, e.g., for analyzing program’s behavior just before the crash. The host can read the data later on upon user request, e.g., via special OpenOCD command in case of working via JTAG interface.

Streaming mode: Tracing module enters this mode when the host connects to ESP32-C3. In this mode, before writing new data to HW UP BUFFER, the tracing module checks that whether there is enough space in it and if necessary, waits for the host to read data and free enough memory. Maximum waiting time is controlled via timeout values passed by users to corresponding API routines. So when application tries to write data to the trace buffer using the finite value of the maximum waiting time, it is possible that this data will be dropped. This is especially true for tracing from time critical code (ISRs, OS scheduler code, etc.) where infinite timeouts can lead to system malfunction. In order to avoid loss of such critical data, developers can enable additional data buffering via menuconfig option.
CONFIG_APPTRACE_PENDING_DATA_SIZE_MAX. This macro specifies the size of data which can be buffered in above conditions. The option can also help to overcome situation when data transfer to the host is temporarily slowed down, e.g., due to USB bus congestions. But it will not help when the average bitrate of the trace data stream exceeds the hardware interface capabilities.

### 4.1.3 Configuration Options and Dependencies

Using of this feature depends on two components:

1. **Host side:** Application tracing is done over JTAG, so it needs OpenOCD to be set up and running on host machine. For instructions on how to set it up, please see JTAG Debugging for details.
2. **Target side:** Application tracing functionality can be enabled in menuconfig. Please go to Component config > Application Level Tracing menu, which allows selecting destination for the trace data (hardware interface for transport: JTAG or/and UART). Choosing any of the destinations automatically enables the CONFIG_APPTRACE_ENABLE option. For UART interfaces, users have to define baud rate, TX and RX pins numbers, and additional UART-related parameters.

__Note:__ In order to achieve higher data rates and minimize the number of dropped packets, it is recommended to optimize the setting of JTAG clock frequency, so that it is at maximum and still provides stable operation of JTAG. See Optimize JTAG speed.

There are two additional menuconfig options not mentioned above:

1. **Threshold for flushing last trace data to host on panic (CONFIG_APPTRACE_POSTMORTEM_FLUSH_THRESH).** This option is necessary due to the nature of working over JTAG. In this mode, trace data is exposed to the host in 16 KB blocks. In post-mortem mode, when one block is filled, it is exposed to the host and the previous one becomes unavailable. In other words, the trace data is overwritten in 16 KB granularity. On panic, the latest data from the current input block is exposed to the host and the host can read them for post-analysis. System panic may occur when a very small amount of data are not exposed to the host yet. In this case, the previous 16 KB of collected data will be lost and the host will see the latest, but very small piece of the trace.
It can be insufficient to diagnose the problem. This menuconfig option allows avoiding such situations. It controls the threshold for flushing data in case of a panic. For example, users can decide that it needs no less than 512 bytes of the recent trace data, so if there is less then 512 bytes of pending data at the moment of a panic, they will not be flushed and will not overwrite the previous 16 KB. The option is only meaningful in post-mortem mode and when working over JTAG.

2. **Timeout for flushing last trace data to host on panic** (*CONFIG_APPTRACE_ONPANIC_HOST_FLUSH_TMO*). The option is only meaningful in streaming mode and it controls the maximum time that the tracing module will wait for the host to read the last data in case of panic.

3. **UART RX/TX ring buffer size** (*CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_BUFF_SIZE*). The size of the buffer depends on the amount of data transferred through the UART.

4. **UART TX message size** (*CONFIG_APPTRACE_UART_TX_MSG_SIZE*). The maximum size of the single message to transfer.

### 4.1.4 How to Use This Library

This library provides APIs for transferring arbitrary data between the host and ESP32-C3. When enabled in menuconfig, the target application tracing module is initialized automatically at the system startup, so all what the user needs to do is to call corresponding APIs to send, receive or flush the data.

**Application Specific Tracing**

In general, users should decide what type of data should be transferred in every direction and how these data must be interpreted (processed). The following steps must be performed to transfer data between the target and the host:

1. On the target side, users should implement algorithms for writing trace data to the host. Piece of code below shows an example on how to do this.

   ```c
   #include "esp_app_trace.h"
   ...
   char buf[] = "Hello World!";
   esp_err_t res = esp_apptrace_write(ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_TRAX, buf, strlen(buf), ESP_APPTRACE_TMO_INFINITE);
   if (res != ESP_OK) {
       ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Failed to write data to host!");
       return res;
   }
   
   esp_apptrace_write() function uses memcpy to copy user data to the internal buffer. In some cases, it can be more optimal to use esp_apptrace_buffer_get() and esp_apptrace_buffer_put() functions. They allow developers to allocate buffer and fill it themselves. The following piece of code shows how to do this.
   ```

   ```c
   #include "esp_app_trace.h"
   ...
   int number = 10;
   char *ptr = (char *)esp_apptrace_buffer_get(ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_TRAX, 32, 100/"tmo in us*");
   if (ptr == NULL) {
       ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Failed to get buffer!");
       return ESP_FAIL;
   }
   sprintf(ptr, "Here is the number %d", number);
   esp_err_t res = esp_apptrace_buffer_put(ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_TRAX, ptr, 100/"tmo in us*");
   if (res != ESP_OK) {
       /* in case of error host tracing tool (e.g., OpenOCD) will report... incomplete user buffer */
       ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Failed to put buffer!");
       return res;
   }
   ```

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Also according to his needs, the user may want to receive data from the host. Piece of code below shows an example on how to do this.

```
#include "esp_app_trace.h"
...
char buf[32];
char down_buf[32];
size_t sz = sizeof(buf);

/* config down buffer */
esp_apptrace_down_buffer_config(down_buf, sizeof(down_buf));
/* check for incoming data and read them if any */
esp_err_t res = esp_apptrace_read(ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_TRAX, buf, &sz, 0/
\/*do not wait*/);
if (res != ESP_OK) {
    ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Failed to read data from host!");
    return res;
}
if (sz > 0) {
    /* we have data, process them */
    ...
}
```

`esp_apptrace_read()` function uses `memcpy` to copy host data to user buffer. In some cases, it can be more optimal to use `esp_apptrace_down_buffer_get()` and `esp_apptrace_down_buffer_put()` functions. They allow developers to occupy chunk of read buffer and process it in-place. The following piece of code shows how to do this.

```
#include "esp_app_trace.h"
...
char down_buf[32];
uint32_t *number;
size_t sz = 32;

/* config down buffer */
esp_apptrace_down_buffer_config(down_buf, sizeof(down_buf));
char *ptr = (char *)(esp_apptrace_down_buffer_get(ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_
\->TRAX, &sz, 100/*tmo in us*/));
if (ptr == NULL) {
    ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Failed to get buffer!");
    return ESP_FAIL;
}
if (sz > 4) {
    number = (uint32_t *)ptr;
    printf("Here is the number %d", *number);
} else {
    printf("No data");
}
esp_err_t res = esp_apptrace_down_buffer_put(ESP_APPTRACE_DEST_TRAX,/
\->ptr, 100/*tmo in us*/);
if (res != ESP_OK) {
    /* in case of error host tracing tool (e.g., OpenOCD) will report...
    \--incomplete user buffer */
    ESP_LOGE(TAG, "Failed to put buffer!");
    return res;
}
```

2. The next step is to build the program image and download it to the target as described in the Getting Started Guide.
3. Run OpenOCD (see JTAG Debugging).
4. Connect to OpenOCD telnet server. It can be done using the following command in terminal `telnet <oocd_host> 4444`. If telnet session is opened on the same machine which runs OpenOCD, you can use `localhost` as `<oocd_host>` in the command above.
5. Start trace data collection using special OpenOCD command. This command will transfer tracing data and redirect them to the specified file or socket (currently only files are supported as trace data destination). For description of the corresponding commands, see **OpenOCD Application Level Tracing Commands**.

6. The final step is to process received data. Since the format of data is defined by users, the processing stage is out of the scope of this document. Good starting points for data processor are python scripts in `$IDF_PATH/tools/esp_app_trace`: `apptrace_proc.py` (used for feature tests) and `logtrace_proc.py` (see more details in section Logging to Host).

**OpenOCD Application Level Tracing Commands**  
*HW UP BUFFER* is shared between user data blocks and the filling of the allocated memory is performed on behalf of the API caller (in task or ISR context). In multithreading environment, it can happen that the task/ISR which fills the buffer is preempted by another high priority task/ISR. So it is possible that the user data preparation process is not completed at the moment when that chunk is read by the host. To handle such conditions, the tracing module prepends all user data chunks with header which contains the allocated user buffer size (2 bytes) and the length of the actually written data (2 bytes). So the total length of the header is 4 bytes. OpenOCD command which reads trace data reports error when it reads incomplete user data chunk, but in any case, it puts the contents of the whole user chunk (including unfilled area) to the output file.

Below is the description of available OpenOCD application tracing commands.

---

**Note:** Currently, OpenOCD does not provide commands to send arbitrary user data to the target.

Command usage:

```
esp aptrace [start <options>] | [stop] | [status] | [dump <cores_num> <outfile>]
```

Sub-commands:

- **start** Start tracing (continuous streaming).
- **stop** Stop tracing.
- **status** Get tracing status.
- **dump** Dump all data from (post-mortem dump).

Start command syntax:

```
start <outfile> [poll_period [trace_size [stop_tmo [wait4halt [skip_size]]]]]
```

- **outfile** Path to file to save data from both CPUs. This argument should have the following format: `file://path/to/file`.
- **poll_period** Data polling period (in ms) for available trace data. If greater than 0, then command runs in non-blocking mode. By default, 1 ms.
- **trace_size** Maximum size of data to collect (in bytes). Tracing is stopped after specified amount of data is received. By default, -1 (trace size stop trigger is disabled).
- **stop_tmo** Idle timeout (in sec). Tracing is stopped if there is no data for specified period of time. By default, -1 (disable this stop trigger). Optionally set it to value longer than longest pause between tracing commands from target.
- **wait4halt** If 0, start tracing immediately, otherwise command waits for the target to be halted (after reset, by breakpoint etc.) and then automatically resumes it and starts tracing. By default, 0.
- **skip_size** Number of bytes to skip at the start. By default, 0.

**Note:** If `poll_period` is 0, OpenOCD telnet command line will not be available until tracing is stopped. You must stop it manually by resetting the board or pressing Ctrl+C in OpenOCD window (not one with the telnet session). Another option is to set `trace_size` and wait until this size of data is collected. At this point, tracing stops automatically.

Command usage examples:
1. Collect 2048 bytes of tracing data to the file `trace.log`. The file will be saved in the `openocd-esp32` directory.

```bash
esp aptrace start file://trace.log 1 2048 5 0 0
```

The tracing data will be retrieved and saved in non-blocking mode. This process will stop automatically after 2048 bytes are collected, or if no data are available for more than 5 seconds.

**Note:** Tracing data is buffered before it is made available to OpenOCD. If you see “Data timeout!” message, then it is likely that the target is not sending enough data to empty the buffer to OpenOCD before the timeout. Either increase the timeout or use the function `esp_apptrace_flush()` to flush the data on specific intervals.

2. Retrieve tracing data indefinitely in non-blocking mode.

```bash
esp aptrace start file://trace.log 1 -1 -1 0 0
```

There is no limitation on the size of collected data and there is no data timeout set. This process may be stopped by issuing `esp aptrace stop` command on OpenOCD telnet prompt, or by pressing Ctrl+C in OpenOCD window.

3. Retrieve tracing data and save them indefinitely.

```bash
esp aptrace start file://trace.log 0 -1 -1 0 0
```

OpenOCD telnet command line prompt will not be available until tracing is stopped. To stop tracing, press Ctrl+C in the OpenOCD window.

4. Wait for the target to be halted. Then resume the target’s operation and start data retrieval. Stop after collecting 2048 bytes of data:

```bash
esp aptrace start file://trace.log 0 2048 -1 1 0
```

To configure tracing immediately after reset, use the OpenOCD `reset halt` command.

**Logging to Host**

ESP-IDF implements a useful feature: logging to the host via application level tracing library. This is a kind of semihosting when all `ESP_LOGx` calls send strings to be printed to the host instead of UART. This can be useful because “printing to host” eliminates some steps performed when logging to UART. Most part of the work is done on the host.

By default, ESP-IDF’s logging library uses `vprintf`-like function to write formatted output to dedicated UART. In general, it involves the following steps:

1. Format string is parsed to obtain type of each argument.
2. According to its type, every argument is converted to string representation.
3. Format string combined with converted arguments is sent to UART.

Though the implementation of the `vprintf`-like function can be optimized to a certain level, all steps above have to be performed in any case and every step takes some time (especially item 3). So it frequently occurs that with additional log added to the program to identify the problem, the program behavior is changed and the problem cannot be reproduced. And in the worst cases, the program cannot work normally at all and ends up with an error or even hangs.

Possible ways to overcome this problem are to use higher UART bitrates (or another faster interface) and/or to move string formatting procedure to the host.

The application level tracing feature can be used to transfer log information to the host using `esp_aptrace_vprintf` function. This function does not perform full parsing of the format string and arguments. Instead, it just calculates the number of arguments passed and sends them along with the format string address to the host. On the host, log data is processed and printed out by a special Python script.

**Limitations** Current implementation of logging over JTAG has some limitations:
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1. No support for tracing from ESP_EARLY_LOGx macros.
2. No support for printf arguments whose size exceeds 4 bytes (e.g., double and uint64_t).
3. Only strings from the .rodata section are supported as format strings and arguments.
4. The maximum number of printf arguments is 256.

How To Use It

In order to use logging via trace module, users need to perform the following steps:

1. On the target side, the special vprintf-like function esp_apptrace_vprintf needs to be installed. It sends log data to the host. Example code is provided in system/app_trace_to_host.
2. Follow instructions in items 2-5 in Application Specific Tracing.
3. To print out collected log records, run the following command in terminal: $IDF_PATH/tools/esp_app_trace/logtrace_proc.py /path/to/trace/file /path/to/program/elf/file.

Log Trace Processor Command Options

Command usage:

logtrace_proc.py [-h] [--no-errors] <trace_file> <elf_file>

Positional arguments:

- **trace_file**: Path to log trace file.
- **elf_file**: Path to program ELF file.

Optional arguments:

- **-h, --help**: Show this help message and exit.
- **--no-errors, -n**: Do not print errors.

System Behavior Analysis with SEGGER SystemView

Another useful ESP-IDF feature built on top of application tracing library is the system level tracing which produces traces compatible with SEGGER SystemView tool (see SystemView). SEGGER SystemView is a real-time recording and visualization tool that allows to analyze runtime behavior of an application. It is possible to view events in real-time through the UART interface.

How To Use It

Support for this feature is enabled by Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing (CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_ENABLE) menuconfig option. There are several other options enabled under the same menu:

1. SystemView destination. Select the destination interface: JTAG or UART. In case of UART, it will be possible to connect SystemView application to the ESP32-C3 directly and receive data in real-time.
2. ESP32-C3 timer to use as SystemView timestamp source: (CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE) selects the source of timestamps for SystemView events. In the single core mode, timestamps are generated using ESP32-C3 internal cycle counter running at maximum 240 MHz (~4 ns granularity). In the dual-core mode, external timer working at 40 MHz is used, so the timestamp granularity is 25 ns.
3. Individually enabled or disabled collection of SystemView events (CONFIG_APPTRACE_SV_EVT_XXX):
   - Trace Buffer Overflow Event
   - ISR Enter Event
   - ISR Exit Event
   - ISR Exit to Scheduler Event
   - Task Start Execution Event
   - Task Stop Execution Event
   - Task Start Ready State Event
   - Task Stop Ready State Event
   - Task Create Event
   - Task Terminate Event
   - System Idle Event
   - Timer Enter Event
   - Timer Exit Event
ESP-IDF has all the code required to produce SystemView compatible traces, so users can just configure necessary project options (see above), build, download the image to target, and use OpenOCD to collect data as described in the previous sections.

4. Select Pro or App CPU in menuconfig options Component config > Application Level Tracing > FreeRTOS SystemView Tracing to trace over the UART interface in real-time.

**OpenOCD SystemView Tracing Command Options**

Command usage:

```
esp sysview [start <options>] | [stop] | [status]
```

Sub-commands:

- **start** Start tracing (continuous streaming).
- **stop** Stop tracing.
- **status** Get tracing status.

Start command syntax:

```
start <outfile1> [outfile2] [poll_period [trace_size [stop_tmo]]]
```

- **outfile1** Path to file to save data from PRO CPU. This argument should have the following format: `file://path/to/file`.
- **outfile2** Path to file to save data from APP CPU. This argument should have the following format: `file://path/to/file`.
- **poll_period** Data polling period (in ms) for available trace data. If greater than 0, then command runs in non-blocking mode. By default, 1 ms.
- **trace_size** Maximum size of data to collect (in bytes). Tracing is stopped after specified amount of data is received. By default, -1 (trace size stop trigger is disabled).
- **stop_tmo** Idle timeout (in sec). Tracing is stopped if there is no data for specified period of time. By default, -1 (disable this stop trigger).

**Note:** If `poll_period` is 0, OpenOCD telnet command line will not be available until tracing is stopped. You must stop it manually by resetting the board or pressing Ctrl+C in the OpenOCD window (not the one with the telnet session). Another option is to set `trace_size` and wait until this size of data is collected. At this point, tracing stops automatically.

Command usage examples:

1. Collect SystemView tracing data to files `pro-cpu.SVDat` and `app-cpu.SVDat`. The files will be saved in `openocd-esp32` directory.

   ```
esp sysview start file://pro-cpu.SVDat file://app-cpu.SVDat
```

   The tracing data will be retrieved and saved in non-blocking mode. To stop this process, enter `esp sysview stop` command on OpenOCD telnet prompt, optionally pressing Ctrl+C in the OpenOCD window.

2. Retrieve tracing data and save them indefinitely.

   ```
esp sysview start file://pro-cpu.SVDat file://app-cpu.SVDat 0 -1 -1
```

   OpenOCD telnet command line prompt will not be available until tracing is stopped. To stop tracing, press Ctrl+C in the OpenOCD window.

**Data Visualization**

After trace data are collected, users can use a special tool to visualize the results and inspect behavior of the program.

It is uneasy and awkward to analyze data for every core in separate instance of the tool. Fortunately, there is an Eclipse plugin called Impulse which can load several trace files, thus making it possible to inspect events from both cores in one view. Also, this plugin has no limitation of 1,000,000 events as compared to the free version of SystemView.

Good instructions on how to install, configure, and visualize data in Impulse from one core can be found [here](#).
**Note:** ESP-IDF uses its own mapping for SystemView FreeRTOS events IDs, so users need to replace the original file mapping `$SYSVIEW_INSTALL_DIR/Description/SYSVIEW_FreeRTOS.txt` with `$IDF_PATH/docs/api-guides/SYSVIEW_FreeRTOS.txt`. Also, contents of that IDF-specific file should be used when configuring SystemView serializer using the above link.

---

**Gcov (Source Code Coverage)**

**Basics of Gcov and Gcovr** Source code coverage is data indicating the count and frequency of every program execution path that has been taken within a program’s runtime. Gcov is a GCC tool that, when used in concert with the compiler, can generate log files indicating the execution count of each line of a source file. The Gcovr tool is a utility for managing Gcov and generating summarized code coverage results.

Generally, using Gcov to compile and run programs on the host will undergo these steps:

1. Compile the source code using GCC with the `--coverage` option enabled. This will cause the compiler to generate a `.gcno` notes files during compilation. The notes files contain information to reconstruct execution path block graphs and map each block to source code line numbers. Each source file compiled with the `--coverage` option should have their own `.gcno` file of the same name (e.g., a `main.c` will generate a `main.gcno` when compiled).

2. Execute the program. During execution, the program should generate `.gcda` data files. These data files contain the counts of the number of times an execution path was taken. The program will generate a `.gcda` file for each source file compiled with the `--coverage` option (e.g., `main.c` will generate a `main.gcda`).

3. Gcov or Gcovr can be used to generate a code coverage based on the `.gcno`, `.gcda`, and source files. Gcov will generate a text-based coverage report for each source file in the form of a `.gcov` file, whilst Gcovr will generate a coverage report in HTML format.

**Gcov and Gcovr in ESP-IDF** Using Gcov in ESP-IDF is complicated due to the fact that the program is running remotely from the host (i.e., on the target). The code coverage data (i.e., the `.gcda` files) is initially stored on the target itself. OpenOCD is then used to dump the code coverage data from the target to the host via JTAG during runtime. Using Gcov in ESP-IDF can be split into the following steps.

1. **Setting Up a Project for Gcov**
2. **Dumping Code Coverage Data**
3. **Generating Coverage Report**

**Setting Up a Project for Gcov**

**Compiler Option** In order to obtain code coverage data in a project, one or more source files within the project must be compiled with the `--coverage` option. In ESP-IDF, this can be achieved at the component level or the individual source file level:

- To cause all source files in a component to be compiled with the `--coverage` option, you can add `target_compile_options(${COMPONENT_LIB} PRIVATE --coverage)` to the CMakeLists.txt file of the component.
- To cause a select number of source files (e.g., `source1.c` and `source2.c`) in the same component to be compiled with the `--coverage` option, you can add `set_source_files_properties(source1.c source2.c PROPERTIES COMPIL_FLAGS --coverage)` to the CMakeLists.txt file of the component.

When a source file is compiled with the `--coverage` option (e.g., `gcov_example.c`), the compiler will generate the `gcov_example.gcno` file in the project’s build directory.

**Project Configuration** Before building a project with source code coverage, make sure that the following project configuration options are enabled by running `idf.py menuconfig`.  

---

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Release v5.1-dev-644-g867745a05c
• Enable the application tracing module by selecting `Trace Memory` for the `CONFIG_APPTRACE_DESTINATION1` option.
• Enable Gcov to the host via the `CONFIG_APPTRACE_GCOV_ENABLE`.

**Dumping Code Coverage Data**  Once a project has been compiled with the `--coverage` option and flashed onto the target, code coverage data will be stored internally on the target (i.e., in trace memory) whilst the application runs. The process of transferring code coverage data from the target to the host is known as dumping.

The dumping of coverage data is done via OpenOCD (see *JTAG Debugging* on how to setup and run OpenOCD). A dump is triggered by issuing commands to OpenOCD, therefore a telnet session to OpenOCD must be opened to issue such commands (run `telnet localhost 4444`). Note that GDB could be used instead of telnet to issue commands to OpenOCD, however all commands issued from GDB will need to be prefixed as `mon <oocd_command>`.

When the target dumps code coverage data, the `.gcda` files are stored in the project’s build directory. For example, if `gcov_example_main.c` of the main component is compiled with the `--coverage` option, then dumping the code coverage data would generate a `gcov_example_main.gcda` in `build/esp-idf/main/CMakeFiles/__idf_main.dir/gcov_example_main.c.gcda`. Note that the `.gcno` files produced during compilation are also placed in the same directory.

The dumping of code coverage data can be done multiple times throughout an application’s lifetime. Each dump will simply update the `.gcda` file with the newest code coverage information. Code coverage data is accumulative, thus the newest data will contain the total execution count of each code path over the application’s entire lifetime.

ESP-IDF supports two methods of dumping code coverage data form the target to the host:

• Instant Run-Time Dump
• Hard-coded Dump

**Instant Run-Time Dump**  An Instant Run-Time Dump is triggered by calling the `ESP32-C3 gcov OpenOCD` command (via a telnet session). Once called, OpenOCD will immediately preempt the ESP32-C3’s current state and execute a built-in ESP-IDF Gcov debug stub function. The debug stub function will handle the dumping of data to the host. Upon completion, the ESP32-C3 will resume its current state.

**Hard-coded Dump**  A Hard-coded Dump is triggered by the application itself by calling `esp_gcov_dump()` from somewhere within the application. When called, the application will halt and wait for OpenOCD to connect and retrieve the code coverage data. Once `esp_gcov_dump()` is called, the host must execute the `esp gcov dump OpenOCD` command (via a telnet session). The `esp gcov dump` command will cause OpenOCD to connect to the ESP32-C3, retrieve the code coverage data, then disconnect from the ESP32-C3, thus allowing the application to resume. Hard-coded Dumps can also be triggered multiple times throughout an application’s lifetime.

Hard-coded dumps are useful if code coverage data is required at certain points of an application’s lifetime by placing `esp_gcov_dump()` where necessary (e.g., after application initialization, during each iteration of an application’s main loop).

GDB can be used to set a breakpoint on `esp_gcov_dump()`, then call `mon esp gcov dump` automatically via the use a `gdbinit` script (see Using GDB from Command Line).

The following GDB script will add a breakpoint at `esp_gcov_dump()`, then call the `mon esp gcov dump OpenOCD` command.

```bash
b esp_gcov_dump
commands
mon esp gcov dump
end
```

**Note:** Note that all OpenOCD commands should be invoked in GDB as `mon <oocd_command>`. 
Generating Coverage Report  Once the code coverage data has been dumped, the .gcno, .gcda and the source files can be used to generate a code coverage report. A code coverage report is simply a report indicating the number of times each line in a source file has been executed.

Both Gcov and Gcovr can be used to generate code coverage reports. Gcov is provided along with the Xtensa toolchain, whilst Gcovr may need to be installed separately. For details on how to use Gcov or Gcovr, refer to Gcov documentation and Gcovr documentation.

Adding Gcov Build Target to Project  To make report generation more convenient, users can define additional build targets in their projects such that the report generation can be done with a single build command.

Add the following lines to the CMakeLists.txt file of your project.

```cmake
include($ENV{IDF_PATH}/tools/cmake/gcov.cmake)
idf_create_coverage_report($CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR)/coverage_report
idf_clean_coverage_report($CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR)/coverage_report
```

The following commands can now be used:

- cmake --build build/ --target gcovr-report will generate an HTML coverage report in $(BUILD_DIR_BASE)/coverage_report/html directory.
- cmake --build build/ --target cov-data-clean will remove all coverage data files.

4.2 Application Startup Flow

This note explains various steps which happen before app_main function of an ESP-IDF application is called.

The high level view of startup process is as follows:

1. **First stage bootloader** in ROM loads second-stage bootloader image to RAM (IRAM & DRAM) from flash offset 0x0.
2. **Second stage bootloader** loads partition table and main app image from flash. Main app incorporates both RAM segments and read-only segments mapped via flash cache.
3. **Application startup** executes. At this point the second CPU and RTOS scheduler are started.

This process is explained in detail in the following sections.

### 4.2.1 First stage bootloader

After SoC reset, the CPU will start running immediately to perform initialization. The reset vector code is located in the mask ROM of the ESP32-C3 chip and cannot be modified.

Startup code called from the reset vector determines the boot mode by checking GPIO_STRAP_REG register for bootstrap pin states. Depending on the reset reason, the following takes place:

1. Reset from deep sleep: if the value in RTC_CNTL_STORE6_REG is non-zero, and CRC value of RTC memory in RTC_CNTL_STORE7_REG is valid, use RTC_CNTL_STORE6_REG as an entry point address and jump immediately to it. If RTC_CNTL_STORE6_REG is zero, or RTC_CNTL_STORE7_REG contains invalid CRC, or once the code called via RTC_CNTL_STORE6_REG returns, proceed with boot as if it was a power-on reset. **Note:** to run customized code at this point, a deep sleep stub mechanism is provided. Please see deep sleep documentation for this.
2. For power-on reset, software SOC reset, and watchdog SOC reset: check the GPIO_STRAP_REG register if a custom boot mode (such as UART Download Mode) is requested. If this is the case, this custom loader mode is executed from ROM. Otherwise, proceed with boot as if it was due to software CPU reset. Consult ESP32-C3 datasheet for a description of SoC boot modes and how to execute them.
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3. For software CPU reset and watchdog CPU reset: configure SPI flash based on EFUSE values, and attempt to load the code from flash. This step is described in more detail in the next paragraphs.

**Note:** During normal boot modes the RTC watchdog is enabled when this happens, so if the process is interrupted or stalled then the watchdog will reset the SOC automatically and repeat the boot process. This may cause the SoC to strap into a new boot mode, if the strapping GPIOs have changed.

Second stage bootloader binary image is loaded from the start of flash at offset 0x0.

### 4.2.2 Second stage bootloader

In ESP-IDF, the binary image which resides at offset 0x0 in flash is the second stage bootloader. Second stage bootloader source code is available in `components/bootloader` directory of ESP-IDF. Second stage bootloader is used in ESP-IDF to add flexibility to flash layout (using partition tables), and allow for various flows associated with flash encryption, secure boot, and over-the-air updates (OTA) to take place.

When the first stage bootloader is finished checking and loading the second stage bootloader, it jumps to the second stage bootloader entry point found in the binary image header.

Second stage bootloader reads the partition table found by default at offset 0x8000 (configurable value). See partition tables documentation for more information. The bootloader finds factory and OTA app partitions. If OTA app partitions are found in the partition table, the bootloader consults the `otadata` partition to determine which one should be booted. See Over The Air Updates (OTA) for more information.

For a full description of the configuration options available for the ESP-IDF bootloader, see Bootloader.

For the selected partition, second stage bootloader reads the binary image from flash one segment at a time:

- For segments with load addresses in internal IRAM (Instruction RAM) or DRAM (Data RAM), the contents are copied from flash to the load address.
- For segments which have load addresses in DROM (data stored in flash) or IROM (code executed from flash) regions, the flash MMU is configured to provide the correct mapping from the flash to the load address.

Once all segments are processed - meaning code is loaded and flash MMU is set up, second stage bootloader verifies the integrity of the application and then jumps to the application entry point found in the binary image header.

### 4.2.3 Application startup

Application startup covers everything that happens after the app starts executing and before the `app_main` function starts running inside the main task. This is split into three stages:

- Port initialization of hardware and basic C runtime environment.
- System initialization of software services and FreeRTOS.
- Running the main task and calling `app_main`.

**Note:** Understanding all stages of ESP-IDF app initialization is often not necessary. To understand initialization from the application developer’s perspective only, skip forward to Running the main task.

**Port Initialization**

ESP-IDF application entry point is `call_start_cpu0` function found in `components/esp_system/port/cpu_start.c`. This function is executed by the second stage bootloader, and never returns.

This port-layer initialization function initializes the basic C Runtime Environment (“CRT”) and performs initial configuration of the SoC’s internal hardware:
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- Reconfigure CPU exceptions for the app (allowing app interrupt handlers to run, and causing Fatal Errors to be handled using the options configured for the app rather than the simpler error handler provided by ROM).
- If the option CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_ENABLE is not set then the RTC watchdog timer is disabled.
- Initialize internal memory (data & bss).
- Finish configuring the MMU cache.
- Set the CPU clocks to the frequencies configured for the project.
- Initialize memory protection if configured.

Once call_start_cpu0 completes running, it calls the “system layer” initialization function start_cpu0 found in components/esp_system/startup.c.

System Initialization

The main system initialization function is start_cpu0. By default, this function is weak-linked to the function start_cpu0_default. This means that it’s possible to override this function to add some additional initialization steps.

The primary system initialization stage includes:

- Log information about this application (project name, App Version, etc.) if default log level enables this.
- Initialize the heap allocator (before this point all allocations must be static or on the stack).
- Initialize newlib component syscalls and time functions.
- Configure the brownout detector.
- Setup libc stdin, stdout, and stderr according to the serial console configuration.
- Perform any security-related checks, including burning efuses that should be burned for this configuration (including permanently limiting ROM download modes).
- Initialize SPI flash API support.
- Call global C++ constructors and any C functions marked with __attribute__((constructor)).

Secondary system initialization allows individual components to be initialized. If a component has an initialization function annotated with the ESP_SYSTEM_INIT_FN macro, it will be called as part of secondary initialization. Component initialization functions have priorities assigned to them to ensure the desired initialization order. The priorities are documented in esp_system/system_init_fn.txt and ESP_SYSTEM_INIT_FN definition in source code are checked against this file.

Running the main task

After all other components are initialized, the main task is created and the FreeRTOS scheduler starts running.

After doing some more initialization tasks (that require the scheduler to have started), the main task runs the application-provided function app_main in the firmware.

The main task that runs app_main has a fixed RTOS priority (one higher than the minimum) and a configurable stack size.

Unlike normal FreeRTOS tasks (or embedded C main functions), the app_main task is allowed to return. If this happens, The task is cleaned up and the system will continue running with other RTOS tasks scheduled normally. Therefore, it is possible to implement app_main as either a function that creates other application tasks and then returns, or as a main application task itself.

4.3 BluFi
4.3.1 Overview

The BluFi for ESP32-C3 is a Wi-Fi network configuration function via Bluetooth channel. It provides a secure protocol to pass Wi-Fi configuration and credentials to ESP32-C3. Using this information, ESP32-C3 can then connect to an AP or establish a SoftAP.

Fragmenting, data encryption, and checksum verification in the BluFi layer are the key elements of this process.

You can customize symmetric encryption, asymmetric encryption, and checksum support customization. Here we use the DH algorithm for key negotiation, 128-AES algorithm for data encryption, and CRC16 algorithm for checksum verification.

4.3.2 The BluFi Flow

The BluFi networking flow includes the configuration of the SoftAP and Station.

The following uses Station as an example to illustrate the core parts of the procedure, including broadcast, connection, service discovery, negotiation of the shared key, data transmission, and connection status backhaul.

1. Set the ESP32-C3 into GATT Server mode and then it will send broadcasts with specific advertising data. You can customize this broadcast as needed, which is not a part of the BluFi Profile.
2. Use the App installed on the mobile phone to search for this particular broadcast. The mobile phone will connect to ESP32-C3 as the GATT Client once the broadcast is confirmed. The App used during this part is up to you.
3. After the GATT connection is successfully established, the mobile phone will send a data frame for key negotiation to ESP32-C3 (see the section The Frame Formats Defined in BluFi for details).
4. After ESP32-C3 receives the data frame of key negotiation, it will parse the content according to the user-defined negotiation method.
5. The mobile phone works with ESP32-C3 for key negotiation using the encryption algorithms, such as DH, RSA, or ECC.
6. After the negotiation process is completed, the mobile phone will send a control frame for security-mode setup to ESP32-C3.
7. When receiving this control frame, ESP32-C3 will be able to encrypt and decrypt the communication data using the shared key and the security configuration.
8. The mobile phone sends the data frame defined in the section of The Frame Formats Defined in BluFi, with the Wi-Fi configuration information to ESP32-C3, including SSID, password, etc.
9. The mobile phone sends a control frame of Wi-Fi connection request to ESP32-C3. When receiving this control frame, ESP32-C3 will regard the communication of essential information as done and get ready to connect to the Wi-Fi.
10. After connecting to the Wi-Fi, ESP32-C3 will send a control frame of Wi-Fi connection status report to the mobile phone. At this point, the networking procedure is completed.

Note:

1. After ESP32-C3 receives the control frame of security-mode configuration, it will execute the operations in accordance with the defined security mode.
2. The data lengths before and after symmetric encryption/decryption must stay the same. It also supports in-place encryption and decryption.

4.3.3 The Flow Chart of BluFi

4.3.4 The Frame Formats Defined in BluFi

The frame formats for the communication between the mobile phone App and ESP32-C3 are defined as follows:

The frame format with no fragment:
Fig. 2: BluFi Flow Chart
Field | Value (Byte)  
---|---  
Type (Least Significant Bit) | 1  
Frame Control | 1  
Sequence Number | 1  
Data Length | 1  
Data | ${Data Length}  
CheckSum (Most Significant Bit) | 2

If the frag frame bit in the Frame Control field is enabled, there would be a 2-byte Total Content Length field in the Data field. This Total Content Length field indicates the length of the remaining part of the frame and also tells the remote how much memory needs to be allocated.

The frame format with fragments:

Field | Value (Byte)  
---|---  
Type (Least Significant Bit) | 1  
Frame Control (Frag) | 1  
Sequence Number | 1  
Data Length | 1  
Data | • Total Content Length: 2  
• Content: ${Data Length} - 2  
CheckSum (Most Significant Bit) | 2

Normally, the control frame does not contain data bits, except for ACK Frame.

The format of ACK Frame:

Field | Value (Byte)  
---|---  
Type - ACK (Least Significant Bit) | 1  
Frame Control | 1  
Sequence Number | 1  
Data Length | 1  
Data | Acked Sequence Number: 2  
CheckSum (Most Significant Bit) | 2

1. Type

   Type field takes 1 byte and is divided into Type and Subtype. Type uses the lower two bits, indicating whether the frame is a data frame or a control frame. Subtype uses the upper six bits, indicating the specific meaning of this data frame or control frame.
   - The control frame is not encrypted for the time being and supports to be verified.
   - The data frame supports to be encrypted and verified.

1.1 Control Frame (Binary: 0x0b 00)
### Control Frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Frame</th>
<th>Implication</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0 (b'000000)</td>
<td>ACK</td>
<td>The data field of the ACK frame uses the same sequence value of the frame to reply to.</td>
<td>The data field consumes a byte and its value is the same as the sequence field of the frame to reply to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x1 (b'000001)</td>
<td>Set the ESP device to the security mode.</td>
<td>To inform the ESP device of the security mode to use when sending data, which is allowed to be reset multiple times during the process. Each setting affects the subsequent security mode used. If it is not set, the ESP device will send the control frame and data frame with no checksum and encryption by default. The data transmission from the mobile phone to the ESP device is controlled by this control frame.</td>
<td>The data field consumes a byte. The higher four bits are for the security mode setting of the control frame, and the lower four bits are for the security mode setting of the data frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x2 (b'000010)</td>
<td>Set the opmode of Wi-Fi.</td>
<td>The frame contains opmode settings for configuring the Wi-Fi mode of the ESP device.</td>
<td>data[0] is for opmode settings, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0x00: NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0x01: STA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0x02: SoftAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0x03: SoftAP &amp; STA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Please set the SSID/Password(Max Connection Number of the AP mode in the first place if an AP gets involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x3 (b'000011)</td>
<td>Connect the ESP device to the AP.</td>
<td>To notify the ESP device that the essential information has been sent and it is allowed to connect to the AP.</td>
<td>No data field is contained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x4 (b'000100)</td>
<td>Disconnect the ESP device from the AP.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No data field is contained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x5 (b'000101)</td>
<td>To get the information of the ESP device’s Wi-Fi mode and its status.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• No data field is contained. When receiving this control frame, the ESP device will send back a follow-up frame of Wi-Fi connection state report to the mobile phone with the information of the current opmode, connection status, SSID, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The types of information sent to the mobile phone is defined by the application installed on the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x6 (b'000110)</td>
<td>Disconnect the STA device from the SoftAP (in SoftAP mode).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Data[0-5] is taken as the MAC address for the STA device. If there is a second STA device, then it uses data[6-11] and the rest can be done in the same manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x7 (b'000111)</td>
<td>Get the version information.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x8 (b'001000)</td>
<td>Disconnect the BLE GATT link.</td>
<td>The ESP device will disconnect the BLE GATT link after receives this command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x9 (b'001001)</td>
<td>Get the Wi-Fi list.</td>
<td>To get the ESP device to scan the Wi-Fi access points around.</td>
<td>No data field is contained. When receiving this control frame, the ESP device will send back a follow-up frame of Wi-Fi list report to the mobile phone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Data Frame (Binary: 0x1 b’ 01)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Frame</th>
<th>Implication</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0 (b' 000000)</td>
<td>Send the negotiation data.</td>
<td>The negotiation data will be sent to the callback function registered in the application layer.</td>
<td>The length of the data depends on the length field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x1 (b' 000001)</td>
<td>Send the SSID for STA mode.</td>
<td>To send the BSSID of the AP for the STA device to connect under the condition that the SSID is hidden.</td>
<td>Please refer to Note 1 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x2 (b' 000010)</td>
<td>Send the SSID for STA mode.</td>
<td>To send the SSID of the AP for the STA device to connect.</td>
<td>Please refer to Note 1 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x3 (b' 000011)</td>
<td>Send the password for STA mode.</td>
<td>To send the password of the AP for the STA device to connect.</td>
<td>Please refer to Note 1 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x4 (b' 000100)</td>
<td>Send the SSID for SoftAP mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Please refer to Note 1 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x5 (b' 000101)</td>
<td>Send the password for SoftAP mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Please refer to Note 1 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x6 (b' 000110)</td>
<td>Set the maximum connection number for SoftAP mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td>data[0] represents the value of the connection number, ranging from 1 to 4. When the transmission direction is ESP device to the mobile phone, it means to provide the mobile phone with the needed information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x7 (b' 000111)</td>
<td>Set the authentication mode for SoftAP mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td>data[0]: • 0x00: OPEN • 0x01: WEP • 0x02: WPA_PSK • 0x03: WPA2_PSK • 0x04: WPA_WPA2_PSK When the transmission direction is from the ESP device to the mobile phone, it means to provide the mobile phone with the needed information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x8 (b' 001000)</td>
<td>Set the number of channels for SoftAP mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td>data[0] represents the quantity of the supported channels, ranging from 1 to 14. When the transmission direction is from the ESP device to the mobile phone, it means to provide the mobile phone with the needed information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x9 (b' 001001)</td>
<td>Username</td>
<td>It provides the username of the GATT client when using encryption of enterprise level.</td>
<td>The length of the data depends on the length field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xa (b' 001010)</td>
<td>CA Certification</td>
<td>It provides the CA Certification when using encryption of enterprise level.</td>
<td>Please refer to Note 2 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xb (b' 001011)</td>
<td>Client Certification</td>
<td>It provides the client certification when using encryption of enterprise level. Whether the private key is contained or not depends on the content of the certification.</td>
<td>Please refer to Note 2 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xc (b' 001100)</td>
<td>Server Certification</td>
<td>It provides the server certification when using encryption of enterprise level. Whether the private key is contained or not depends on the content of the certification.</td>
<td>Please refer to Note 2 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xd (b' 001101)</td>
<td>Client Private Key</td>
<td>It provides the private key of the client when using encryption of enterprise level.</td>
<td>Please refer to Note 2 below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Frame Control
The **Frame Control** field takes one byte and each bit has a different meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0x01 | Indicates whether the frame is encrypted.  
• 1 means encrypted.  
• 0 means unencrypted.  
The encrypted part of the frame includes the full clear data before the DATA field is encrypted (no checksum). Control frame is not encrypted, so this bit is 0. |
| 0x02 | Indicates whether a frame contains a checksum (such as SHA1, MD5, CRC) for the end of the frame. Data field includes sequence, data length, and clear text. Both the control frame and the data frame can choose whether to contain a check bit or not. |
| 0x04 | Indicates the data direction.  
• 0 means from the mobile phone to the ESP device.  
• 1 means from the ESP device to the mobile phone. |
| 0x08 | Indicates whether the other person is required to reply to an ACK.  
• 0 indicates not required to reply to an ACK.  
• 1 indicates required to reply to an ACK. |
| 0x10 | Indicates whether there are subsequent data fragments.  
• 0 indicates that there is no subsequent data fragment for this frame.  
• 1 indicates that there are subsequent data fragments which used to transmit longer data.  
In the case of a frag frame, the total length of the current content section + subsequent content section is given in the first two bytes of the data field (that is, the content data of the maximum support 64 K). |
| 0x10~0x80 | Reserved |

3. Sequence Number
The **Sequence Number** field is the field for sequence control. When a frame is sent, the value of this field is automatically incremented by 1 regardless of the type of frame, which prevents Replay Attack. The sequence would be cleared after each reconnection.

4. Data Length
The **Data Length** field indicates the length of the data field, which does not include CheckSum.

5. Data
Content of the **Data** field can be different according to various values of Type or Subtype. Please refer to the table above.

6. CheckSum
The **CheckSum** field takes two bytes, which is used to check “sequence + data length + clear text data”.

### 4.3.5 The Security Implementation of ESP32-C3

1. Securing Data
To ensure that the transmission of the Wi-Fi SSID and password is secure, the message needs to be encrypted using symmetric encryption algorithms, such as AES, DES, and so on. Before using symmetric encryption algorithms, the devices are required to negotiate (or generate) a shared key using an asymmetric encryption algorithm (DH, RSA, ECC, etc).

2. Ensuring Data Integrity
To ensure data integrity, you need to add a checksum algorithm, such as SHA1, MD5, CRC, etc.

3. Securing Identity (Signature)
   Algorithm like RSA can be used to secure identity. But for DH, it needs other algorithms as an companion for signature.

4. Replay Attack Prevention
   It is added to the Sequence Number field and used during the checksum verification.
   For the coding of ESP32-C3, you can determine and develop the security processing, such as key negotiation.
   The mobile application sends the negotiation data to ESP32-C3, and then the data will be sent to the application layer for processing. If the application layer does not process it, you can use the DH encryption algorithm provided by BluFi to negotiate the key.

   The application layer needs to register several security-related functions to BluFi:

   ```c
   typedef void (*esp_blufi_negotiate_data_handler_t)(uint8_t *data, int len, uint8_t *output_data, int *output_len, bool *need_free)
   ```

   This function is for ESP32-C3 to receive normal data during negotiation. After processing is completed, the data will be transmitted using Output_data and Output_len.

   BluFi will send output_data from Negotiate_data_handler after Negotiate_data_handler is called.

   Here are two "*", which means the length of the data to be emitted is unknown. Therefore, it requires the function to allocate itself (malloc) or point to the global variable to inform whether the memory needs to be freed by NEED_FREE.

   ```c
   typedef int (*esp_blufi_encrypt_func_t)(uint8_t iv8, uint8_t *crypt_data, int *crypt_len)
   ```

   The data to be encrypted and decrypted must be in the same length. The IV8 is an 8-bit sequence value of frames, which can be used as a 8-bit of IV.

   ```c
   typedef int (*esp_blufi_decrypt_func_t)(uint8_t iv8, uint8_t *crypt_data, int *crypt_len)
   ```

   The data to be encrypted and decrypted must be in the same length. The IV8 is an 8-bit sequence value of frames, which can be used as an 8-bit of IV.

   ```c
   typedef uint16_t (*esp_blufi_checksum_func_t)(uint8_t iv8, uint8_t *data, int len)
   ```

   This function is used to compute CheckSum and return a value of CheckSum. BluFi uses the returned value to compare the CheckSum of the frame.

4.3.6 GATT Related Instructions

**UUID**

BluFi Service UUID: 0xFFFF, 16 bit
BluFi (the mobile -> ESP32-C3): 0xFF01, writable
Blufi (ESP32-C3 -> the mobile phone): 0xFF02, readable and callable

4.4 Bootloader

The ESP-IDF Software Bootloader performs the following functions:

1. Minimal initial configuration of internal modules;
2. Initialize Flash Encryption and/or Secure features, if configured;
3. Select the application partition to boot, based on the partition table and ota_data (if any);
4. Load this image to RAM (IRAM & DRAM) and transfer management to the image that was just loaded. Bootloader is located at the address 0x0 in the flash.
For a full description of the startup process including the the ESP-IDF bootloader, see Application Startup Flow.

4.4.1 Bootloader compatibility
It is recommended to update to newer versions of ESP-IDF: when they are released. The OTA (over the air) update process can flash new apps in the field but cannot flash a new bootloader. For this reason, the bootloader supports booting apps built from newer versions of ESP-IDF.
The bootloader does not support booting apps from older versions of ESP-IDF. When updating ESP-IDF manually on an existing product that might need to downgrade the app to an older version, keep using the older ESP-IDF bootloader binary as well.

Note: If testing an OTA update for an existing product in production, always test it using the same ESP-IDF bootloader binary that is deployed in production.

SPI Flash Configuration
Each ESP-IDF application or bootloader .bin file contains a header with CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE, CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHFREQ, CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE embedded in it. These are used to configure the SPI flash during boot.
The First stage bootloader in ROM reads the Second stage bootloader header information from flash and uses this information to load the rest of the Second stage bootloader from flash. However, at this time the system clock speed is lower than configured and not all flash modes are supported. When the Second stage bootloader then runs, it will reconfigure the flash using values read from the currently selected app binary’s header (and NOT from the Second stage bootloader header). This allows an OTA update to change the SPI flash settings in use.

4.4.2 Log Level
The default bootloader log level is “Info”. By setting the CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL option, it’s possible to increase or decrease this level. This log level is separate from the log level used in the app (see Logging library).
Reducing bootloader log verbosity can improve the overall project boot time by a small amount.

4.4.3 Factory reset
Sometimes it is desirable to have a way for the device to fall back to a known-good state, in case of some problem with an update.
To roll back to the original “factory” device configuration and clear any user settings, configure the config item CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET in the bootloader.
The factory reset mechanism allows the device to be factory reset in two ways:

- Clear one or more data partitions. The CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_DATA_FACTORY_RESET option allows users to specify which data partitions will be erased when the factory reset is executed.
  Users can specify the names of partitions as a comma-delimited list with optional spaces for readability. (Like this: nvs, phy_init, nvs_custom).
  Make sure that the names of partitions specified in the option are the same as those found in the partition table.
  Partitions of type “app” cannot be specified here.
• Boot from “factory” app partition. Enabling the `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_OOTA_DATA_ERASE` option will cause the device to boot from the default “factory” app partition after a factory reset (or if there is no factory app partition in the partition table then the default ota app partition is selected instead). This reset process involves erasing the OTA data partition which holds the currently selected OTA partition slot. The “factory” app partition slot (if it exists) is never updated via OTA, so resetting to this allows reverting to a “known good” firmware application.

Either or both of these configuration options can be enabled independently.

In addition, the following configuration options control the reset condition:

• `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_NUM_PIN_FACTORY_RESET` - The input GPIO number used to trigger a factory reset. This GPIO must be pulled low or high (configurable) on reset to trigger this.

• `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_HOLD_TIME_GPIO` - this is hold time of GPIO for reset/test mode (by default 5 seconds). The GPIO must be held continuously for this period of time after reset before a factory reset or test partition boot (as applicable) is performed.

• `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_FACTORY_RESET_PIN_LEVEL` - configure whether a factory reset should trigger on a high or low level of the GPIO. If the GPIO has an internal pullup then this is enabled before the pin is sampled, consult the ESP32-C3 datasheet for details on pin internal pullups.

### 4.4.4 Boot from Test Firmware

It’s possible to write a special firmware app for testing in production, and boot this firmware when needed. The project partition table will need a dedicated app partition entry for this testing app, type `app` and subtype `test` (see Partition Tables).

Implementing a dedicated test app firmware requires creating a totally separate ESP-IDF project for the test app (each project in ESP-IDF only builds one app). The test app can be developed and tested independently of the main project, and then integrated at production testing time as a pre-compiled .bin file which is flashed to the address of the main project’s test app partition.

To support this functionality in the main project’s bootloader, set the configuration item `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_APP_TEST` and configure the following two items:

• `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_NUM_PIN_APP_TEST` - GPIO number to boot TEST partition. The selected GPIO will be configured as an input with internal pull-up enabled. To trigger a test app, this GPIO must be pulled low on reset.

Once the GPIO input is released (allowing it to be pulled up) and the device has been reboot, the normally configured application will boot (factory or any OTA app partition slot).

• `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_HOLD_TIME_GPIO` - this is hold time of GPIO for reset/test mode (by default 5 seconds). The GPIO must be held low continuously for this period of time after reset before a factory reset or test partition boot (as applicable) is performed.

### 4.4.5 Rollback

Rollback and anti-rollback features must be configured in the bootloader as well.

Consult the App rollback and Anti-rollback sections in the OTA API reference document.

### 4.4.6 Watchdog

By default, the hardware RTC Watchdog timer remains running while the bootloader is running and will automatically reset the chip if no app has successfully started after 9 seconds.

• The timeout period can be adjusted by setting `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_TIME_MS` and recoloring the bootloader.
• The app’s behaviour can be adjusted so the RTC Watchdog remains enabled after app startup. The Watchdog would need to be explicitly reset (i.e., fed) by the app to avoid a reset. To do this, set the `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_DISABLE_IN_USER_CODE` option, modify the app as needed, and then recompile the app.

• The RTC Watchdog can be disabled in the bootloader by disabling the `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_ENABLE` setting and recompiling the bootloader. This is not recommended.

### 4.4.7 Bootloader Size

When enabling additional bootloader functions, including Flash Encryption or Secure Boot, and especially if setting a high `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL` level, then it is important to monitor the bootloader .bin file’s size.

When using the default `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET` value 0x8000, the size limit is 0x8000 (32768) bytes. If the bootloader binary is too large, then the bootloader build will fail with an error “Bootloader binary size [...] is too large for partition table offset”. If the bootloader binary is flashed anyhow then the ESP32-C3 will fail to boot - errors will be logged about either invalid partition table or invalid bootloader checksum.

Options to work around this are:

• Set bootloader compiler optimization back to “Size” if it has been changed from this default value.

• Reduce bootloader log level. Setting log level to Warning, Error or None all significantly reduce the final binary size (but may make it harder to debug).

• Set `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET` to a higher value than 0x8000, to place the partition table later in the flash. This increases the space available for the bootloader. If the partition table CSV file contains explicit partition offsets, they will need changing so no partition has an offset lower than `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET + 0x1000`. (This includes the default partition CSV files supplied with ESP-IDF.)

When Secure Boot V2 is enabled, there is also an absolute binary size limit of 64KB (0x10000 bytes) (excluding the 4 KB signature), because the bootloader is first loaded into a fixed size buffer for verification.

### 4.4.8 Fast boot from Deep Sleep

The bootloader has the `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_SKIP_VALIDATE_IN_DEEP_SLEEP` option which allows the wake-up time from deep sleep to be reduced (useful for reducing power consumption). This option is available when `CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT` option is disabled. Reduction of time is achieved due to the lack of image verification. During the first boot, the bootloader stores the address of the application being launched in the RTC FAST memory. And during the awakening, this address is used for booting without any checks, thus fast loading is achieved.

### 4.4.9 Custom bootloader

The current bootloader implementation allows a project to extend it or modify it. There are two ways of doing it: by implementing hooks or by overriding it. Both ways are presented in custom_bootloader folder in ESP-IDF examples:

• `bootloader_hooks` which presents how to connect some hooks to the bootloader initialization

• `bootloader_override` which presents how to override the bootloader implementation

In the bootloader space, you cannot use the drivers and functions from other components. If necessary, then the required functionality should be placed in the project’s `bootloader_components` directory (note that this will increase its size).

If the bootloader grows too large then it can collide with the partition table, which is flashed at offset 0x8000 by default. Increase the `partition table offset` value to place the partition table later in the flash. This increases the space available for the bootloader.
4.5 Build System

This document explains the implementation of the ESP-IDF build system and the concept of “components”. Read this document if you want to know how to organize and build a new ESP-IDF project or component.

4.5.1 Overview

An ESP-IDF project can be seen as an amalgamation of a number of components. For example, for a webserver that shows the current humidity, there could be:

- The ESP-IDF base libraries (libc, ROM bindings, etc)
- The Wi-Fi drivers
- A TCP/IP stack
- The FreeRTOS operating system
- A webserver
- A driver for the humidity sensor
- Main code tying it all together

ESP-IDF makes these components explicit and configurable. To do that, when a project is compiled, the build system will look up all the components in the ESP-IDF directories, the project directories and (optionally) in additional custom component directories. It then allows the user to configure the ESP-IDF project using a text-based menu system to customize each component. After the components in the project are configured, the build system will compile the project.

Concepts

- A “project” is a directory that contains all the files and configuration to build a single “app” (executable), as well as additional supporting elements such as a partition table, data/filesystem partitions, and a bootloader.
- “Project configuration” is held in a single file called sdkconfig in the root directory of the project. This configuration file is modified via idf.py menuconfig to customise the configuration of the project. A single project contains exactly one project configuration.
- An “app” is an executable which is built by ESP-IDF. A single project will usually build two apps - a “project app” (the main executable, ie your custom firmware) and a “bootloader app” (the initial bootloader program which launches the project app).
- “components” are modular pieces of standalone code which are compiled into static libraries (.a files) and linked into an app. Some are provided by ESP-IDF itself, others may be sourced from other places.
- “Target” is the hardware for which an application is built. A full list of supported targets in your version of ESP-IDF can be seen by running idf.py –list-targets.

Some things are not part of the project:

- “ESP-IDF” is not part of the project. Instead it is standalone, and linked to the project via the IDF_PATH environment variable which holds the path of the esp-idf directory. This allows the IDF framework to be decoupled from your project.
- The toolchain for compilation is not part of the project. The toolchain should be installed in the system command line PATH.

4.5.2 Using the Build System

idf.py

The idf.py command-line tool provides a front-end for easily managing your project builds. It manages the following tools:

- CMake, which configures the project to be built
- Ninja which builds the project
• `esptool.py` for flashing the target.

You can read more about configuring the build system using `idf.py` here.

**Using CMake Directly**

`idf.py` is a wrapper around CMake for convenience. However, you can also invoke CMake directly if you prefer.

When `idf.py` does something, it prints each command that it runs for easy reference. For example, the `idf.py build` command is the same as running these commands in a bash shell (or similar commands for Windows Command Prompt):

```
mkdir -p build
cd build
cmake .. -G Ninja # or 'Unix Makefiles'
ninja
```

In the above list, the `cmake` command configures the project and generates build files for use with the final build tool. In this case the final build tool is Ninja: running `ninja` actually builds the project.

It’s not necessary to run `cmake` more than once. After the first build, you only need to run `ninja` each time. `ninja` will automatically re-invoke `cmake` if the project needs reconfiguration.

If using CMake with `ninja` or `make`, there are also targets for more of the `idf.py` sub-commands - for example running `make menuconfig` or `ninja menuconfig` in the build directory will work the same as `idf.py menuconfig`.

**Note:** If you’re already familiar with CMake, you may find the ESP-IDF CMake-based build system unusual because it wraps a lot of CMake’s functionality to reduce boilerplate. See [writing pure CMake components](#) for some information about writing more “CMake style” components.

**Flashing with ninja or make**  It’s possible to build and flash directly from `ninja` or `make` by running a target like:

```
ninja flash
```

Or:

```
make app-flash
```

Available targets are: `flash`, `app-flash` (app only), `bootloader-flash` (bootloader only).

When flashing this way, optionally set the `ESPPORT` and `ESPBAUD` environment variables to specify the serial port and baud rate. You can set environment variables in your operating system or IDE project. Alternatively, set them directly on the command line:

```
ESPPORT=/dev/ttyUSB0 ninja flash
```

**Note:** Providing environment variables at the start of the command like this is Bash shell Syntax. It will work on Linux and macOS. It won’t work when using Windows Command Prompt, but it will work when using Bash-like shells on Windows.

Or:

```
make -j3 app-flash ESPPORT=COM4 ESPBAUD=2000000
```

**Note:** Providing variables at the end of the command line is `make` syntax, and works for `make` on all platforms.
Using CMake in an IDE

You can also use an IDE with CMake integration. The IDE will want to know the path to the project’s `CMakeLists.txt` file. IDEs with CMake integration often provide their own build tools (CMake calls these “generators”) to build the source files as part of the IDE.

When adding custom non-build steps like “flash” to the IDE, it is recommended to execute `idf.py` for these “special” commands.

For more detailed information about integrating ESP-IDF with CMake into an IDE, see Build System Metadata.

Setting up the Python Interpreter

ESP-IDF works well with Python version 3.7+.

`idf.py` and other Python scripts will run with the default Python interpreter, i.e. `python`. You can switch to a different one like `python3 $IDF_PATH/tools/idf.py ...`, or you can set up a shell alias or another script to simplify the command.

If using CMake directly, running `cmake -D PYTHON=python3 ...` will cause CMake to override the default Python interpreter.

If using an IDE with CMake, setting the `PYTHON` value as a CMake cache override in the IDE UI will override the default Python interpreter.

To manage the Python version more generally via the command line, checkout the tools `pyenv` or `virtualenv`. These let you change the default Python version.

Possible issues  The user of `idf.py` may sometimes experience `ImportError` described below.

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/user_name/e/esp-idf/tools/kconfig_new/confgen.py", line 27, in <module>
    import kconfiglib
ImportError: bad magic number in 'kconfiglib': b'\x03\xf3\r\n'
```

The exception is often caused by `.pyc` files generated by different Python versions. To solve the issue run the following command:

```
idf.py python-clean
```

4.5.3 Example Project

An example project directory tree might look like this:

```
- myProject/
  - CMakeLists.txt
  - sdkconfig
  - components/
    - component1/
      - CMakeLists.txt
      - Kconfig
      - src1.c
    - component2/
      - CMakeLists.txt
      - Kconfig
      - src1.c
      - include/
        - component2.h
  - main/
    - CMakeLists.txt
    - src1.c
    - src2.c
  - build/
```
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This example “myProject” contains the following elements:

- A top-level project `CMakeLists.txt` file. This is the primary file which CMake uses to learn how to build the project; and may set project-wide CMake variables. It includes the file `/tools/cmake/project.cmake` which implements the rest of the build system. Finally, it sets the project name and defines the project.
- “sdkconfig” project configuration file. This file is created/updated when `idf.py menuconfig` runs, and holds configuration for all of the components in the project (including ESP-IDF itself). The “sdkconfig” file may or may not be added to the source control system of the project.
- Optional “components” directory contains components that are part of the project. A project does not have to contain custom components of this kind, but it can be useful for structuring reusable code or including third party components that aren’t part of ESP-IDF. Alternatively, `EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS` can be set in the top-level `CMakeLists.txt` to look for components in other places. See the renaming main section for more info. If you have a lot of source files in your project, we recommend grouping most into components instead of putting them all in “main”.
- “main” directory is a special component that contains source code for the project itself. “main” is a default name, the CMake variable `COMPONENT_DIRS` includes this component but you can modify this variable.
- “build” directory is where build output is created. This directory is created by `idf.py` if it doesn’t already exist. CMake configures the project and generates interim build files in this directory. Then, after the main build process is run, this directory will also contain interim object files and libraries as well as final binary output files. This directory is usually not added to source control or distributed with the project source code.

Component directories each contain a component `CMakeLists.txt` file. This file contains variable definitions to control the build process of the component, and its integration into the overall project. See Component CMakeLists Files for more details.

Each component may also include a `Kconfig` file defining the component configuration options that can be set via menuconfig. Some components may also include `Kconfig.projbuild` and `project_include.cmake` files, which are special files for overriding parts of the project.

### 4.5.4 Project CMakeLists File

Each project has a single top-level `CMakeLists.txt` file that contains build settings for the entire project. By default, the project `CMakeLists` can be quite minimal.

#### Minimal Example CMakeLists

Minimal project:

```cmake
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.16)
include($ENV{IDF_PATH}/tools/cmake/project.cmake)
project(myProject)
```

#### Mandatory Parts

The inclusion of these three lines, in the order shown above, is necessary for every project:

- `cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.16)` tells CMake the minimum version that is required to build the project. ESP-IDF is designed to work with CMake 3.16 or newer. This line must be the first line in the `CMakeLists.txt` file.
- `include($ENV{IDF_PATH}/tools/cmake/project.cmake)` pulls in the rest of the CMake functionality to configure the project, discover all the components, etc.
- `project(myProject)` creates the project itself, and specifies the project name. The project name is used for the final binary output files of the app - i.e `myProject.elf`, `myProject.bin`. Only one project can be defined per `CMakeLists.txt` file.
Optional Project Variables

These variables all have default values that can be overridden for custom behaviour. Look in /tools/cmake/project.cmake for all of the implementation details.

- **COMPONENT_DIRS**: Directories to search for components. Defaults to IDF_PATH/components, PROJECT_DIR/components, and EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS. Override this variable if you don’t want to search for components in these places.
- **EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS**: Optional list of additional directories to search for components. Paths can be relative to the project directory, or absolute.
- **COMPONENTS**: A list of component names to build into the project. Defaults to all components found in the COMPONENT_DIRS directories. Use this variable to “trim down” the project for faster build times. Note that any component which “requires” another component via the REQUIRES or PRIV_REQUIRES arguments on component registration will automatically have it added to this list, so the COMPONENTS list can be very short.

Any paths in these variables can be absolute paths, or set relative to the project directory.

To set these variables, use the `cmake set command` ie set(VARIABLE "VALUE"). The set() commands should be placed after the cmake_minimum(...) line but before the include(...) line.

Renaming main component

The build system provides special treatment to the main component. It is a component that gets automatically added to the build provided that it is in the expected location, PROJECT_DIR/main. All other components in the build are also added as its dependencies, saving the user from hunting down dependencies and providing a build that works right out of the box. Renaming the main component causes the loss of these behind-the-scenes heavy lifting, requiring the user to specify the location of the newly renamed component and manually specifying its dependencies. Specifically, the steps to renaming main are as follows:

1. Rename main directory.
2. Set EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS in the project CMakeLists.txt to include the renamed main directory.
3. Specify the dependencies in the renamed component’s CMakeLists.txt file via REQUIRES or PRIV_REQUIRES arguments on component registration.

Overriding default build specifications

The build sets some global build specifications (compile flags, definitions, etc.) that gets used in compiling all sources from all components.

For example, one of the default build specifications set is the compile option -Wextra. Suppose a user wants to use override this with -Wno-extra, it should be done after project():

```cmake
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.16)
include($ENV{IDF_PATH}/tools/cmake/project.cmake)
project(myProject)

idf_build_set_property(COMPILE_OPTIONS "-Wno-error" APPEND)
```

This ensures that the compile options set by the user won’t be overriden by the default build specifications, since the latter are set inside project().

4.5.5 Component CMakeLists Files

Each project contains one or more components. Components can be part of ESP-IDF, part of the project’s own components directory, or added from custom component directories (see above).

A component is any directory in the COMPONENT_DIRS list which contains a CMakeLists.txt file.
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Searching for Components

The list of directories in COMPONENT_DIRS is searched for the project’s components. Directories in this list can either be components themselves (i.e., they contain a CMakeLists.txt file), or they can be top-level directories whose sub-directories are components.

When CMake runs to configure the project, it logs the components included in the build. This list can be useful for debugging the inclusion/exclusion of certain components.

Multiple components with the same name

When ESP-IDF is collecting all the components to compile, it will do this in the order specified by COMPONENT_DIRS: by default, this means ESP-IDF’s internal components first (IDF_PATH/components), then any components in directories specified in EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS, and finally the project’s components (PROJECT_DIR/components). If two or more of these directories contain component sub-directories with the same name, the component in the last place searched is used. This allows, for example, overriding ESP-IDF components with a modified version by copying that component from the ESP-IDF components directory to the project components directory and then modifying it there. If used in this way, the ESP-IDF directory itself can remain untouched.

Note: If a component is overridden in an existing project by moving it to a new location, the project will not automatically see the new component path. Run idf.py reconfigure (or delete the project build folder) and then build again.

Minimal Component CMakeLists

The minimal component CMakeLists.txt file simply registers the component to the build system using idf_component_register:

```
idf_component_register({
  SRCS "foo.c" "bar.c"
  INCLUDE_DIRS "include"
  REQUIRES mbedtls
})
```

- `SRCS` is a list of source files (*.c, *.cpp, *.cc, *.S). These source files will be compiled into the component library.
- `INCLUDE_DIRS` is a list of directories to add to the global include search path for any component which requires this component, and also the main source files.
- `REQUIRES` is not actually required, but it is very often required to declare what other components this component will use. See component requirements.

A library with the name of the component will be built and linked into the final app.

Directories are usually specified relative to the CMakeLists.txt file itself, although they can be absolute.

There are other arguments that can be passed to idf_component_register. These arguments are discussed here.

See example component requirements and example component CMakeLists for more complete component CMakeLists.txt examples.

Preset Component Variables

The following component-specific variables are available for use inside component CMakeLists, but should not be modified:

- `COMPONENT_DIR`: The component directory. Evaluates to the absolute path of the directory containing CMakeLists.txt. The component path cannot contain spaces. This is the same as the CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR variable.
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- **COMPONENT_NAME**: Name of the component. Same as the name of the component directory.
- **COMPONENT_ALIAS**: Alias of the library created internally by the build system for the component.
- **COMPONENT_LIB**: Name of the library created internally by the build system for the component.

The following variables are set at the project level, but available for use in component CMakeLists:

- **CONFIG_***: Each value in the project configuration has a corresponding variable available in cmake. All names begin with `CONFIG_`. [More information here.](#)
- **ESP_PLATFORM**: Set to 1 when the CMake file is processed within ESP-IDF build system.

**Build/Project Variables**

The following are some project/build variables that are available as build properties and whose values can be queried using `idf_build_get_property` from the component CMakeLists.txt:

- **PROJECT_NAME**: Name of the project, as set in project CMakeLists.txt file.
- **PROJECT_DIR**: Absolute path of the project directory containing the project CMakeLists. Same as the `CMAKE_SOURCE_DIR` variable.
- **COMPONENTS**: Names of all components that are included in this build, formatted as a semicolon-delimited CMake list.
- **IDF_VER**: Git version of ESP-IDF (produced by `git describe`).
- **IDF_VERSION_MAJOR**, **IDF_VERSION_MINOR**, **IDF_VERSION_PATCH**: Components of ESP-IDF version, to be used in conditional expressions. Note that this information is less precise than that provided by `IDF_VER` variable. v4.0-dev-* , v4.0-beta1, v4.0-rc1 and v4.0 will all have the same values of `IDF_VERSION_*` variables, but different `IDF_VER` values.
- **IDF_TARGET**: Name of the target for which the project is being built.
- **PROJECT_VER**: Project version.
- **EXTRA_PARTITION_SUBTYPES**: CMake list of extra partition subtypes. Each subtype description is a comma separated string with `type_name, subtype_name, numeric_value` format. Components may add new subtypes by appending them to this list.
  - If `CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER_FROM_CONFIG` option is set, the value of `CONFIG_APP_PROJECT_VER` will be used.
  - Else, if `PROJECT_VER` variable is set in project CMakeLists.txt file, its value will be used.
  - Else, if the `PROJECT_DIR/version.txt` exists, its contents will be used as `PROJECT_VER`.
  - Else, if the project is located inside a Git repository, the output of `git describe` will be used.
  - Otherwise, `PROJECT_VER` will be “1”.

Other build properties are listed [here](#).

**Controlling Component Compilation**

To pass compiler options when compiling source files belonging to a particular component, use the `target_compile_options` function:

```
target_compile_options(${COMPONENT_LIB} PRIVATE -Wno-unused-variable)
```

To apply the compilation flags to a single source file, use the CMake `set_source_files_properties` command:

```
set_source_files_properties(mysrc.c
    PROPERTIES COMPILE_FLAGS
    -Wno-unused-variable)
```

This can be useful if there is upstream code that emits warnings.

When using these commands, place them after the call to `idf_component_register` in the component CMakeLists file.
4.5.6 Component Configuration

Each component can also have a Kconfig file, alongside CMakeLists.txt. This contains configuration settings to add to the configuration menu for this component.

These settings are found under the “Component Settings” menu when menuconfig is run.

To create a component Kconfig file, it is easiest to start with one of the Kconfig files distributed with ESP-IDF.

For an example, see Adding conditional configuration.

4.5.7 Preprocessor Definitions

The ESP-IDF build system adds the following C preprocessor definitions on the command line:

• ESP_PLATFORM: Can be used to detect that build happens within ESP-IDF.
• IDF_VER: Defined to a git version string. E.g. v2.0 for a tagged release or v1.0-275-g0efaa4f for an arbitrary commit.

4.5.8 Component Requirements

When compiling each component, the ESP-IDF build system recursively evaluates its dependencies. This means each component needs to declare the components that it depends on (“requires”).

When writing a component

```
idf_component_register(...
    REQUIRES mbedtls
    PRIV_REQUIRES console spiffs)
```

• REQUIRES should be set to all components whose header files are #included from the public header files of this component.
• PRIV_REQUIRES should be set to all components whose header files are #included from any source files in this component, unless already listed in REQUIRES. Also any component which is required to be linked in order for this component to function correctly.
• The values of REQUIRES and PRIV_REQUIRES should not depend on any configuration choices (CONFIG_xxx macros). This is because requirements are expanded before configuration is loaded. Other component variables (like include paths or source files) can depend on configuration choices.
• Not setting either or both REQUIRES variables is fine. If the component has no requirements except for the Common component requirements needed for RTOS, libc, etc.

If a components only supports some target chips (values of IDF_TARGET) then it can specify REQUIRED_IDF_TARGETS in the idf_component_register call to express these requirements. In this case the build system will generate an error if the component is included into the build, but does not support the selected target.

Note: In CMake terms, REQUIRES & PRIV_REQUIRES are approximate wrappers around the CMake functions target_link_libraries(... PUBLIC ...) and target_link_libraries(... PRIVATE . .).

Example of component requirements

Imagine there is a car component, which uses the engine component, which uses the spark_plug component:
Car component  The car.h header file is the public interface for the car component. This header includes engine.h directly because it uses some declarations from this header:

```c
/* car.h */
#include "engine.h"
#ifdef ENGINE_IS_HYBRID
#define CAR_MODEL "Hybrid"
#endif
```

And car.c includes car.h as well:

```c
/* car.c */
#include "car.h"
```

This means the car/CMakeLists.txt file needs to declare that car requires engine:

```c
idf_component_register(SRCS "car.c"
   INCLUDE_DIRS "."
   REQUIRES engine)
```

- SRCS gives the list of source files in the car component.
- INCLUDE_DIRS gives the list of public include directories for this component. Because the public interface is car.h, the directory containing car.h is listed here.
- REQUIRES gives the list of components required by the public interface of this component. Because car.h is a public header and includes a header from engine, we include engine here. This makes sure that any other component which includes car.h will be able to recursively include the required engine.h also.

Engine component  The engine component also has a public header file include/engine.h, but this header is simpler:

```c
/* engine.h */
#define ENGINE_IS_HYBRID

void engine_start (void);
```

The implementation is in engine.c:

```c
/* engine.c */
#include "engine.h"
#include "spark_plug.h"
```

In this component, engine depends on spark_plug but this is a private dependency. spark_plug.h is needed to compile engine.c, but not needed to include engine.h.

This means that the engine/CMakeLists.txt file can use PRIV_REQUIRES:
idf_component_register(
    SRCS "engine.c",
    INCLUDE_DIRS "include",
    PRIV_REQUIRES spark_plug)

As a result, source files in the car component don’t need the spark_plug include directories added to their compiler search path. This can speed up compilation, and stops compiler command lines from becoming longer than necessary.

Spark Plug Component  The spark_plug component doesn’t depend on anything else. It has a public header file spark_plug.h, but this doesn’t include headers from any other components. This means that the spark_plug/CMakeLists.txt file doesn’t need any REQUIRES or PRIV_REQUIRES clauses:

idf_component_register(
    SRCS "spark_plug.c",
    INCLUDE_DIRS ".")

Source File Include Directories

Each component’s source file is compiled with these include path directories, as specified in the passed arguments to idf_component_register:

idf_component_register(
    INCLUDE_DIRS "include",
    PRIV_INCLUDE_DIRS "other")

• The current component’s INCLUDE_DIRS and PRIV_INCLUDE_DIRS.
• The INCLUDE_DIRS belonging to all other components listed in the REQUIRES and PRIV_REQUIRES parameters (ie all the current component’s public and private dependencies).
• Recursively, all of the INCLUDE_DIRS of those components REQUIRES lists (ie all public dependencies of this component’s dependencies, recursively expanded).

Main component requirements

The component named main is special because it automatically requires all other components in the build. So it’s not necessary to pass REQUIRES or PRIV_REQUIRES to this component. See renaming main for a description of what needs to be changed if no longer using the main component.

Common component requirements

To avoid duplication, every component automatically requires some “common” IDF components even if they are not mentioned explicitly. Headers from these components can always be included.

The list of common components is: cxx, newlib, freertos, esp_hw_support, heap, log, soc, hal, esp_rom, esp_common, esp_system, xtensa/riscv.

Including components in the build

• By default, every component is included in the build.
• If you set the COMPONENTS variable to a minimal list of components used directly by your project, then the build will expand to also include required components. The full list of components will be:
  – Components mentioned explicitly in COMPONENTS.
  – Those components’ requirements (evaluated recursively).
  – The “common” components that every component depends on.
• Setting COMPONENTS to the minimal list of required components can significantly reduce compile times.
Circular Dependencies

It’s possible for a project to contain Component A that requires (REQUIRES or PRIV_REQUIRES) Component B, and Component B that requires Component A. This is known as a dependency cycle or a circular dependency.

CMake will usually handle circular dependencies automatically by repeating the component library names twice on the linker command line. However, this strategy doesn’t always work, and it’s possible the build will fail with a linker error about “Undefined reference to …”, referencing a symbol defined by one of the components inside the circular dependency. This is particularly likely if there is a large circular dependency, i.e. A->B->C->D->A.

The best solution is to restructure the components to remove the circular dependency. In most cases, a software architecture without circular dependencies has desirable properties of modularity and clean layering and will be more maintainable in the long term. However, removing circular dependencies is not always possible.

To bypass a linker error caused by a circular dependency, the simplest workaround is to increase the CMake LINK_INTERFACE_MULTIPLICITY property of one of the component libraries. This causes CMake to repeat this library and its dependencies more than twice on the linker command line. For example:

```cmake
set_property(TARGET ${COMPONENT_LIB} APPEND PROPERTY LINK_INTERFACE_MULTIPLICITY 3)
```

• This line should be placed after idf_component_register in the component CMakeLists.txt file.
• If possible, place this line in the component that creates the circular dependency by depending on a lot of other components. However, the line can be placed inside any component that is part of the cycle. Choosing the component that owns the source file shown in the linker error message, or the component that defines the symbol(s) mentioned in the linker error message, is a good place to start.
• Usually increasing the value to 3 (default is 2) is enough, but if this doesn’t work then try increasing the number further.
• Adding this option will make the linker command line longer, and the linking stage slower.

Advanced Workaround: Undefined Symbols If only one or two symbols is causing a circular dependency, and all other dependencies are linear, then there is an alternative method to avoid linker errors: Specify the specific symbols required for the “reverse” dependency as undefined symbols at link time.

For example, if component A depends on component B but component B also needs to reference reverse_ops from component A (but nothing else), then you can add a line like the following to the component B CMakeLists.txt to resolve the cycle at link time:

```cmake
# This symbol is provided by 'Component A' at link time
target_link_libraries(${COMPONENT_LIB} INTERFACE "-u reverse_ops")
```

• The `-u` argument means that the linker will always include this symbol in the link, regardless of dependency ordering.
• This line should be placed after idf_component_register in the component CMakeLists.txt file.
• If ‘Component B’ doesn’t need to access any headers of ‘Component A’, only link to a few symbol(s), then this line can be used instead of any REQUIRES from B to A. This further simplifies the component structure in the build system.

See the target_link_libraries documentation for more information about this CMake function.

Requirements in the build system implementation

• Very early in the CMake configuration process, the script expand_requirements.cmake is run. This script does a partial evaluation of all component CMakeLists.txt files and builds a graph of component requirements (this graph may have cycles). The graph is used to generate a file component_depends.cmake in the build directory.
• The main CMake process then includes this file and uses it to determine the list of components to include in the build (internal BUILD_COMPONENTS variable). The BUILD_COMPONENTS variable is sorted so dependencies are listed first, however as the component dependency graph has cycles this cannot be guaranteed.
for all components. The order should be deterministic given the same set of components and component dependencies.

- The value of BUILD_COMPONENTS is logged by CMake as “Component names:
- Configuration is then evaluated for the components included in the build.
- Each component is included in the build normally and the CMakeLists.txt file is evaluated again to add the component libraries to the build.

**Component Dependency Order** The order of components in the BUILD_COMPONENTS variable determines other orderings during the build:

- Order that project_include.cmake files are included into the project.
- Order that the list of header paths is generated for compilation (via \-I argument). (Note that for a given component’s source files, only that component’s dependency’s header paths are passed to the compiler.)

### 4.5.9 Overriding Parts of the Project

**project_include.cmake**

For components that have build requirements which must be evaluated before any component CMakeLists files are evaluated, you can create a file called project_include.cmake in the component directory. This CMake file is included when project.cmake is evaluating the entire project.

project_include.cmake files are used inside ESP-IDF, for defining project-wide build features such as esptool.py command line arguments and the bootloader “special app”.

Unlike component CMakeLists.txt files, when including a project_include.cmake file the current source directory (MAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR and working directory) is the project directory. Use the variable COMPONENT_DIR for the absolute directory of the component.

Note that project_include.cmake isn’t necessary for the most common component uses - such as adding include directories to the project, or LDFLAGS to the final linking step. These values can be customised via the CMakeLists.txt file itself. See **Optional Project Variables** for details.

project_include.cmake files are included in the order given in BUILD_COMPONENTS variable (as logged by CMake). This means that a component’s project_include.cmake file will be included after it’s all dependencies’ project_include.cmake files, unless both components are part of a dependency cycle. This is important if a project_include.cmake file relies on variables set by another component. See also **above**.

Take great care when setting variables or targets in a project_include.cmake file. As the values are included into the top-level project CMake pass, they can influence or break functionality across all components!

**KConfig.projbuild**

This is an equivalent to project_include.cmake for **Component Configuration** KConfig files. If you want to include configuration options at the top-level of menuconfig, rather than inside the “Component Configuration” sub-menu, then these can be defined in the KConfig.projbuild file alongside the CMakeLists.txt file.

Take care when adding configuration values in this file, as they will be included across the entire project configuration. Where possible, it’s generally better to create a KConfig file for **Component Configuration**.

project_include.cmake files are used inside ESP-IDF, for defining project-wide build features such as esptool.py command line arguments and the bootloader “special app”.

### 4.5.10 Configuration-Only Components

Special components which contain no source files, only Kconfig.projbuild and KConfig, can have a one-line CMakeLists.txt file which calls the function idf_component_register() with no arguments specified. This function will include the component in the project build, but no library will be built and no header files will be added to any include paths.
4.5.11 Debugging CMake

For full details about CMake and CMake commands, see the CMake v3.16 documentation.

Some tips for debugging the ESP-IDF CMake-based build system:

- When CMake runs, it prints quite a lot of diagnostic information including lists of components and component paths.
- Running `cmake -DDEBUG=1` will produce more verbose diagnostic output from the IDF build system.
- Running `cmake` with the `--trace` or `--trace-expand` options will give a lot of information about control flow. See the `cmake command line documentation`.

When included from a project CMakeLists file, the `project.cmake` file defines some utility modules and global variables and then sets `IDF_PATH` if it was not set in the system environment.

It also defines an overridden custom version of the built-in CMake `project` function. This function is overridden to add all of the ESP-IDF specific project functionality.

**Warning On Undefined Variables**

By default, `idf.py` passes the `--warn-uninitialized` flag to CMake so it will print a warning if an undefined variable is referenced in the build. This can be very useful to find buggy CMake files.

If you don’t want this behaviour, it can be disabled by passing `--no-warnings` to `idf.py`.

Browse the `/tools/cmake/project.cmake` file and supporting functions in `/tools/cmake/` for more details.

4.5.12 Example Component CMakeLists

Because the build environment tries to set reasonable defaults that will work most of the time, component CMakeLists.txt can be very small or even empty (see Minimal Component CMakeLists). However, overriding `preset_component_variables` is usually required for some functionality.

Here are some more advanced examples of component CMakeLists files.

**Adding conditional configuration**

The configuration system can be used to conditionally compile some files depending on the options selected in the project configuration.

Kconfig:

```bash
config FOO_ENABLE_BAR
  bool "Enable the BAR feature."
  help
      This enables the BAR feature of the FOO component.
```

CMakeLists.txt:

```bash
set(srcs "foo.c" "more_foo.c")
if(CONFIG_FOO_ENABLE_BAR)
  list(APPEND srcs "bar.c")
endif()
idf_component_register(SRCS ${srcs} ...
```

This example makes use of the CMake if function and list APPEND function.

This can also be used to select or stub out an implementation, as such:
Kconfig:

```cpp
config ENABLE_LCD_OUTPUT
  bool "Enable LCD output."
  help
    Select this if your board has a LCD.
config ENABLE_LCD_CONSOLE
  bool "Output console text to LCD"
  depends on ENABLE_LCD_OUTPUT
  help
    Select this to output debugging output to the lcd
config ENABLE_LCD_PLOT
  bool "Output temperature plots to LCD"
  depends on ENABLE_LCD_OUTPUT
  help
    Select this to output temperature plots
```

CMakeLists.txt:

```cpp
if (CONFIG_ENABLE_LCD_OUTPUT)
  set(srcs lcd-real.c lcd-spi.c)
else()
  set(srcs lcd-dummy.c)
endif()

# We need font if either console or plot is enabled
if (CONFIG_ENABLE_LCD_CONSOLE OR CONFIG_ENABLE_LCD_PLOT)
  list(APPEND srcs "font.c")
endif()

idf_component_register(SRCS "${srcs}"
                      ...
```

Conditions which depend on the target

The current target is available to CMake files via IDF_TARGET variable.

In addition to that, if target xyz is used (IDF_TARGET=xyz), then Kconfig variable CONFIG_IDF_TARGET_XYZ will be set.

Note that component dependencies may depend on IDF_TARGET variable, but not on Kconfig variables. Also one can not use Kconfig variables in include statements in CMake files, but IDF_TARGET can be used in such context.

Source Code Generation

Some components will have a situation where a source file isn’t supplied with the component itself but has to be generated from another file. Say our component has a header file that consists of the converted binary data of a BMP file, converted using a hypothetical tool called bmp2h. The header file is then included in as C source file called graphics_lib.c:

```cpp
add_custom_command(OUTPUT logo.h
                      COMMAND bmp2h -i ${COMPONENT_DIR}/logo.bmp -o log.h
                      DEPENDS ${COMPONENT_DIR}/logo.bmp
                      VERBATIM)
add_custom_target/logo
add_dependencies(${COMPONENT_LIB} logo)
```

(continues on next page)
set_property(DIRECTORY "${COMPONENT_DIR}" APPEND PROPERTY ADDITIONAL_MAKE_CLEAN_FILES logo.h)

This answer is adapted from the CMake FAQ entry, which contains some other examples that will also work with ESP-IDF builds.

In this example, logo.h will be generated in the current directory (the build directory) while logo.bmp comes with the component and resides under the component path. Because logo.h is a generated file, it should be cleaned when the project is cleaned. For this reason it is added to the ADDITIONAL_MAKE_CLEAN_FILES property.

**Note:** If generating files as part of the project CMakeLists.txt file, not a component CMakeLists.txt, then use build property PROJECT_DIR instead of ${(COMPONENT_DIR)} and ${PROJECT_NAME}.elf instead of ${(COMPONENT_LIB)}.

If a source file from another component included logo.h, then add_dependencies would need to be called to add a dependency between the two components, to ensure that the component source files were always compiled in the correct order.

**Embedding Binary Data**

Sometimes you have a file with some binary or text data that you’d like to make available to your component - but you don’t want to reformat the file as C source.

You can specify argument EMBED_FILES in the component registration, giving space-delimited names of the files to embed:

```
idf_component_register(...
    EMBED_FILES server_root_cert.der)
```

Or if the file is a string, you can use the variable EMBED_TXTFILES. This will embed the contents of the text file as a null-terminated string:

```
idf_component_register(...
    EMBED_TXTFILES server_root_cert.pem)
```

The file’s contents will be added to the .rodata section in flash, and are available via symbol names as follows:

```
extern const uint8_t server_root_cert_pem_start[] asm("_binary_server_root_cert_
    pem_start");
extern const uint8_t server_root_cert_pem_end[] asm("_binary_server_root_cert_
    pem_end");
```

The names are generated from the full name of the file, as given in EMBED_FILES. Characters / .., etc. are replaced with underscores. The _binary prefix in the symbol name is added by objcopy and is the same for both text and binary files.

To embed a file into a project, rather than a component, you can call the function target_add_binary_data like this:

```
target_add_binary_data(myproject.elf "main/data.bin" TEXT)
```

Place this line after the project() line in your project CMakeLists.txt file. Replace myproject.elf with your project name. The final argument can be TEXT to embed a null-terminated string, or BINARY to embed the content as-is.

For an example of using this technique, see the “main” component of the file_serving example protocols/http_server/file_serving/main/CMakeLists.txt - two files are loaded at build time and linked into the firmware.

It is also possible embed a generated file:
add_custom_command(OUTPUT my_processed_file.bin COMMAND my_process_file_cmd my_unprocessed_file.bin)
target_add_binary_data(my_target "my_processed_file.bin" BINARY)

In the example above, my_processed_file.bin is generated from my_unprocessed_file.bin through some command my_process_file_cmd, then embedded into the target.

To specify a dependence on a target, use the DEPENDS argument:

add_custom_target(my_process COMMAND ...
)target_add_binary_data(my_target "my_embed_file.bin" BINARY DEPENDS my_process)

The DEPENDS argument to target_add_binary_data ensures that the target executes first.

Code and Data Placements

ESP-IDF has a feature called linker script generation that enables components to define where its code and data will be placed in memory through linker fragment files. These files are processed by the build system, and is used to augment the linker script used for linking app binary. See Linker Script Generation for a quick start guide as well as a detailed discussion of the mechanism.

Fully Overriding The Component Build Process

Obviously, there are cases where all these recipes are insufficient for a certain component, for example when the component is basically a wrapper around another third-party component not originally intended to be compiled under this build system. In that case, it’s possible to forego the ESP-IDF build system entirely by using a CMake feature called ExternalProject. Example component CMakeLists:

```cmake
# External build process for quirc, runs in source dir and
# produces libquirc.a
externalproject_add(quirc_build
    PREFIX ${COMPONENT_DIR}
    SOURCE_DIR ${COMPONENT_DIR}/quirc
    CONFIGURE_COMMAND ""
    BUILD_IN_SOURCE 1
    BUILD_COMMAND make CC=${CMAKE_C_COMPILER} libquirc.a
    INSTALL_COMMAND ""
)

# Add libquirc.a to the build process
add_library(quirc STATIC IMPORTED GLOBAL)
add_dependencies(quirc quirc_build)

set_target_properties(quirc PROPERTIES IMPORTED_LOCATION
    ${COMPONENT_DIR}/quirc/libquirc.a)
set_target_properties(quirc PROPERTIES INTERFACE_INCLUDE_DIRECTORIES
    ${COMPONENT_DIR}/quirc/lib)
set_directory_properties(  PROPERTIES ADDITIONAL_MAKE_CLEAN_FILES
    "${COMPONENT_DIR}/quirc/libquirc.a")
```

(The above CMakeLists.txt can be used to create a component named quirc that builds the quirc project using its own Makefile.)

- externalproject_add defines an external build system.
  - SOURCE_DIR, CONFIGURE_COMMAND, BUILD_COMMAND and INSTALL_COMMAND should always be set. CONFIGURE_COMMAND can be set to an empty string if the build system has no “configure” step. INSTALL_COMMAND will generally be empty for ESP-IDF builds.
  - Setting BUILD_IN_SOURCE means the build directory is the same as the source directory. Otherwise you can set BUILD_DIR.
Consult the ExternalProject documentation for more details about externalproject_add().

- The second set of commands adds a library target, which points to the “imported” library file built by the external system. Some properties need to be set in order to add include directories and tell CMake where this file is.
- Finally, the generated library is added to ADDITIONAL_MAKE_CLEAN_FILES. This means make clean will delete this library. (Note that the other object files from the build won’t be deleted.)

**ExternalProject dependencies, clean builds**

CMake has some unusual behaviour around external project builds:

- ADDITIONAL_MAKE_CLEAN_FILES only works when “make” is used as the build system. If Ninja or an IDE build system is used, it won’t delete these files when cleaning.
- However, the ExternalProject configure & build commands will always be re-run after a clean is run.
- Therefore, there are two alternative recommended ways to configure the external build command:
  1. Have the external BUILD_COMMAND run a full clean compile of all sources. The build command will be run if any of the dependencies passed to externalproject_add with DEPENDS have changed, or if this is a clean build (ie any of idf.py clean, ninja clean, or make clean was run.)
  2. Have the external BUILD_COMMAND be an incremental build command. Pass the parameter BUILD_ALWAYS 1 to externalproject_add. This means the external project will be built each time a build is run, regardless of dependencies. This is only recommended if the external project has correct incremental build behaviour, and doesn’t take too long to run.

The best of these approaches for building an external project will depend on the project itself, its build system, and whether you anticipate needing to frequently recompile the project.

### 4.5.13 Custom sdkconfig defaults

For example projects or other projects where you don’t want to specify a full sdkconfig configuration, but you do want to override some key values from the ESP-IDF defaults, it is possible to create a file sdkconfig.defaults in the project directory. This file will be used when creating a new config from scratch, or when any new config value hasn’t yet been set in the sdkconfig file.

To override the name of this file or to specify multiple files, set the SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS environment variable or set SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS in top-level CMakeLists.txt. File names that are not specified as full paths are resolved relative to current project’s directory.

When specifying multiple files, use a semicolon as the list separator. Files listed first will be applied first. If a particular key is defined in multiple files, the definition in the latter file will override definitions from former files.

Some of the IDF examples include a sdkconfig.ci file. This is part of the continuous integration (CI) test framework and is ignored by the normal build process.

**Target-dependent sdkconfig defaults**

In addition to sdkconfig.defaults file, build system will also load defaults from sdkconfig.defaults. TARGET_NAME file, where TARGET_NAME is the value of IDF_TARGET. For example, for esp32 target, default settings will be taken from sdkconfig.defaults first, and then from sdkconfig.defaults.esp32.

If SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS is used to override the name of defaults file/files, the name of target-specific defaults file will be derived from SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS value/values using the rule above. When there are multiple files in SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS, target-specific file will be applied right after the file bringing it in, before all latter files in SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS.

For example, if SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS="sdkconfig.defaults;sdkconfig_devkit1", and there is a file sdkconfig.defaults.esp32 in the same folder, then the files will be applied in the following order: (1) sdkconfig.defaults (2) sdkconfig.defaults.esp32 (3) sdkconfig_devkit1.
4.5.14 Flash arguments

There are some scenarios that we want to flash the target board without IDF. For this case we want to save the built binaries, esptool.py and esptool write_flash arguments. It’s simple to write a script to save binaries and esptool.py. After running a project build, the build directory contains binary output files (.bin files) for the project and also the following flashing data files:

- flash_project_args contains arguments to flash the entire project (app, bootloader, partition table, PHY data if this is configured).
- flash_app_args contains arguments to flash only the app.
- flash_bootloader_args contains arguments to flash only the bootloader.

You can pass any of these flasher argument files to esptool.py as follows:

```python
python esptool.py --chip esp32 write_flash @build/flash_project_args
```

Alternatively, it is possible to manually copy the parameters from the argument file and pass them on the command line.

The build directory also contains a generated file `flasher_args.json` which contains project flash information, in JSON format. This file is used by `idf.py` and can also be used by other tools which need information about the project build.

4.5.15 Building the Bootloader

The bootloader is a special “subproject” inside /components/bootloader/subproject. It has its own project CMakeLists.txt file and builds separate .ELF and .BIN files to the main project. However it shares its configuration and build directory with the main project.

The subproject is inserted as an external project from the top-level project, by the file /components/bootloader/project_include.cmake. The main build process runs CMake for the subproject, which includes discovering components (a subset of the main components) and generating a bootloader-specific config (derived from the main `sdkconfig`).

4.5.16 Writing Pure CMake Components

The ESP-IDF build system “wraps” CMake with the concept of “components”, and helper functions to automatically integrate these components into a project build.

However, underneath the concept of “components” is a full CMake build system. It is also possible to make a component which is pure CMake.

Here is an example minimal “pure CMake” component CMakeLists file for a component named `json`:

```cmake
add_library(json STATIC cJSON/cJSON.c cJSON/cJSON_Utils.c)
target_include_directories(json PUBLIC cJSON)
```

- This is actually an equivalent declaration to the IDF `json` component /components/json/CMakeLists.txt.
- This file is quite simple as there are not a lot of source files. For components with a large number of files, the globbing behaviour of ESP-IDF’s component logic can make the component CMakeLists style simpler.
- Any time a component adds a library target with the component name, the ESP-IDF build system will automatically add this to the build, expose public include directories, etc. If a component wants to add a library target with a different name, dependencies will need to be added manually via CMake commands.
4.5.17 Using Third-Party CMake Projects with Components

CMake is used for a lot of open-source C and C++ projects — code that users can tap into for their applications. One of the benefits of having a CMake build system is the ability to import these third-party projects, sometimes even without modification! This allows for users to be able to get functionality that may not yet be provided by a component, or use another library for the same functionality.

Importing a library might look like this for a hypothetical library foo to be used in the main component:

```cmake
# Register the component
idf_component_register(...)

# Set values of hypothetical variables that control the build of `foo`
set(FOO_BUILD_STATIC OFF)
set(FOO_BUILD_TESTS OFF)

# Create and import the library targets
add_subdirectory(foo)

# Publicly link `foo` to `main` component
target_link_libraries(main PUBLIC foo)
```

For an actual example, take a look at build_system/cmake/import_lib. Take note that what needs to be done in order to import the library may vary. It is recommended to read up on the library’s documentation for instructions on how to import it from other projects. Studying the library’s CMakeLists.txt and build structure can also be helpful.

It is also possible to wrap a third-party library to be used as a component in this manner. For example, the mbedtls component is a wrapper for Espressif’s fork of mbedtls. See its component CMakeLists.txt.

The CMake variable ESP_PLATFORM is set to 1 whenever the ESP-IDF build system is being used. Tests such as if (ESP_PLATFORM) can be used in generic CMake code if special IDF-specific logic is required.

Using ESP-IDF components from external libraries

The above example assumes that the external library foo (or tinyxml in the case of the import_lib example) doesn’t need to use any ESP-IDF APIs apart from common APIs such as libc, libstdc++, etc. If the external library needs to use APIs provided by other ESP-IDF components, this needs to be specified in the external CMakeLists.txt file by adding a dependency on the library target idf::<componentname>.

For example, in the foo/CMakeLists.txt file:

```cmake
add_library(foo bar.c fizz.cpp buzz.cpp)

if(ESP_PLATFORM)
    # On ESP-IDF, bar.c needs to include esp_flash.h from the spi_flash component
    target_link_libraries(foo PRIVATE idf::spi_flash)
endif()
```

4.5.18 Using Prebuilt Libraries with Components

Another possibility is that you have a prebuilt static library (.a file), built by some other build process.

The ESP-IDF build system provides a utility function add_prebuilt_library for users to be able to easily import and use prebuilt libraries:

```cmake
add_prebuilt_library(target_name lib_path [REQUIRES req1 req2 ...] [PRIV_REQUIRES req1 req2 ...])
```

where:

- `target_name` — name that can be used to reference the imported library, such as when linking to other targets
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- lib_path- path to prebuilt library; may be an absolute or relative path to the component directory

Optional arguments REQUIRES and PRIV.Requires specify dependency on other components. These have the same meaning as the arguments for idf_component_register.

Take note that the prebuilt library must have been compiled for the same target as the consuming project. Configuration relevant to the prebuilt library must also match. If not paid attention to, these two factors may contribute to subtle bugs in the app.

For an example, take a look at build_system/cmake/import_prebuilt.

4.5.19 Using ESP-IDF in Custom CMake Projects

ESP-IDF provides a template CMake project for easily creating an application. However, in some instances the user might already have an existing CMake project or may want to create a custom one. In these cases it is desirable to be able to consume IDF components as libraries to be linked to the user’s targets (libraries/executables).

It is possible to do so by using the build system APIs provided by tools/cmake/idf.cmake. For example:

```cmake
# Include CMake file that provides ESP-IDF CMake build system APIs.
include(${ENV{IDF_PATH}}/tools/cmake/idf.cmake)

# Include ESP-IDF components in the build, may be thought as an equivalent of # add_subdirectory() but with some additional processing and magic for ESP-IDF_ # --build
# specific build processes.
idf_build_process(esp32)

# Create the project executable and plainly link the newlib component to it using # its alias, idf::newlib.
add_executable(${CMAKE_PROJECT_NAME}.elf main.c)
target_link_libraries(${CMAKE_PROJECT_NAME}.elf idf::newlib)

# Let the build system know what the project executable is to attach more targets, # --dependencies, etc.
idf_build_executable(${CMAKE_PROJECT_NAME}.elf)
```

The example in build_system/cmake/idf_as_lib demonstrates the creation of an application equivalent to hello world application using a custom CMake project.

4.5.20 ESP-IDF CMake Build System API

idf-build-commands

```cmake
idf_build_get_property(var property [GENERATOR_EXPRESSION])
```

Retrieve a build property property and store it in var accessible from the current scope. Specifying GENERATOR_EXPRESSION will retrieve the generator expression string for that property, instead of the actual value, which can be used with CMake commands that support generator expressions.

```cmake
idf_build_set_property(property val [APPEND])
```

Set a build property property with value val. Specifying APPEND will append the specified value to the current value of the property. If the property does not previously exist or it is currently empty, the specified value becomes the first element/member instead.
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**idf_build_component(component_dir)**

Present a directory `component_dir` that contains a component to the build system. Relative paths are converted to absolute paths with respect to current directory. All calls to this command must be performed before `idf_build_process`.

This command does not guarantee that the component will be processed during build (see the `COMPONENTS` argument description for `idf_build_process`).

**idf_build_process(target**

```bash
[PROJECT_DIR project_dir]
[PROJECT_VER project_ver]
[PROJECT_NAME project_name]
[SDKCONFIG sdkconfig]
[SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS sdkconfig_defaults]
[BUILD_DIR build_dir]
[COMPONENTS component1 component2 ...])
```

Performs the bulk of the behind-the-scenes magic for including ESP-IDF components such as component configuration, libraries creation, dependency expansion and resolution. Among these functions, perhaps the most important from a user’s perspective is the libraries creation by calling each component’s `idf_component_register`.

This command creates the libraries for each component, which are accessible using aliases in the form `idf::component_name`. These aliases can be used to link the components to the user’s own targets, either libraries or executables.

The call requires the target chip to be specified with `target` argument. Optional arguments for the call include:

- **PROJECT_DIR** - directory of the project; defaults to `CMAKE_SOURCE_DIR`
- **PROJECT_NAME** - name of the project; defaults to `CMAKE_PROJECT_NAME`
- **PROJECT_VER** - version/revision of the project; defaults to “1”
- **SDKCONFIG** - output path of generated sdkconfig file; defaults to `PROJECT_DIR/sdkconfig` or `CMAKE_SOURCE_DIR/sdkconfig` depending if `PROJECT_DIR` is set
- **SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS** - list of files containing default config to use in the build (list must contain full paths); defaults to empty. For each value `filename` in the list, the config from file `filename.target`, if it exists, is also loaded.
- **BUILD_DIR** - directory to place ESP-IDF build-related artifacts, such as generated binaries, text files, components; defaults to `CMAKE_BINARY_DIR`
- **COMPONENTS** - select components to process among the components known by the build system (added via `idf_build_component`). This argument is used to trim the build. Other components are automatically added if they are required in the dependency chain, i.e. the public and private requirements of the components in this list are automatically added, and in turn the public and private requirements of those requirements, so on and so forth. If not specified, all components known to the build system are processed.

**idf_build_executable(executable)**

Specify the executable `executable` for ESP-IDF build. This attaches additional targets such as dependencies related to flashing, generating additional binary files, etc. Should be called after `idf_build_process`.

**idf_build_get_config(var config [GENERATOR_EXPRESSION])**

Get the value of the specified config. Much like build properties, specifying `GENERATOR_EXPRESSION` will retrieve the generator expression string for that config, instead of the actual value, which can be used with CMake commands that support generator expressions. Actual config values are only known after call to `idf_build_process`, however.

**idf-build-properties**

These are properties that describe the build. Values of build properties can be retrieved by using the build command `idf_build_get_property`. For example, to get the Python interpreter used for the build:
### `idf_build_get_property` (python PYTHON)

```python
message(STATUS "The Python interpreter is: ${python}"))
```

- **BUILD_DIR** - build directory; set from `idf_build_process` `BUILD_DIR` argument
- **BUILD_COMPONENTS** - list of components included in the build; set by `idf_build_process`
- **BUILD_COMPONENT_ALIASES** - list of library alias of components included in the build; set by `idf_build_process`
- **C_COMPILE_OPTIONS** - compile options applied to all components’ C source files
- **COMPILE_OPTIONS** - compile options applied to all components’ source files, regardless of it being C or C++
- **COMPILE_DEFINITIONS** - compile definitions applied to all component source files
- **CXX_COMPILE_OPTIONS** - compile options applied to all components’ C++ source files
- **EXECUTABLE** - project executable; set by call to `idf_build_executable`
- **EXECUTABLE_NAME** - name of project executable without extension; set by call to `idf_build_executable`
- **EXECUTABLE_DIR** - path containing the output executable
- **IDF_COMPONENT_MANAGER** - the component manager is enabled by default, but if this property is set to 0 it was disabled by the `IDF_COMPONENT_MANAGER` environment variable
- **IDF_PATH** - ESP-IDF path; set from `IDF_PATH` environment variable, if not, inferred from the location of `idf.cmake`
- **IDF_TARGET** - ESP-IDF path; set from `IDF_PATH` environment variable, if not, inferred from the location of `idf.cmake`
- **IDF_VER** - version of ESP-IDF; set from either a version file or the Git revision of the `IDF_PATH` repository
- **INCLUDE_DIRECTORIES** - included directories for all component source files
- **KCONFIGS** - list of Kconfig files found in components in build; set by `idf_build_process`
- **KCONFIG_PROJ_BUILDS** - list of Kconfig.projbuild files found in components in build; set by `idf_build_process`
- **PROJECT_NAME** - name of the project; set from `idf_build_process` `PROJECT_NAME` argument
- **PROJECT_DIR** - directory of the project; set from `idf_build_process` `PROJECT_DIR` argument
- **PROJECT_VER** - version of the project; set from `idf_build_process` `PROJECT_VER` argument
- **PYTHON** - Python interpreter used for the build; set from PYTHON environment variable if available, if not “python” is used
- **SDKCONFIG** - full path to output config file; set from `idf_build_process` `SDKCONFIG` argument
- **SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS** - list of files containing default config to use in the build; set from `idf_build_process` `SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS` argument
- **SDKCONFIG_HEADER** - full path to C/C++ header file containing component configuration; set by `idf_build_process`
- **SDKCONFIG_CMAKE** - full path to CMake file containing component configuration; set by `idf_build_process`
- **SDKCONFIG_JSON** - full path to JSON file containing component configuration; set by `idf_build_process`
- **SDKCONFIG_JSON_MENUS** - full path to JSON file containing config menus; set by `idf_build_process`

### `idf-component-commands`

- **`idf_component_get_property`** (var component property [GENERATOR_EXPRESSION])

  Retrieve a specified component’s `component property`, `property` and store it in `var` accessible from the current scope. Specifying `GENERATOR_EXPRESSION` will retrieve the generator expression string for that property, instead of the actual value, which can be used with CMake commands that support generator expressions.

- **`idf_component_set_property`** (component property val [APPEND])

  Set a specified component’s `component property`, `property` with value `val`. Specifying `APPEND` will append the specified value to the current value of the property. If the property does not previously exist or it is currently empty, the specified value becomes the first element/member instead.
Register a component to the build system. Much like the `project()` CMake command, this should be called from the component’s `CMakeLists.txt` directly (not through a function or macro) and is recommended to be called before any other command. Here are some guidelines on what commands can **not** be called before `idf_component_register`:

- commands that are not valid in CMake script mode
- custom commands defined in `project_include.cmake`
- build system API commands except `idf_build_get_property`; although consider whether the property may not have been set yet

Commands that set and operate on variables are generally okay to call before `idf_component_register`.

The arguments for `idf_component_register` include:

- **SRCS** - component source files used for creating a static library for the component; if not specified, component is treated as a config-only component and an interface library is created instead.
- **SRC_DIRS, EXCLUDE_SRCS** - used to glob source files (.c, .cpp, .S) by specifying directories, instead of specifying source files manually via `SRCS`. Note that this is subject to the limitations of globbing in CMake. Source files specified in `EXCLUDE_SRCS` are removed from the globbed files.
- **INCLUDE_DIRS** - paths, relative to the component directory, which will be added to the include search path for all other components which require the current component.
- **PRIV_INCLUDE_DIRS** - directory paths, must be relative to the component directory, which will be added to the include search path for only source files belonging to the component.
- **REQUIRES** - public component requirements for the component
- **PRIV_REQUIRES** - private component requirements for the component; ignored on config-only components
- **LDFFRAGMENTS** - component linker fragment files
- **REQUIRED_IDF_TARGETS** - specify the only target the component supports
- **KCONFIG** - override the default Kconfig file
- **KCONFIG_PROJBUILD** - override the default Kconfig projbuild file
- **WHOLE_ARCHIVE** - if specified, the component library is surrounded by `-Wl,--whole-archive, -Wl,--no-whole-archive` when linked. This has the same effect as setting WHOLE_ARCHIVE component property.

The following are used for **embedding data into the component**, and is considered as source files when determining if a component is config-only. This means that even if the component does not specify source files, a static library is still created internally for the component if it specifies either:

- **EMBED_FILES** - binary files to be embedded in the component
- **EMBED_TXTFILES** - text files to be embedded in the component

### idf-component-properties

These are properties that describe a component. Values of component properties can be retrieved by using the build command `idf_component_get_property`. For example, to get the directory of the freertos component:

```bash
idf_component_get_property(COMPONENT_DIR)
messge(STATUS "The 'freertos' component directory is: ${COMPONENT_DIR}")
```
• COMPONENT_ALIAS - alias for COMPONENT_LIB used for linking the component to external targets; set by `idf_build_component` and alias library itself is created by `idf_component_register`
• COMPONENT_DIR - component directory; set by `idf_build_component`
• COMPONENT_OVERRIDEN_DIR - contains the directory of the original component if this component overrides another component
• COMPONENT_LIB - name for created component static/interface library; set by `idf_build_component` and library itself is created by `idf_component_register`
• COMPONENT_NAME - name of the component; set by `idf_build_component` based on the component directory name
• COMPONENT_TYPE - type of the component, whether LIBRARY or CONFIG_ONLY. A component is of type LIBRARY if it specifies source files or embeds a file
• EMBED_FILES - list of files to embed in component; set from `idf_component_register` EMBED_FILES argument
• EMBED_TXTFILES - list of text files to embed in component; set from `idf_component_register` EMBED_TXTFILES argument
• INCLUDE_DIRS - list of component include directories; set from `idf_component_register` INCLUDE_DIRS argument
• KCONFIG - component Kconfig file; set by `idf_build_component`
• KCONFIG_PROJBUILD - component Kconfig.projbuild; set by `idf_build_component`
• LDFFRAGMENTS - list of component linker fragment files; set from `idf_component_register` LDFFRAGMENTS argument
• MANAGED_PRIV.Requires - list of private component dependencies added by the IDF component manager from dependencies in `idf_component.yml` manifest file
• MANAGED.Requires - list of public component dependencies added by the IDF component manager from dependencies in `idf_component.yml` manifest file
• PRIV_INCLUDE_DIRS - list of component private include directories; set from `idf_component_register` PRIV_INCLUDE_DIRS on components of type LIBRARY
• PRIV.Requires - list of private component dependencies; set from value of `idf_component_register` PRIV.Requires argument and dependencies in `idf_component.yml` manifest file
• REQUIRED_IDF.TARGETS - list of targets the component supports; set from `idf_component_register` EMBED_TXTFILES argument
• REQUIRES - list of public component dependencies; set from value of `idf_component_register` REQUIRES argument and dependencies in `idf_component.yml` manifest file
• SRC_DIRS - list of component source files; set from SRC_DIRS or SRC_DIRS/EXCLUDE_SRCS argument of `idf_component_register`
• WHOLE_ARCHIVE - if this property is set to TRUE (or any boolean “true” CMake value: 1, ON, YES, Y), the component library is surrounded by `-Wl,--whole-archive, -Wl,--no-whole-archive` when linked. This can be used to force the linker to include every object file into the executable, even if the object file doesn’t resolve any references from the rest of the application. This is commonly used when a component contains libraries or modules on link-time registration. This property is FALSE by default. It can be set to TRUE from the component CMakeLists.txt file.

4.5.21 File Globbing & Incremental Builds

The preferred way to include source files in an ESP-IDF component is to list them manually via SRCS argument to `idf_component_register`:

```
idf_component_register(SRCS library/a.c library/b.c platform/platform.c ...
```

This preference reflects the CMake best practice of manually listing source files. This could, however, be inconvenient when there are lots of source files to add to the build. The ESP-IDF build system provides an alternative way for specifying source files using SRC_DIRS:

```
idf_component_register(SRC_DIRS library platform ...
```
This uses glopping behind the scenes to find source files in the specified directories. Be aware, however, that if a new source file is added and this method is used, then CMake won’t know to automatically re-run and this file won’t be added to the build.

The trade-off is acceptable when you’re adding the file yourself, because you can trigger a clean build or run `idf.py reconfigure` to manually re-run CMake. However, the problem gets harder when you share your project with others who may check out a new version using a source control tool like Git...

For components which are part of ESP-IDF, we use a third party Git CMake integration module (`/tools/cmake/third_party/GetGitRevisionDescription.cmake`) which automatically re-runs CMake any time the repository commit changes. This means if you check out a new ESP-IDF version, CMake will automatically re-run.

For project components (not part of ESP-IDF), there are a few different options:

- If keeping your project file in Git, ESP-IDF will automatically track the Git revision and re-run CMake if the revision changes.
- If some components are kept in a third git repository (not the project repository or ESP-IDF repository), you can add a call to the `git_describe` function in a component CMakeLists file in order to automatically trigger re-runs of CMake when the Git revision changes.
- If not using Git, remember to manually run `idf.py reconfigure` whenever a source file may change.
- To avoid this problem entirely, use `SRCS` argument to `idf_component_register` to list all source files in project components.

The best option will depend on your particular project and its users.

### 4.5.22 Build System Metadata

For integration into IDEs and other build systems, when CMake runs the build process generates a number of metadata files in the `build/` directory. To regenerate these files, run `cmake` or `idf.py reconfigure` (or any other `idf.py build` command).

- `compile_commands.json` is a standard format JSON file which describes every source file which is compiled in the project. A CMake feature generates this file, and many IDEs know how to parse it.
- `project_description.json` contains some general information about the ESP-IDF project, configured paths, etc.
- `flasher_args.json` contains esptool.py arguments to flash the project’s binary files. There are also `flash_*_args` files which can be used directly with esptool.py. See Flash arguments.
- `CMakeCache.txt` is the CMake cache file which contains other information about the CMake process, toolchain, etc.
- `config/sdkconfig.json` is a JSON-formatted version of the project configuration values.
- `config/kconfig_menus.json` is a JSON-formatted version of the menus shown in menuconfig, for use in external IDE UIs.

### JSON Configuration Server

A tool called `confserver.py` is provided to allow IDEs to easily integrate with the configuration system logic. `confserver.py` is designed to run in the background and interact with a calling process by reading and writing JSON over process stdin & stdout.

You can run `confserver.py` from a project via `idf.py confserver` or `ninja confserver`, or a similar target triggered from a different build generator.

For more information about `confserver.py`, see `tools/kconfig_new/README.md`.

### 4.5.23 Build System Internals
Build Scripts

The list files for the ESP-IDF build system reside in /tools/cmake. The modules which implement core build system functionality are as follows:

- build.cmake - Build related commands i.e. build initialization, retrieving/setting build properties, build processing.
- component.cmake - Component related commands i.e. adding components, retrieving/setting component properties, registering components.
- kconfig.cmake - Generation of configuration files (sdkconfig, sdkconfig.h, sdkconfig.cmake, etc.) from Kconfig files.
- ldgen.cmake - Generation of final linker script from linker fragment files.
- target.cmake - Setting build target and toolchain file.
- utilities.cmake - Miscellaneous helper commands.

Aside from these files, there are two other important CMakescripts in /tools/cmake:

- idf.cmake - Sets up the build and includes the core modules listed above. Included in CMake projects in order to access ESP-IDF build system functionality.
- project.cmake - Includes idf.cmake and provides a custom project() command that takes care of all the heavy lifting of building an executable. Included in the top-level CMakeLists.txt of standard ESP-IDF projects.

The rest of the files in /tools/cmake are support or third-party scripts used in the build process.

Build Process

This section describes the standard ESP-IDF application build process. The build process can be broken down roughly into four phases:

Fig. 3: ESP-IDF Build System Process

Initialization

- Upon inclusion of idf.cmake in project.cmake, the following steps are performed:
  - Set IDF_PATH from environment variable or inferred from path to project.cmake included in the top-level CMakeLists.txt.
  - Add /tools/cmake to CMAKE_MODULE_PATH and include core modules plus the various helper/third-party scripts.
  - Set build tools/executables such as default Python interpreter.
  - Get ESP-IDF git revision and store as IDF_VER.
  - Set global build specifications i.e. compile options, compile definitions, include directories for all components in the build.
  - Add components in components to the build.

- The initial part of the custom project() command performs the following steps:
  - Set IDF_TARGET from environment variable or CMake cache and the corresponding CMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE to be used.
  - Add components in EXTRA_COMPONENTS_DIRS to the build.
  - Prepare arguments for calling command idf_build_process() from variables such as COMPONENTS/EXCLUDE_COMPONENTS, SDKCONFIG, SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS.

The call to idf_build_process() command marks the end of this phase.
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Enumeration

This phase builds a final list of components to be processed in the build, and is performed in the first half of `idf_build_process()`.

- Retrieve each component’s public and private requirements. A child process is created which executes each component’s CMakeLists.txt in script mode. The values of `idf_component_register` REQUIRES and PRIV_REQUIRES argument is returned to the parent build process. This is called early expansion. The variable `CMAKE_BUILD_EARLY_EXPANSION` is defined during this step.
- Recursively include components based on public and private requirements.

Processing

This phase processes the components in the build, and is the second half of `idf_build_process()`.

- Load project configuration from sdkconfig file and generate an sdkconfig.cmake and sdkconfig.h header. These define configuration variables/macros that are accessible from the build scripts and C/C++ source/header files, respectively.
- Include each component’s `project_include.cmake`.
- Add each component as a subdirectory, processing its CMakeLists.txt. The component CMakeLists.txt calls the registration command, `idf_component_register` which adds source files, include directories, creates component library, links dependencies, etc.

Finalization

This phase is everything after `idf_build_process()`.

- Create executable and link the component libraries to it.
- Generate project metadata files such as project_description.json and display relevant information about the project built.

Browse `/tools/cmake/project.cmake` for more details.

4.5.24 Migrating from ESP-IDF GNU Make System

Some aspects of the CMake-based ESP-IDF build system are very similar to the older GNU Make-based system. The developer needs to provide values the include directories, source files etc. There is a syntactical difference, however, as the developer needs to pass these as arguments to the registration command, `idf_component_register`.

Automatic Conversion Tool

An automatic project conversion tool is available in `tools/cmake/convert_to_cmake.py` in ESP-IDF v4.x releases. The script was removed in v5.0 because of its make build system dependency.

No Longer Available in CMake

Some features are significantly different or removed in the CMake-based system. The following variables no longer exist in the CMake-based build system:

- `COMPONENT_BUILD_DIR`: Use `CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR` instead.
- `COMPONENT_LIBRARY`: Defaulted to `$\{COMPONENT_NAME\}.a`, but the library name could be overridden by the component. The name of the component library can no longer be overridden by the component.
- `CC, LD, AR, OBJCOPY`: Full paths to each tool from the gcc xtensa cross-toolchain. Use `CMAKE_C_COMPILER, CMAKE_C_LINK_EXECUTABLE, CMAKE_OBJCOPY`, etc instead. Full list here.
- `HOSTCC, HOSTLD, HOSTAR`: Full names of each tool from the host native toolchain. These are no longer provided, external projects should detect any required host toolchain manually.
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- **COMPONENT_ADD_LDFLAGS**: Used to override linker flags. Use the CMake target_link_libraries command instead.
- **COMPONENT_ADD_LINKER_DEPS**: List of files that linking should depend on. target_link_libraries will usually infer these dependencies automatically. For linker scripts, use the provided custom CMake function target_linker_scripts.
- **COMPONENT_SUBMODULES**: No longer used, the build system will automatically enumerate all submodules in the ESP-IDF repository.
- **COMPONENT_EXTRA_INCLUDES**: Used to be an alternative to COMPONENT_PRIV_INCLUDEDIRS for absolute paths. Use PRIV_INCLUDE_DIRS argument to idf_component_register for all cases now (can be relative or absolute).
- **COMPONENT_OBJS**: Previously, component sources could be specified as a list of object files. Now they can be specified as a list of source files via SRCS argument to idf_component_register.
- **COMPONENT_OBJEXCLUDE**: Has been replaced with EXCLUDE_SRCS argument to idf_component_register. Specify source files (as absolute paths or relative to component directory), instead.
- **COMPONENT_EXTRA_CLEAN**: Set property ADDITIONAL_MAKE_CLEAN_FILES instead but note CMake has some restrictions around this functionality.
- **COMPONENT_OWNBUILDTARGET & COMPONENT_OWNCLEANTARGET**: Use CMake ExternalProject instead. See *Fully Overriding The Component Build Process* for full details.
- **COMPONENT_CONFIG_ONLY**: Call idf_component_register without any arguments instead. See *Configuration-Only Components*.
- **CFLAGS, CPFFLAGS, CXXFLAGS**: Use equivalent CMake commands instead. See *Controlling Component Compilation*.

### No Default Values

Unlike in the legacy Make-based build system, the following have no default values:

- Source directories (COMPONENT_SRCDIRS variable in Make, SRC_DIRS argument to idf_component_register in CMake)
- Include directories (COMPONENT_ADD_INCLUDEDIRS variable in Make, INCLUDE_DIRS argument to idf_component_register in CMake)

### No Longer Necessary

- In the legacy Make-based build system, it is required to also set COMPONENT_SRCDIRS if COMPONENT_SRCS is set. In CMake, the equivalent is not necessary i.e. specifying SRC_DIRS to idf_component_register if SRCS is also specified (in fact, SRCS is ignored if SRC_DIRS is specified).

### Flashing from make

make flash and similar targets still work to build and flash. However, project sdkconfig no longer specifies serial port and baud rate. Environment variables can be used to override these. See *Flashing with ninja or make* for more details.

### 4.6 Core Dump

#### 4.6.1 Overview

ESP-IDF provides support to generate core dumps on unrecoverable software errors. This useful technique allows post-mortem analysis of software state at the moment of failure. Upon the crash system enters panic state, prints some information and halts or reboots depending configuration. User can choose to generate core dump in order to analyse the reason of failure on PC later on. Core dump contains snapshots of all tasks in the system at the moment of failure.
Snapshots include tasks control blocks (TCB) and stacks. So it is possible to find out what task, at what instruction (line of code) and what callstack of that task lead to the crash. It is also possible dumping variables content on demand if previously attributed accordingly. ESP-IDF provides special script `espcoredump.py` to help users to retrieve and analyse core dumps. This tool provides two commands for core dumps analysis:

- `info_corefile` - prints crashed task’s registers, callstack, list of available tasks in the system, memory regions and contents of memory stored in core dump (TCBs and stacks)
- `dbg_corefile` - creates core dump ELF file and runs GDB debug session with this file. User can examine memory, variables and tasks states manually. Note that since not all memory is saved in core dump only values of variables allocated on stack will be meaningful.

For more information about core dump internals see the [Core dump internals](#).

### 4.6.2 Configurations

There are a number of core dump related configuration options which user can choose in project configuration menu (`idf.py menuconfig`).

**Core dump data destination** (Components -> Core dump -> Data destination)

- Save core dump to Flash (Flash)
- Print core dump to UART (UART)
- Disable core dump generation (None)

**Core dump data format** (Components -> Core dump -> Core dump data format)

- ELF format (Executable and Linkable Format file for core dump)
- Binary format (Basic binary format for core dump)

The ELF format contains extended features and allow to save more information about broken tasks and crashed software but it requires more space in the flash memory. This format of core dump is recommended for new software designs and is flexible enough to extend saved information for future revisions.

The Binary format is kept for compatibility reasons, it uses less space in the memory to keep data and provides better performance.

**Core dump data integrity check** (Components -> Core dump -> Core dump data integrity check)

- Use CRC32 for core dump integrity verification

**Maximum number of tasks snapshots in core dump** (Components -> Core dump -> Maximum number of tasks)

**Delay before core dump is printed to UART** (Components -> Core dump -> Delay before print to UART)

The value is in ms.

**Handling of UART core dumps in IDF Monitor** (Components -> Core dump -> Delay before print to UART)

The value is base64 encoded.

- Decode and show summary (info_corefile)
- Don’t decode

**Reserved stack size** (Components -> Core dump -> Reserved stack size)

Size of the memory to be reserved for core dump stack. If 0 core dump process will run on the stack of crashed task/ISR, otherwise special stack will be allocated. To ensure that core dump itself will not overflow task/ISR stack set this to the value above 800.

### 4.6.3 Save core dump to flash

When this option is selected core dumps are saved to special partition on flash. When using default partition table files which are provided with ESP-IDF it automatically allocates necessary space on flash, But if user wants to use its
own layout file together with core dump feature it should define separate partition for core dump as it is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, Type, SubType, Offset, Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note: if you have increased the bootloader size, make sure to update the offsets... to avoid overlap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nvss, data, nvss, 0x9000, 0x6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phy_init, data, phy, 0xf000, 0x1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factory, app, factory, 0x10000, 1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coredump, data, coredump, 64K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no special requirements for partition name. It can be chosen according to the user application needs, but partition type should be ‘data’ and sub-type should be ‘coredump’. Also when choosing partition size note that core dump data structure introduces constant overhead of 20 bytes and per-task overhead of 12 bytes. This overhead does not include size of TCB and stack for every task. So partition size should be at least 20 + max tasks number x (12 + TCB size + max task stack size) bytes.

The example of generic command to analyze core dump from flash is:

```
espcoredump.py -p </path/to/serial/port> info_corefile </path/to/program/elf/file>
```

or

```
espcoredump.py -p </path/to/serial/port> dbg_corefile </path/to/program/elf/file>
```

### 4.6.4 Print core dump to UART

When this option is selected base64-encoded core dumps are printed on UART upon system panic. In this case user should save core dump text body to some file manually and then run the following command:

```
espcoredump.py --chip esp32c3 info_corefile -t b64 -c </path/to/saved/base64/text> -c </path/to/program/elf/file>
```

or

```
espcoredump.py --chip esp32c3 dbg_corefile -t b64 -c </path/to/saved/base64/text> -c </path/to/program/elf/file>
```

Base64-encoded body of core dump will be between the following header and footer:

```
== CORE DUMP START ==
<body of base64-encoded core dump, save it to file on disk>
== CORE DUMP END ==
```

The CORE DUMP START and CORE DUMP END lines must not be included in core dump text file.

### 4.6.5 ROM Functions in Backtraces

It is possible situation that at the moment of crash some tasks or/and crashed task itself have one or more ROM functions in their callstacks. Since ROM is not part of the program ELF it will be impossible for GDB to parse such callstacks, because it tries to analyse functions’ prologues to accomplish that. In that case callstack printing will be broken with error message at the first ROM function. To overcome this issue you can use ROM ELF provided by Espressif (https://dl.espressif.com/dl/esp32c3_rev3_rom.elf) and pass it to espcoredump.py.

### 4.6.6 Dumping variables on demand

Sometimes you want to read the last value of a variable to understand the root cause of a crash. Core dump supports retrieving variable data over GDB by attributing special notations declared variables.
Supported notations and RAM regions

- COREDUMP_DRAM_ATTR places variable into DRAM area which will be included into dump.
- COREDUMP_RTC_ATTR places variable into RTC area which will be included into dump.
- COREDUMP_RTC_FAST_ATTR places variable into RTC_FAST area which will be included into dump.

Example

1. In Project Configuration Menu, enable COREDUMP TO FLASH, then save and exit.
2. In your project, create a global variable in DRAM area as such as:

```c
// uint8_t global_var;
COREDUMP_DRAM_ATTR uint8_t global_var;
```

3. In main application, set the variable to any value and assert(0) to cause a crash.

```c
global_var = 25;
assert(0);
```

4. Build, flash and run the application on a target device and wait for the dumping information.
5. Run the command below to start core dumping in GDB, where PORT is the device USB port:

```bash
espcoredump.py -p PORT dbg_corefile <path/to/elf>
```

6. In GDB shell, type `p global_var` to get the variable content:

```gdb
$1 = 25 '031'
```

4.6.7 Running espcoredump.py

Generic command syntax: espcoredump.py [options] command [args]

Script Options
- `--chip {auto,esp32,esp32s2,esp32s3,esp32c2,esp32c3}` Target chip type. Default value is “auto”
  - `--port PORT, -p PORT` Serial port device. Either “chip” or “port” need to be specified to determine the port when you have multi-target connected at the same time.
  - `--baud BAUD, -b BAUD` Serial port baud rate used when flashing/reading
  - `--gdb-timeout-sec GDB_TIMEOUT_SEC` Overwrite the default internal delay for gdb responses

Commands
- `dbg_corefile` Starts GDB debugging session with specified corefile
- `info_corefile` Print core dump info from file

Command Arguments
- `--debug DEBUG, -d DEBUG` Log level (0..3)
- `--gdb GDB, -g GDB` Path to gdb
- `--core CORE, -c CORE` Path to core dump file (if skipped core dump will be read from flash)
- `--core-format {b64,elf,raw}, -t {b64,elf,raw}` File specified with “-c” is an ELF ( “elf”) , raw (raw) or base64-encoded (b64) binary
  - `--off OFF, -o OFF` Offset of coredump partition in flash (type “idf.py partition-table” to see).
  - `--save-core SAVE_CORE, -s SAVE_CORE` Save core to file. Otherwise temporary core file will be deleted. Does not work with “-c”
  - `--rom-elf ROM_ELF, -r ROM_ELF` Path to ROM ELF file. Will use “<target>_rom.elf” if not specified
--print-mem, -m  Print memory dump. Only valid when info_corefile.
<prog>  Path to program ELF file.

Related Documents

**Anatomy of core dump image**  Core dump component can be configured to use old legacy binary format or the new ELF one. The ELF format is recommended for new designs. It provides more information about the CPU and memory state of a program at the moment when panic handler is entered. The memory state embeds a snapshot of all tasks mapped in the memory space of the program. The CPU state contains register values when the core dump has been generated. Core dump file uses a subset of the ELF structures to register these information. Loadable ELF segments are used for the memory state of the process while ELF notes (ELF.PT_NOTE) are used for process metadata (pid, registers, signal, …). Especially, the CPU status is stored in a note with a special name and type (CORE, NT_PRSTATUS type).

Here is an overview of coredump layout:

![Core dump ELF image format](image)

**Fig. 4: Core dump ELF image format**

Note: The format of image file showed on the above pictures represents current version of image and can be changed in future releases.

**Overview of implementation**  The figure below describes some basic aspects related to implementation of core dump:

Note: The diagram above hide some details and represents current implementation of the core dump and can be changed later.
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Fig. 5: Core dump binary image format

Fig. 6: Core dump implementation overview
4.7 Deep Sleep Wake Stubs

ESP32-C3 supports running a “deep sleep wake stub” when coming out of deep sleep. This function runs immediately as soon as the chip wakes up - before any normal initialisation, bootloader, or ESP-IDF code has run. After the wake stub runs, the SoC can go back to sleep or continue to start ESP-IDF normally.

Deep sleep wake stub code is loaded into “RTC Fast Memory” and any data which it uses must also be loaded into RTC memory. RTC memory regions hold their contents during deep sleep.

4.7.1 Rules for Wake Stubs

Wake stub code must be carefully written:

- As the SoC has freshly woken from sleep, most of the peripherals are in reset states. The SPI flash is unmapped.
- The wake stub code can only call functions implemented in ROM or loaded into RTC Fast Memory (see below.)
- The wake stub code can only access data loaded in RTC memory. All other RAM will be unintialised and have random contents. The wake stub can use other RAM for temporary storage, but the contents will be overwritten when the SoC goes back to sleep or starts ESP-IDF.
- RTC memory must include any read-only data (.rodata) used by the stub.
- Data in RTC memory is initialised whenever the SoC restarts, except when waking from deep sleep. When waking from deep sleep, the values which were present before going to sleep are kept.
- Wake stub code is a part of the main esp-idf app. During normal running of esp-idf, functions can call the wake stub functions or access RTC memory. It is as if these were regular parts of the app.

4.7.2 Implementing A Stub

The wake stub in esp-idf is called `esp_wake_deep_sleep()`. This function runs whenever the SoC wakes from deep sleep. There is a default version of this function provided in esp-idf, but the default function is weak-linked so if your app contains a function named `esp_wake_deep_sleep()` then this will override the default.

If supplying a custom wake stub, the first thing it should do is to call `esp_default_wake_deep_sleep()`. It is not necessary to implement `esp_wake_deep_sleep()` in your app in order to use deep sleep. It is only necessary if you want to have special behaviour immediately on wake.

If you want to swap between different deep sleep stubs at runtime, it is also possible to do this by calling the `esp_set_deep_sleep_wake_stub()` function. This is not necessary if you only use the default `esp_wake_deep_sleep()` function.

All of these functions are declared in the `esp_sleep.h` header under components/esp32c3.

4.7.3 Loading Code Into RTC Memory

Wake stub code must be resident in RTC Fast Memory. This can be done in one of two ways.

The first way is to use the `RTC_IRAM_ATTR` attribute to place a function into RTC memory:

```c
void RTC_IRAM_ATTR esp_wake_deep_sleep(void) {
    esp_default_wake_deep_sleep();
    // Add additional functionality here
}
```

The second way is to place the function into any source file whose name starts with `rtc_wake_stub`. Files named `rtc_wake_stub*` have their contents automatically put into RTC memory by the linker.

The first way is simpler for very short and simple code, or for source files where you want to mix “normal” and “RTC” code. The second way is simpler when you want to write longer pieces of code for RTC memory.
4.7.4 Loading Data Into RTC Memory

Data used by stub code must be resident in RTC memory.

Specifying this data can be done in one of two ways:

The first way is to use the RTC_DATA_ATTR and RTC_RODATA_ATTR to specify any data (writeable or read-only, respectively) which should be loaded into RTC memory:

```c
RTC_DATA_ATTR int wake_count;
void RTC_IRAM_ATTR esp_wake_deep_sleep(void) {
    esp_default_wake_deep_sleep();
    static RTC_RODATA_ATTR const char fmt_str[] = "Wake count \d\n";
    esp_rom_printf(fmt_str, wake_count);
}
```

The attributes RTC_FAST_ATTR and RTC_SLOW_ATTR can be used to specify data that will be force placed into RTC_FAST and RTC_SLOW memory respectively, but for ESP32-C3 there is only RTC fast memory, so both attributes will map to this region.

Unfortunately, any string constants used in this way must be declared as arrays and marked with RTC_RODATA_ATTR, as shown in the example above.

The second way is to place the data into any source file whose name starts with rtc_wake_stub.

For example, the equivalent example in rtc_wake_stub_counter.c:

```c
int wake_count;
void RTC_IRAM_ATTR esp_wake_deep_sleep(void) {
    esp_default_wake_deep_sleep();
    esp_rom_printf("Wake count \d\n", wake_count);
}
```

The second way is a better option if you need to use strings, or write other more complex code.

To reduce wake-up time use the CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_SKIP_VALIDATE_IN_DEEP_SLEEP Kconfig option, see more information in Fast boot from Deep Sleep.

4.7.5 CRC Check For Wake Stubs

During deep sleep, all RTC Fast memory areas will be validated with CRC. When ESP32-C3 wakes up from deep sleep, the RTC fast memory will be validated with CRC again. If the validation passes, the wake stubs code will be executed. Otherwise, the normal initialization, bootloader and esp-idf codes will be executed.

Note: When the CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_ALLOW_RTC_FAST_MEM_AS_HEAP option is enabled, all the RTC fast memory except the wake stubs area is added to the heap.

4.8 Error Handling

4.8.1 Overview

Identifying and handling run-time errors is important for developing robust applications. There can be multiple kinds of run-time errors:
Chapter 4. API Guides

• Recoverable errors:
  – Errors indicated by functions through return values (error codes)
  – C++ exceptions, thrown using throw keyword

• Unrecoverable (fatal) errors:
  – Failed assertions (using assert macro and equivalent methods, see Assertions) and abort() calls.
  – CPU exceptions: access to protected regions of memory, illegal instruction, etc.
  – System level checks: watchdog timeout, cache access error, stack overflow, stack smashing, heap corruption, etc.

This guide explains ESP-IDF error handling mechanisms related to recoverable errors, and provides some common error handling patterns.

For instructions on diagnosing unrecoverable errors, see Fatal Errors.

4.8.2 Error codes

The majority of ESP-IDF-specific functions use esp_err_t type to return error codes. esp_err_t is a signed integer type. Success (no error) is indicated with ESP_OK code, which is defined as zero.

Various ESP-IDF header files define possible error codes using preprocessor defines. Usually these defines start with ESP_ERR_prefix. Common error codes for generic failures (out of memory, timeout, invalid argument, etc.) are defined in esp_err.h file. Various components in ESP-IDF may define additional error codes for specific situations.

For the complete list of error codes, see Error Code Reference.

4.8.3 Converting error codes to error messages

For each error code defined in ESP-IDF components, esp_err_t value can be converted to an error code name using esp_err_to_name() or esp_err_to_name_r() functions. For example, passing 0x101 to esp_err_to_name() will return “ESP_ERR_NO_MEM” string. Such strings can be used in log output to make it easier to understand which error has happened.

Additionally, esp_err_to_name_r() function will attempt to interpret the error code as a standard POSIX error code, if no matching ESP_ERR_ value is found. This is done using strerror_r function. POSIX error codes (such as ENOENT, ENOMEM) are defined in errno.h and are typically obtained from errno variable. In ESP-IDF this variable is thread-local: multiple FreeRTOS tasks have their own copies of errno. Functions which set errno only modify its value for the task they run in.

This feature is enabled by default, but can be disabled to reduce application binary size. See CONFIG_ESP_ERR_TO_NAME_LOOKUP. When this feature is disabled, esp_err_to_name() and esp_err_to_name_r() are still defined and can be called. In this case, esp_err_to_name() will return UNKNOWN ERROR, and esp_err_to_name_r() will return Unknown error 0xXXXX(YYYYY), where 0xXXXX and YYYYY are the hexadecimal and decimal representations of the error code, respectively.

4.8.4 ESP_ERROR_CHECK macro

ESP_ERROR_CHECK macro serves similar purpose as assert, except that it checks esp_err_t value rather than a bool condition. If the argument of ESP_ERROR_CHECK is not equal ESP_OK, then an error message is printed on the console, and abort() is called.

Error message will typically look like this:

ESP_ERROR_CHECK failed: esp_err_t 0x107 (ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT) at 0x400d1fdf

file: "/Users/user/esp/example/main/main.c" line 20
func: app_main
expression: sdmmc_card_init(host, &card)
Note: If IDF monitor is used, addresses in the backtrace will be converted to file names and line numbers.

- The first line mentions the error code as a hexadecimal value, and the identifier used for this error in source code. The latter depends on CONFIG_ESP_ERR_TO_NAME_LOOKUP option being set. Address in the program where error has occurred is printed as well.
- Subsequent lines show the location in the program where ESP_ERROR_CHECK macro was called, and the expression which was passed to the macro as an argument.
- Finally, backtrace is printed. This is part of panic handler output common to all fatal errors. See Fatal Errors for more information about the backtrace.

### 4.8.5 ESP_ERROR_CHECK_WITHOUT_ABORT macro

ESP_ERROR_CHECK_WITHOUT_ABORT macro serves similar purpose as ESP_ERROR_CHECK, except that it won’t call abort().

### 4.8.6 ESP_RETURN_ON_ERROR macro

ESP_RETURN_ON_ERROR macro checks the error code, if the error code is not equal ESP_OK, it prints the message and returns.

### 4.8.7 ESP_GOTO_ON_ERROR macro

ESP_GOTO_ON_ERROR macro checks the error code, if the error code is not equal ESP_OK, it prints the message, sets the local variable ret to the code, and then exits by jumping to goto_tag.

### 4.8.8 ESP_RETURN_ON_FALSE macro

ESP_RETURN_ON_FALSE macro checks the condition, if the condition is not equal true, it prints the message and returns with the supplied err_code.

### 4.8.9 ESP_GOTO_ON_FALSE macro

ESP_GOTO_ON_FALSE macro checks the condition, if the condition is not equal true, it prints the message, sets the local variable ret to the supplied err_code, and then exits by jumping to goto_tag.

### 4.8.10 CHECK MACROS Examples

Some examples:

```c
static const char *TAG = "Test";

esp_err_t test_func(void)
{
    esp_err_t ret = ESP_OK;
    ESP_ERROR_CHECK(x); // err message
    // printed if `x` is not `ESP_OK`, and then `abort()`.
```
Note: If the option CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_CHECKS_SILENT in Kconfig is enabled, the err message will be discarded, while the other action works as is.

The ESP_RETURN_XX and ESP_GOTO_XX macros can’t be called from ISR. While there are xx_ISR versions for each of them, e.g., ESP_RETURN_ON_ERROR_ISR, these macros could be used in ISR.

### 4.8.11 Error handling patterns

1. Attempt to recover. Depending on the situation, we may try the following methods:
   - retry the call after some time;
   - attempt to de-initialize the driver and re-initialize it again;
   - fix the error condition using an out-of-band mechanism (e.g. reset an external peripheral which is not responding).

   Example:

   ```c
   esp_err_t err;
   do {
       err = sdio_slave_send_queue(addr, len, arg, timeout);
       // keep retrying while the sending queue is full
   } while (err == ESP_ERR_TIMEOUT);
   if (err != ESP_OK) {
       // handle other errors
   }
   ```

2. Propagate the error to the caller. In some middleware components this means that a function must exit with the same error code, making sure any resource allocations are rolled back.

   Example:

   ```c
   sdmmc_card_t* card = calloc(1, sizeof(sdmmc_card_t));
   if (card == NULL) {
       return ESP_ERR_NO_MEM;
   }
   esp_err_t err = sdmmc_card_init(host, &card);
   if (err != ESP_OK) {
       // Clean up
       free(card);
       // Propagate the error to the upper layer (e.g. to notify the user).
       // Alternatively, application can define and return custom error code.
       return err;
   }
   ```
3. Convert into unrecoverable error, for example using ESP_ERROR_CHECK. See ESP_ERROR_CHECK macro section for details. Terminating the application in case of an error is usually undesirable behavior for middleware components, but is sometimes acceptable at application level. Many ESP-IDF examples use ESP_ERROR_CHECK to handle errors from various APIs. This is not the best practice for applications, and is done to make example code more concise. Example:

```c
ESP_ERROR_CHECK(spi_bus_initialize(host, bus_config, dma_chan));
```

### 4.8.12 C++ Exceptions

Support for C++ Exceptions in ESP-IDF is disabled by default, but can be enabled using CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS option.

Enabling exception handling normally increases application binary size by a few KB. Additionally it may be necessary to reserve some amount of RAM for exception emergency pool. Memory from this pool will be used if it is not possible to allocate exception object from the heap. Amount of memory in the emergency pool can be set using CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS_EMG_POOL_SIZE variable.

If an exception is thrown, but there is no catch block, the program will be terminated by abort function, and backtrace will be printed. See Fatal Errors for more information about backtraces.

See cxx/exceptions for an example of C++ exception handling.

### 4.9 ESP-BLE-MESH

Bluetooth® mesh networking enables many-to-many (m:m) device communications and is optimized for creating large-scale device networks.

Devices may relay data to other devices not in direct radio range of the originating device. In this way, mesh networks can span very large physical areas and contain large numbers of devices. It is ideally suited for building automation, sensor networks, and other IoT solutions where tens, hundreds, or thousands of devices need to reliably and securely communicate with one another.

Bluetooth mesh is not a wireless communications technology, but a networking technology. This technology is dependent upon Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) - a wireless communications protocol stack.

Built on top of Zephyr Bluetooth Mesh stack, the ESP-BLE-MESH implementation supports device provisioning and node control. It also supports such node features as Proxy, Relay, Low power and Friend.

Please see the ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture for information about the implementation of ESP-BLE-MESH architecture and ESP-BLE-MESH API Reference for information about respective API.

ESP-BLE-MESH is implemented and certified based on the latest Mesh Profile v1.0.1, users can refer here for the certification details of ESP-BLE-MESH.

**Note:** If you are looking for Wi-Fi based implementation of mesh for ESP32-C3, please check another product by Espressif called ESP-WIFI-MESH. For more information and documentation see ESP-WIFI-MESH.

### 4.9.1 Getting Started with ESP-BLE-MESH

This section is intended to help you get started with ESP-BLE-MESH for the hardware based on the ESP32-C3 chip by Espressif.
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We are going to demonstrate process of setting and operation of a small ESP-BLE-MESH network of three nodes. This process will cover device provisioning and node configuration, and then sending on/off commands to Generic OnOff Server Models on specific nodes.

If you are new to ESP-IDF, please first set up development environment, compile, flash and run example application following top level ESP-IDF Get Started documentation.

What You Need

Hardware:

- Three ESP32-C3 boards, see options.
- USB cables to connect the boards.
- Computer configured with ESP-IDF.
- Mobile phone or tablet running Android or iOS.

Software:

- Example application bluetooth/esp_ble_mesh/ble_mesh_node/onoff_server code to load to the ESP32-C3 boards.
- Mobile App: nRF Mesh for Android or iOS. Optionally you can use some other Apps:
  - EspBleMesh Android App
  - Silicon Labs Android or iOS App

Installation Step by Step

This is a detailed roadmap to walk you through the installation process.

**Step 1. Check Hardware**
Both ESP32-DevKitC and ESP-WROVER-KIT development boards are supported for ESP-BLE-MESH implementation. You can choose particular board through menuconfig: idf.py menuconfig

Example Configuration > Board selection for ESP-BLE-MESH

**Note:** If you plan to use ESP32-DevKitC, connect a RGB LED to GPIO pins 25, 26 and 27.

**Step 2. Configure Software**
Enter the bluetooth/esp_ble_mesh/ble_mesh_node/onoff_server example directory, run idf.py menuconfig to select your board and then run idf.py build to compile the example.

**Step 3. Upload Application to Nodes**
After the bluetooth/esp_ble_mesh/ble_mesh_node/onoff_server example is compiled successfully, users can run idf.py flash to upload the same generated binary files into each of the three development boards.

Once boards are powered on, the RGB LED on each board should turn GREEN.

**Step 4. Provision Nodes**
In this section, we will use the nRF Mesh Android App to demonstrate how to provision an unprovisioned device. Users can also get its iOS version from the App Store.

**4.1 Scanner**
The Scanner is App’s functionality to search for unprovisioned devices in range. Open the App, press Scanner at the bottom and the search will start. After a short while we should see three unprovisioned devices displayed.
Fig. 7: ESP-BLE-MESH Devices Power On

Fig. 8: nRF Mesh - Scanner
4.2 Identify  Users can select any unprovisioned device, then the App will try to set up a connection with the selected device. After the BLE connection is established successfully (sometimes users need to try multiple times to get connected), and proper ESP-BLE-MESH GATT Service is discovered, users can see the IDENTIFY interface button on the screen. The IDENTIFY operation can be used to tell users which device is going to be provisioned.

Note: The IDENTIFY operation also needs some cooperation on the device side, then users can see which device is in the provisioning process. Currently when pressing the IDENTIFY interface button, no signs can be seen from the device except from the log on the serial monitor.

After the IDENTIFY interface button is pressed, users can see the PROVISION interface button.

![Fig. 9: nRF Mesh - IDENTIFY - PROVISION](image)

4.3 Provision  Then, the App will try to provision the unprovisioned device. When the device is provisioned successfully, the RGB LED on the board will turn off, and the App will implement the following procedures:

1. Disconnect with the node
2. Try to reconnect with the node
3. Connect successfully and discover ESP-BLE-MESH GATT Service
4. Get Composition Data of the node and add AppKey to it

When all the procedures are finished, the node is configured properly. And after pressing OK, users can see that unicast address is assigned, and Composition Data of the node is decoded successfully.

Sometimes in procedure 2, the App may fail to reconnect with the node. In this case, after pressing OK, users can see that only unicast address of the node has been assigned, but no Composition Data has been got. Then users need to press CONNECT on the top right, and the previously provisioned node will be displayed on the screen, and users need to choose it and try to connect with the node.

After connecting successfully, the App will show the interface buttons which can be used to get Composition Data and add AppKey.

If the device is the second or the third one which has been provisioned by the App, and after pressing CONNECT, users can see two or three nodes on the screen. In this situation, users can choose any device to connect with, once succeed then go back to the main screen to choose the node which needs to be configured.
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Fig. 10: nRF Mesh - Configuration Complete

Fig. 11: nRF Mesh - Initial Configuration Failed
Here an example of three devices listed.

- The left picture shows that the third device is provisioned successfully, but the App failed to connect with it. When it tries to reconnect with the third node, three nodes are displayed on the App.
- The right picture shows that after connecting with any node successfully, the App displays the information of the three nodes. Users can see that the App has got the Composition Data of the first and the second nodes, but for the third one, only the unicast address has been assigned to it while the Composition Data is unknown.

4.4 Configuration  When provisioning and initial configuration are finished, users can start to configure the node, such as binding AppKey with each model with the elements, setting publication information to it, etc.

Example below shows how to bind AppKey with Generic OnOff Server Model within the Primary Element.

Note:  No need to bind AppKey with the Configuration Server Model, since it only uses the DevKey to encrypt messages in the Upper Transport Layer.

Step 5. Operate Network  After all the Generic OnOff Server Models within the three elements are bound with proper AppKey, users can use the App to turn on/off the RGB LED.

In the bluetooth/esp_ble_mesh/ble_mesh_node/onoff_server example, the first Generic OnOff Server Model is used to control the RED color, the second one is used to control the GREEN color and the third one is used to control the BLUE color.

The following screenshot shows different board with different color on.

Note:  For nRF Mesh iOS App [version 1.0.4], when the node contains more than one element, the App is not behaving correctly. If users try to turn on/off the second or the third Generic OnOff Server Model, the message sent by the App is destined to the first Generic OnOff Server Model within the Primary Element.
Fig. 13: nRF Mesh - Reconnect - Three Nodes

Fig. 14: nRF Mesh - Model Bind AppKey
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Fig. 15: nRF Mesh - Generic OnOff Control

Fig. 16: Three ESP-BLE-MESH Nodes On
4.9.2 ESP-BLE-MESH Examples

- **ESP-BLE-MESH Node OnOff Server** - shows the use of ESP-BLE-MESH as a node having a Configuration Server model and a Generic OnOff Server model. A ESP-BLE-MESH Provisioner can then provision the unprovisioned device and control a RGB LED representing on/off state, see example code.
- **ESP-BLE-MESH Node OnOff Client** - shows how a Generic OnOff Client model works within a node. The node has a Configuration Server model and a Generic OnOff Client model, see example code.
- **ESP-BLE-MESH Provisioner** - shows how a device can act as an ESP-BLE-MESH Provisioner to provision devices. The Provisioner has a Configuration Server model, a Configuration Client model and a Generic OnOff Client model, see example code.
- **ESP-BLE-MESH Fast Provisioning - Client and Server** - this example is used for showing how fast provisioning can be used in order to create a mesh network. It takes no more than 60 seconds to provision 100 devices, see example client code and example server code.
- **ESP-BLE-MESH and Wi-Fi Coexistence** - an example that demonstrates the Wi-Fi and Bluetooth (BLE/BR/EDR) coexistence feature of ESP32-C3. Simply put, users can use the Wi-Fi while operating Bluetooth, see example code.
- **ESP-BLE-MESH Console** - an example that implements BLE Mesh basic features. Within this example a node can be scanned and provisioned by Provisioner and reply to get/set message from Provisioner, see example node code.

4.9.3 ESP-BLE-MESH Demo Videos

- Espressif Fast Provisioning using ESP-BLE-MESH App
- Espressif ESP-BLE-MESH and Wi-Fi Coexistence

4.9.4 ESP-BLE-MESH FAQ

- 1. Provisioner Development
- 2. Node Development
- 3. ESP-BLE-MESH and Wi-Fi Coexistence
- 4. Fast Provisioning
- 5. Log Help
- 6. Example Help
- 7. Others

4.9.5 Related Documents

ESP-BLE-MESH Feature List

Supported Features

Mesh Core

- **Provisioning: Node Role**
  - PB-ADV and PB-GATT
  - OOB Authentication
- **Provisioning: Provisioner Role**
  - PB-ADV and PB-GATT
  - OOB Authentication
- **Networking**
  - Relay
  - Segmentation and Reassembly
  - Key Refresh Procedure
  - IV Update Procedure
  - Friend
- Low Power
- Proxy Server
- Proxy Client

- **Multiple Client Models Run Simultaneously**
  - Support multiple client models send packets to different nodes simultaneously
  - No blocking between client model and server model

- **NVS Storing**
  - Store provisioning and configuration information of ESP-BLE-MESH Node

**Mesh Models**

- **Foundation models**
  - Configuration Server model
  - Configuration Client model
  - Health Server model
  - Health Client model

- **Generic client models**
  - Generic OnOff Client
  - Generic Level Client
  - Generic Default Transition Time Client
  - Generic Power OnOff Client
  - Generic Power Level Client
  - Generic Battery Client
  - Generic Location Client
  - Generic Property Client

- **Sensor client models**
  - Sensor Client

- **Time and Scenes client models**
  - Time Client
  - Scene Client
  - Scheduler Client

- **Lighting client models**
  - Light Lightness Client
  - Light CTL Client
  - Light HSL Client
  - Light xyl Client
  - Light LC Client

- **Generic server models**
  - Generic OnOff Server
  - Generic Level Server
  - Generic Default Transition Time Server
  - Generic Power OnOff Server
  - Generic Power OnOff Setup Server
  - Generic Power Level Server
  - Generic Power Level Setup Server
  - Generic Battery Server
  - Generic Location Server
  - Generic Location Setup Server
  - Generic User Property Server
  - Generic Admin Property Server
  - Generic Manufacturer Property Server
  - Generic Client Property Server

- **Sensor server models**
  - Sensor Server
  - Sensor Setup Server

- **Time and Scenes server models**
  - Time Server
  - Time Setup Server
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- Scene Server
- Scene Setup Server
- Scheduler Server
- Scheduler Setup Server

**Lighting server models**
- Light Lightness Server
- Light Lightness Setup Server
- Light CTL Server
- Light CTL Temperature Server
- Light CTL Setup Server
- Light HSL Server
- Light HSL Hue Server
- Light HSL Saturation Server
- Light HSL Setup Server
- Light xyL Server
- Light xyL Setup Server
- Light LC Server
- Light LC Setup Server

**Mesh Applications**

- **ESP-BLE-MESH Node**
  - Tutorial
  - Tutorial
  - Example

- **ESP-BLE-MESH Provisioner**
  - Tutorial
  - Example

- **ESP-BLE-MESH Fast Provisioning**
  - Fast Provisioning Client Model Tutorial
  - Fast Provisioning Server Model Tutorial
  - Example
  - Demo Video

- **ESP-BLE-MESH and Wi-Fi Coexistence**
  - Tutorial
  - Example
  - Demo Video

- **ESP-BLE-MESH Console Commands**
  - Example

**Future Release Features**

**Mesh Core**

- Provisioner NVS Storage

**Mesh Applications**

- Fast OTA
- Friendship

**ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture**

This document introduces ESP-BLE-MESH architecture overview, ESP-BLE-MESH architecture implementation as well as ESP-BLE-MESH auxiliary routines.
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- ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture Overview
  - Describes the five major parts of ESP-BLE-MESH architecture and the functionality of each part.
- ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture Implementation
  - Describes the basic functions of ESP-BLE-MESH files, the correspondence between files and ESP-BLE-MESH architecture, and the interface for calling among files.
- ESP-BLE-MESH Auxiliary Routines
  - Describe the auxiliary routines of ESP-BLE-MESH, such as Mesh network management, Mesh features, etc.

1. ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture Overview

Currently ESP-BLE-MESH has implemented most functions of Mesh Profile and all the Client Models defined in Mesh Model specification. Those missing functions/models are under development and will be provided soon. ESP-BLE-MESH architecture has been granted the official Bluetooth certification.

ESP-BLE-MESH architecture includes five key parts:

- **Mesh Protocol Stack**
  - Mesh Networking is responsible for processing of messages of ESP-BLE-MESH nodes.
  - Mesh Provisioning is responsible for provisioning flow of ESP-BLE-MESH devices.
  - Mesh Models is responsible for the implementation of SIG-defined models.
- **Network Management**
  - Implements several network management procedures, including node removal procedure, IV Index recovery procedure, etc.
- **Features**
  - Include several ESP-BLE-MESH features, e.g. Low Power feature, Friend feature, Relay feature, etc.
- **Mesh Bearer Layer**
  - Includes Advertising Bearer and GATT Bearer. The bearer layer is crucial to ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack which is built on Bluetooth Low-Energy technology, because the protocol stack must make use of the bearer layer to transmit data via the BLE advertising channel and connection channel.
- **Applications**
  - Based on ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack and Mesh Models.
  - By calling API and handling Event, Applications interact with Mesh Networking and Mesh Provisioning in ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack, as well as a series of Models provided by Mesh Models.

1.1 Mesh Protocol Stack

1.1.1 Mesh Networking

Mesh Networking in the protocol stack architecture implements the following functions:

- The communication between nodes in the Mesh network.
- Encryption and decryption of messages in the Mesh network.
- Management of Mesh network resources (Network Key, IV Index, etc.).
- Segmentation and reassembly of Mesh network messages.
- Model mapping of messages between different models.
- For more features, please see ESP-BLE-MESH Feature List.

The implementation of Mesh Networking functions is based on hierarchy structure. Functions of each layer are shown in Table 1.1:
Fig. 17: Figure 1.1 ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture Diagram
### Table 1: Table 1.1 Mesh Networking Architecture Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access Layer</td>
<td>Access Layer not only defines the format of application data, but also defines and controls the encryption and decryption of the data packets conducted by Upper Transport Layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Transport Layer</td>
<td>Upper Transport Layer encrypts, decrypts, and authenticates application data to and from the access layer; it also handles special messages called “transport control messages”, including messages related to “friendship” and heartbeat messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Transport Layer</td>
<td>Lower Transport Layer handles segmentation and reassembly of PDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Layer</td>
<td>Network Layer defines the address type and format of the network messages, and implements the relay function of the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.1.2 Mesh Provisioning

Mesh Provisioning in the protocol stack architecture implements the following functions:

- Provisioning of unprovisioned devices.
- Allocation of Mesh network resources (unicast address, IV Index, NetKey, etc.).
- Four authentication methods support during provisioning.
- For more features, please see [ESP-BLE-MESH Feature List](#).

The implementation of Mesh Provisioning functions is based on hierarchy structure. Functions of each layer are shown in Table 1.2:

#### Table 2: Table 1.2 Mesh Provisioning Architecture Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisioning PDUs</td>
<td>Provisioning PDUs from different layers are handled using provisioning protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic Provisioning PDU/Proxy PDU</td>
<td>The Provisioning PDUs are transmitted to an unprovisioned device using a Generic Provisioning layer or Proxy protocol layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB-ADV/PB-GATT</td>
<td>These layers define how the Provisioning PDUs are transmitted as transactions that can be segmented and reassembled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising/Provisioning Service</td>
<td>The provisioning bearers define how sessions are established such that the transactions from the generic provisioning layer can be delivered to a single device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.1.3 Mesh Models

Mesh Models in the protocol stack architecture implements the following functions:

- Configuration Client/Server Models
- Health Client/Server Models
- Generic Client/Server Models
- Sensor Client/Server Models
- Time and Scenes Client/Server Models
- Lighting Client/Server Models

Functions of each layer are shown in Table 1.3:

#### Table 3: Table 1.3 Mesh Models Architecture Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model Layer</td>
<td>Model Layer implements models used to standardize the operation of typical user scenarios, including Generic Client/Server Models, Sensor Client/Server Models, Time and Scenes Client/Server Models, Lighting Client/Server Models and several vendor models.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Model Layer</td>
<td>Foundation Model Layer implements models related to ESP-BLE-MESH configuration, management, self diagnosis, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.2 Mesh Network Management

Network Management implements the following functions:
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- Node removal procedure is used to remove a node from the network.
- IV Index recovery procedure is used to recover a node’s IV Index.
- IV update procedure is used to update the nodes’ IV Index.
- Key refresh procedure is used to update the nodes’ NetKey, AppKey, etc.
- Network creation procedure is used to create a mesh network.
- NVS storage is used to store node’s networking information.

1.3 Mesh Features  Features includes the following options:

- Low Power feature is used to reduce node’s power consumption.
- Friend feature is used to store messages for Low Power nodes.
- Relay feature is used to relay/forward Network PDUs received by a node over the advertising bearer.
- Proxy Server/Client are two node roles in proxy protocol, which enable nodes to send and receive Network PDUs, mesh beacons, proxy configuration messages and Provisioning PDUs over a connection-oriented bearer.

1.4 Mesh Bearer Layer  Bearers in the protocol stack architecture are responsible for passing of data between ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack and Bluetooth Low Energy Core.

Bearers can be taken as a carrier layer based on Bluetooth Low Energy Core, which implements the function of receiving and transmitting data for the ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack.

Table 4: Table 1.3 Mesh Bearers Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GATT Bearer</td>
<td>The GATT Bearer uses the Proxy protocol to transmit and receive Proxy PDUs between two devices over a GATT connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising Bearer</td>
<td>When using the Advertising Bearer, a mesh packet shall be sent in the Advertising Data of a Bluetooth Low Energy advertising PDU using the Mesh Message AD Type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 Mesh Applications  The Applications in the protocol stack architecture implement the corresponding functions by calling the API provided by the ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack and processing the Event reported by the protocol stack. There are some common applications, such as gateway, lighting and etc.

Interaction between application layer (Applications) and API / Event

- Application layer calls API
  - Call the provisioning-related API for provisioning.
  - Call the model-related API to send messages.
  - Call the device-attributes-related API to get local information about the device.

- Application layer processes Event
  The application layer is designed based on events, which take parameters to the application layer. Events are mainly divided into two categories.
    - The events completed by calling API.
      - Such as nodes sending messages.
    - The events that the protocol stack actively reports to the application layer.
      - The Event that the protocol stack actively reports.
      - The Event that Model actively reports.

- The event is reported by the callback function registered by the application layer, and the callback function also contains the corresponding processing of the event.

Interaction between API / Event and ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack

- API used by user mainly calls functions provided by Mesh Networking, Mesh Provisioning and Mesh Models.
- The interaction between API / Event and the protocol stack does not operate across the hierarchy of the protocol stack. For example, API does not call functions related to Network Layer.
2. ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture Implementation  
The design and implementation of ESP-BLE-MESH architecture is based on layers and modules. In details, Section 2.1 (Mesh Networking Implementation), Section 2.2 (Mesh Provisioning Implementation) and Section 2.3 (Mesh Bearers Implementation) are based on layers, and Section 2.4 (Mesh Models Implementation) is on modules.

- **Layer-based Approach**: With Layer-based approach, the architecture is designed according to the layers specified in the Mesh Profile Specification. Each layer has its unique files which include APIs of this layer and etc. The specific design is shown in Figure 2.1.

- **Module-based Approach**: Every file implements an independent function that can be called by other programs.

The design of ESP-BLE-MESH architecture uses layer-based approach. The sequence of layers which data packets are processed through is fixed, i.e., the processing of packets will form a message flow. Thus, we could see flows of messages from the Protocol Stack Interface Diagram in Figure 2.1.

2.1 Mesh Protocol Stack Implementation

2.1.1 Mesh Networking Implementation  
The list of files and the functions implemented in each file in Mesh Networking are shown in Table 2.1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Access Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans-</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Lower/Upper Transport Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Network Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.c</td>
<td>A task used to send ESP-BLE-MESH advertising packets, a callback used to handle received advertising packets and APIs used to allocate adv buffers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.2 Mesh Provisioning Implementation  
The implementation of Mesh Provisioning is divided into two chunks due to the Node/Provisioner coexistence.

Specific files that provide implementation of provisioning of Node are shown in Table 2.2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prov.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Node provisioning (PB-ADV &amp; PB-GATT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy_server.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Proxy Server related functionalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beacon.c</td>
<td>APIs used to handle ESP-BLE-MESH Beacons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific files that implement functions of Provisioner are shown in Table 2.3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>provisioner_prov.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Provisioner provisioning (PB-ADV &amp; PB-GATT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy_client.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Proxy Client related functionalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioner_main.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Provisioner networking related functionalities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.3 Mesh Models Implementation  
Mesh Models are used to implement the specific functions of model in nodes. Server model is used to maintain node status. Client model is used to obtain and modify node state.
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Fig. 18: ESP-BLE-MESH Architecture Implementation Diagram

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Table 8: Table 2.4 Mesh Models File Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cfg_cli.c</td>
<td>Send Configuration Client messages and receive corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfg_srv.c</td>
<td>Receive Configuration Client messages and send proper response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health_cli.c</td>
<td>Send Health Client messages and receive corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health_srv.c</td>
<td>Receive Health Client messages and send proper response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client_common.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH model related operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generic_client.c</td>
<td>Send ESP-BLE-MESH Generic Client messages and receive corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighting_client.c</td>
<td>Send ESP-BLE-MESH Lighting Client messages and receive corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensor_client.c</td>
<td>Send ESP-BLE-MESH Sensor Client messages and receive corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time_scene_client.c</td>
<td>Send ESP-BLE-MESH Time Scene Client messages and receive corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generic_server.c</td>
<td>Receive ESP-BLE-MESH Generic Client messages and send corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighting_server.c</td>
<td>Receive ESP-BLE-MESH Lighting Client messages and send corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensor_server.c</td>
<td>Receive ESP-BLE-MESH Sensor Client messages and send corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time_scene_server.c</td>
<td>Receive ESP-BLE-MESH Time Scene Client messages and send corresponding response messages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Mesh Bearers Implementation Portability is fully considered in the implementation of Mesh Bearers. When the ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack is being ported to other platforms, users only need to modify mesh_bearer_adapt.c (example of NimBLE version).

Table 9: Table 2.5 Mesh Bearers File Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mesh_bearer_adapt.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Bearer Layer adapter, This file provides the interfaces used to receive and send ESP-BLE-MESH ADV &amp; GATT related packets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: mesh_bearer_adapt.c is the implementation of Advertising Bearer and GATT Bearer in Mesh Networking framework.

2.3 Mesh Applications Implementation We have provided a series of application examples for customer development, and users can develop products based on ESP-BLE-MESH Examples.

3. Auxiliary Routine Auxiliary routine refers to optional functions in the ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack. The design of the auxiliary routine generally implement the truncation of code through CONFIG_BLE_MESH.

3.1 Features

- Low Power
- Friend
- Relay
- Proxy Client/Server
3.2 Network Management

- Node Removal procedure
- IV Index Recovery procedure
- IV Update procedure
- Key Refresh procedure
- Network Creation procedure
- NVS Storage

3.3 Auxiliary Routine Implementation

When adopting the design of independent module, the two main factors should be considered:

- The module cannot be implemented hierarchically, and it can be completely independent, which means it does not rely on the implementation of other modules.
- The functions in the module will be used repeatedly, so it is reasonable to design it into a module. Independent module is shown in Table 3.1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lpn.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Low Power functionality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Friend functionality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Relay feature, network creation, IV Update procedure, IV Index recovery procedure, Key Refresh procedure related functionalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy_server.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Proxy Server related functionalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy_client.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH Proxy Client related functionalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settings.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH NVS storage functionality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main.c</td>
<td>ESP-BLE-MESH stack initialize, stack enable, node removal related functionalities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESP-BLE-MESH FAQ

This document provides a summary of frequently asked questions about developing with ESP-BLE-MESH, and is divided into seven sections:

- 1. Provisioner Development
- 2. Node Development
- 3. ESP-BLE-MESH and Wi-Fi Coexistence
- 4. Fast Provisioning
- 5. Log Help
- 6. Example Help
- 7. Others

Users could refer to the sections for quick answer to their questions. This document will be updated based on the feedback collected via various channels.

1. Provisioner Development

Generally, a Provisioner is used to provision unprovisioned devices and form a mesh network. And after provisioning, roles of the unprovisioned devices will be changed to those of a node.

1.1 What is the flow for an unprovisioned device to join ESP-BLE-MESH network?

There are two phases for a device to join ESP-BLE-MESH network via a Provisioner, namely, provisioning and configuration.

- The phase of provisioning is to assign unicast address, add NetKey and etc. to a device. By provisioning, the device joins the ESP-BLE-MESH network and its role is changed from an unprovisioned device to a node.
The phase of configuration is to add AppKeys to the node and bind AppKeys to corresponding models. And some items are optional during configuration, including adding subscription addresses to the node, set publication information, etc. By configuration, the node can actually transmit messages to a Provisioner and receive messages from it.

**1.2 If a Provisioner wants to change states of a node, what requirements should be met for a Provisioner?**

- Client model that corresponds to server model of the node is required.
- NetKey and AppKey used to encrypt messages shall be owned by both the node and the Provisioner.
- The address owned by the node shall be known, which could be its unicast address or subscription address.

**1.3 How can NetKey and AppKey be used?**

- NetKey is used for encryption of messages in Network Layer. Nodes with the same NetKey are assumed to be in the same subnet while those with different NetKeys cannot communicate with each other.
- AppKey is used for encryption of messages in Upper Transport Layer. If client model and server model are bound to different AppKeys, the communication cannot be achieved.

**1.4 How to generate a NetKey or AppKey for Provisioner? Can we use a fixed NetKey or AppKey?**

- The API `esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_net_key()` can be used to add a NetKey with a fixed or random value.
- The API `esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_app_key()` can be used to add an AppKey with a fixed or random value.

**1.5 Is the unicast address of Provisioner fixed?**

The value of `prov_unicast_addr` in `esp_ble_mesh_prov_t` is used to set the unicast address of Provisioner, it can be set only once during initialization and can’t be changed afterwards.

**1.6 Can the address of Provisioner serve as destination address of the node-reporting-status message?**

The unicast address of Provisioner can be set only once during initialization and can’t be changed afterwards. In theory, it can serve as the destination address of the node-reporting-status message, provided that the unicast address of the Provisioner is known by nodes. Nodes can know the unicast address of Provisioner during configuration since Provisioner sends messages to them with its unicast address used as the source address.

Subscription address can also be used. Provisioner subscribes to a group address or virtual address, and nodes send messages to the subscription address.

**1.7 Is the unicast address of the node that is firstly provisioned by Provisioner to ESP-BLE-MESH network fixed?**

The value of `prov_start_address` in `esp_ble_mesh_prov_t` is used to set the starting address when the Provisioner provisions unprovisioned devices, i.e. the unicast address of the node it firstly provisioned. It can be set only once during initialization and can’t be changed afterwards.

**1.8 Is the unicast address of the node that mobile App firstly provisioned fixed?**

The App will decide the unicast address, and currently most of them are fixed.
1.9 How to know which unprovisioned device is the Provisioner that is provisioning currently?

The value of `prov_attention` in `esp_ble_mesh_prov_t` is used by Provisioner to set unprovisioned device during provisioning. It can be set only once during initialization and can’t be changed afterwards. When the unprovisioned device is joining the mesh network, it can display in a specific way like flashing light to notify Provisioner that it is being provisioned.

1.10 How many ways to authenticate the devices during provisioning? Which way was used in the provided examples?

There are four authentication methods, i.e. No OOB, Static OOB, Output OOB and Input OOB. In the provided examples, No OOB is used.

1.11 What information can be carried by the advertising packets of the unprovisioned device before provisioning into the network?

- Device UUID
- OOB Info
- URL Hash (optional)

1.12 Can such information be used for device identification?

For example, each unprovisioned device contains a unique Device UUID, which can be used for device identification.

1.13 How is the unicast address assigned when the node provisioned by Provisioner contains multiple elements?

- Provisioner will assign an unicast address for the primary element of the node, and unicast address of the remaining elements are incremented one by one.
- For example: If an unprovisioned device has three elements, i.e. the primary element, the second element and the third element. After provisioning, the primary element address of the node is 0x0002 while the second element address is 0x0003, and the third element address is 0x0004.

1.14 How can Provisioner get and parse the Composition Data of nodes through Configuration Client Model?

- Provisioner can get the Composition Data of nodes using the `Configuration Client Model` API `esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state()` with `comp_data_get` in the parameter `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_get_state_t` set properly.
- Users can refer to the following code to parse the Composition Data:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdint.h>

// test date: 0C001A00000008000300000105010000080010000103103F002A00
// 0C00 1A00 0100 0800 0300 0001 05 01 0000 0800 0100 0001 0310 3F002A00

// CID is 0x000C
// PID is 0x001A
// VID is 0x0001
// CRPL is 0x0008
// Features is 0x0003 – Relay and Friend features.
// Loc is “front” – 0x0100
// NumS is 5
// NumV is 1
// The Bluetooth SIG Models supported are: 0x0000, 0x8000, 0x0001, 0x1000, ...
// 0x1003
```

(continues on next page)
// The Vendor Models supported are: Company Identifier 0x003F and Model _
->Identifier 0x002A

typedef struct {
    int16_t cid;
    int16_t pid;
    int16_t vid;
    int16_t crpl;
    int16_t features;
    int16_t all_models;
    uint8_t sig_models;
    uint8_t vnd_models;
} esp_ble_mesh_composition_head;

typedef struct {
    uint16_t model_id;
    uint16_t vendor_id;
} tsModel;

typedef struct {
    // reserve space for up to 20 SIG models
    uint16_t SIG_models[20];
    uint8_t numSIGModels;

    // reserve space for up to 4 vendor models
    tsModel Vendor_models[4];
    uint8_t numVendorModels;
} esp_ble_mesh_composition_decode;

int decode_comp_data(esp_ble_mesh_composition_head *head, esp_ble_mesh_ 
->composition_decode *data, uint8_t *mystr, int size) {
    int pos_sig_base;
    int pos_vnd_base;
    int i;

    memcpy(head, mystr, sizeof(*head));

    if (size < sizeof(*head) + head->sig_models * 2 + head->vnd_models *_
        4) {
        return -1;
    }

    pos_sig_base = sizeof(*head) - 1;

    for(i = 1; i < head->sig_models * 2; i = i + 2) {
        data->SIG_models[i/2] = mystr[i + pos_sig_base] | (mystr[i + pos_ 
->sig_base + 1] << 8);
        printf("%d: %4.4x\n", i/2, data->SIG_models[i/2]);
    }

    pos_vnd_base = head->sig_models * 2 + pos_sig_base;

    for(i = 1; i < head->vnd_models * 2; i = i + 2) {
        data->Vendor_models[i/2].model_id = mystr[i + pos_vnd_base] |_
        (mystr[i + pos_vnd_base + 1] << 8);
        data->Vendor_models[i/2].vendor_id = mystr[i + pos_vnd_base + 2]_
        | (mystr[i + pos_vnd_base + 3] << 8);
        printf("%d: %4.4x\n", i/2, data->Vendor_models[i/2].model_id);
    }

    return 0;
}
1.15 How can Provisioner further configure nodes through obtained Composition Data?

Provisioner do the following configuration by calling the Configuration Client Model API `esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state()`.

- Add AppKey to nodes with `app_key_add` in the parameter `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t` set properly.
- Add subscription address to the models of nodes with `model_sub_add` in the parameter `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t` set properly.
- Set publication information to the models of nodes with `model_pub_set` in the parameter `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t` set properly.

1.16 Can nodes add corresponding configurations for themselves?

This method can be used in special cases like testing period.

- Here is an example to show nodes add new group addresses for their models.

```c
esp_err_t example_add_fast_prov_group_address(uint16_t model_id, uint16_t --group_addr)
{
    const esp_ble_mesh_comp_t *comp = NULL;
    esp_ble_mesh_elem_t *element = NULL;
    esp_ble_mesh_model_t *model = NULL;
    int i, j;

    if (!ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_IS_GROUP(group_addr)) {
        return ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG;
    }

    comp = esp_ble_mesh_get_composition_data();
    if (!comp) {
        return ESP_FAIL;
    }

    for (i = 0; i < comp->element_count; i++) {
        /* Example code to add a new group address */
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
element = &comp->elements[i];
model = esp_ble_mesh_find_sig_model(element, model_id);
if (!model) {
    continue;
}
for (j = 0; j < ARRAY_SIZE(model->groups); j++) {
    if (model->groups[j] == group_addr) {
        break;
    }
}
if (j != ARRAY_SIZE(model->groups)) {
    ESP_LOGW(TAG, "%s: Group address already exists, element_%
     →index: %d", __func__, i);
    continue;
}
for (j = 0; j < ARRAY_SIZE(model->groups); j++) {
    if (model->groups[j] == ESP_BLE_MESH_ADDR_UNASSIGNED) {
        model->groups[j] = group_addr;
        break;
    }
}
if (j == ARRAY_SIZE(model->groups)) {
    ESP_LOGE(TAG, "%s: Model is full of group addresses, element_
     →index: %d", __func__, i);
}
return ESP_OK;

Note: When the NVS storage of the node is enabled, group address added and AppKey bound by this method will not be saved in the NVS when the device is powered off currently. These configuration information can only be saved if they are configured by Configuration Client Model.

1.17 How does Provisioner control nodes by grouping?

Generally there are two approaches to implement group control in ESP-BLE-MESH network, group address approach and virtual address approach. And supposing there are 10 devices, i.e., five devices with blue lights and five devices with red lights.

• Method 1: 5 blue lights can subscribe to a group address, 5 red lights subscribe to another one. By sending messages to different group addresses, Provisioner can realize group control.
• Method 2: 5 blue lights can subscribe to a virtual address, 5 red lights subscribe to another one. By sending messages to different virtual addresses, Provisioner can realize group control.

1.18 How does Provisioner add nodes to multiple subnets?

Provisioner can add multiple NetKeys to nodes during configuration, and nodes sharing the same NetKey belong to the same subnet. Provisioner can communicate with nodes on different subnets by using different NetKeys.

1.19 How does Provisioner know if a node in the mesh network is offline?

Node offline is usually defined as: the condition that the node cannot be properly communicated with other nodes in the mesh network due to power failure or some other reasons.

There is no connection between nodes and nodes in the ESP-BLE-MESH network. They communicate with each other through advertising channels.
An example is given here to show how to detect a node is offline by Provisioner.

- The node can periodically send heartbeat messages to Provisioner. And if Provisioner failed to receive heartbeat messages in a certain period, the node is considered to be offline.

Note: The heartbeat message should be designed into a single package (less than 11 bytes), so the transmission and reception of it can be more efficient.

1.20 What operations should be performed when Provisioner removes nodes from the network?

Usually when Provisioner tries to remove node from the mesh network, the procedure includes three main steps:

- Firstly, Provisioner adds the node that need to be removed to the “blacklist”.
- Secondly, Provisioner performs the Key Refresh procedure.
- Lastly, the node performs node reset procedure, and switches itself to an unprovisioned device.

1.21 In the Key Refresh procedure, how does Provisioner update the Netkey owned by nodes?

- Provisioner updates the NetKey of nodes using the Configuration Client Model API `esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state()` with `net_key_update` in the parameter `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t` set properly.
- Provisioner updates the AppKey of nodes using the Configuration Client Model API `esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state()` with `app_key_update` in the parameter `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t` set properly.

1.22 How does Provisioner manage nodes in the mesh network?

ESP-BLE-MESH implements several functions related to basic node management in the example, such as `esp_ble_mesh_store_node_info()`. And ESP-BLE-MESH also provides the API `esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_set_node_name()` which can be used to set the node’s local name and the API `esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_get_node_name()` which can be used to get the node’s local name.

1.23 What does Provisioner need when trying to control the server model of nodes?

Provisioner must include corresponding client model before controlling the server model of nodes.

Provisioner shall add its local NetKey and AppKey.

- Provisioner add NetKey by calling the API `esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_net_key()`.
- Provisioner add AppKey by calling the API `esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_add_local_app_key()`.

Provisioner shall configure its own client model.

- Provisioner bind AppKey to its own client model by calling the API `esp_ble_mesh_provisioner_bind_app_key_to_local_model()`.

1.24 How does Provisioner control the server model of nodes?

ESP-BLE-MESH supports all SIG-defined client models. Provisioner can use these client models to control the server models of nodes. And the client models are divided into 6 categories with each category has the corresponding functions.

- Configuration Client Model
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_config_client_get_state()` can be used to get the `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t` values of Configuration Server Model.
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_config_client_set_state()` can be used to set the `esp_ble_mesh_cfg_client_set_state_t` values of Configuration Server Model.
• Health Client Model
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_health_client_get_state()` can be used to get the `esp_ble_mesh_health_client_get_state_t` values of Health Server Model.
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_health_client_set_state()` can be used to set the `esp_ble_mesh_health_client_set_state_t` values of Health Server Model.

• Generic Client Models
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_get_state()` can be used to get the `esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_get_state_t` values of Generic Server Models.
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_set_state()` can be used to set the `esp_ble_mesh_generic_client_set_state_t` values of Generic Server Models.

• Lighting Client Models
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_light_client_get_state()` can be used to get the `esp_ble_mesh_light_client_get_state_t` values of Lighting Server Models.
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_light_client_set_state()` can be used to set the `esp_ble_mesh_light_client_set_state_t` values of Lighting Server Models.

• Sensor Client Models
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_get_state()` can be used to get the `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_get_state_t` values of Sensor Server Model.
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_set_state()` can be used to set the `esp_ble_mesh_sensor_client_set_state_t` values of Sensor Server Model.

• Time and Scenes Client Models
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_get_state()` can be used to get the `esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_get_state_t` values of Time and Scenes Server Models.
  - The API `esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_set_state()` can be used to set the `esp_ble_mesh_time_scene_client_set_state_t` values of Time and Scenes Server Models.

2. Node Development

2.1 What kind of models are included by nodes?
  - In ESP-BLE-MESH, nodes are all composed of a series of models with each model implements some functions of the node.
  - Model has two types, client model and server model. Client model can get and set the states of server model.
  - Model can also be divided into SIG model and vendor model. All behaviors of SIG models are officially defined while behaviors of vendor models are defined by users.

2.2 Is the format of messages corresponding to each model fixed?
  - Messages, which consist of opcode and payload, are divided by opcode.
  - The type and the format of the messages corresponding to models are both fixed, which means the messages transmitted between models are fixed.

2.3 Which functions can be used to send messages with the models of nodes?
  - For client models, users can use the API `esp_ble_mesh_client_model_send_msg()` to send messages.
  - For server models, users can use the API `esp_ble_mesh_server_model_send_msg()` to send messages.
  - For publication, users call the API `esp_ble_mesh_model_publish()` to publish messages.

2.4 How to achieve the transmission of messages without packet loss?
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Acknowledged message is needed if users want to transmit messages without packet loss. The default time to wait for corresponding response is set in `CONFIG_BLE_MESH_CLIENT_MSG_TIMEOUT`. If the sender waits for the response until the timer expires, the corresponding timeout event would be triggered.  

**Note:** Response timeout can be set in the API `esp_ble_mesh_client_model_send_msg()`. The default value (4 seconds) would be applied if the parameter `msg_timeout` is set to 0.

### 2.5 How to send unacknowledged messages?

For client models, users can use the API `esp_ble_mesh_client_model_send_msg()` with the parameter `need_rsp` set to `false` to send unacknowledged messages. 

For server models, the messages sent by using the API `esp_ble_mesh_server_model_send_msg()` are always unacknowledged messages.

### 2.6 How to add subscription address to models?

Subscription address can be added through Configuration Client Model.

### 2.7 What is the difference between messages sent and published by models?

Messages sent by calling the API `esp_ble_mesh_client_model_send_msg()` or `esp_ble_mesh_server_model_send_msg()` will be sent in the duration determined by the Network Transmit state. 

Messages published by calling the API `esp_ble_mesh_model_publish()` will be published determined by the Model Publication state. And the publication of messages is generally periodic or with a fixed number of counts. The publication period and publication count are controlled by the Model Publication state, and can be configured through Configuration Client Model.

### 2.8 How many bytes can be carried when sending unsegmented messages?

The total payload length (which can be set by users) of unsegmented message is 11 octets, so if the opcode of the message is 2 octets, then the message can carry 9-octets of valid information. For vendor messages, due to the 3-octets opcode, the remaining payload length is 8 octets.

### 2.9 When should the Relay feature of nodes be enabled?

Users can enable the Relay feature of all nodes when nodes detected in the mesh network are sparse. 

For dense mesh network, users can choose to just enable the Relay feature of several nodes.

And users can enable the Relay feature by default if the mesh network size is unknown.

### 2.10 When should the Proxy feature of node be enabled?

If the unprovisioned device is expected to be provisioned by a phone, then it should enable the Proxy feature since almost all the phones do not support sending ESP-BLE-MESH packets through advertising bearer currently. And after the unprovisioned device is provisioned successfully and becoming a Proxy node, it will communicate with the phone using GATT bearer and using advertising bearer to communicate with other nodes in the mesh network.

### 2.11 How to use the Proxy filter?

The Proxy filter is used to reduce the number of Network PDUs exchanged between a Proxy Client (e.g. the phone) and a Proxy Server (e.g. the node). And with the Proxy filter, Proxy Client can explicitly request to receive only mesh messages with certain destination addresses from Proxy Server.
2.12 When a message can be relayed by a Relay node?

If a message need to be relayed, the following conditions should be met.

- The message is in the mesh network.
- The message is not sent to the unicast address of the node.
- The value of TTL in the message is greater than 1.

2.13 If a message is segmented into several segments, should the other Relay nodes just relay when one of these segments is received or wait until the message is received completely?

Relay nodes will forward segments when one of them are received rather than keeping waiting until all the segments are received.

2.14 What is the principle of reducing power consumption using Low Power feature?

- When the radio is turned on for listening, the device is consuming energy. When low power feature of the node is enabled, it will turn off its radio in the most of the time.
- And cooperation is needed between low power node and friend node, thus low power node can receive messages at an appropriate or lower frequency without the need to keep listening.
- When there are some new messages for low power node, its friend node will store the messages for it. And low power node can poll friend nodes to see if there are new messages at a fixed interval.

2.15 How to continue the communication on the network after powering-down and powering-up again?

Enable the configuration Store ESP-BLE-MESH Node configuration persistently in menuconfig.

2.16 How to send out the self-test results of nodes?

It is recommended that nodes can publish its self-test results periodically through Health Server Model.

2.17 How to transmit information between nodes?

One possible application scenario for transmitting information between nodes is that spray nodes would be triggered once smoke alarm detected high smoke concentration. There are two approaches in implementation.

- Approach 1 is that spray node subscribes to a group address. When smoke alarm detects high smoke concentration, it will publish a message whose destination address is the group address which has been subscribed by spray node.
- Approach 2 is that Provisioner can configure the unicast address of spray node to the smoke alarm. When high smoke concentration is detected, smoke alarm can use send messages to the spray node with the spray node’s unicast address as the destination address.

2.18 Is gateway a must for nodes communication?

- Situation 1: nodes only communicate within the mesh network. In this situation, no gateway is need. ESP-BLE-MESH network is a flooded network, messages in the network have no fixed paths, and nodes can communicate with each other freely.
- Situation 2: if users want to control the nodes remotely, for example turn on some nodes before getting home, then a gateway is needed.

2.19 When will the IV Update procedure be performed?

IV Update procedure would be performed once sequence number of messages sent detected by the bottom layer of node reached a critical value.
2.20 How to perform IV Update procedure?

Nodes can perform IV Update procedure with Secure Network Beacon.

3. ESP-BLE-MESH and Wi-Fi Coexistence

3.1 Which modes does Wi-Fi support when it coexists with ESP-BLE-MESH?

Currently only Wi-Fi station mode supports the coexistence.

3.2 Why is the Wi-Fi throughput so low when Wi-Fi and ESP-BLE-MESH coexist?

Some configurations in menuconfig shall be enabled to support PSRAM.

- ESP32-C3-specific --> Support for external, SPI-connected RAM --> Try to allocate memories of Wi-Fi and LWIP...
- Bluetooth --> Bluedroid Enable --> BT/ BLE will first malloc the memory from the PSRAM
- Bluetooth --> Bluedroid Enable --> Use dynamic memory allocation in BT/ BLE stack.
- Bluetooth --> Bluetooth controller --> BLE full scan feature supported.
- Wi-Fi --> Software controls Wi-Fi/ Bluetooth coexistence --> Wi-Fi

4. Fast Provisioning

4.1 Why is fast provisioning needed?

Normally when they are several unprovisioned devices, users can provision them one by one. But when it comes to a large number of unprovisioned devices (e.g. 100), provisioning them one by one will take huge amount of time. With fast provisioning, users can provision 100 unprovisioned devices in about 50 seconds.

4.2 Why EspBleMesh App would wait for a long time during fast provisioning?

After the App provisioned one Proxy node, it will disconnect from the App during fast provisioning, and reconnect with the App when all the nodes are provisioned.

4.3 Why is the number of node addresses displayed in the App is more than that of existing node addresses?

Each time after a fast provisioning process, and before starting a new one, the node addresses in the App should be cleared, otherwise the number of the node address will be incorrect.

4.4 What is the usage of the count value which was input in EspBleMesh App?

The count value is provided to the Proxy node which is provisioned by the App so as to determine when to start Proxy advertising in advance.

4.5 When will Configuration Client Model of the node running fast_prov_server example start to work?

Configuration Client Model will start to work after the Temporary Provisioner functionality is enabled.

4.6 Will the Temporary Provisioner functionality be enabled all the time?

After the nodes receive messages used to turn on/off lights, all the nodes will disable its Temporary Provisioner functionality and become nodes.
5. Log Help  You can find meaning of errors or warnings when they appear at the bottom of ESP-BLE-MESH stack.

5.1 What is the meaning of warning ran out of retransmit attempts?

When the node transmits a segmented message, and due to some reasons, the receiver doesn’t receive the complete message. Then the node will retransmit the message. When the retransmission count reaches the maximum number, which is 4 currently, then this warning will appear.

5.2 What is the meaning of warning Duplicate found in Network Message Cache?

When the node receives a message, it will compare the message with the ones stored in the network cache. If the same has been found in the cache, which means it has been received before, then the message will be dropped.

5.3 What is the meaning of warning Incomplete timer expired?

When the node doesn’t receive all the segments of a segmented message during a certain period (e.g. 10 seconds), then the Incomplete timer will expire and this warning will appear.

5.4 What is the meaning of warning No matching TX context for ack?

When the node receives a segment ack and it doesn’t find any self-send segmented message related with this ack, then this warning will appear.

5.5 What is the meaning of warning No free slots for new incoming segmented messages?

When the node has no space for receiving new segmented message, this warning will appear. Users can make the space larger through the configuration CONFIG_BLE_MESH_RX_SEG_MSG_COUNT.

5.6 What is the meaning of error Model not bound to Appkey 0x0000?

When the node sends messages with a model and the model has not been bound to the AppKey with AppKey Index 0x000, then this error will appear.

5.7 What is the meaning of error Busy sending message to DST xxxx?

This error means client model of the node has transmitted a message to the target node and now is waiting for a response, users can not send messages to the same node with the same unicast address. After the corresponding response is received or timer is expired, then another message can be sent.

6. Example Help

6.1 How are the ESP-BLE-MESH callback functions classified?

- The API esp_ble_mesh_register_prov_callback() is used to register callback function used to handle provisioning and networking related events.
- The API esp_ble_mesh_register_config_client_callback() is used to register callback function used to handle Configuration Client Model related events.
- The API esp_ble_mesh_register_config_server_callback() is used to register callback function used to handle Configuration Server Model related events.
- The API esp_ble_mesh_register_health_client_callback() is used to register callback function used to handle Health Client Model related events.
- The API esp_ble_mesh_register_health_server_callback() is used to register callback function used to handle Health Server Model related events.
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• The API `esp_ble_mesh_register_generic_client_callback()` is used to register callback function used to handle Generic Client Models related events.
• The API `esp_ble_mesh_register_light_client_callback()` is used to register callback function used to handle Lighting Client Models related events.
• The API `esp_ble_mesh_register_sensor_client_callback()` is used to register callback function used to handle Sensor Client Model related events.
• The API `esp_ble_mesh_register_time_scene_client_callback()` is used to register callback function used to handle Time and Scenes Client Models related events.
• The API `esp_ble_mesh_register_custom_model_callback()` is used to register callback function used to handle vendor model and unrealized server models related events.

7. Others

7.1 How to print the message context?

The examples use `ESP_LOG_BUFFER_HEX()` to print the message context while the ESP-BLE-MESH protocol stack uses `bt_hex()`.

7.2 Which API can be used to restart ESP32-C3?

The API `esp_restart()`.

7.3 How to monitor the remaining space of the stack of a task?

The API `vTaskList()` can be used to print the remaining space of the task stack periodically.

7.4 How to change the level of log without changing the menuconfig output level?

The API `esp_log_level_set()` can be used to change the log output level rather than using menu-config to change it.

ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Un-provisioned Device</td>
<td>A device that is not a member of a mesh network is known as an unprovisioned device.</td>
<td>Examples: lighting devices, temperature control devices, manufacturing equipments and electric doors, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node</td>
<td>A node is a provisioned device.</td>
<td>The role of unprovisioned device will change to node after being provisioned to ESP-BLE-MESH network. Nodes (such as lighting devices, temperature control devices, manufacturing equipments, and electric doors) are devices that can send, receive, or relay messages in ESP-BLE-MESH network, and they can optionally support one or more subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Node</td>
<td>A node that supports the Relay feature and has the Relay feature enabled is known as a Relay node.</td>
<td>Relay nodes can receive and resend ESP-BLE-MESH messages, so the messages can be transferred further. Users can decide whether or not to enable forwarding function of nodes according to nodes’ status. Messages can be relayed for multiple times, and each relay is considered as a “hop”. Messages can hop up to 126 times, which is enough for message transmission in a wide area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy Node</td>
<td>A node that supports the Proxy feature and has the Proxy feature enabled is known as a Proxy node.</td>
<td>Proxy nodes receive messages from one bearer (it generally includes advertising bearer and GATT bearer) and resend it from another one. The purpose is to connect communication equipments that only support GATT bearer to ESP-BLE-MESH network. Generally, mobile apps need a Proxy node to access Mesh network. Without Proxy nodes, mobile apps cannot communicate with members in Mesh network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend Node</td>
<td>A node that supports the Friend feature, has the Friend feature enabled, and has a friendship with a node that supports the Low Power feature is known as a Friend node.</td>
<td>Friend node, like the backup of Low Power node (LPN), can store messages that are sent to Low Power node and security updates; the stored information will be transferred to Low Power node when Low Power node needs it. Low Power node must establish “friendship” with another node that supports the Friend Feature to reduce duty cycle of its receiver, thus power consumption of Low Power node can be reduced. Low Power node needs to find a Friend node to establish a friendship with it. The process involved is called “friendship establishment”. Cooperation between Low Power node and Friend nodes enables Low Power node to schedule the use of the radio, thus Low Power node can receive messages at an appropriate or lower frequency without the need of keeping listening. Low Power node will poll Friend node to see if there is new message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Power Node</td>
<td>A node that supports the Low Power feature and has a friendship with a node that supports the Friend feature is known as a Low Power node.</td>
<td>By polling, Low Power node gets information from Friend node, such as messages, security updates, and etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisioner</td>
<td>A node that is capable of adding a device to a mesh network.</td>
<td>The device that can provision unprovisioned devices is called a Provisioner. This process usually needs to be implemented through an app that is typically provided by the product manufacturer and can be used on a gateway, a smartphone, tablet or other carriers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 12: Table 2 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>A value representing a condition of an element that is exposed by an element of a node.</td>
<td>Each node in a ESP-BLE-MESH network has an independent set of state values that indicate certain states of the device, like brightness, and color of lighting device. Change of state value will lead to change of the physical state of devices. For example, changing the on/off state of a device is actually turning on/off the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>A model defines the basic functionality of a node.</td>
<td>A node may contain multiple models, and each model defines basic functionalities of nodes, like the states needed by the nodes, the messages controlling the states, and actions resulted from messages handling. The function implementation of the nodes is based on models, which can be divided into SIG Model and Vendor Model, with the former defined by SIG and latter defined by users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>An addressable entity within a device.</td>
<td>A node can contain one or more elements, with each having a unicast address and one or more models, and the models contained by the same element must not be the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition Data State</td>
<td>The Composition Data state contains information about a node, the elements it includes, and the supported models.</td>
<td>By reading the value of the Composition Data state, users can know basic information of the node, such as the number of elements, and the models in each element. Provisioner gets this message to further provision the device, such as configuring subscription address and publishing address of nodes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 13: Table 3 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Power Feature</td>
<td>The ability to operate within a mesh network at significantly reduced receiver duty cycles only in conjunction with a node supporting the Friend feature.</td>
<td>Low Power feature reduces power consumption of nodes. When a Low Power node is searching for a Friend node, and there are multiple Friend nodes nearby, it selects the most suitable Friend node through algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend Feature</td>
<td>The ability to help a node supporting the Low Power feature to operate by storing messages destined for those nodes.</td>
<td>By enabling friend feature, the node can help to store information for Low Power node. The nodes enabled with friend feature may cause more power and memory consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Feature</td>
<td>The ability to receive and retransmit mesh messages over the advertising bearer to enable larger networks.</td>
<td>The relay feature enables ESP-BLE-MESH messages to hop among nodes for multiple times, and the transmission distance can exceed the range of direct radio transmission between two nodes, thereby covering the entire network. When a node is enabled with the relay feature to relay messages, it only relays the messages of its own subnet, and does not relay the messages of other subnets. The data integrity will not be considered when the node enabled with relay feature relays segmented messages. The node would relay every segmented message once it receives one rather than waiting for the complete message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy Feature</td>
<td>The ability to receive and retransmit mesh messages between GATT and advertising bearers.</td>
<td>The purpose of the proxy feature is to allow nodes without an advertising bearer to access the ESP-BLE-MESH network. The proxy feature is typically used in nodes that need to connect to mobile apps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 14: Table 4 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Provisioning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB-ADV</td>
<td>PB-ADV is a provisioning bearer used to provision a device using Generic Provisioning PDUs over the advertising channels.</td>
<td>PB-ADV transfers packets generated during the provisioning process over the advertising channels. This way can only be used for provisioning when provisioner and unprovisioned device both support PB-ADV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB-GATT</td>
<td>PB-GATT is a provisioning bearer used to provision a device using Proxy PDUs to encapsulate Provisioning PDUs within the Mesh Provisioning Service.</td>
<td>PB-GATT uses connection channels to transfer packets generated during the provisioning process. If an unprovisioned device wants to be provisioned through this method, it needs to implement the related Mesh Provisioning Service. Unprovisioned devices which don’t implement such service cannot be provisioned into mesh network through PB-GATT bearer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisioning</td>
<td>Provisioning is a process of adding an unprovisioned device to a mesh network, managed by a Provisioner.</td>
<td>The process of provisioning turns the “unprovisioned device” into a “node”, making it a member of the ESP-BLE-MESH network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Method</td>
<td>Authentication is a step during the provisioning of nodes.</td>
<td>There are four authentication methods for unprovisioned devices: Output OOB, Input OOB, Static OOB, and No OOB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input OOB</td>
<td>Input Out-of-Band</td>
<td>For example, a Provisioner generates and displays a random number, and then prompts users to take appropriate actions to input the random number into the unprovisioned device. Taking lighting switch as an example, users can press the button for several times in a certain period of time to input the random number displayed on the Provisioner. Authentication method of the Input OOB is similar to that of Output OOB, but the role of the device is reversed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output OOB</td>
<td>Output Out-of-Band</td>
<td>For example, an unprovisioned device will choose a random number and output the number in a way that is compatible with its functionality. If the unprovisioned device is a bulb, it can flash a specified number of times. If the unprovisioned device has an LCD screen, the random number can display as a multi-digit value. Users who start provisioning should input the observed number to authenticate the unprovisioned device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static OOB</td>
<td>Static Out-of-Band</td>
<td>Authentication method of Static OOB: use Static OOB information. Use 0 as Static OOB information if No OOB information is needed. Use Static OOB information to authenticate devices which are going through provisioning if OOB information is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No OOB</td>
<td>No Out-of-Band</td>
<td>Authentication method of No OOB: Set the value of the Static OOB field to 0. Using this way is like not authenticating the unprovisioned devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 15: Table 5 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unassigned Address</td>
<td>This is a special address type, with a value of 0x0000. Its use indicates that an Element has not yet been configured or had a Unicast Address assigned to it.</td>
<td>The addresses owned by elements which has not been configured yet or no address has been allocated are unassigned addresses. These elements will not be used for messages transfer because they have no fixed address. Unassigned address is recommended to set as the value of the address before setting the address of user code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast Address</td>
<td>A unicast address is a unique address allocated to each element.</td>
<td>During provisioning, the Provisioner will assign a unicast address to each element of node within the life cycle of the nodes in the network. A unicast address may appear in the source/destination address field of a message. Messages sent to a unicast address can only be processed by the element that owns the unicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Address</td>
<td>A virtual address represents a set of destination addresses. Each virtual address logically represents a Label UUID, which is a 128-bit value that does not have to be managed centrally.</td>
<td>Associated with specific UUID labels, a virtual address may serve as the publishing or subscription address of the model. A UUID label is a 128-bit value associated with elements of one or more nodes. For virtual addresses, the 15th and 14th bits are set to 1 and 0 respectively; bits from 13th to 0 are set to hash values (providing 16384 hash values). The hash is a derivation of the Label UUID. To use subscribing elements to check the full 128-bit UUID is very inefficient while hash values provide a more efficient way to determine which elements that which messages are finally sent to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Address</td>
<td>A group address is an address that is programmed into zero or more elements</td>
<td>Group address is another kind of multicast address in the ESP-BLE-MESH network, which is usually used to group nodes. A message sent to the all-proxies address shall be processed by the primary element of all nodes that have the proxy functionality enabled. A message sent to the all-friends address shall be processed by the primary element of all nodes that have the friend functionality enabled. A message sent to the all-relays address shall be processed by the primary element of all nodes that have the relay functionality enabled. A message sent to the all-nodes address shall be processed by the primary element of all nodes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 16: Table 6 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device Key (DevKey)</td>
<td>There is also a device key, which is a special application key that is unique to each node, is known only to the node and a Configuration Client, and is used to secure communications between the node and a Configuration Client.</td>
<td>The device key enables you to provision the devices, configure the nodes. The device key is used to encrypt Configuration Messages, i.e. the message transferred between the Provisioner and the node when the device is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Key (AppKey)</td>
<td>Application keys are used to secure communications at the upper transport layer.</td>
<td>Application key is used for decryption of application data before delivering application data to application layer and encryption of them during the delivery of application layer. Some nodes in the network have a specific purpose and can restrict access to potentially sensitive data based on the needs of the application. With specific application keys, these nodes are associated with specific applications. Generally speaking, the fields using different application keys include security (access control of buildings, machine rooms and CEO offices), lighting (plant, exterior building and sidewalks) and HVAC systems. Application keys are bound to Network keys. This means application keys are only used in a context of a Network key they are bound to. An application key shall only be bound to a single Network key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Security Material</td>
<td>The master security material is derived from the network key (NetKey) and can be used by other nodes in the same network. Messages encrypted with master security material can be decoded by any node in the same network.</td>
<td>The corresponding friendship messages encrypted with the friendship security material: 1. Friend Poll, 2. Friend Update, 3. Friend Subscription List, add/delete/confirm, 4. The Stored Messages sent by friend nodes to Low Power node. The corresponding friendship messages encrypted with the master security material: 1. Friend Clear, 2. Friend Clear Confirm. Based on the setup of the applications, the messages sent from the Low Power node to the friend nodes will be encrypted with the friendship security material or master security material, with the former being used by the messages transmitted between Low Power node and friend nodes and the latter being used by other network messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 17: Table 7 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Message

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reassembly / Segmentation</td>
<td>Segmentation and reassembly (SAR) is a method of communication network, which is divided into small units before transmitting packets and reassembled in a proper order at the communication receiving end.</td>
<td>The lower transport layer will automatically segment the message whose size is too big. The receiving end will return a response message, and the transmitting end will send the data packet again that the receiving end does not receive according to the response message. This is automatically completed by the lower transport layer. Unsegmented messages have at most 15 bytes, of which 4 bytes are transMIC, so the remaining is 11 bytes; in the case of segmentation, there are 12 valid bytes in the first several packets, and 8 in the last one. Special case: A shorter packet requires mandatory segmentation from lower transport layer, in which case the valid byte is 8 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacknowledged / Acknowledged</td>
<td>There are two types of messages: Unacknowledged or Acknowledged</td>
<td>Based on the whether or not the receiving end needs to send the response message, the messages sent are divided into two kinds. The sending end should set the maximum number of retransmission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 18: Table 8 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Foundation Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Server Model</td>
<td>This model is used to represent a mesh network configuration of a device.</td>
<td>The node must contain the Configuration Server Model, which is responsible for maintaining configuration-related states. The states that Configuration Server Model maintains include: NetKey List, AppKey List, Model to AppKey List, Node Identity, Key Refresh Phase, Heartbeat Publish, Heartbeat Subscription, Network Transmit, Relay Retransmit etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Client Model</td>
<td>The model is used to represent an element that can control and monitor the configuration of a node.</td>
<td>The Configuration Client Model uses messages to control the state maintained by the Configuration Server Model. The Provisioner must contain the Configuration Client Model, with which the configuration messages, like Configuration Composition Data Get can be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Server Model</td>
<td>This model is used to represent a mesh network diagnostics of a device.</td>
<td>The Health Server Model is primarily used by devices to check their states and see if there is an error. The states maintained by Health Server model include: Current Fault, Registered Fault, Health Period, and Attention Timer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Client Model</td>
<td>The model is used to represent an element that can control and monitor the health of a node.</td>
<td>The Health Client Model uses messages to control the state maintained by the Health Server Model. The model can get the self-test information of other nodes through the message “Health Fault Get”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 19: Table 9 ESP-BLE-MESH Terminology - Network Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Official Definition</th>
<th>Detailed Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Refresh procedure</td>
<td>This procedure is used when the security of one or more network keys and/or one or more of the application keys has been compromised or could be compromised.</td>
<td>Key Refresh Procedure is used to update network key and application key of ESP-BLE-MESH network. Key Refresh Procedure is used when the security of one or more network keys and/or one or more application keys is threatened or potentially threatened. Keys are usually updated after some nodes in the network are removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV (Initialisation Vector) Update Procedure</td>
<td>A node can also use an IV Update procedure to signal to peer nodes that it is updating the IV Index.</td>
<td>The IV Update procedure is used to update the value of ESP-BLE-MESH network’s IV Index. This value is related to the random number required for message encryption. To ensure that the value of the random number is not repeated, this value is periodically incremented. IV Index is a 32-bit value and a shared network resource. For example, all nodes in a mesh network share the same IV Index value. Starting from 0x00000000, the IV Index increments during the IV Update procedure and maintained by a specific process, ensuring the IV Index shared in the mesh network is the same. This can be done when the node believes that it has the risk of exhausting its sequence number, or when it determines that another node is nearly exhausting its sequence number. Note: The update time must not be less than 96 hours. It can be triggered when a secure network beacon is received, or when the node determines that its sequence number is greater than a certain value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more terms, please see: ESP-BLE-MESH Glossary of Terms.

#### Bluetooth SIG Documentation

- BLE Mesh Core Specification
- BLE Mesh Model Specification
- An Intro to Bluetooth Mesh Part 1 / Part 2
4.10 ESP-IDF FreeRTOS (SMP)

Note: This document assumes that the reader has a requisite understanding of Vanilla FreeRTOS (its features, behavior, and API usage). Refer to the Vanilla FreeRTOS documentation for more details.

This document describes the API and behavioral differences between Vanilla FreeRTOS and ESP-IDF FreeRTOS that were made in order to support Symmetric Multiprocessing (SMP). This document is split into the following parts.

Contents

• ESP-IDF FreeRTOS (SMP)
  – Overview
  – Symmetric Multiprocessing
    • Basic Concepts
    • SMP on an ESP Target
  – Tasks
    • Creation
    • Execution
    • Deletion
  – SMP Scheduler
    • Fixed Priority
    • Preemption
    • Time Slicing
    • Tick Interrupts
    • Idle Tasks
    • Scheduler Suspension
    • Disabling Interrupts
    • Startup and Termination
  – Critical Sections
    • API Changes
    • Implementation
    • Restrictions and Considerations
  – Misc
    • Floating Point Usage
    • ESP-IDF FreeRTOS Single Core

4.10.1 Overview

The original FreeRTOS (hereinafter referred to as Vanilla FreeRTOS) is a small and efficient Real Time Operating System supported on many single-core MCUs and SoCs. However, numerous ESP targets (such as the ESP32 and ESP32-S3) are capable of dual core symmetric multiprocessing (SMP). Therefore, the version of FreeRTOS used in ESP-IDF (hereinafter referred to as ESP-IDF FreeRTOS) is a modified version of Vanilla FreeRTOS v10.4.3. These modifications allow ESP-IDF FreeRTOS to utilize the dual core SMP capabilities of ESP SoCs.

Note: Some ESP targets (such as the ESP32-S2 and ESP32-C3) are single core SoCs. ESP-IDF applications built for these targets will be built with ESP-IDF FreeRTOS instead of Vanilla FreeRTOS. However, the builds for
these single core targets will always have the `CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE` configuration enabled. See ESP-IDF FreeRTOS Single Core for more details.

**Note:**

- For information regarding features that have been added to ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, see ESP-IDF FreeRTOS Additions.
- For a detailed ESP-IDF FreeRTOS API Reference, see FreeRTOS API reference.

### 4.10.2 Symmetric Multiprocessing

**Basic Concepts**

SMP (Symmetric Multiprocessing) is a computing architecture where two or more identical CPUs (cores) are connected to a single shared main memory and controlled by a single operating system. In general, an SMP system ...

- has multiple cores running independently. Each core has its own register file, interrupts, and interrupt handling.
- presents an identical view of memory to each core. Thus a piece of code that accesses a particular memory address will have the same effect regardless of which core it runs on.

The main advantages of an SMP system compared to single core or Asymmetric Multiprocessing systems are that...

- the presence of multiple CPUs allows for multiple hardware threads, thus increases overall processing throughput.
- having symmetric memory means that threads can switch cores during execution. This in general can lead to better CPU utilization.

Although an SMP system allows threads to switch cores, there are scenarios where a thread must/should only run on a particular core. Therefore, threads in an SMP systems will also have a core affinity that specifies which particular core the thread is allowed to run on.

- A thread that is pinned to a particular core will only be able to run on that core
- A thread that is unpinned will be allowed to switch between cores during execution instead of being pinned to a particular core.

**SMP on an ESP Target**

ESP targets (such as the ESP32, ESP32-S3) are dual core SMP SoCs. These targets have the following hardware features that make them SMP capable:

- Two identical cores known as CPU0 (i.e., Protocol CPU or PRO_CPU) and CPU1 (i.e., Application CPU or APP_CPU). This means that the execution of a piece of code is identical regardless of which core it runs on.
- Symmetric memory (with some small exceptions).
  - If multiple cores access the same memory address, their access will be serialized at the memory bus level.
  - True atomic access to the same memory address is achieved via an atomic compare-and-swap instruction provided by the ISA.
- Cross-core interrupts that allow one CPU to trigger and interrupt on another CPU. This allows cores to signal each other.

**Note:** The “PRO_CPU” and “APP_CPU” aliases for CPU0 and CPU1 exist in ESP-IDF as they reflect how typical IDF applications will utilize the two CPUs. Typically, the tasks responsible for handling wireless networking (e.g., WiFi or Bluetooth) will be pinned to CPU0 (thus the name PRO_CPU), whereas the tasks handling the remainder of the application will be pinned to CPU1 (thus the name APP_CPU).
4.10.3 Tasks

Creation

Vanilla FreeRTOS provides the following functions to create a task:

- `xTaskCreate()` creates a task. The task’s memory is dynamically allocated.
- `xTaskCreateStatic()` creates a task. The task’s memory is statically allocated (i.e., provided by the user).

However, in an SMP system, tasks need to be assigned a particular affinity. Therefore, ESP-IDF provides a PinnedToCore version of Vanilla FreeRTOS’s task creation functions:

- `xTaskCreatePinnedToCore()` creates a task with a particular core affinity. The task’s memory is dynamically allocated.
- `xTaskCreateStaticPinnedToCore()` creates a task with a particular core affinity. The task’s memory is statically allocated (i.e., provided by the user).

The PinnedToCore versions of the task creation functions API differ from their vanilla counterparts by having an extra `xCoreID` parameter that is used to specify the created task’s core affinity. The valid values for core affinity are:

- 0 which pins the created task to CPU0
- 1 which pins the created task to CPU1
- `tskNO_AFFINITY` which allows the task to be run on both CPUs

Note that ESP-IDF FreeRTOS still supports the vanilla versions of the task creation functions. However, they have been modified to simply call their PinnedToCore counterparts with `tskNO_AFFINITY`.

Note: ESP-IDF FreeRTOS also changes the units of `ulStackDepth` in the task creation functions. Task stack sizes in Vanilla FreeRTOS are specified in number of words, whereas in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, the task stack sizes are specified in bytes.

Execution

The anatomy of a task in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS is the same as Vanilla FreeRTOS. More specifically, ESP-IDF FreeRTOS tasks:

- Can only be in one of following states: Running, Ready, Blocked, or Suspended.
- Task functions are typically implemented as an infinite loop
- Task functions should never return

Deletion

Task deletion in Vanilla FreeRTOS is called via `vTaskDelete()`. The function allows deletion of another task or the currently running task (if the provided task handle is `NULL`). The actual freeing of the task’s memory is sometimes delegated to the idle task (if the task being deleted is the currently running task).

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS provides the same `vTaskDelete()` function. However, due to the dual core nature, there are some behavioral differences when calling `vTaskDelete()` in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS:

- When deleting a task that is pinned to the other core, that task’s memory is always freed by the idle task of the other core (due to the need to clear FPU registers).
- When deleting a task that is currently running on the other core, a yield is triggered on the other core and the task’s memory is freed by one of the idle tasks (depending on the task’s core affinity)
- A deleted task’s memory is freed immediately if:
  - The tasks is currently running on this core and is also pinned to this core
  - The task is not currently running and is not pinned to any core
Users should avoid calling `vTaskDelete()` on a task that is currently running on the other core. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to know what the task currently running on the other core is executing, thus can lead to unpredictable behavior such as:

- Deleting a task that is holding a mutex
- Deleting a task that has yet to free memory it previously allocated

Where possible, users should design their application such that `vTaskDelete()` is only ever called on tasks in a known state. For example:

- Tasks self deleting (via `vTaskDelete(NULL)`) when their execution is complete and have also cleaned up all resources used within the task.
- Tasks placing themselves in the suspend state (via `vTaskSuspend()`) before being deleted by another task.

### 4.10.4 SMP Scheduler

The Vanilla FreeRTOS scheduler is best described as a **Fixed Priority Preemptive scheduler with Time Slicing** meaning that:

- Each tasks is given a constant priority upon creation. The scheduler executes highest priority ready state task
- The scheduler can switch execution to another task without the cooperation of the currently running task
- The scheduler will periodically switch execution between ready state tasks of the same priority (in a round robin fashion). Time slicing is governed by a tick interrupt.

The ESP-IDF FreeRTOS scheduler supports the same scheduling features (i.e., Fixed Priority, Preemption, and Time Slicing) albeit with some small behavioral differences.

#### Fixed Priority

In Vanilla FreeRTOS, when scheduler selects a new task to run, it will always select the current highest priority ready state task. In ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, each core will independently schedule tasks to run. When a particular core selects a task, the core will select the highest priority ready state task that can be run by the core. A task can be run by the core if:

- The task has a compatible affinity (i.e., is either pinned to that core or is unpinned)
- The task is not currently being run by another core

However, users should not assume that the two highest priority ready state tasks are always run by the scheduler as a task’s core affinity must also be accounted for. For example, given the following tasks:

- Task A of priority 10 pinned to CPU0
- Task B of priority 9 pinned to CPU0
- Task C of priority 8 pinned to CPU1

The resulting schedule will have Task A running on CPU0 and Task C running on CPU1. Task B is not run even though it is the second highest priority task.

#### Preemption

In Vanilla FreeRTOS, the scheduler can preempt the currently running task if a higher priority task becomes ready to execute. Likewise in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, each core can be individually preempted by the scheduler if the scheduler determines that a higher priority task can run on that core.

However, there are some instances where a higher priority task that becomes ready can be run on multiple cores. In this case, the scheduler will only preempt one core. The scheduler always gives preference to the current core when multiple cores can be preempted. In other words, if the higher priority ready task is unpinned and has a higher priority than the current priority of both cores, the scheduler will always choose to preempt the current core. For example, given the following tasks:

- Task A of priority 8 currently running on CPU0
- Task B of priority 9 currently running on CPU1
• Task C of priority 10 that is unpinned and was unblocked by Task B

The resulting schedule will have Task A running on CPU0 and Task C preempting Task B given that the scheduler always gives preference to the current core.

### Time Slicing

The Vanilla FreeRTOS scheduler implements time slicing meaning that if current highest ready priority contains multiple ready tasks, the scheduler will switch between those tasks periodically in a round robin fashion.

However, in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, it is not possible to implement perfect Round Robin time slicing due to the fact that a particular task may not be able to run on a particular core due to the following reasons:

- The task is pinned to the another core.
- For unpinned tasks, the task is already being run by another core.

Therefore, when a core searches the ready state task list for a task to run, the core may need to skip over a few tasks in the same priority list or drop to a lower priority in order to find a ready state task that the core can run.

The ESP-IDF FreeRTOS scheduler implements a Best Effort Round Robin time slicing for ready state tasks of the same priority by ensuring that tasks that have been selected to run will be placed at the back of the list, thus giving unselected tasks a higher priority on the next scheduling iteration (i.e., the next tick interrupt or yield).

The following example demonstrates the Best Effort Round Robin time slicing in action. Assume that:

- There are four ready state tasks of the same priority \( A, B, C, D \) where:
  - The priority is the current highest priority with ready state tasks
  - The first character represents the task’s names (i.e., \( A, B, C, D \))
  - And the second character represents the tasks core pinning (and \( X \) means unpinned)
- The task list is always searched from the head

```
1. Starting state. None of the ready state tasks have been selected to run
Head [ AX , B0 , C1 , D0 ] Tail

2. Core 0 has tick interrupt and searches for a task to run.
   Task A is selected and is moved to the back of the list
Core0--|
Head [ AX , B0 , C1 , D0 ] Tail
0
Head [ B0 , C1 , D0 , AX ] Tail

3. Core 1 has a tick interrupt and searches for a task to run.
   Task B cannot be run due to incompatible affinity, so core 1 skips to Task C.
   Task C is selected and is moved to the back of the list
Core1------|
0
Head [ B0 , C1 , D0 , AX ] Tail
0 1
Head [ B0 , D0 , AX , C1 ] Tail

4. Core 0 has another tick interrupt and searches for a task to run.
   Task B is selected and moved to the back of the list
```

(continues on next page)
5. Core 1 has another tick and searches for a task to run. Task D cannot be run due to incompatible affinity, so core 1 skips to Task A. Task A is selected and moved to the back of the list.

The implications to users regarding the Best Effort Round Robin time slicing:

- Users cannot expect multiple ready state tasks of the same priority to run sequentially (as is the case in Vanilla FreeRTOS). As demonstrated in the example above, a core may need to skip over tasks.
- However, given enough ticks, a task will eventually be given some processing time.
- If a core cannot find a task runnable task at the highest ready state priority, it will drop to a lower priority to search for tasks.
- To achieve ideal round robin time slicing, users should ensure that all tasks of a particular priority are pinned to the same core.

**Tick Interrupts**

Vanilla FreeRTOS requires that a periodic tick interrupt occurs. The tick interrupt is responsible for:

- Incrementing the scheduler’s tick count
- Unblocking any blocked tasks that have timed out
- Checking if time slicing is required (i.e., triggering a context switch)
- Executing the application tick hook

In ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, each core will receive a periodic interrupt and independently run the tick interrupt. The tick interrupts on each core are of the same period but can be out of phase. However, the tick responsibilities listed above are not run by all cores:

- CPU0 will execute all of the tick interrupt responsibilities listed above
- CPU1 will only check for time slicing and execute the application tick hook

**Note:** CPU0 is solely responsible for keeping time in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS. Therefore anything that prevents CPU0 from incrementing the tick count (such as suspending the scheduler on CPU0) will cause the entire schedulers time keeping to lag behind.

**Idle Tasks**

Vanilla FreeRTOS will implicitly create an idle task of priority 0 when the scheduler is started. The idle task runs when no other task is ready to run, and it has the following responsibilities:

- Freeing the memory of deleted tasks
- Executing the application idle hook
In ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, a separate pinned idle task is created for each core. The idle tasks on each core have the same responsibilities as their vanilla counterparts.

### Scheduler Suspension

Vanilla FreeRTOS allows the scheduler to be suspended/resumed by calling `vTaskSuspendAll()` and `xTaskResumeAll()` respectively. While the scheduler is suspended:

- Task switching is disabled but interrupts are left enabled.
- Calling any blocking/yielding function is forbidden, and time slicing is disabled.
- The tick count is frozen (but the tick interrupt will still occur to execute the application tick hook)

On scheduler resumption, `xTaskResumeAll()` will catch up all of the lost ticks and unblock any timed out tasks.

In ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, suspending the scheduler across multiple cores is not possible. Therefore when `vTaskSuspendAll()` is called on a particular core (e.g., core A):

- Task switching is disabled only on core A but interrupts for core A are left enabled
- Calling any blocking/yielding function on core A is forbidden. Time slicing is disabled on core A.
- If an interrupt on core A unblocks any tasks, those tasks will go into core A’s own pending ready task list
- If core A is CPU0, the tick count is frozen and a pended tick count is incremented instead. However, the tick interrupt will still occur in order to execute the application tick hook.

When `xTaskResumeAll()` is called on a particular core (e.g., core A):

- Any tasks added to core A’s pending ready task list will be resumed
- If core A is CPU0, the pended tick count is unwound to catch up the lost ticks.

**Warning:** Given that scheduler suspension on ESP-IDF FreeRTOS will only suspend scheduling on a particular core, scheduler suspension is NOT a valid method ensuring mutual exclusion between tasks when accessing shared data. Users should use proper locking primitives such as mutexes or spinlocks if they require mutual exclusion.

### Disabling Interrupts

Vanilla FreeRTOS allows interrupts to be disabled and enabled by calling `taskDISABLE_INTERRUPTS` and `taskENABLE_INTERRUPTS` respectively.

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS provides the same API, however interrupts will only disabled or enabled on the current core.

**Warning:** Disabling interrupts is a valid method of achieve mutual exclusion in Vanilla FreeRTOS (and single core systems in general). However, in an SMP system, disabling interrupts is NOT a valid method ensuring mutual exclusion. Refer to Critical Sections for more details.

### Startup and Termination

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS does not require users to call `vTaskStartScheduler()` to start the scheduler. The startup flow of an ESP-IDF application will already call this automatically. The entry point for user code is a user defined `void app_main(void)` function. For more details regarding the startup of ESP-IDF FreeRTOS applications, see ESP-IDF FreeRTOS Applications.

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS does not support scheduler termination. Calling `vTaskEndScheduler()` will simply cause the application to abort.
4.10.5 Critical Sections

API Changes

Vanilla FreeRTOS implements critical sections by disabling interrupts. This prevents preemptive context switches and the servicing of ISRs during a critical section. Thus a task/ISR that enters a critical section is guaranteed to be the sole entity to access a shared resource. Critical sections in Vanilla FreeRTOS have the following API:

- `taskENTER_CRITICAL()` enters a critical section by disabling interrupts
- `taskEXIT_CRITICAL()` exits a critical section by reenabling interrupts
- `taskENTER_CRITICAL_FROM_ISR()` enters a critical section from an ISR by disabling interrupt nesting
- `taskEXIT_CRITICAL_FROM_ISR()` exits a critical section from an ISR by reenabling interrupt nesting

However, in an SMP system, merely disabling interrupts does not constitute a critical section as the presence of other cores means that a shared resource can still be concurrently accessed. Therefore, critical sections in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS are implemented using spinlocks. To accommodate the spinlocks, the ESP-IDF FreeRTOS critical section APIs contain an additional spinlock parameter as shown below:

- Spinlocks are of `portMUX_TYPE` (not to be confused with FreeRTOS mutexes)
- `taskENTER_CRITICAL(&mux)` enters a critical section from a task context
- `taskEXIT_CRITICAL(&mux)` exits a critical section from a task context
- `taskENTER_CRITICAL_ISR(&mux)` enters a critical section from an interrupt context
- `taskEXIT_CRITICAL_ISR(&mux)` exits a critical section from an interrupt context

Note: The critical section API can be called recursively (i.e., nested critical sections). Entering a critical section multiple times recursively is valid so long as the critical section is exited the same number of times it was entered. However, given that critical sections can target different spinlocks, users should take care to avoid deadlocking when entering critical sections recursively.

Implementation

In ESP-IDF FreeRTOS, the process of a particular core entering and exiting a critical section is as follows:

- For `taskENTER_CRITICAL(&mux)` (or `taskENTER_CRITICAL_ISR(&mux)`):
  1. The core disables its interrupts (or interrupt nesting) up to `configMAX_SYSCALL_INTERRUPT_PRIORITY`
  2. The core then spins on the spinlock using an atomic compare-and-set instruction until it acquires the lock. A lock is acquired when the core is able to set the lock’s owner value to the core’s ID.
  3. Once the spinlock is acquired, the function returns. The remainder of the critical section runs with interrupts (or interrupt nesting) disabled.
- For `taskEXIT_CRITICAL(&mux)` (or `taskEXIT_CRITICAL_ISR(&mux)`):
  1. The core releases the spinlock by clearing the spinlock’s owner value
  2. The core re-enables interrupts (or interrupt nesting)

Restrictions and Considerations

Given that interrupts (or interrupt nesting) are disabled during a critical section, there are multiple restrictions regarding what can be done within a critical sections. During a critical section, users should keep the following restrictions and considerations in mind:

- Critical sections should be as kept as short as possible
  - The longer the critical section lasts, the longer a pending interrupt can be delayed.
  - A typical critical section should only access a few data structures and/or hardware registers
  - If possible, defer as much processing and/or event handling to the outside of critical sections.
- FreeRTOS API should not be called from within a critical section
- Users should never call any blocking or yielding functions within a critical section
4.10.6 Misc

Floating Point Usage

Usually, when a context switch occurs:

- the current state of a CPU’s registers are saved to the stack of task being switch out
- the previously saved state of the CPU’s registers are loaded from the stack of the task being switched in

However, ESP-IDF FreeRTOS implements Lazy Context Switching for the FPU (Floating Point Unit) registers of a CPU. In other words, when a context switch occurs on a particular core (e.g., CPU0), the state of the core’s FPU registers are not immediately saved to the stack of the task getting switched out (e.g., Task A). The FPU’s registers are left untouched until:

- A different task (e.g., Task B) runs on the same core and uses the FPU. This will trigger an exception that will save the FPU registers to Task A’s stack.
- Task A gets scheduled to the same core and continues execution. Saving and restoring the FPU’s registers is not necessary in this case.

However, given that tasks can be unpinned thus can be scheduled on different cores (e.g., Task A switches to CPU1), it is unfeasible to copy and restore the FPU’s registers across cores. Therefore, when a task utilizes the FPU (by using a float type in its call flow), ESP-IDF FreeRTOS will automatically pin the task to the current core it is running on. This ensures that all tasks that uses the FPU are always pinned to a particular core.

Furthermore, ESP-IDF FreeRTOS by default does not support the usage of the FPU within an interrupt context given that the FPU’s register state is tied to a particular task.

**Note:** ESP targets that contain an FPU do not support hardware acceleration for double precision floating point arithmetic (double). Instead double is implemented via software hence the behavioral restrictions regarding the float type do not apply to double. Note that due to the lack of hardware acceleration, double operations may consume significantly more CPU time in comparison to float.

ESP-IDF FreeRTOS Single Core

Although ESP-IDF FreeRTOS is an SMP scheduler, some ESP targets are single core (such as the ESP32-S2 and ESP32-C3). When building ESP-IDF applications for these targets, ESP-IDF FreeRTOS is still used but the number of cores will be set to 1 (i.e., the CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE will always be enabled for single core targets).

For multicore targets (such as the ESP32 and ESP32-S3), CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE can also be set. This will result in ESP-IDF FreeRTOS only running on CPU0, and all other cores will be inactive.

**Note:** Users should bear in mind that enabling CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE is NOT equivalent to running Vanilla FreeRTOS. The additional API of ESP-IDF FreeRTOS can still be called, and the behavior changes of ESP-IDF FreeRTOS will incur a small amount of overhead even when compiled for only a single core.

4.11 ESP-WIFI-MESH

This guide provides information regarding the ESP-WIFI-MESH protocol. Please see the ESP-WIFI-MESH API Reference for more information about API usage.
### 4.11.1 Overview

ESP-WIFI-MESH is a networking protocol built atop the Wi-Fi protocol. ESP-WIFI-MESH allows numerous devices (henceforth referred to as nodes) spread over a large physical area (both indoors and outdoors) to be interconnected under a single WLAN (Wireless Local-Area Network). ESP-WIFI-MESH is self-organizing and self-healing meaning the network can be built and maintained autonomously.

The ESP-WIFI-MESH guide is split into the following sections:

1. *Introduction*
2. *ESP-WIFI-MESH Concepts*
3. *Building a Network*
4. *Managing a Network*
5. *Data Transmission*
6. *Channel Switching*
7. *Performance*
8. *Further Notes*

### 4.11.2 Introduction

![Traditional Wi-Fi Network Architecture](image)

A traditional infrastructure Wi-Fi network is a point-to-multipoint network where a single central node known as the access point (AP) is directly connected to all other nodes known as stations. The AP is responsible for arbitrating and forwarding transmissions between the stations. Some APs also relay transmissions to/from an external IP network via a router. Traditional infrastructure Wi-Fi networks suffer the disadvantage of limited coverage area due to the requirement that every station must be in range to directly connect with the AP. Furthermore, traditional Wi-Fi networks are susceptible to overloading as the maximum number of stations permitted in the network is limited by the capacity of the AP.

ESP-WIFI-MESH differs from traditional infrastructure Wi-Fi networks in that nodes are not required to connect to a central node. Instead, nodes are permitted to connect with neighboring nodes. Nodes are mutually responsible for relaying each others transmissions. This allows an ESP-WIFI-MESH network to have much greater coverage area as nodes can still achieve interconnectivity without needing to be in range of the central node. Likewise, ESP-WIFI-MESH is also less susceptible to overloading as the number of nodes permitted on the network is no longer limited by a single central node.
## 4.11.3 ESP-WIFI-MESH Concepts

### Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Node</td>
<td>Any device that is or can be part of an ESP-WIFI-MESH network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Node</td>
<td>The top node in the network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Node</td>
<td>A node X is a child node when it is connected to another node Y where the connection makes node X more distant from the root node than node Y (in terms of number of connections).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Node</td>
<td>The converse notion of a child node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descendant Node</td>
<td>Any node reachable by repeated proceeding from parent to child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibling Nodes</td>
<td>Nodes that share the same parent node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td>A traditional Wi-Fi association between an AP and a station. A node in ESP-WIFI-MESH will use its station interface to associate with the softAP interface of another node, thus forming a connection. The connection process includes the authentication and association processes in Wi-Fi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upstream Connection</td>
<td>The connection from a node to its parent node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downstream Connection</td>
<td>The connection from a node to one of its child nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless Hop</td>
<td>The portion of the path between source and destination nodes that corresponds to a single wireless connection. A data packet that traverses a single connection is known as single-hop whereas traversing multiple connections is known as multi-hop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnetwork</td>
<td>A subnetwork is subdivision of an ESP-WIFI-MESH network which consists of a node and all of its descendant nodes. Therefore the subnetwork of the root node consists of all nodes in an ESP-WIFI-MESH network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>Media Access Control Address used to uniquely identify each node or router within an ESP-WIFI-MESH network.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DS</td>
<td>Distribution System (External IP Network)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Tree Topology

ESP-WIFI-MESH is built atop the infrastructure Wi-Fi protocol and can be thought of as a networking protocol that combines many individual Wi-Fi networks into a single WLAN. In Wi-Fi, stations are limited to a single connection.

![ESP-WIFI-MESH Network Architecture](image-url)
with an AP (upstream connection) at any time, whilst an AP can be simultaneously connected to multiple stations (downstream connections). However ESP-WIFI-MESH allows nodes to simultaneously act as a station and an AP. Therefore a node in ESP-WIFI-MESH can have **multiple downstream connections using its softAP interface**, whilst simultaneously having a **single upstream connection using its station interface**. This naturally results in a tree network topology with a parent-child hierarchy consisting of multiple layers.

Fig. 21: ESP-WIFI-MESH Tree Topology

ESP-WIFI-MESH is a multiple hop (multi-hop) network meaning nodes can transmit packets to other nodes in the network through one or more wireless hops. Therefore, nodes in ESP-WIFI-MESH not only transmit their own packets, but simultaneously serve as relays for other nodes. Provided that a path exists between any two nodes on the physical layer (via one or more wireless hops), any pair of nodes within an ESP-WIFI-MESH network can communicate.

**Note:** The size (total number of nodes) in an ESP-WIFI-MESH network is dependent on the maximum number of layers permitted in the network, and the maximum number of downstream connections each node can have. Both of these variables can be configured to limit the size of the network.

**Node Types**

**Root Node:** The root node is the top node in the network and serves as the only interface between the ESP-WIFI-MESH network and an external IP network. The root node is connected to a conventional Wi-Fi router and relays packets to/from the external IP network to nodes within the ESP-WIFI-MESH network. **There can only be one root node within an ESP-WIFI-MESH network** and the root node’s upstream connection may only be with the router. Referring to the diagram above, node A is the root node of the network.

**Leaf Nodes:** A leaf node is a node that is not permitted to have any child nodes (no downstream connections). Therefore a leaf node can only transmit or receive its own packets, but cannot forward the packets of other nodes. If a node is situated on the network’s maximum permitted layer, it will be assigned as a leaf node. This prevents the node from forming any downstream connections thus ensuring the network does not add an extra layer. Some nodes without a softAP interface (station only) will also be assigned as leaf nodes due to the requirement of a softAP interface for any downstream connections. Referring to the diagram above, nodes L/M/N are situated on the networks maximum permitted layer hence have been assigned as leaf nodes.

**Intermediate Parent Nodes:** Connected nodes that are neither the root node or a leaf node are intermediate parent nodes. An intermediate parent node must have a single upstream connection (a single parent node), but can have zero to multiple downstream connections (zero to multiple child nodes). Therefore an intermediate parent node
can transmit and receive packets, but also forward packets sent from its upstream and downstream connections. Referring to the diagram above, nodes B to J are intermediate parent nodes. **Intermediate parent nodes without downstream connections such as nodes E/F/G/I/J are not equivalent to leaf nodes** as they are still permitted to form downstream connections in the future.

**Idle Nodes:** Nodes that have yet to join the network are assigned as idle nodes. Idle nodes will attempt to form an upstream connection with an intermediate parent node or attempt to become the root node under the correct circumstances (see **Automatic Root Node Selection**). Referring to the diagram above, nodes K and O are idle nodes.

**Beacon Frames & RSSI Thresholding**

Every node in ESP-WIFI-MESH that is able to form downstream connections (i.e. has a softAP interface) will periodically transmit Wi-Fi beacon frames. A node uses beacon frames to allow other nodes to detect its presence and know of its status. Idle nodes will listen for beacon frames to generate a list of potential parent nodes, one of which the idle node will form an upstream connection with. ESP-WIFI-MESH uses the Vendor Information Element to store metadata such as:

- Node Type (Root, Intermediate Parent, Leaf, Idle)
- Current layer of Node
- Maximum number of layers permitted in the network
- Current number of child nodes
- Maximum number of downstream connections to accept

The signal strength of a potential upstream connection is represented by RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indication) of the beacon frames of the potential parent node. To prevent nodes from forming a weak upstream connection, ESP-WIFI-MESH implements an RSSI threshold mechanism for beacon frames. If a node detects a beacon frame with an RSSI below a preconfigured threshold, the transmitting node will be disregarded when forming an upstream connection.

**Panel A** of the illustration above demonstrates how the RSSI threshold affects the number of parent node candidates an idle node has.
Panel B of the illustration above demonstrates how an RF shielding object can lower the RSSI of a potential parent node. Due to the RF shielding object, the area in which the RSSI of node X is above the threshold is significantly reduced. This causes the idle node to disregard node X even though node X is physically adjacent. The idle node will instead form an upstream connection with the physically distant node Y due to a stronger RSSI.

**Note:** Nodes technically still receive all beacon frames on the MAC layer. The RSSI threshold is an ESP-WIFI-MESH feature that simply filters out all received beacon frames that are below the preconfigured threshold.

**Preferred Parent Node**

When an idle node has multiple parent nodes candidates (potential parent nodes), the idle node will form an upstream connection with the **preferred parent node**. The preferred parent node is determined based on the following criteria:

- Which layer the parent node candidate is situated on
- The number of downstream connections (child nodes) the parent node candidate currently has

The selection of the preferred parent node will always prioritize the parent node candidate on the shallowest layer of the network (including the root node). This helps minimize the total number of layers in an ESP-WIFI-MESH network when upstream connections are formed. For example, given a second layer node and a third layer node, the second layer node will always be preferred.

If there are multiple parent node candidates within the same layer, the parent node candidate with the least child nodes will be preferred. This criteria has the effect of balancing the number of downstream connections amongst nodes of the same layer.

Panel A of the illustration above demonstrates an example of how the idle node G selects a preferred parent node given the five parent node candidates B/C/D/E/F. Nodes on the shallowest layer are preferred, hence nodes B/C are prioritized since they are second layer nodes whereas nodes D/E/F are on the third layer. Node C is selected as the preferred parent node due it having fewer downstream connections (fewer child nodes) compared to node B.

Panel B of the illustration above demonstrates the case where the root node is within range of the idle node G. In other words, the root node’s beacon frames are above the RSSI threshold when received by node G. The root node is always the shallowest node in an ESP-WIFI-MESH network hence is always the preferred parent node given multiple parent node candidates.
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Fig. 24: Preferred Parent Node Selection

Note: Users may also define their own algorithm for selecting a preferred parent node, or force a node to only connect with a specific parent node (see the Mesh Manual Networking Example).

Routing Tables

Each node within an ESP-WIFI-MESH network will maintain its individual routing table used to correctly route ESP-WIFI-MESH packets (see ESP-WIFI-MESH Packet) to the correct destination node. The routing table of a particular node will consist of the MAC addresses of all nodes within the particular node’s subnetwork (including the MAC address of the particular node itself). Each routing table is internally partitioned into multiple subtables with each subtable corresponding to the subnetwork of each child node.
Using the diagram above as an example, the routing table of node B would consist of the MAC addresses of nodes B to I (i.e. equivalent to the subnetwork of node B). Node B’s routing table is internally partitioned into two subtables containing of nodes C to F and nodes G to I (i.e. equivalent to the subnetworks of nodes C and G respectively).

**ESP-WIFI-MESH utilizes routing tables to determine whether an ESP-WIFI-MESH packet should be forwarded upstream or downstream based on the following rules.**

1. If the packet’s destination MAC address is within the current node’s routing table and is not the current node, select the subtable that contains the destination MAC address and forward the data packet downstream to the child node corresponding to the subtable.

2. If the destination MAC address is not within the current node’s routing table, forward the data packet upstream to the current node’s parent node. Doing so repeatedly will result in the packet arriving at the root node where the routing table should contain all nodes within the network.

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**Note:** Users can call `esp_mesh_get_routing_table()` to obtain a node’s routing table, or `esp_mesh_get_routing_table_size()` to obtain the size of a node’s routing table. `esp_mesh_get_subnet_nodes_list()` can be used to obtain the corresponding subtable of a specific child node. Likewise `esp_mesh_get_subnet_nodes_num()` can be used to obtain the size of the subtable.

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### 4.11.4 Building a Network

**General Process**

**Warning:** Before the ESP-WIFI-MESH network building process can begin, certain parts of the configuration must be uniform across each node in the network (see `mesh_cfg_t`). Each node must be configured with the same Mesh Network ID, router configuration, and softAP configuration.

An ESP-WIFI-MESH network building process involves selecting a root node, then forming downstream connections layer by layer until all nodes have joined the network. The exact layout of the network can be dependent on factors such as root node selection, parent node selection, and asynchronous power-on reset. However, the ESP-WIFI-MESH network building process can be generalized into the following steps:

1. **Root node election or designation**
2. **Intermediate node connection**
3. **Parent node connection**
4. **Leaf node connection**

![Fig. 26: ESP-WIFI-MESH Network Building Process](image-url)
1. **Root Node Selection**  
The root node can be designated during configuration (see section on User Designated Root Node), or dynamically elected based on the signal strength between each node and the router (see Automatic Root Node Selection). Once selected, the root node will connect with the router and begin allowing downstream connections to form. Referring to the figure above, node A is selected to be the root node hence node A forms an upstream connection with the router.

2. **Second Layer Formation**  
Once the root node has connected to the router, idle nodes in range of the root node will begin connecting with the root node thereby forming the second layer of the network. Once connected, the second layer nodes become intermediate parent nodes (assuming maximum permitted layers > 2) hence the next layer to form. Referring to the figure above, nodes B to D are in range of the root node. Therefore nodes B to D form upstream connections with the root node and become intermediate parent nodes.

3. **Formation of remaining layers**  
The remaining idle nodes will connect with intermediate parent nodes within range thereby forming a new layer in the network. Once connected, the idles nodes become intermediate parent node or leaf nodes depending on the networks maximum permitted layers. This step is repeated until there are no more idle nodes within the network or until the maximum permitted layer of the network has been reached. Referring to the figure above, nodes E/F/G connect with nodes B/C/D respectively and become intermediate parent nodes themselves.

4. **Limiting Tree Depth**  
To prevent the network from exceeding the maximum permitted number of layers, nodes on the maximum layer will automatically become leaf nodes once connected. This prevents any other idle node from connecting with the leaf node thereby prevent a new layer form forming. However if an idle node has no other potential parent node, it will remain idle indefinitely. Referring to the figure above, the network’s number of maximum permitted layers is set to four. Therefore when node H connects, it becomes a leaf node to prevent any downstream connections from forming.

**Automatic Root Node Selection**

The automatic selection of a root node involves an election process amongst all idle nodes based on their signal strengths with the router. Each idle node will transmit their MAC addresses and router RSSI values via Wi-Fi beacon frames. The MAC address is used to uniquely identify each node in the network whilst the router RSSI is used to indicate a node’s signal strength with reference to the router.

Each node will then simultaneously scan for the beacon frames from other idle nodes. If a node detects a beacon frame with a stronger router RSSI, the node will begin transmitting the contents of that beacon frame (i.e. voting for the node with the stronger router RSSI). The process of transmission and scanning will repeat for a preconfigured minimum number of iterations (10 iterations by default) and result in the beacon frame with the strongest router RSSI being propagated throughout the network.

After all iterations, each node will individually check for its vote percentage (number of votes/number of nodes participating in election) to determine if it should become the root node. If a node has a vote percentage larger than a preconfigured threshold (90% by default), the node will become a root node.

The following diagram demonstrates how an ESP-WIFI-MESH network is built when the root node is automatically selected.

1. On power-on reset, each node begins transmitting beacon frames consisting of their own MAC addresses and their router RSSIs.

2. Over multiple iterations of transmission and scanning, the beacon frame with the strongest router RSSI is propagated throughout the network. Node C has the strongest router RSSI (-10 dB) hence its beacon frame is propagated throughout the network. All nodes participating in the election vote for node C thus giving node C a vote percentage of 100%. Therefore node C becomes a root node and connects with the router.

3. Once Node C has connected with the router, nodes A/B/D/E connect with node C as it is the preferred parent node (i.e. the shallowest node). Nodes A/B/D/E form the second layer of the network.

4. Node F and G connect with nodes D and E respectively and the network building process is complete.
The minimum number of iterations for the election process can be configured using `esp_mesh_set_attempts()`. Users should adjust the number of iterations based on the number of nodes within the network (i.e., the larger the network the larger number of scan iterations required).

**Warning:** Vote percentage threshold can also be configured using `esp_mesh_set_vote_percentage()`. Setting a low vote percentage threshold can result in two or more nodes becoming root nodes within the same ESP-WIFI-MESH network leading to the building of multiple networks. If such is the case, ESP-WIFI-MESH has internal mechanisms to autonomously resolve the root node conflict. The networks of the multiple root nodes will be combined into a single network with a single root node. However, root node conflicts where two or more root nodes have the same router SSID but different router BSSID are not handled.

**User Designated Root Node**

The root node can also be designated by user which will entail the designated root node to directly connect with the router and forgo the election process. When a root node is designated, all other nodes within the network must also forgo the election process to prevent the occurrence of a root node conflict. The following diagram demonstrates how an ESP-WIFI-MESH network is built when the root node is designated by the user.

1. Node A is designated the root node by the user therefore directly connects with the router. All other nodes forgo the election process.
2. Nodes C/D connect with node A as their preferred parent node. Both nodes form the second layer of the network.
3. Likewise, nodes B/E connect with node C, and node F connects with node D. Nodes B/E/F form the third layer of the network.
4. Node G connects with node E, forming the fourth layer of the network. However the maximum permitted number of layers in this network is configured as four, therefore node G becomes a leaf node to prevent any new layers from forming.
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Fig. 28: Root Node Designation Example (Root Node = A, Max Layers = 4)

Note: When designating a root node, the root node should call `esp_mesh_set_parent()` in order to directly connect with the router. Likewise, all other nodes should call `esp_mesh_fix_root()` to forgo the election process.

Parent Node Selection

By default, ESP-WIFI-MESH is self-organizing meaning that each node will autonomously select which potential parent node to form an upstream connection with. The autonomously selected parent node is known as the preferred parent node. The criteria used for selecting the preferred parent node is designed to reduce the number of layers in the ESP-WIFI-MESH network and to balance the number of downstream connections between potential parent nodes (see section on Preferred Parent Node).

However ESP-WIFI-MESH also allows users to disable self-organizing behavior which will allow users to define their own criteria for parent node selection, or to configure nodes to have designated parent nodes (see the Mesh Manual Networking Example).

Asynchronous Power-on Reset

ESP-WIFI-MESH network building can be affected by the order in which nodes power-on. If certain nodes within the network power-on asynchronously (i.e. separated by several minutes), the final structure of the network could differ from the ideal case where all nodes are powered on synchronously. Nodes that are delayed in powering on will adhere to the following rules:

Rule 1: If a root node already exists in the network, the delayed node will not attempt to elect a new root node, even if it has a stronger RSSI with the router. The delayed node will instead join the network like any other idle node by connecting with a preferred parent node. If the delayed node is the designated root node, all other nodes in the network will remain idle until the delayed node powers-on.

Rule 2: If a delayed node forms an upstream connection and becomes an intermediate parent node, it may also become the new preferred parent of other nodes (i.e. being a shallower node). This will cause the other nodes to switch their upstream connections to connect with the delayed node (see Parent Node Switching).
**Rule 3:** If an idle node has a designated parent node which is delayed in powering-on, the idle node will not attempt to form any upstream connections in the absence of its designated parent node. The idle node will remain idle indefinitely until its designated parent node powers-on.

The following example demonstrates the effects of asynchronous power-on with regards to network building.

1. Nodes A/C/D/F/G/H are powered-on synchronously and begin the root node election process by broadcasting their MAC addresses and router RSSIs. Node A is elected as the root node as it has the strongest RSSI.

2. Once node A becomes the root node, the remaining nodes begin forming upstream connections layer by layer with their preferred parent nodes. The result is a network with five layers.

3. Node B/E are delayed in powering-on but neither attempt to become the root node even though they have stronger router RSSIs (-20 dB and -10 dB) compared to node A. Instead both delayed nodes form upstream connections with their preferred parent nodes A and C respectively. Both nodes B/E become intermediate parent nodes after connecting.

4. Nodes D/G switch their upstream connections as node B is the new preferred parent node due to it being on a shallower layer (second layer node). Due to the switch, the resultant network has three layers instead of the original five layers.

**Synchronous Power-On:** Had all nodes powered-on synchronously, node E would have become the root node as it has the strongest router RSSI (-10 dB). This would result in a significantly different network layout compared to the network formed under the conditions of asynchronous power-on. However the **synchronous power-on network layout can still be reached if the user manually switches the root node** (see `esp_mesh_waive_root()`).

**Note:** Differences in parent node selection caused by asynchronous power-on are autonomously corrected for to some extent in ESP-WIFI-MESH (see Parent Node Switching)
Loop-back Avoidance, Detection, and Handling

A loop-back is the situation where a particular node forms an upstream connection with one of its descendant nodes (a node within the particular node’s subnetwork). This results in a circular connection path thereby breaking the tree topology. ESP-WIFI-MESH prevents loop-back during parent selection by excluding nodes already present in the selecting node’s routing table (see Routing Tables) thus prevents a particular node from attempting to connect to any node within its subnetwork.

In the event that a loop-back occurs, ESP-WIFI-MESH utilizes a path verification mechanism and energy transfer mechanism to detect the loop-back occurrence. The parent node of the upstream connection that caused the loop-back will then inform the child node of the loop-back and initiate a disconnection.

4.11.5 Managing a Network

ESP-WIFI-MESH is a self healing network meaning it can detect and correct for failures in network routing. Failures occur when a parent node with one or more child nodes breaks down, or when the connection between a parent node and its child nodes becomes unstable. Child nodes in ESP-WIFI-MESH will autonomously select a new parent node and form an upstream connection with it to maintain network interconnectivity. ESP-WIFI-MESH can handle both Root Node Failures and Intermediate Parent Node Failures.

Root Node Failure

If the root node breaks down, the nodes connected with it (second layer nodes) will promptly detect the failure of the root node. The second layer nodes will initially attempt to reconnect with the root node. However after multiple failed attempts, the second layer nodes will initialize a new round of root node election. The second layer node with the strongest router RSSI will be elected as the new root node whilst the remaining second layer nodes will form an upstream connection with the new root node (or a neighboring parent node if not in range).

If the root node and multiple downstream layers simultaneously break down (e.g. root node, second layer, and third layer), the shallowest layer that is still functioning will initialize the root node election. The following example illustrates an example of self healing from a root node break down.

![Fig. 30: Self Healing From Root Node Failure](image_url)

1. Node C is the root node of the network. Nodes A/B/D/E are second layer nodes connected to node C.
2. Node C breaks down. After multiple failed attempts to reconnect, the second layer nodes begin the election process by broadcasting their router RSSIs. Node B has the strongest router RSSI.
3. Node B is elected as the root node and begins accepting downstream connections. The remaining second layer nodes A/D/E form upstream connections with node B thus the network is healed and can continue operating normally.
**Note:** If a designated root node breaks down, the remaining nodes will *not autonomously attempt to elect a new root node* as an election process will never be attempted whilst a designated root node is used.

### Intermediate Parent Node Failure

If an intermediate parent node breaks down, the disconnected child nodes will initially attempt to reconnect with the parent node. After multiple failed attempts to reconnect, each child node will begin to scan for potential parent nodes (see *Beacon Frames & RSSI Thresholding*).

If other potential parent nodes are available, each child node will individually select a new preferred parent node (see *Preferred Parent Node*) and form an upstream connection with it. If there are no other potential parent nodes for a particular child node, it will remain idle indefinitely.

The following diagram illustrates an example of self healing from an Intermediate Parent Node break down.

1. The following branch of the network consists of nodes A to G.
2. Node C breaks down. Nodes F/G detect the break down and attempt to reconnect with node C. After multiple failed attempts to reconnect, nodes F/G begin to select a new preferred parent node.
3. Node G is out of range from any other parent node hence remains idle for the time being. Node F is in range of nodes B/E, however node B is selected as it is the shallower node. Node F becomes an intermediate parent node after connecting with Node B thus node G can connect with node F. The network is healed, however the network routing as been affected and an extra layer has been added.

**Note:** If a child node has a designated parent node that breaks down, the child node will make no attempt to connect with a new parent node. The child node will remain idle indefinitely.

### Root Node Switching

ESP-WIFI-MESH does not automatically switch the root node unless the root node breaks down. Even if the root node’s router RSSI degrades to the point of disconnection, the root node will remain unchanged. Root node switching is the act of explicitly starting a new election such that a node with a stronger router RSSI will be elected as the new root node. This can be a useful method of adapting to degrading root node performance.

To trigger a root node switch, the current root node must explicitly call `esp_mesh_waive_root()` to trigger a new election. The current root node will signal all nodes within the network to begin transmitting and scanning for beacon frames (see *Automatic Root Node Selection* whilst remaining connected to the network (i.e. not idle)).
another node receives more votes than the current root node, a root node switch will be initiated. The root node will remain unchanged otherwise.

A newly elected root node sends a switch request to the current root node which in turn will respond with an acknowledgment signifying both nodes are ready to switch. Once the acknowledgment is received, the newly elected root node will disconnect from its parent and promptly form an upstream connection with the router thereby becoming the new root node of the network. The previous root node will disconnect from the router whilst maintaining all of its downstream connections and enter the idle state. The previous root node will then begin scanning for potential parent nodes and selecting a preferred parent.

The following diagram illustrates an example of a root node switch.

Fig. 32: Root Node Switch Example

1. Node C is the current root node but has degraded signal strength with the router (-85db). The node C triggers a new election and all nodes begin transmitting and scanning for beacon frames whilst still being connected.

2. After multiple rounds of transmission and scanning, node B is elected as the new root node. Node B sends node C a switch request and node C responds with an acknowledgment.

3. Node B disconnects from its parent and connects with the router becoming the network’s new root node. Node C disconnects from the router, enters the idle state, and begins scanning for and selecting a new preferred parent node. Node C maintains all its downstream connections throughout this process.

4. Node C selects node B as its preferred parent node, forms an upstream connection, and becomes a second layer node. The network layout is similar after the switch as node C still maintains the same subnetwork. However each node in node C’s subnetwork has been placed one layer deeper as a result of the switch. Parent Node Switching may adjust the network layout afterwards if any nodes have a new preferred parent node as a result of the root node switch.

Note: Root node switching must require an election hence is only supported when using a self-organized ESP-WIFI-MESH network. In other words, root node switching cannot occur if a designated root node is used.

Parent Node Switching

Parent Node Switching entails a child node switching its upstream connection to another parent node of a shallower layer. Parent Node Switching occurs autonomously meaning that a child node will change its upstream connection...
automatically if a potential parent node of a shallower layer becomes available (i.e. due to a *Asynchronous Power-on Reset*).

All potential parent nodes periodically transmit beacon frames (see *Beacon Frames & RSSI Thresholding*) allowing for a child node to scan for the availability of a shallower parent node. Due to parent node switching, a self-organized ESP-WIFI-MESH network can dynamically adjust its network layout to ensure each connection has a good RSSI and that the number of layers in the network is minimized.

### 4.11.6 Data Transmission

**ESP-WIFI-MESH Packet**

ESP-WIFI-MESH network data transmissions use ESP-WIFI-MESH packets. ESP-WIFI-MESH packets are entirely contained within the frame body of a *Wi-Fi data frame*. A multi-hop data transmission in an ESP-WIFI-MESH network will involve a single ESP-WIFI-MESH packet being carried over each wireless hop by a different Wi-Fi data frame.

The following diagram shows the structure of an ESP-WIFI-MESH packet and its relation with a Wi-Fi data frame.

![ESP-WIFI-MESH Packet Diagram](image)

The **header** of an ESP-WIFI-MESH packet contains the MAC addresses of the source and destination nodes. The options field contains information pertaining to the special types of ESP-WIFI-MESH packets such as a group transmission or a packet originating from the external IP network (see `MESH_OPT_SEND_GROUP` and `MESH_OPT_RECV_DS_ADDR`).

The **payload** of an ESP-WIFI-MESH packet contains the actual application data. This data can be raw binary data, or encoded under an application layer protocol such as HTTP, MQTT, and JSON (see `mesh_proto_t`).

**Note:** When sending an ESP-WIFI-MESH packet to the external IP network, the destination address field of the header will contain the IP address and port of the target server rather than the MAC address of a node (see `mesh_addr_t`). Furthermore the root node will handle the formation of the outgoing TCP/IP packet.

**Group Control & Multicasting**

Multicasting is a feature that allows a single ESP-WIFI-MESH packet to be transmitted simultaneously to multiple nodes within the network. Multicasting in ESP-WIFI-MESH can be achieved by either specifying a list of target nodes, or specifying a preconfigured group of nodes. Both methods of multicasting are called via `esp_mesh_send()`.

To multicast by specifying a list of target nodes, users must first set the ESP-WIFI-MESH packet’s destination address to the **Multicast-Group Address** (01:00:5E:xx:xx:xx). This signifies that the ESP-WIFI-MESH packet is a multicast packet with a group of addresses, and that the address should be obtained from the header options. Users must then list the MAC addresses of the target nodes as options (see `mesh_opt_t` and `MESH_OPT_SEND_GROUP`). This method of multicasting requires no prior setup but can incur a large amount of overhead data as each target node’s MAC address must be listed in the options field of the header.
Multicasting by group allows an ESP-WIFI-MESH packet to be transmitted to a preconfigured group of nodes. Each grouping is identified by a unique ID, and a node can be placed into a group via `esp_mesh_set_group_id()`. Multicasting to a group involves setting the destination address of the ESP-WIFI-MESH packet to the target group ID. Furthermore, the `MESH_DATA_GROUP` flag must be set. Using groups to multicast incurs less overhead, but requires nodes to be previously added into groups.

**Note:** During a multicast, all nodes within the network still receive the ESP-WIFI-MESH packet on the MAC layer. However, nodes not included in the MAC address list or the target group will simply filter out the packet.

**Broadcasting**

Broadcasting is a feature that allows a single ESP-WIFI-MESH packet to be transmitted simultaneously to all nodes within the network. Each node essentially forwards a broadcast packet to all of its upstream and downstream connections such that the packet propagates throughout the network as quickly as possible. However, ESP-WIFI-MESH utilizes the following methods to avoid wasting bandwidth during a broadcast.

1. When an intermediate parent node receives a broadcast packet from its parent, it will forward the packet to each of its child nodes whilst storing a copy of the packet for itself.
2. When an intermediate parent node is the source node of the broadcast, it will transmit the broadcast packet upstream to its parent node and downstream to each of its child nodes.
3. When an intermediate parent node receives a broadcast packet from one of its child nodes, it will forward the packet to its parent node and each of its remaining child nodes whilst storing a copy of the packet for itself.
4. When a leaf node is the source node of a broadcast, it will directly transmit the packet to its parent node.
5. When the root node is the source node of a broadcast, the root node will transmit the packet to all of its child nodes.
6. When the root node receives a broadcast packet from one of its child nodes, it will forward the packet to each of its remaining child nodes whilst storing a copy of the packet for itself.
7. When a node receives a broadcast packet with a source address matching its own MAC address, the node will discard the broadcast packet.
8. When an intermediate parent node receives a broadcast packet from its parent node which was originally transmitted from one of its child nodes, it will discard the broadcast packet.

**Upstream Flow Control**

ESP-WIFI-MESH relies on parent nodes to control the upstream data flow of their immediate child nodes. To prevent a parent node’s message buffer from overflowing due to an overload of upstream transmissions, a parent node will allocate a quota for upstream transmissions known as a receiving window for each of its child nodes. **Each child node must apply for a receiving window before it is permitted to transmit upstream.** The size of a receiving window can be dynamically adjusted. An upstream transmission from a child node to the parent node consists of the following steps:

1. Before each transmission, the child node sends a window request to its parent node. The window request consists of a sequence number which corresponds to the child node’s data packet that is pending transmission.
2. The parent node receives the window request and compares the sequence number with the sequence number of the previous packet sent by the child node. The comparison is used to calculate the size of the receiving window which is transmitted back to the child node.
3. The child node transmits the data packet in accordance with the window size specified by the parent node. If the child node depletes its receiving window, it must obtain another receiving windows by sending a request before it is permitted to continue transmitting.
Note: ESP-WIFI-MESH does not support any downstream flow control.

Warning: Due to Parent Node Switching, packet loss may occur during upstream transmissions.

Due to the fact that the root node acts as the sole interface to an external IP network, it is critical that downstream nodes are aware of the root node’s connection status with the external IP network. Failing to do so can lead to nodes attempting to pass data upstream to the root node whilst it is disconnected from the IP network. This results in unnecessary transmissions and packet loss. ESP-WIFI-MESH address this issue by providing a mechanism to stabilize the throughput of outgoing data based on the connection status between the root node and the external IP network. The root node can broadcast its external IP network connection status to all other nodes by calling `esp_mesh_post_toDS_state()`.

Bi-Directional Data Stream

The following diagram illustrates the various network layers involved in an ESP-WIFI-MESH Bidirectional Data Stream.

![Diagram of Bi-Directional Data Stream](image)

Fig. 34: ESP-WIFI-MESH Bidirectional Data Stream

Due to the use of Routing Tables, ESP-WIFI-MESH is able to handle pack forwarding entirely on the mesh layer. A TCP/IP layer is only required on the root node when it transmits/receives a packet to/from an external IP network.

4.11.7 Channel Switching

Background

In traditional Wi-Fi networks, channels are predetermined frequency ranges. In an infrastructure basic service set (BSS), the serving AP and its connected stations must be on the same operating channels (1 to 14) in which beacons are transmitted. Physically adjacent BSS (Basic Service Sets) operating on the same channel can lead to interference and degraded performance.

In order to allow a BSS adapt to changing physical layer conditions and maintain performance, Wi-Fi contains mechanisms for network channel switching. A network channel switch is an attempt to move a BSS to a new operating channel whilst minimizing disruption to the BSS during this process. However it should be recognized that a channel switch may be unsuccessful in moving all stations to the new operating channel.

In an infrastructure Wi-Fi network, network channel switches are triggered by the AP with the aim of having the AP and all connected stations synchronously switch to a new channel. Network channel switching is implemented...
by embedding a Channel Switch Announcement (CSA) element within the AP’s periodically transmitted beacon frames. The CSA element is used to advertise to all connected stations regarding an upcoming network channel switch and will be included in multiple beacon frames up until the switch occurs.

A CSA element contains information regarding the New Channel Number and a Channel Switch Count which indicates the number of beacon frame intervals (TBTTs) remaining until the network channel switch occurs. Therefore, the Channel Switch Count is decremented every beacon frame and allows connected stations to synchronize their channel switch with the AP.

**ESP-WIFI-MESH Network Channel Switching**

ESP-WIFI-MESH Network Channel Switching also utilize beacon frames that contain a CSA element. However, being a multi-hop network makes the switching process in ESP-WIFI-MESH is more complex due to the fact that a beacon frame might not be able to reach all nodes within the network (i.e. in a single hop). Therefore, an ESP-WIFI-MESH network relies on nodes to forward the CSA element so that it is propagated throughout the network.

When an intermediate parent node with one or more child nodes receives a beacon frame containing a CSA, the node will forward the CSA element by including the element in its next transmitted beacon frame (i.e. with the same New Channel Number and Channel Switch Count). Given that all nodes within an ESP-WIFI-MESH network receive the same CSA, the nodes can synchronize their channel switches using the Channel Switch Count, albeit with a short delay due to CSA element forwarding.

An ESP-WIFI-MESH network channel switch can be triggered by either the router or the root node.

**Root Node Triggered**  A root node triggered channel switch can only occur when the ESP-WIFI-MESH network is not connected to a router. By calling `esp_mesh_switch_channel()`, the root node will set an initial Channel Switch Count value and begin including a CSA element in its beacon frames. Each CSA element is then received by second layer nodes, and forwarded downstream in their own beacon frames.

**Router Triggered**  When an ESP-WIFI-MESH network is connected to a router, the entire network must use the same channel as the router. Therefore, the root node will not be permitted to trigger a channel switch when it is connected to a router.

When the root node receives beacon frame containing a CSA element from the router, the root node will set Channel Switch Count value in the CSA element to a custom value before forwarding it downstream via beacon frames. It will also decrement the Channel Switch Count of subsequent CSA elements relative to the custom value. This custom value can be based on factors such as the number of network layers, the current number of nodes etc.

The setting the Channel Switch Count value to a custom value is due to the fact that the ESP-WIFI-MESH network and its router may have a different and varying beacon intervals. Therefore, the Channel Switch Count value provided by the router is irrelevant to an ESP-WIFI-MESH network. By using a custom value, nodes within the ESP-WIFI-MESH network are able to switch channels synchronously relative to the ESP-WIFI-MESH network’s beacon interval. However, this will also result in the ESP-WIFI-MESH network’s channel switch being unsynchronized with the channel switch of the router and its connected stations.

**Impact of Network Channel Switching**

- Due to the ESP-WIFI-MESH network channel switch being unsynchronized with the router’s channel switch, there will be:
  - The ESP-WIFI-MESH network’s channel switch time is dependent on the ESP-WIFI-MESH network’s beacon interval and the root node’s custom Channel Switch Count value.
  - The channel discrepancy prevents any data exchange between the root node and the router during that ESP-WIFI-MESH network’s switch.
  - In the ESP-WIFI-MESH network, the root node and intermediate parent nodes will request their connected child nodes to stop transmissions until the channel switch takes place by setting the Channel Switch Mode field in the CSA element to 1.
Frequent router triggered network channel switches can degrade the ESP-WIFI-MESH network’s performance. Note that this can be caused by the ESP-WIFI-MESH network itself (e.g., due to wireless medium contention with ESP-WIFI-MESH network). If this is the case, users should disable the automatic channel switching on the router and use a specified channel instead.

- **When there is a temporary channel discrepancy, the root node remains technically connected to the router.**
  - Disconnection occurs after the root node fails to receive any beacon frames or probe responses from the router over a fixed number of router beacon intervals.
  - Upon disconnection, the root node will automatically re-scan all channels for the presence of a router.

- **If the root node is unable to receive any of the router’s CSA beacon frames (e.g., due to short switch time given by the**
  - After the router switches channels, the root node will no longer be able to receive the router’s beacon frames and probe responses and result in a disconnection after a fixed number of beacon intervals.
  - The root node will re-scan all channels for the router after disconnection.
  - The root node will maintain downstream connections throughout this process.

---

**Note:** Although ESP-WIFI-MESH network channel switching aims to move all nodes within the network to a new operating channel, it should be recognized that a channel switch might not successfully move all nodes (e.g., due to reasons such as node failures).

### Channel and Router Switching Configuration

ESP-WIFI-MESH allows for autonomous channel switching to be enabled/disabled via configuration. Likewise, autonomous router switching (i.e., when a root node autonomously connects to another router) can also be enabled/disabled by configuration. Autonomous channel switching and router switching is dependent on the following configuration parameters and run-time conditions.

**Allow Channel Switch:** This parameter is set via the `allow_channel_switch` field of the `mesh_cfg_t` structure and permits an ESP-WIFI-MESH network to dynamically switch channels when set.

**Preset Channel:** An ESP-WIFI-MESH network can have a preset channel by setting the `channel` field of the `mesh_cfg_t` structure to the desired channel number. If this field is unset, the `allow_channel_switch` parameter is overridden such that channel switches are always permitted.

**Allow Router Switch:** This parameter is set via the `allow_router_switch` field of the `mesh_router_t` and permits an ESP-WIFI-MESH to dynamically switch to a different router when set.

**Preset Router BSSID:** An ESP-WIFI-MESH network can have a preset router by setting the `bssid` field of the `mesh_router_t` structure to the BSSID of the desired router. If this field is unset, the `allow_router_switch` parameter is overridden such that router switches are always permitted.

**Root Node Present:** The presence of a root node will also affect whether or a channel or router switch is permitted.

The following table illustrates how the different combinations of parameters/conditions affect whether channel switching and/or router switching is permitted. Note that X represents a “don’t care” for the parameter.
4.11.8 Performance

The performance of an ESP-WIFI-MESH network can be evaluated based on multiple metrics such as the following:

**Network Building Time:** The amount of time taken to build an ESP-WIFI-MESH network from scratch.

**Healing Time:** The amount of time taken for the network to detect a node break down and carry out appropriate actions to heal the network (such as generating a new root node or forming new connections).

**Per-hop latency:** The latency of data transmission over one wireless hop. In other words, the time taken to transmit a data packet from a parent node to a child node or vice versa.

**Network Node Capacity:** The total number of nodes the ESP-WIFI-MESH network can simultaneously support. This number is determined by the maximum number of downstream connections a node can accept and the maximum number of layers permissible in the network.

The following table lists the common performance figures of an ESP-WIFI-MESH network:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preset Channel Switch</th>
<th>Allow Channel Switch</th>
<th>Preset Router BSSID</th>
<th>Allow Router Switch</th>
<th>Root Node Present</th>
<th>Permitted Switches?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Channel and Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Channel Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Channel and Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Channel and Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Router Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Channel and Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Channel Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Channel Only</td>
</tr>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Router Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Channel and Router</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The following test conditions were used to generate the performance figures above.

- Number of test devices: **100**
- Maximum Downstream Connections to Accept: **6**
- Maximum Permissible Layers: **6**

**Note:** Throughput depends on packet error rate and hop count.

**Note:** The throughput of root node’s access to the external IP network is directly affected by the number of nodes in the ESP-WIFI-MESH network and the bandwidth of the router.
Note: The performance figures can vary greatly between installations based on network configuration and operating environment.

4.11.9 Further Notes

- Data transmission uses Wi-Fi WPA2-PSK encryption
- Mesh networking IE uses AES encryption

Router and internet icon made by Smashicons from www.flaticon.com

4.12 Event Handling

Several ESP-IDF components use events to inform the application about state changes, such as connection or disconnection. This document gives an overview of these event mechanisms.

4.12.1 Wi-Fi, Ethernet, and IP Events

Before the introduction of esp_event library, events from Wi-Fi driver, Ethernet driver, and TCP/IP stack were dispatched using the so-called legacy event loop. The following sections explain each of the methods.

Esp_event Library Event Loop

esp_event library is designed to supersede the legacy event loop for the purposes of event handling in ESP-IDF. In the legacy event loop, all possible event types and event data structures had to be defined in system_event_id_t enumeration and system_event_info_t union, which made it impossible to send custom events to the event loop, and use the event loop for other kinds of events (e.g. Mesh). Legacy event loop also supported only one event handler function, therefore application components could not handle some of Wi-Fi or IP events themselves, and required application to forward these events from its event handler function.

See esp_event library API reference for general information on using this library. Wi-Fi, Ethernet, and IP events are sent to the default event loop provided by this library.

Legacy Event Loop

This event loop implementation is started using esp_event_loop_init() function. Application typically supplies an event handler, a function with the following signature:

```
esp_err_t event_handler(void *ctx, system_event_t *event)
{
}
```

Both the pointer to event handler function, and an arbitrary context pointer are passed to esp_event_loop_init().

When Wi-Fi, Ethernet, or IP stack generate an event, this event is sent to a high-priority event task via a queue. Application-provided event handler function is called in the context of this task. Event task stack size and event queue size can be adjusted using CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_TASK_STACK_SIZE and CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_QUEUE_SIZE options, respectively.

Event handler receives a pointer to the event structure (system_event_t) which describes current event. This structure follows a tagged union pattern: event_id member indicates the type of event, and event_info member is a union of description structures. Application event handler will typically use switch(event->event_id) to handle different kinds of events.
If application event handler needs to relay the event to some other task, it is important to note that event pointer passed to the event handler is a pointer to temporary structure. To pass the event to another task, application has to make a copy of the entire structure.

### Event IDs and Corresponding Data Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event ID (legacy event ID)</th>
<th>Event data structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wi-Fi</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_WIFI_READY</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_SCAN_DONE</td>
<td>wifi_event_sta_scan_done_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_START</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_STOP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED) wifi_event_sta_connected_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED) wifi_event_sta_disconnected_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_AUTHMODE_CHANGE</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_AUTHMODE_CHANGE) wifi_event_sta_authmode_change_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_SUCCESS</td>
<td>n/a wifi_event_sta_wps爵士_er_Success_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_FAILED</td>
<td>n/a wifi_event_sta_wps爵士_er_Failed_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_TIMEOUT</td>
<td>n/a wifi_event_sta_wps爵士_er_Timeout_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_PIN</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_STA_WPS_ER_PIN) wifi_event_sta_wps爵士_er_Pin_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_AP_START</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_AP_STOP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_AP_STACONNECTED</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_AP_STACONNECTED) wifi_event_ap_staconnected_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_AP_STADISCONNECTED</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_AP_STADISCONNECTED) wifi_event_ap_stadisconnected_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_EVENT_AP_PROBEREQUESTED</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_AP_PROBEREQUESTED) wifi_event_ap_probe_req_rx_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethernet</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHERNET_EVENT_START</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHERNET_EVENT_STOP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHERNET_EVENT_CONNECTED</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHERNET_EVENT_DISCONNECTED</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IP</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP</td>
<td>ip_event_got_ip_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP_EVENT_STA_LOST_IP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP_EVENT_IP6_PROGRAMASSIGNED</td>
<td>(SYSTEM_EVENT_IP6_PROGRAMASSIGNED) n/a</td>
</tr>
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<td>IP_EVENT_GOT_IP6</td>
<td>ip_event_got_ip6_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP_EVENT_ETH_GOT_IP</td>
<td>ip_event_got_ip_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP_EVENT_ETH_LOST_IP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.12.2 Mesh Events

ESP-WIFI-MESH uses a system similar to the Legacy Event Loop to deliver events to the application. See System Events for details.
4.12.3 Bluetooth Events

Various modules of the Bluetooth stack deliver events to applications via dedicated callback functions. Callback functions receive the event type (enumerated value) and event data (union of structures for each event type). The following list gives the registration API name, event enumeration type, and event parameter type.

- **BLE GAP**: esp_ble_gap_register_callback(), esp_gap_ble_cb_event_t, esp_ble_gap_cb_param_t.
- **BT GAP**: esp_bt_gap_register_callback(), esp_bt_gap_cb_event_t, esp_bt_gap_cb_param_t.
- **GATT**: esp_ble_gattc_register_callback(), esp_ble_gattc_cb_event_t, esp_ble_gattc_cb_param_t.
- **GATTS**: esp_ble_gatts_register_callback(), esp_ble_gatts_cb_event_t, esp_ble_gatts_cb_param_t.
- **SPP**: esp_spp_register_callback(), esp_spp_cb_event_t, esp_spp_cb_param_t.
- **Blufi**: esp_blufi_register_callbacks(), esp_blufi_cb_event_t, esp_blufi_cb_param_t.
- **A2DP**: esp_a2d_register_callback(), esp_a2d_cb_event_t, esp_a2d_cb_param_t.
- **AVRC**: esp_avrc_ct_register_callback(), esp_avrc_ct_cb_event_t, esp_avrc_ct_cb_param_t.
- **HFP Client**: esp_hf_client_register_callback(), esp_hf_client_cb_event_t, esp_hf_client_cb_param_t.
- **HFP AG**: esp_bt_hf_register_callback(), esp_hf_cb_event_t, esp_hf_cb_param_t.

4.13 Fatal Errors

4.13.1 Overview

In certain situations, execution of the program cannot be continued in a well defined way. In ESP-IDF, these situations include:

- **CPU Exceptions**: Illegal Instruction, Load/Store Alignment Error, Load/Store Prohibited error.
- **System level checks and safeguards**:
  - **Interrupt watchdog** timeout
  - **Task watchdog** timeout (only fatal if CONFIG_ESP_TASK_WDT_PANIC is set)
  - Cache access error
  - Memory protection fault
  - Brownout detection event
  - Stack overflow
  - Stack smashing protection check
  - Heap integrity check
  - Undefined behavior sanitizer (UBSAN) checks
- **Failed assertions**, via assert, configASSERT, and similar macros.

This guide explains the procedure used in ESP-IDF for handling these errors, and provides suggestions on troubleshooting the errors.

4.13.2 Panic Handler

Every error cause listed in the **Overview** will be handled by the **panic handler**.

The panic handler will start by printing the cause of the error to the console. For CPU exceptions, the message will be similar to
Chapter 4. API Guides

Guru Meditation Error: Core 0 panic'ed (Illegal instruction). Exception...
was unhandled.

For some of the system level checks (interrupt watchdog, cache access error), the message will be similar to
Guru Meditation Error: Core 0 panic'ed (Cache error). Exception was...
unhandled.

In all cases, the error cause will be printed in parentheses. See Guru Meditation Errors for a list of possible error causes.

Subsequent behavior of the panic handler can be set using CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC configuration choice. The available options are:

- **Print registers and reboot** (CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_PRINT_REBOOT) — default option.
  This will print register values at the point of the exception, print the backtrace, and restart the chip.
- **Print registers and halt** (CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_PRINT_HALT)
  Similar to the above option, but halt instead of rebooting. External reset is required to restart the program.
- **Silent reboot** (CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_SILENT_REBOOT)
  Don’t print registers or backtrace, restart the chip immediately.
- **Invoke GDB Stub** (CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_GDBSTUB)
  Start GDB server which can communicate with GDB over console UART port. This option will only provide read-only debugging or post-mortem debugging. See GDB Stub for more details.
- **Invoke dynamic GDB Stub** (ESP_SYSTEM_GDBSTUB_RUNTIME)
  Start GDB server which can communicate with GDB over console UART port. This option allows the user to debug a program at run time and set break points, alter the execution, etc. See GDB Stub for more details.

The behavior of the panic handler is affected by two other configuration options.

- If CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_OCDAWARE is enabled (which is the default), the panic handler will detect whether a JTAG debugger is connected. If it is, execution will be halted and control will be passed to the debugger. In this case, registers and backtrace are not dumped to the console, and GDBStub / CoreDump functions are not used.
- If the Core Dump feature is enabled, then the system state (task stacks and registers) will be dumped to either Flash or UART, for later analysis.
- If CONFIG_ESP_PANIC_HANDLER_IRAM is disabled (disabled by default), the panic handler code is placed in flash memory, not IRAM. This means that if ESP-IDF crashes while flash cache is disabled, the panic handler will automatically re-enable flash cache before running GDB Stub or Core Dump. This adds some minor risk, if the flash cache status is also corrupted during the crash.

If this option is enabled, the panic handler code (including required UART functions) is placed in IRAM, and hence will decrease the usable memory space in SRAM. But this may be necessary to debug some complex issues with crashes while flash cache is disabled (for example, when writing to SPI flash) or when flash cache is corrupted when an exception is triggered.

The following diagram illustrates the panic handler behavior:

### 4.13.3 Register Dump and Backtrace

Unless the CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_SILENT_REBOOT option is enabled, the panic handler prints some of the CPU registers, and the backtrace, to the console.

```
Core 0 register dump:
MEPC  : 0x420048b4  RA  : 0x420048b4  SP  : 0x3fc8f2f0  GP  :
    ~0x3fc8a600
TP   : 0x3fc8a2ac  T0  : 0x40057fa6  T1  : 0x0000000f  T2  :
    ~0x00000000
S0/FP : 0x00000000  S1  : 0x00000000  A0  : 0x00000001  A1  :
    ~0x00000001
A2   : 0x00000064  A3  : 0x00000004  A4  : 0x00000001  A5  :
    ~0x00000000
A6   : 0x42001fd6  A7  : 0x00000000  S2  : 0x00000000  S3  :
    ~0x00000000

(continues on next page)
```
Fig. 35: Panic Handler Flowchart (click to enlarge)
S4 : 0x00000000  S5 : 0x00000000  S6 : 0x00000000  S7 : ...
S8 : 0x00000000  S9 : 0x00000000  S10 : 0x00000000  S11 : ...
T3 : 0x00000000  T4 : 0x00000000  T5 : 0x00000000  T6 : ...
MSTATUS : 0x00001881  MTVEC : 0x40380001  MCAUSE : 0x00000007  MTVAL : ...
MHARTID : 0x00000000

The register values printed are the register values in the exception frame, i.e., values at the moment when the CPU exception or another fatal error has occurred.

A Register dump is not printed if the panic handler has been executed as a result of an abort() call.

If IDF Monitor is used, Program Counter values will be converted to code locations (function name, file name, and line number), and the output will be annotated with additional lines:

Core 0 register dump:
MEPC : 0x420048b4  RA : 0x420048b4  SP : 0x3fc8f2f0  GP : ...
S0/FP : 0x00000000  S1 : 0x00000000  A0 : 0x00000000  A1 : ...
A2 : 0x00000064  A3 : 0x00000004  A4 : 0x00000001  A5 : ...
A6 : 0x42001fd6  A7 : 0x00000000  S2 : 0x00000000  S3 : ...
MSTATUS : 0x00001881  MTVEC : 0x40380001  MCAUSE : 0x00000007  MTVAL : ...
MHARTID : 0x00000000

Moreover, the IDF Monitor is also capable of generating and printing a backtrace thanks to the stack dump provided by the board in the panic handler. The output looks like this:

Backtrace:
0x42006686 in bar (ptr=ptr@entry=0x0) at ../main/hello_world_main.c:18
19  *ptr = 0x42424242;
#0 0x42006686 in bar (ptr@entry=0x0) at ../main/hello_world_main.c:18
#1 0x42006692 in foo () at ../main/hello_world_main.c:22
#2 0x420066ac in app_main () at ../main/hello_world_main.c:28
#3 0x42015e0e in main_task (args=<optimized out>) at /Users/user/esp/components/freertos/port/port_common.c:142
#4 0x403859b8 in vPortEnterCritical () at /Users/user/esp/components/freertos/port/port.riscv/port_common.c:130
#5 0x00000000 in ?? ()
Backtrace stopped: frame did not save the PC
While the backtrace above is very handy, it requires the user to use IDF Monitor. Thus, in order to generate and print a backtrace while using another monitor program, it is possible to activate CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_USE_EH_FRAME option from the menuconfig.

This option will let the compiler generate DWARF information for each function of the project. Then, when a CPU exception occurs, the panic handler will parse these data and determine the backtrace of the task that failed. The output looks like this:

```
Backtrace: 0x42009e9a:0x3fc92120 0x42009ea6:0x3fc92120 0x42009ec2:0x3fc92130...
```

These PC:SP pairs represent the PC (Program Counter) and SP (Stack Pointer) for each stack frame of the current task.

The main benefit of the CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_USE_EH_FRAME option is that the backtrace is generated by the board itself (without the need for IDF Monitor). However, the option’s drawback is that it results in an increase of the compiled binary’s size (ranging from 20% to 100% increase in size). Furthermore, this option causes debug information to be included within the compiled binary. Therefore, users are strongly advised not to enable this option in mass/final production builds.

To find the location where a fatal error has happened, look at the lines which follow the “Backtrace” line. Fatal error location is the top line, and subsequent lines show the call stack.

### 4.13.4 GDB Stub

If the CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC_GDBSTUB option is enabled, the panic handler will not reset the chip when a fatal error happens. Instead, it will start a GDB remote protocol server, commonly referred to as GDB Stub. When this happens, a GDB instance running on the host computer can be instructed to connect to the ESP32-C3 UART port.

If IDF Monitor is used, GDB is started automatically when a GDB Stub prompt is detected on the UART. The output looks like this:

```
Entering gdb stub now.
ST0b#e6GNU gdb (crosstool-NG crosstool-ng-1.22.0-80-gff1f415) 7.10
Copyright (C) 2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=x86_64-build_apple-darwin16.3.0 --
target=riscv32-esp-elf".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from /Users/user/esp/example/build/example.elf...done.
Remote debugging using /dev/cu.usbserial-31301
0x400e1b41 in app_main () at /Users/user/esp/example/main/main.cpp:36
36 *(int*) 0 = 0;
(gdb)
```

The GDB prompt can be used to inspect CPU registers, local and static variables, and arbitrary locations in memory. It is not possible to set breakpoints, change the PC, or continue execution. To reset the program, exit GDB and perform an external reset: Ctrl-T Ctrl-R in IDF Monitor, or using the external reset button on the development board.
4.13.5 RTC Watchdog Timeout

The RTC watchdog is used in the startup code to keep track of execution time and it also helps to prevent a lock-up caused by an unstable power source. It is enabled by default (see CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_ENABLE). If the execution time is exceeded, the RTC watchdog will restart the system. In this case, the ROM bootloader will print a message with the RTC Watchdog Timeout reason for the reboot.

```
reset: 0x10 (RTCWDT_RTC_RST)
```

The RTC watchdog covers the execution time from the first stage bootloader (ROM bootloader) to application startup. It is initially set in the ROM bootloader, then configured in the bootloader with the CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_TIME_MS option (9000 ms by default). During the application initialization stage, it is reconfigured because the source of the slow clock may have changed, and finally disabled right before the app_main() call. There is an option CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_WDT_DISABLE_IN_USER_CODE which prevents the RTC watchdog from being disabled before app_main. Instead, the RTC watchdog remains active and must be fed periodically in your application’s code.

4.13.6 Guru Meditation Errors

This section explains the meaning of different error causes, printed in parens after the Guru Meditation Error: Core panic’ed message.

**Note:** See the Guru Meditation Wikipedia article for historical origins of “Guru Meditation”.

**Illegal instruction**

This CPU exception indicates that the instruction which was executed was not a valid instruction. Most common reasons for this error include:

- FreeRTOS task function has returned. In FreeRTOS, if a task function needs to terminate, it should call `vTaskDelete()` and delete itself, instead of returning.
- Failure to read next instruction from SPI flash. This usually happens if:
  - Application has reconfigured the SPI flash pins as some other function (GPIO, UART, etc.). Consult the Hardware Design Guidelines and the datasheet for the chip or module for details about the SPI flash pins.
  - Some external device has accidentally been connected to the SPI flash pins, and has interfered with communication between ESP32-C3 and SPI flash.
- In C++ code, exiting from a non-void function without returning a value is considered to be an undefined behavior. When optimizations are enabled, the compiler will often omit the epilogue in such functions. This most often results in an Illegal instruction exception. By default, ESP-IDF build system enables `-Werror=return-type` which means that missing return statements are treated as compile time errors. However if the application project disables compiler warnings, this issue might go undetected and the Illegal instruction exception will occur at run time.

**Instruction address misaligned**

This CPU exception indicates that the address of the instruction to execute is not 2-byte aligned.

**Instruction access fault, Load access fault, Store access fault**

This CPU exception happens when application attempts to execute, read from or write to an invalid memory location. The address which was written/read is found in MTVAL register in the register dump. If this address is zero, it usually means that application attempted to dereference a NULL pointer. If this address is close to zero, it usually means that application attempted to access member of a structure, but the pointer to the structure was NULL. If this address is...
something else (garbage value, not in 0x3fxxxxxx - 0x6xxxxxxx range), it likely means that the pointer used to access the data was either not initialized or was corrupted.

**Breakpoint**

This CPU exception happens when the instruction `EBREAK` is executed.

**Load address misaligned, Store address misaligned**

Application has attempted to read or write memory location, and address alignment did not match load/store size. For example, 32-bit load can only be done from 4-byte aligned address, and 16-bit load can only be done from a 2-byte aligned address.

**Interrupt wdt timeout on CPU0 / CPU1**

Indicates that an interrupt watchdog timeout has occurred. See *Watchdogs* for more information.

**Cache error**

In some situations, ESP-IDF will temporarily disable access to external SPI Flash and SPI RAM via caches. For example, this happens when spi_flash APIs are used to read/write/erase/mmap regions of SPI Flash. In these situations, tasks are suspended, and interrupt handlers not registered with `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` are disabled. Make sure that any interrupt handlers registered with this flag have all the code and data in IRAM/DRAM. Refer to the *SPI flash API documentation* for more details.

**Memory protection fault**

ESP32-C3 Permission Control feature is used in ESP-IDF to prevent the following types of memory access:

- writing to instruction RAM after the program is loaded
- executing code from data RAM (areas used for heap and static .data and .bss)

Such operations are not necessary for most programs. Prohibiting such operations typically makes software vulnerabilities harder to exploit. Applications which rely on dynamic loading or self-modifying code may disable this protection using `CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_MEMPROT_FEATURE` Kconfig option.

When the fault occurs, the panic handler reports the address of the fault and the type of memory access that caused it.

### 4.13.7 Other Fatal Errors

**Brownout**

ESP32-C3 has a built-in brownout detector, which is enabled by default. The brownout detector can trigger a system reset if the supply voltage goes below a safe level. The brownout detector can be configured using `CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET` and `CONFIG_ESP_BROWNOUT_DET_LVL_SEL` options.

When the brownout detector triggers, the following message is printed:

```
Brownout detector was triggered
```

The chip is reset after the message is printed.

Note that if the supply voltage is dropping at a fast rate, only part of the message may be seen on the console.
**Corrupt Heap**

ESP-IDF’s heap implementation contains a number of run-time checks of the heap structure. Additional checks (“Heap Poisoning”) can be enabled in menuconfig. If one of the checks fails, a message similar to the following will be printed:

```
CORRUPT HEAP: Bad tail at 0x3ffe270a. Expected 0xbaad5678 got 0xbaac5678
assertion "head != NULL" failed: file "/Users/user/esp/esp-idf/components/heap/multi_heap_poisoning.c", line 201, function: multi_heap_free
abort() was called at PC 0x400dca43 on core 0
```

Consult *Heap Memory Debugging* documentation for further information.

**Stack Smashing**

Stack smashing protection (based on GCC `-fstack-protector*` flags) can be enabled in ESP-IDF using `CONFIG_COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE` option. If stack smashing is detected, message similar to the following will be printed:

```
Stack smashing protect failure!
abort() was called at PC 0x400d2138 on core 0

Backtrace: 0x4008e6c0:0x3ffc1780 0x4008e8b7:0x3ffc17a0 0x400d2138:0x3ffc17c0 ...
   ←0x400e79d5:0x3ffc17e0 0x400e79a7:0x3ffc1840 0x400e79df:0x3ffc18a0...
   ←0x400e2235:0x3ffc18c0 0x400e1916:0x3ffc18f0 0x400e19cd:0x3ffc1910...
   ←0x400e1a11:0x3ffc1930 0x400e1bb2:0x3ffc1950 0x400d2c44:0x3ffc1a80
```

The backtrace should point to the function where stack smashing has occurred. Check the function code for unbounded access to local arrays.

**Undefined behavior sanitizer (UBSAN) checks**

Undefined behavior sanitizer (UBSAN) is a compiler feature which adds run-time checks for potentially incorrect operations, such as:

- overflows (multiplication overflow, signed integer overflow)
- shift base or exponent errors (e.g. shift by more than 32 bits)
- integer conversion errors

See GCC documentation of `-fsanitize=undefined` option for the complete list of supported checks.

**Enabling UBSAN**

UBSAN is disabled by default. It can be enabled at file, component, or project level by adding the `-fsanitize=undefined` compiler option in the build system.

When enabling UBSAN for code which uses the SOC hardware register header files (`soc/xxx_reg.h`), it is recommended to disable shift-base sanitizer using `-fno-sanitize=shift-base` option. This is due to the fact that ESP-IDF register header files currently contain patterns which cause false positives for this specific sanitizer option.

To enable UBSAN at project level, add the following code at the end of the project’s `CMakeLists.txt` file:

```
idf_build_set_property(COMPILE_OPTIONS "-fsanitize=undefined" "-fno-sanitize=shift-base" APPEND)
```

Alternatively, pass these options through the `EXTRA_CFLAGS` and `EXTRA_CXXFLAGS` environment variables.
Enabling UBSAN results in significant increase of code and data size. Most applications, except for the trivial ones, will not fit into the available RAM of the microcontroller when UBSAN is enabled for the whole application. Therefore it is recommended that UBSAN is instead enabled for specific components under test.

To enable UBSAN for a specific component (component_name) from the project’s CMakeLists.txt file, add the following code at the end of the file:

```cmake
idf_component_get_property(lib component_name COMPONENT_LIB)
target_compile_options(${lib} PRIVATE "-fsanitize=undefined" "-fno-sanitize=shift-base")
```

**Note:** See the build system documentation for more information about build properties and component properties.

To enable UBSAN for a specific component (component_name) from CMakeLists.txt of the same component, add the following at the end of the file:

```cmake
target_compile_options(${COMPONENT_LIB} PRIVATE "-fsanitize=undefined" "-fno-sanitize=shift-base")
```

**UBSAN output** When UBSAN detects an error, a message and the backtrace are printed, for example:

Undefined behavior of type out_of_bounds

Backtrace:

```
0x4008b383: panic_abort at /path/to/esp-idf/components/esp_system/panic.c:367
0x4008c791: esp_system_abort at /path/to/esp-idf/components/esp_system/system_api.c:106
0x4008c587: __ubsan_default_handler at /path/to/esp-idf/components/esp_system/ubsan.c:152
0x4008c6be: __ubsan_handle_out_of_bounds at /path/to/esp-idf/components/esp_system/ubsan.c:223
0x400db74f: test_ub at main.c:128
0x400db99c: app_main at main.c:56 (discriminator 1)
```

The types of errors reported by UBSAN can be as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type_mismatch, type_mismatch_v1</td>
<td>Incorrect pointer value: null, unaligned, not compatible with the given type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_overflow, sub_overflow, mul_overflow, negate_overflow</td>
<td>Integer overflow during addition, subtraction, multiplication, negation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divrem_overflow</td>
<td>Integer division by 0 or INT_MIN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shift_out_of_bounds</td>
<td>Overflow in left or right shift operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out_of_bounds</td>
<td>Access outside of bounds of an array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreachable</td>
<td>Unreachable code executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missing_return</td>
<td>Non-void function has reached its end without returning a value (C++ only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vla_bound_not_positive</td>
<td>Size of variable length array is not positive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load_invalid_value</td>
<td>Value of bool or enum (C++ only) variable is invalid (out of bounds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonnull_arg</td>
<td>Null argument passed to a function which is declared with a non-null attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonnull_return</td>
<td>Null value returned from a function which is declared with returns_nonnull attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>builtin_unreachable</td>
<td>__builtin_unreachable function called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointer_overflow</td>
<td>Overflow in pointer arithmetic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.14 Flash Encryption

This is a quick start guide to ESP32-C3’s flash encryption feature. Using application code as an example, it demonstrates how to test and verify flash encryption operations during development and production.

#### 4.14.1 Introduction

Flash encryption is intended for encrypting the contents of the ESP32-C3’s off-chip flash memory. Once this feature is enabled, firmware is flashed as plaintext, and then the data is encrypted in place on the first boot. As a result, physical readout of flash will not be sufficient to recover most flash contents.

With flash encryption enabled, the following types of data are encrypted by default:

- Firmware bootloader
- Partition Table
- All “app” type partitions

Other types of data can be encrypted conditionally:

- Any partition marked with the encrypted flag in the partition table. For details, see Encrypted Partition Flag.
- Secure Boot bootloader digest if Secure Boot is enabled (see below).

**Important:** For production use, flash encryption should be enabled in the “Release” mode only.

**Important:** Enabling flash encryption limits the options for further updates of ESP32-C3. Before using this feature, read the document and make sure to understand the implications.
4.14.2 Relevant eFuses

The flash encryption operation is controlled by various eFuses available on ESP32-C3. The list of eFuses and their descriptions is given in the table below. The names in eFuse column are also used by espefuse.py tool. For usage in the eFuse API, modify the name by adding ESP_EFUSE_, for example: esp_efuse_read_field_bit(ESP_EFUSE_DISABLE_DL_ENCRYPT).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eFuse</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Bit Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_KEYN</td>
<td>AES key storage. N is between 0 and 5.</td>
<td>256 bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_PURPOSE_N</td>
<td>Control the purpose of eFuse block BLOCK_KEYN, where N is between 0 and 5.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIS_DOWNLOAD_MANUAL_ENCRYPT</td>
<td>If set, disable flash encryption when in download boot-modes.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI_BOOTCRYPT_CNT</td>
<td>Enable encryption and decryption, when an SPI boot mode is set. Feature is enabled if 1 or 3 bits are set in the eFuse, disabled otherwise.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20: eFuses Used in Flash Encryption

Note:
- R/W access control is available for all the eFuse bits listed in the table above.
- The default value of these bits is 0 after manufacturing.

Read and write access to eFuse bits is controlled by appropriate fields in the registers WR_DIS and RD_DIS. For more information on ESP32-C3 eFuses, see eFuse manager. To change protection bits of eFuse field using espefuse.py, use these two commands: read_protect_efuse and write_protect_efuse. Example espefuse.py write_protect_efuse DISABLE_DL_ENCRYPT.

4.14.3 Flash Encryption Process

Assuming that the eFuse values are in their default states and the firmware bootloader is compiled to support flash encryption, the flash encryption process executes as shown below:

1. On the first power-on reset, all data in flash is un-encrypted (plaintext). The ROM bootloader loads the firmware bootloader.
2. Firmware bootloader reads the SPI_BOOTCRYPT_CNT eFuse value (0b000). Since the value is 0 (even number of bits set), it configures and enables the flash encryption block. For more information on the flash encryption block, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual.
3. Firmware bootloader uses RNG (random) module to generate an 256 bit key and then writes it into BLOCK_KEYN eFuse. The software also updates the KEY_PURPOSE_N for the block where the key is stored. The key cannot be accessed via software as the write and read protection bits for BLOCK_KEYN eFuse are set. KEY_PURPOSE_N field is write-protected as well. The flash encryption is completely conducted by hardware, and the key cannot be accessed via software.
4. Flash encryption block encrypts the flash contents - the firmware bootloader, applications and partitions marked as encrypted. Encrypting in-place can take time, up to a minute for large partitions.
5. Firmware bootloader sets the first available bit in SPI_BOOTCRYPT_CNT (0b001) to mark the flash contents as encrypted. Odd number of bits is set.
6. For Development Mode, the firmware bootloader allows the UART bootloader to re-flash encrypted binaries. Also, the SPI_BOOTCRYPT_CNT eFuse bits are NOT write-protected. In addition, the firmware bootloader by default sets the eFuse bits DIS_DOWNLOAD_ICACHE, DIS_PAD_JTAG, DIS_USB_JTAG and DIS_LEGACY_SPI_BOOT.
7. For Release Mode, the firmware bootloader sets all the eFuse bits set under development mode as well as DIS_DOWNLOAD_MANUAL_ENCRYPT. It also write-protects the SPI_BOOTCRYPT_CNT eFuse bits. To modify this behavior, see Enabling UART Bootloader Encryption/Decryption.
8. The device is then rebooted to start executing the encrypted image. The firmware bootloader calls the flash decryption block to decrypt the flash contents and then loads the decrypted contents into IRAM.

During the development stage, there is a frequent need to program different plaintext flash images and test the flash encryption process. This requires that Firmware Download mode is able to load new plaintext images as many times as it might be needed. However, during manufacturing or production stages, Firmware Download mode should not be allowed to access flash contents for security reasons.

Hence, two different flash encryption configurations were created: for development and for production. For details on these configurations, see Section Flash Encryption Configuration.

### 4.14.4 Flash Encryption Configuration

The following flash encryption modes are available:

- **Development Mode** - recommended for use only during development. In this mode, it is still possible to flash new plaintext firmware to the device, and the bootloader will transparently encrypt this firmware using the key stored in hardware. This allows, indirectly, to read out the plaintext of the firmware in flash.

- **Release Mode** - recommended for manufacturing and production. In this mode, flashing plaintext firmware to the device without knowing the encryption key is no longer possible.

This section provides information on the mentioned flash encryption modes and step by step instructions on how to use them.

#### Development Mode

During development, you can encrypt flash using either an ESP32-C3 generated key or external host-generated key.

**Using ESP32-C3 Generated Key**  Development mode allows you to download multiple plaintext images using Firmware Download mode.

To test flash encryption process, take the following steps:

1. Ensure that you have an ESP32-C3 device with default flash encryption eFuse settings as shown in Relevant eFuses. See how to check ESP32-C3 Flash Encryption Status.

2. In Project Configuration Menu, do the following:

   - **Enable flash encryption on boot.**
   - **Select encryption mode** (Development mode by default).
   - **Select UART ROM download mode** (enabled by default).
   - **Select the appropriate bootloader log verbosity.**
   - Save the configuration and exit.

Enabling flash encryption will increase the size of bootloader, which might require updating partition table offset. See Bootloader Size.

3. Run the command given below to build and flash the complete images.

   ```
   idf.py flash monitor
   ```

   **Note:** This command does not include any user files which should be written to the partitions on the flash memory. Please write them manually before running this command otherwise the files should be encrypted separately before writing.

   This command will write to flash memory unencrypted images: the firmware bootloader, the partition table and applications. Once the flashing is complete, ESP32-C3 will reset. On the next boot, the
firmware bootloader encrypts: the firmware bootloader, application partitions and partitions marked as encrypted then resets. Encrypting in-place can take time, up to a minute for large partitions. After that, the application is decrypted at runtime and executed.

A sample output of the first ESP32-C3 boot after enabling flash encryption is given below:

```
rst:0x1 (POWERON),boot:0xf (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
SPIWP:0xee
mode:DIO, clock div:2
load:0x3fcd6260,len:0x1b8
load:0x3fcd6418,len:0x2538
load:0x403ce000,len:0x704
load:0x403d0000,len:0x34f0
entry 0x403ce03e
I (12) boot: ESP-IDF qa-test-v4.3-20201113-766-g870d 2nd stage bootloader
I (13) boot: compile time 12:10:57
I (13) boot: chip revision: 0
I (16) boot.esp32c3: SPI Speed : 40MHz
I (17) boot.esp32c3: SPI Mode : DIO
I (19) boot.esp32c3: SPI Flash Size : 2MB
I (22) boot: Enabling RNG early entropy source...
I (28) boot: Partition Table:
I (31) boot: ## Label Usage Type ST Offset Length
I (33) boot: 0 nvs WiFi data 01 02 0000a000 00006000
I (37) boot: 1 storage Unknown data 01 ff 00010000 00001000
I (41) boot: 2 factory factory app 00 00 00020000 00100000
I (44) boot: End of partition table
I (46) esp_image: segment 0: paddr=0x00020020 vaddr=0x3fcd6260 size=0x001b8 (~21768) map
I (61) esp_image: segment 1: paddr=0x00025530 vaddr=0x3fcd88780 size=0x014cc (~5324) load
I (64) esp_image: segment 2: paddr=0x00026a04 vaddr=0x403ce000 size=0x00704 (~34688) load
0x40380000: _vector_table at ???:?
I (81) esp_image: segment 3: paddr=0x0002f18c vaddr=0x00000000 size=0x00e8c (~3724)
I (84) esp_image: segment 4: paddr=0x00030020 vaddr=0x42000000 size=0x0171a8 (~94632) map
0x42000000: esp_ota_get_app_description at /home/marius/clean/esp-idf_2/components/app_update/esp_app_desc.c:63
I (132) boot: Loaded app from partition at offset 0x20000
I (133) boot: Checking flash encryption...
I (137) esp: Batch mode. Prepared fields are committed
I (140) flash_encrypt: Generating new flash encryption key...
I (144) esp: Writing EFUSE_BLK_KEY0 with purpose 4
I (148) flash_encrypt: Not disabling UART bootloader encryption
I (152) flash_encrypt: Disable UART bootloader cache...
I (155) flash_encrypt: Disable JTAG...
I (161) esp: Batch mode. Prepared fields are committed
I (162) esp_image: segment 0: paddr=0x00000020 vaddr=0x3fcd6260 size=0x001b8 (~440)
I (164) esp_image: segment 1: paddr=0x0000000e0 vaddr=0x3fcd6418 size=0x02538 (~9528)
I (173) esp_image: segment 2: paddr=0x00002720 vaddr=0x403ce000 size=0x0704 (~1796)
I (174) esp_image: segment 3: paddr=0x00002e2c vaddr=0x403d0000 size=0x034f0 (~13552)
I (571) flash_encrypt: bootloader encrypted successfully
I (627) flash_encrypt: partition table encrypted and loaded successfully
I (628) flash_encrypt: Encrypting partition 1 at offset 0x10000 (length 0x1000)...
I (685) flash_encrypt: Done encrypting
```
(continues on next page)
I (686) esp_image: segment 0: paddr=0x00020020 vaddr=0x3c020020 size=0x05508 (→ 21768) map
I (696) esp_image: segment 1: paddr=0x00025530 vaddr=0x3fc88780 size=0x014cc (→ 5324)
I (699) esp_image: segment 2: paddr=0x00026a04 vaddr=0x40380000 size=0x08780 (→ 34688)
I (701) esp_image: segment 3: paddr=0x0002f18c vaddr=0x00000000 size=0x00e8c (→ 3724)
I (717) esp_image: segment 4: paddr=0x00030020 vaddr=0x42000020 size=0x171a8 (→ 94632) map
0x42000020: esp_ota_get_app_description at /home/marius/clean/esp-idf_2/components/app_update/esp_app_desc.c:63
I (760) flash_encrypt: Encrypting partition 2 at offset 0x20000 (length 0x100000)..
I (14797) flash_encrypt: Done encrypting
I (14801) flash_encrypt: Flash encryption completed
I (14802) boot: Resetting with flash encryption enabled...

A sample output of subsequent ESP32-C3 boots just mentions that flash encryption is already enabled:

rst:0x3 (RTC_SW_SYS_RST),boot:0xf (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
Saved PC:0x403d0dde
SPIWP:0xee
mode:DIO, clock div:2
load:0x3fc6d260,len:0x1b8
load:0x3fc6d418,len:0x2538
load:0x403ce000,len:0x704
load:0x403d0000,len:0x34f0
entry 0x403ce03e
I (15) boot: ESP-IDF qa-test-v4.3-20201113-766-g870d 2nd stage bootloader
I (15) boot: compile time 12:10:57
I (16) boot: chip revision: 0
I (19) boot.esp32c3: SPI Speed : 40MHz
I (19) boot.esp32c3: SPI Mode : DIO
I (22) boot.esp32c3: SPI Flash Size : 2MB
I (24) boot: Enabling RNG early entropy source...
I (30) boot: Partition Table:
I (32) boot: ## Label Usage Type ST Offset Length
I (36) boot: 0 nvs WiFi data 01 02 0000a000 00006000
I (39) boot: 1 storage Unknown data 01 ff 00010000 00001000
I (43) boot: 2 factory factory app 00 00 00020000 00100000
I (47) boot: End of partition table
I (49) esp_image: segment 0: paddr=0x00020020 vaddr=0x3c020020 size=0x05508 (→ 21768) map
I (64) esp_image: segment 1: paddr=0x00025530 vaddr=0x3fc88780 size=0x014cc (→ 5324) load
I (67) esp_image: segment 2: paddr=0x00026a04 vaddr=0x40380000 size=0x08780 (→ 34688) load
0x40380000: _vector_table at ???:
I (86) esp_image: segment 3: paddr=0x0002f18c vaddr=0x00000000 size=0x00e8c (→ 3724)
I (88) esp_image: segment 4: paddr=0x00030020 vaddr=0x42000020 size=0x171a8 (→ 94632) map
0x42000020: esp_ota_get_app_description at /home/marius/clean/esp-idf_2/components/app_update/esp_app_desc.c:63
I (139) boot: Loaded app from partition at offset 0x20000
I (139) boot: Checking flash encryption...
I (144) flash_encrypt: flash encryption is enabled (1 plaintext flashes left)
I (148) boot: Disabling RNG early entropy source...
I (160) cpu_start: Pro cpu start user code
I (160) cpu_start: cpu freq: 40000000
I (161) cpu_start: Application information:
I (161) cpu_start: Project name: flash_encryption
I (164) cpu_start: App version: qa-test-v4.3-20201113-766-g870d
I (168) cpu_start: Compile time: Dec 21 2020 12:10:55
I (171) cpu_start: ELF file SHA256: 209e8947c2e6a6a6...
I (174) cpu_start: ESP-IDF: qa-test-v4.3-20201113-766-g870d
I (178) heap_init: Initializing. RAM available for dynamic allocation:
I (181) heap_init: At 3FC8A9F0 len 00035610 (213 KiB): D/IRAM
I (184) heap_init: At 3FCC0000 len 0001F260 (124 KiB): STACK/DRAM
I (188) heap_init: At 50000000 len 00020000 (8 KiB): FAKEDRAM
W (192) flash_encrypt: Flash encryption mode is DEVELOPMENT (not secure)
I (195) spi_flash: detected chip: gd
I (197) spi_flash: flash io: dio
W (199) spi_flash: Detected size(4096k) larger than the size in the binary image--
--header(2048k). Using the size in the binary image header.
I (207) cpu_start: Starting scheduler.

Example to check Flash Encryption status
This is esp32c3 chip with 1 CPU core(s), WiFi/BLE, silicon revision 0, 2MB--
--external flash
FLASH_CRYPT_CNT eFuse value is 1
Flash encryption feature is enabled in DEVELOPMENT mode

At this stage, if you need to update and re-flash binaries, see Re-flashing Updated Partitions.

Using Host Generated Key  It is possible to pre-generate a flash encryption key on the host computer and burn it into the eFuse. This allows you to pre-encrypt data on the host and flash already encrypted data without needing a plaintext flash update. This feature can be used in both Development Mode and Release Mode. Without a pre-generated key, data is flashed in plaintext and then ESP32-C3 encrypts the data in-place.

**Note:** This option is not recommended for production, unless a separate key is generated for each individual device.

To use a host generated key, take the following steps:

1. Ensure that you have an ESP32-C3 device with default flash encryption eFuse settings as shown in Relevant eFuses.
   
   See how to check ESP32-C3 Flash Encryption Status.

2. Generate a random key by running:

   ```
   espsecure.py generate_flash_encryption_key my_flash_encryption_key.bin
   ```

3. **Before the first encrypted boot**, burn the key into your device’s eFuse using the command below. This action can be done only once.

   ```
   espefuse.py --port PORT burn_key BLOCK my_flash_encryption_key.bin XTS--
   --AES_128_KEY
   ```

   where BLOCK is a free keyblock between BLOCK_KEY0 and BLOCK_KEY5.

   If the key is not burned and the device is started after enabling flash encryption, the ESP32-C3 will generate a random key that software cannot access or modify.

4. In **Project Configuration Menu**, do the following:
   - *Enable flash encryption on boot*
• Select encryption mode (Development mode by default)
• Select the appropriate bootloader log verbosity
• Save the configuration and exit.

Enabling flash encryption will increase the size of bootloader, which might require updating partition table offset. See Bootloader Size.

5. Run the command given below to build and flash the complete images.

```
idf.py flash monitor
```

**Note:** This command does not include any user files which should be written to the partitions on the flash memory. Please write them manually before running this command otherwise the files should be encrypted separately before writing.

This command will write to flash memory unencrypted images: the firmware bootloader, the partition table and applications. Once the flashing is complete, ESP32-C3 will reset. On the next boot, the firmware bootloader encrypts: the firmware bootloader, application partitions and partitions marked as encrypted then resets. Encrypting in-place can take time, up to a minute for large partitions. After that, the application is decrypted at runtime and executed.

If using Development Mode, then the easiest way to update and re-flash binaries is **Re-flashing Updated Partitions**.

If using Release Mode, then it is possible to pre-encrypt the binaries on the host and then flash them as ciphertext. See Manually Encrypting Files.

**Re-flashing Updated Partitions** If you update your application code (done in plaintext) and want to re-flash it, you will need to encrypt it before flashing. To encrypt the application and flash it in one step, run:

```
idf.py encrypted-app-flash monitor
```

If all partitions needs to be updated in encrypted format, run:

```
idf.py encrypted-flash monitor
```

**Release Mode**

In Release mode, UART bootloader cannot perform flash encryption operations. New plaintext images can ONLY be downloaded using the over-the-air (OTA) scheme which will encrypt the plaintext image before writing to flash.

To use this mode, take the following steps:

1. Ensure that you have an ESP32-C3 device with default flash encryption eFuse settings as shown in Relevant eFuses.
   See how to check ESP32-C3 Flash Encryption Status.

2. In **Project Configuration Menu**, do the following:

   • Enable flash encryption on boot
   • Select Release mode (Note that once Release mode is selected, the EFUSE_DIS_DOWNLOAD_MANUAL_ENCRYPT eFuse bit will be burned to disable flash encryption hardware in ROM Download Mode.)
   • Select UART ROM download mode (Permanently switch to Secure mode (recommended)). This is the default option, and is recommended. It is also possible to change this configuration setting to permanently disable UART ROM download mode, if this mode is not needed.
   • Select the appropriate bootloader log verbosity
   • Save the configuration and exit.
Enabling flash encryption will increase the size of bootloader, which might require updating partition table offset. See [Bootloader Size](#).

3. Run the command given below to build and flash the complete images.

   ```shell
   idf.py flash monitor
   ```

   **Note:** This command does not include any user files which should be written to the partitions on the flash memory. Please write them manually before running this command otherwise the files should be encrypted separately before writing.

This command will write to flash memory unencrypted images: the firmware bootloader, the partition table and applications. Once the flashing is complete, ESP32-C3 will reset. On the next boot, the firmware bootloader encrypts: the firmware bootloader, application partitions and partitions marked as encrypted then resets. Encrypting in-place can take time, up to a minute for large partitions. After that, the application is decrypted at runtime and executed.

Once the flash encryption is enabled in Release mode, the bootloader will write-protect the SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT eFuse.

For subsequent plaintext field updates, use [OTA scheme](#).

   **Note:** If you have pre-generated the flash encryption key and stored a copy, and the UART download mode is not permanently disabled via [CONFIG_SECURE_UART_ROM_DL_MODE](#), then it is possible to update the flash locally by pre-encrypting the files and then flashing the ciphertext. See [Manually Encrypting Files](#).

### Best Practices

When using Flash Encryption in production:

- Do not reuse the same flash encryption key between multiple devices. This means that an attacker who copies encrypted data from one device cannot transfer it to a second device.
- The UART ROM Download Mode should be disabled entirely if it is not needed, or permanently set to “Secure Download Mode” otherwise. Secure Download Mode permanently limits the available commands to basic flash read and write only. The default behaviour is to set Secure Download Mode on first boot in Release mode. To disable Download Mode entirely select the `CONFIG_SECURE_UART_ROM_DL_MODE` to “Permanently disable ROM Download Mode (recommended)” or call `esp_efuse_disable_rom_download_mode()` at runtime.
- Enable Secure Boot as an extra layer of protection, and to prevent an attacker from selectively corrupting any part of the flash before boot.

### 4.14.5 Possible Failures

Once flash encryption is enabled, the SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT eFuse value will have an odd number of bits set. It means that all the partitions marked with the encryption flag are expected to contain encrypted ciphertext. Below are the three typical failure cases if the ESP32-C3 is erroneously loaded with plaintext data:

1. If the bootloader partition is re-flashed with a plaintext firmware bootloader image, the ROM bootloader will fail to load the firmware bootloader resulting in the following failure:

   ```text
   rst:0x3 (SW_RESET), boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
   invalid header: 0xb414f76b
   invalid header: 0xb414f76b
   invalid header: 0xb414f76b
   ```

   (continues on next page)
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---

| invalid header: 0xb414f76b |
| invalid header: 0xb414f76b |
| invalid header: 0xb414f76b |
| invalid header: 0xb414f76b |

---

**Note:** The value of invalid header will be different for every application.

---

**Note:** This error also appears if the flash contents are erased or corrupted.

---

2. If the firmware bootloader is encrypted, but the partition table is re-flashed with a plaintext partition table image, the bootloader will fail to read the partition table resulting in the following failure:

```
rst:0x3 (SW_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
configspi: 0, SPIWP:0xeee
clk_drv:0x00,q_drv:0x00,d_drv:0x00,cs0_drv:0x00,hd_drv:0x00,wp_drv:0x00
mode:DIO, clock div:2
load:0x3fff0018,len:4
load:0x3fff001c,len:10464
ho 0 tail 12 room 4
load:0x40078000,len:19168
load:0x40080400,len:6664
entry 0x40080764
I (60) boot: ESP-IDF v4.0-dev-763-g2c55fae6c-dirty 2nd stage bootloader
I (60) boot: compile time 19:15:54
I (62) boot: Enabling RNG early entropy source...
I (67) boot: SPI Speed : 40MHz
I (72) boot: SPI Mode : DIO
I (76) boot: SPI Flash Size : 4MB
E (80) flash_parts: partition 0 invalid magic number 0x94f6
E (86) boot: Failed to verify partition table
E (91) boot: load partition table error!
```

---

3. If the bootloader and partition table are encrypted, but the application is re-flashed with a plaintext application image, the bootloader will fail to load the application resulting in the following failure:

```
rst:0x3 (SW_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
configspi: 0, SPIWP:0xeee
clk_drv:0x00,q_drv:0x00,d_drv:0x00,cs0_drv:0x00,hd_drv:0x00,wp_drv:0x00
mode:DIO, clock div:2
load:0x3fff0018,len:4
load:0x3fff001c,len:8452
load:0x40078000,len:13616
load:0x40080400,len:6664
entry 0x40080764
I (56) boot: ESP-IDF v4.0-dev-850-gc4447462d-dirty 2nd stage bootloader
I (56) boot: compile time 15:37:14
I (58) boot: Enabling RNG early entropy source...
I (64) boot: SPI Speed : 40MHz
I (68) boot: SPI Mode : DIO
I (72) boot: SPI Flash Size : 4MB
I (76) boot: Partition Table:
I (79) boot: ## Label | Usage | Type | ST | Offset | Length
I (87) boot: 0 nvs WiFi data 01 02 00000a000 00006000
I (94) boot: 1 phy_init RF data 00 01 00010000 00001000
I (100) boot: 2 factory factory app 00 00 000020000 00100000
I (109) boot: End of partition table
E (113) esp_image: image at 0x20000 has invalid magic byte
```

(continues on next page)
4.14.6 ESP32-C3 Flash Encryption Status

1. Ensure that you have an ESP32-C3 device with default flash encryption eFuse settings as shown in Relevant eFuses.

To check if flash encryption on your ESP32-C3 device is enabled, do one of the following:

- flash the application example security/flash_encryption onto your device. This application prints the SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT eFuse value and if flash encryption is enabled or disabled.
- Find the serial port name under which your ESP32-C3 device is connected, replace PORT with your port name in the following command, and run it:

```bash
espefuse.py -p PORT summary
```

4.14.7 Reading and Writing Data in Encrypted Flash

ESP32-C3 application code can check if flash encryption is currently enabled by calling `esp_flash_encryption_enabled()`. Also, a device can identify the flash encryption mode by calling `esp_get_flash_encryption_mode()`.

Once flash encryption is enabled, be more careful with accessing flash contents from code.

Scope of Flash Encryption

Whenever the SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT eFuse is set to a value with an odd number of bits, all flash content accessed via the MMU’s flash cache is transparently decrypted. It includes:

- Executable application code in flash (IROM).
- All read-only data stored in flash (DROM).
- Any data accessed via `spi_flash_mmap()`.
- The firmware bootloader image when it is read by the ROM bootloader.

**Important:** The MMU flash cache unconditionally decrypts all existing data. Data which is stored unencrypted in flash memory will also be “transparently decrypted” via the flash cache and will appear to software as random garbage.

Reading from Encrypted Flash

To read data without using a flash cache MMU mapping, you can use the partition read function `esp_partition_read()`. This function will only decrypt data when it is read from an encrypted partition. Data read from unencrypted partitions will not be decrypted. In this way, software can access encrypted and non-encrypted flash in the same way.

You can also use the following SPI flash API functions:

- `esp_flash_read()` to read raw (encrypted) data which will not be decrypted
- `esp_flash_read_encrypted()` to read and decrypt data
Data stored using the Non-Volatile Storage (NVS) API is always stored and read decrypted from the perspective of flash encryption. It is up to the library to provide encryption feature if required. Refer to *NVS Encryption* for more details.

### Writing to Encrypted Flash

It is recommended to use the partition write function `esp_partition_write()`. This function will only encrypt data when it is written to an encrypted partition. Data written to unencrypted partitions will not be encrypted. In this way, software can access encrypted and non-encrypted flash in the same way.

You can also pre-encrypt and write data using the function `esp_flash_write_encrypted()`.

Also, the following ROM function exist but not supported in esp-idf applications:

- `esp_rom_spiflash_write_encrypted` - pre-encrypts and writes data to flash
- `SPIWrite` - writes unencrypted data to flash

Since data is encrypted in blocks, the minimum write size for encrypted data is 16 bytes and the alignment is also 16 bytes.

### 4.14.8 Updating Encrypted Flash

**OTA Updates**

OTA updates to encrypted partitions will automatically write encrypted data if the function `esp_partition_write()` is used.

Before building the application image for OTA updating of an already encrypted device, enable the option *Enable flash encryption on boot* in project configuration menu.

For general information about ESP-IDF OTA updates, please refer to *OTA*

**Updating Encrypted Flash via Serial**

Flashing an encrypted device via serial bootloader requires that the serial bootloader download interface has not been permanently disabled via eFuse.

In Development Mode, the recommended method is *Re-flashing Updated Partitions*.

In Release Mode, if a copy of the same key stored in eFuse is available on the host then it’s possible to pre-encrypt files on the host and then flash them. See *Manually Encrypting Files*.

### 4.14.9 Disabling Flash Encryption

If flash encryption was enabled accidentally, flashing of plaintext data will soft-brick the ESP32-C3. The device will reboot continuously, printing the error `flash read err, 1000 or invalid header: 0xXXXXXX`.

For flash encryption in Development mode, encryption can be disabled by burning the `SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT` eFuse. It can only be done one time per chip by taking the following steps:

1. In *Project Configuration Menu*, disable *Enable flash encryption on boot*, then save and exit.
2. Open project configuration menu again and **double-check** that you have disabled this option! If this option is left enabled, the bootloader will immediately re-enable encryption when it boots.
3. With flash encryption disabled, build and flash the new bootloader and application by running `idf.py flash`.
4. Use `espefuse.py` (in `components/esptool_py/esptool`) to disable the `SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT` by running:

```
espefuse.py burn_efuse SPI_BOOT_CRYPT_CNT
```
Reset the ESP32-C3. Flash encryption will be disabled, and the bootloader will boot as usual.

### 4.14.10 Key Points About Flash Encryption

- Flash memory contents is encrypted using XTS-AES-128. The flash encryption key is 256 bits and stored in one `BLOCK_KEY` eFuse internal to the chip and, by default, is protected from software access.
- Flash access is transparent via the flash cache mapping feature of ESP32-C3 - any flash regions which are mapped to the address space will be transparently decrypted when read.
- Some data partitions might need to remain unencrypted for ease of access or might require the use of flash-friendly update algorithms which are ineffective if the data is encrypted. NVS partitions for non-volatile storage cannot be encrypted since the NVS library is not directly compatible with flash encryption. For details, refer to [NVS Encryption](#).
- If secure boot is enabled, re-flashing the bootloader of an encrypted device requires a “Re-flashable” secure boot digest (see [Flash Encryption and Secure Boot](#)).

Enabling flash encryption will increase the size of bootloader, which might require updating partition table offset. See [Bootloader Size](#).

---

**Important:** Do not interrupt power to the ESP32-C3 while the first boot encryption pass is running. If power is interrupted, the flash contents will be corrupted and will require flashing with unencrypted data again. In this case, re-flashing will not count towards the flashing limit.

### 4.14.11 Limitations of Flash Encryption

Flash encryption protects firmware against unauthorised readout and modification. It is important to understand the limitations of the flash encryption feature:

- Flash encryption is only as strong as the key. For this reason, we recommend keys are generated on the device during first boot (default behaviour). If generating keys off-device, ensure proper procedure is followed and don’t share the same key between all production devices.
- Not all data is stored encrypted. If storing data on flash, check if the method you are using (library, API, etc.) supports flash encryption.
- Flash encryption does not prevent an attacker from understanding the high-level layout of the flash. This is because the same AES key is used for every pair of adjacent 16 byte AES blocks. When these adjacent 16 byte blocks contain identical content (such as empty or padding areas), these blocks will encrypt to produce matching pairs of encrypted blocks. This may allow an attacker to make high-level comparisons between encrypted devices (i.e. to tell if two devices are probably running the same firmware version).
- Flash encryption alone may not prevent an attacker from modifying the firmware of the device. To prevent unauthorised firmware from running on the device, use flash encryption in combination with [Secure Boot](#).

### 4.14.12 Flash Encryption and Secure Boot

It is recommended to use flash encryption in combination with Secure Boot. However, if Secure Boot is enabled, additional restrictions apply to device re-flashing:

- [OTA Updates](#) are not restricted, provided that the new app is signed correctly with the Secure Boot signing key.

### 4.14.13 Advanced Features

The following section covers advanced features of flash encryption.
Encrypted Partition Flag

Some partitions are encrypted by default. Other partitions can be marked in the partition table description as requiring encryption by adding the flag encrypted to the partitions’ flag field. As a result, data in these marked partitions will be treated as encrypted in the same manner as an app partition.

```
# Name, Type, SubType, Offset, Size, Flags
nvs, data, nvs, 0x9000, 0x6000
phy_init, data, phy, 0xf000, 0x1000
factory, app, factory, 0x10000, 1M
secret_data, 0x40, 0x01, 0x20000, 256K, encrypted
```

For details on partition table description, see partition table.

Further information about encryption of partitions:

- Default partition tables do not include any encrypted data partitions.
- With flash encryption enabled, the app partition is always treated as encrypted and does not require marking.
- If flash encryption is not enabled, the flag “encrypted” has no effect.
- You can also consider protecting phy_init data from physical access, readout, or modification, by marking the optional phy partition with the flag encrypted.
- The nvs partition cannot be encrypted, because the NVS library is not directly compatible with flash encryption.

Enabling UART Bootloader Encryption/Decryption

On the first boot, the flash encryption process burns by default the following eFuses:

- DIS_DOWNLOAD_MANUAL_ENCRYPT which disables flash encryption operation when running in UART bootloader boot mode.
- DIS_DOWNLOAD_ICACHE which disables the entire MMU flash cache when running in UART bootloader mode.
- DIS_PAD_JTAG and DIS_USB_JTAG which disables JTAG.
- DIS_DIRECT_BOOT (old name DIS_LEGACY_SPI_BOOT) which disables direct boot mode

However, before the first boot you can choose to keep any of these features enabled by burning only selected eFuses and write-protect the rest of eFuses with unset value 0. For example:

```
espefuse.py --port PORT burn_efuse DIS_DOWNLOAD_MANUAL_ENCRYPT
espefuse.py --port PORT write_protect_efuse DIS_DOWNLOAD_MANUAL_ENCRYPT
```

**Note:** Set all appropriate bits before write-protecting!

Write protection of all the three eFuses is controlled by one bit. It means that write-protecting one eFuse bit will inevitably write-protect all unset eFuse bits.

Write protecting these eFuses to keep them unset is not currently very useful, as esptool.py does not support reading encrypted flash.

JTAG Debugging

By default, when Flash Encryption is enabled (in either Development or Release mode) then JTAG debugging is disabled via eFuse. The bootloader does this on first boot, at the same time it enables flash encryption.

See JTAG with Flash Encryption or Secure Boot for more information about using JTAG Debugging with Flash Encryption.
Manually Encrypting Files

Manually encrypting or decrypting files requires the flash encryption key to be pre-burned in eFuse (see Using Host Generated Key) and a copy to be kept on the host. If the flash encryption is configured in Development Mode then it’s not necessary to keep a copy of the key or follow these steps, the simpler Re-flashing Updated Partitions steps can be used.

The key file should be a single raw binary file (example: key.bin).

For example, these are the steps to encrypt the file build/my-app.bin to flash at offset 0x10000. Run espsecure.py as follows:

```
espsecure.py encrypt_flash_data --aes_xts --keyfile /path/to/key.bin --address_→
-0x10000 --output my-app-ciphertext.bin build/my-app.bin
```

The file my-app-ciphertext.bin can then be flashed to offset 0x10000 using esptool.py. To see all of the command line options recommended for esptool.py, see the output printed when idf.py build succeeds.

**Note:** If the flashed ciphertext file is not recognized by the ESP32-C3 when it boots, check that the keys match and that the command line arguments match exactly, including the correct offset.

The command espsecure.py decrypt_flash_data can be used with the same options (and different input/output files), to decrypt ciphertext flash contents or a previously encrypted file.

### 4.14.14 Technical Details

The following sections provide some reference information about the operation of flash encryption.

**Flash Encryption Algorithm**

- ESP32-C3 use the XTS-AES block chiper mode with 256 bit size for flash encryption.
- XTS-AES is a block chiper mode specifically designed for disc encryption and addresses the weaknesses other potential modes (e.g. AES-CTR) have for this use case. A detailed description of the XTS-AES algorithm can be found in IEEE Std 1619-2007.
- The flash encryption key is stored in one BLOCK_KEYN eFuse and, by default, is protected from further writes or software readout.
- To see the full flash encryption algorithm implemented in Python, refer to the _flash_encryption_operation() function in the espsecure.py source code.

### 4.15 Hardware Abstraction

Hardware abstraction in ESP-IDF are a group of API that allow users to control peripherals at differing levels of abstraction, as opposed to interfacing with hardware using only the ESP-IDF drivers. ESP-IDF Hardware abstraction will likely be useful for users writing high performance bare-metal drivers, or for those attempting to port an ESP chip to another platform.

This guide is split into the following sections:

1. Architecture
2. LL (Low Level) Layer
3. HAL (Hardware Abstraction Layer)
Warning: Hardware abstraction API (excluding the driver and xxx_types.h) should be considered an experimental feature, thus cannot be considered public API. Hardware abstraction API do not adhere to the API name changing restrictions of ESP-IDF’s versioning scheme. In other words, it is possible that Hardware Abstraction API may change in between non-major release versions.

Note: Although this document mainly focuses on hardware abstraction of peripherals (e.g., UART, SPI, I2C), certain layers of hardware abstraction extend to other aspects of hardware as well (e.g., some of the CPU’s features are partially abstracted).

4.15.1 Architecture

Hardware abstraction in ESP-IDF is comprised of the following layers, ordered from low level (closer to hardware) to high level (further away from hardware) of abstraction.

- Low Level (LL) Layer
- Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL)
- Driver Layers

The LL Layer, and HAL are entirely contained within the hal component. Each layer is dependent on the layer below it (i.e., driver depends on HAL, HAL depends on LL, LL depends on the register header files).

For a particular peripheral xxx, its hardware abstraction will generally consist of the header files described in the table below. Files that are Target Specific will have a separate implementation for each target (i.e., a separate copy for each chip). However, the #include directive will still be target-independent (i.e., will be the same for different targets) as the build system will automatically include the correct version of the header and source files.
Table 21: Hardware Abstraction Header Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Include Directive</th>
<th>Target Specific</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#include ’soc/xxx_caps.h&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>This header contains a list of C macros specifying the various capabilities of the ESP32-C3’s peripheral xxx. Hardware capabilities of a peripheral include things such as the number of channels, DMA support, hardware FIFO/buffer lengths, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#include &quot;soc/xxx_struct.h&quot; #include &quot;soc/xxx_reg.h&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>The two headers contain a representation of a peripheral’s registers in C structure and C macro format respectively. Users can operate a peripheral at the register level via either of these two header files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#include &quot;soc/xxx_pins.h&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>If certain signals of a peripheral are mapped to a particular pin of the ESP32-C3, their mappings are defined in this header as C macros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#include &quot;soc/xxx_periph.h&quot;</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>This header is mainly used as a convenience header file to automatically include xxx_caps.h, xxx_struct.h, and xxx_reg.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#include &quot;hal/xxx_types.h&quot;</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>This header contains type definitions and macros that are shared among the LL, HAL, and driver layers. Moreover, it is considered public API thus can be included by the application level. The shared types and definitions usually related to non-implementation specific concepts such as the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Protocol related types/macros such a frames, modes, common bus speeds, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Features/characteristics of an xxx peripheral that are likely to be present on any implementation (implementation-independent) such as channels, operating modes, signal amplification or attenuation intensities, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#include &quot;hal/xxx_ll.h&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>This header contains the Low Level (LL) Layer of hardware abstraction. LL Layer API are primarily used to abstract away register operations into readable functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#include &quot;hal/xxx_hal.h&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>The Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) is used to abstract away peripheral operation steps into functions (e.g., reading a buffer, starting a transmission, handling an event, etc). The HAL is built on top of the LL Layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#include &quot;driver/xxx.h&quot;</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>The driver layer is the highest level of ESP-IDF’s hardware abstraction. Driver layer API are meant to be called from ESP-IDF applications, and internally utilize OS primitives. Thus, driver layer API are event-driven, and can used in a multi-threaded environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.15.2 LL (Low Level) Layer

The primary purpose of the LL Layer is to abstract away register field access into more easily understandable functions. LL functions essentially translate various in/out arguments into the register fields of a peripheral in the form of get/set functions. All the necessary bit shifting, masking, offsetting, and endianness of the register fields should be handled by the LL functions.

```c
//Inside xxx_ll.h

static inline void xxx_ll_set_baud_rate(xxx_dev_t *hw,
    xxx_ll_clk_src_t clock_source,
    uint32_t baud_rate) {
    uint32_t src_clk_freq = (source_clk == XXX_SCLK_APB) ? APB_CLK_FREQ : REF_CLK_FREQ;
    uint32_t clock_divider = src_clk_freq / baud;
    // Set clock select field
    hw->clk_div_regdivider = clock_divider >> 4;
    // Set clock divider field
```

(continues on next page)
The code snippet above illustrates typical LL functions for a peripheral xxx. LL functions typically have the following characteristics:

- All LL functions are defined as `static inline` so that there is minimal overhead when calling these functions due to compiler optimization. These functions are not guaranteed to be inlined by the compiler, so any LL function that will be called when the cache is disabled (e.g., from an IRAM ISR context) should be marked with `__attribute__((always_inline))`.
- The first argument should be a pointer to a `xxx_dev_t` type. The `xxx_dev_t` type is a structure representing the peripheral’s registers, thus the first argument is always a pointer to the starting address of the peripheral’s registers. Note that in some cases where the peripheral has multiple channels with identical register layouts, `xxx_dev_t *hw` may point to the registers of a particular channel instead.
- LL functions should be short and in most cases are deterministic. In other words, the worst case runtime of the LL function can be determined at compile time. Thus, any loops in LL functions should be finite bounded; however, there are currently a few exceptions to this rule.
- LL functions are not thread safe, it is the responsibility of the upper layers (driver layer) to ensure that registers or register fields are not accessed concurrently.

### 4.15.3 HAL (Hardware Abstraction Layer)

The HAL layer models the operational process of a peripheral as a set of general steps, where each step has an associated function. For each step, the details of a peripheral’s register implementation (i.e., which registers need to be set/read) are hidden (abstracted away) by the HAL. By modeling peripheral operation as a set of functional steps, any minor hardware implementation differences of the peripheral between different targets or chip versions can be abstracted away by the HAL (i.e., handled transparently). In other words, the HAL API for a particular peripheral will remain mostly the same across multiple targets/chip versions.

The following HAL function examples are selected from the Watchdog Timer HAL as each function maps to one of the steps in a WDT’s operation life cycle, thus illustrating how a HAL abstracts a peripheral’s operation into functional steps.

```c
// Initialize one of the WDTs
void wdt_hal_init(wdt_hal_context_t *hal, wdt_inst_t wdt_inst, uint32_t prescaler, bool enable_intr);

// Configure a particular timeout stage of the WDT
void wdt_hal_config_stage(wdt_hal_context_t *hal, wdt_stage_t stage, uint32_t timeout, wdt_stage_action_t behavior);

// Start the WDT
void wdt_hal_enable(wdt_hal_context_t *hal);

// Feed (i.e., reset) the WDT
void wdt_hal_feed(wdt_hal_context_t *hal);

// Handle a WDT timeout
void wdt_hal_handle_intr(wdt_hal_context_t *hal);

// Stop the WDT
void wdt_hal_disable(wdt_hal_context_t *hal);

// De-initialize the WDT
void wdt_hal_deinit(wdt_hal_context_t *hal);
```
HAL functions will generally have the following characteristics:

- The first argument to a HAL function has the `xxx_hal_context_t *` type. The HAL context type is used to store information about a particular instance of the peripheral (i.e. the context instance). A HAL context is initialized by the `xxx_hal_init()` function and can store information such as the following:
  - The channel number of this instance
  - Pointer to the peripheral’s (or channel’s) registers (i.e., a `xxx_dev_t *` type)
  - Information about an ongoing transaction (e.g., pointer to DMA descriptor list in use)
  - Some configuration values for the instance (e.g., channel configurations)
  - Variables to maintain state information regarding the instance (e.g., a flag to indicate if the instance is waiting for transaction to complete)

- HAL functions should not contain any OS primitives such as queues, semaphores, mutexes, etc. All synchronization/concurrency should be handled at higher layers (e.g., the driver).

- Some peripherals may have steps that cannot be further abstracted by the HAL, thus will end up being a direct wrapper (or macro) for an LL function.

- Some HAL functions may be placed in IRAM thus may carry an `IRAM_ATTR` or be placed in a separate `xxx_hal_iram.c` source file.

### 4.16 JTAG Debugging

This document provides a guide to installing OpenOCD for ESP32-C3 and debugging using GDB. The document is structured as follows:

- **Introduction**: Introduction to the purpose of this guide.
- **How it Works?**: Description how ESP32-C3, JTAG interface, OpenOCD and GDB are interconnected and working together to enable debugging of ESP32-C3.
- **Selecting JTAG Adapter**: What are the criteria and options to select JTAG adapter hardware.
- **Setup of OpenOCD**: Procedure to install OpenOCD and verify that it is installed.
- **Configuring ESP32-C3 Target**: Configuration of OpenOCD software and setting up of JTAG adapter hardware, which together make up the debugging target.
- **Launching Debugger**: Steps to start up a debug session with GDB from Eclipse and from Command Line.
- **Debugging Examples**: If you are not familiar with GDB, check this section for debugging examples provided from Eclipse as well as from Command Line.
- **Building OpenOCD from Sources**: Procedure to build OpenOCD from sources for Windows, Linux and macOS operating systems.
- **Tips and Quirks**: This section provides collection of tips and quirks related to JTAG debugging of ESP32-C3 with OpenOCD and GDB.

#### 4.16.1 Introduction

Espressif has ported OpenOCD to support the ESP32-C3 processor and the multi-core FreeRTOS (which is the foundation of most ESP32-C3 apps). Additionally, some extra tools have been written to provide extra features that OpenOCD does not support natively.

This document provides a guide to installing OpenOCD for ESP32-C3 and debugging using GDB under Linux, Windows and macOS. Except for OS specific installation procedures, the s/w user interface and use procedures are the same across all supported operating systems.

**Note:** Screenshots presented in this document have been made for Eclipse Neon 3 running on Ubuntu 16.04 LTS. There may be some small differences in what a particular user interface looks like, depending on whether you are using Windows, macOS or Linux and / or a different release of Eclipse.
4.16.2 How it Works?

The key software and hardware components that perform debugging of ESP32-C3 with OpenOCD over JTAG (Joint Test Action Group) interface is presented in the diagram below under the “Debugging With JTAG” label. These components include riscv32-esp-elf-gdb debugger, OpenOCD on chip debugger, and the JTAG adapter connected to ESP32-C3 target.

Likewise, the “Application Loading and Monitoring” label indicates the key software and hardware components that allow an application to be compiled, built, and flashed to ESP32-C3, as well as to provide means to monitor diagnostic messages from ESP32-C3.

“Debugging With JTAG” and “Application Loading and Monitoring” is integrated under the Eclipse IDE in order to provide a quick and easy transition between writing/compiling/loading/debugging code. The Eclipse IDE (and the integrated debugging software) is available for Windows, Linux and macOS platforms. Depending on user preferences, both the debugger and idf.py build can also be used directly from terminal/command line, instead of Eclipse.

The connection from PC to ESP32-C3 is done effectively with a single USB cable. This is made possible by the ESP32-C3 chip itself, which provides two USB channels, one for JTAG and the other for the USB terminal connection. The USB cable should be connected to the D+/D- USB pins of ESP32-C3 and not to the serial RxD/TxD through a USB-to-UART chip. The proper connection is explained later in subsection Configuring ESP32-C3 Target.

**Note:** Debugging through the USB interface implemented in ESP32-C3 requires to have a chip with revision 3 or newer. Please use other debugging options (e.g. with ESP-Prog) for chip revision 1 and 2. The easiest way to determine the chip revision is to look for the Chip is ESP32-C3 (revision 3) message near the end of a successful chip flashing done by idf.py flash.

4.16.3 Selecting JTAG Adapter

The quickest and most convenient way to start with JTAG debugging is through a USB cable connected to the D+/D- USB pins of ESP32-C3. No need for an external JTAG adapter and extra wiring / cable to connect JTAG to ESP32-C3.

If you decide to use separate JTAG adapter, look for one that is compatible with both the voltage levels on the ESP32-C3 as well as with the OpenOCD software. The JTAG port on the ESP32-C3 is an industry-standard JTAG port.
which lacks (and does not need) the TRST pin. The JTAG I/O pins all are powered from the VDD_3P3_RTC pin (which normally would be powered by a 3.3 V rail) so the JTAG adapter needs to be able to work with JTAG pins in that voltage range.

On the software side, OpenOCD supports a fair amount of JTAG adapters. See https://openocd.org/doc/html/Debug-Adapter-Hardware.html for an (unfortunately slightly incomplete) list of the adapters OpenOCD works with. This page lists SWD-compatible adapters as well; take note that the ESP32-C3 does not support SWD. JTAG adapters that are hardcoded to a specific product line, e.g. ST-LINK debugging adapters for STM32 families, will not work.

The minimal signalling to get a working JTAG connection are TDI, TDO, TCK, TMS and GND. Some JTAG debuggers also need a connection from the ESP32-C3 power line to a line called e.g. Vtar to set the working voltage. SRST can optionally be connected to the CH_PD of the ESP32-C3, although for now, support in OpenOCD for that line is pretty minimal.

ESP-Prog is an example for using an external board for debugging by connecting it to the JTAG pins of ESP32-C3.

### 4.16.4 Setup of OpenOCD

If you have already setup ESP-IDF with CMake build system according to the Getting Started Guide, then OpenOCD is already installed. After setting up the environment in your terminal, you should be able to run OpenOCD. Check this by executing the following command:

```bash
openocd --version
```

The output should be as follows (although the version may be more recent than listed here):

```
Open On-Chip Debugger v0.10.0-esp32-20190708 (2019-07-08-11:04)
Licensed under GNU GPL v2
For bug reports, read https://openocd.org/doc/doxygen/bugs.html
```

You may also verify that OpenOCD knows where its configuration scripts are located by printing the value of OPENOCD_SCRIPTS environment variable, by typing `echo $OPENOCD_SCRIPTS` (for Linux and macOS) or `echo %OPENOCD_SCRIPTS%` (for Windows). If a valid path is printed, then OpenOCD is set up correctly.

If any of these steps do not work, please go back to the setting up the tools section of the Getting Started Guide.

---

**Note:** It is also possible to build OpenOCD from source. Please refer to Building OpenOCD from Sources section for details.

### 4.16.5 Configuring ESP32-C3 Target

Once OpenOCD is installed, you can proceed to configuring the ESP32-C3 target (i.e ESP32-C3 board with JTAG interface). Configuring the target is split into the following three steps:

- **Configure and connect JTAG interface**
- **Run OpenOCD**
- **Upload application for debugging**

#### Configure and connect JTAG interface

This step depends on the JTAG and ESP32-C3 board you are using (see the two cases described below).

**Configure ESP32-C3 built-in JTAG Interface**

ESP32-C3 has a built-in JTAG circuitry and can be debugged without any additional chip. Only an USB cable connected to the D+/D- pins is necessary. The necessary connections are shown in the following section.
Configure Hardware

Table 22: ESP32-C3 pins and USB signals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESP32-C3 Pin</th>
<th>USB Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPIO18</td>
<td>D-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPIO19</td>
<td>D+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5V</td>
<td>V_BUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please verify that the ESP32-C3 pins used for USB communication are not connected to some other HW that may disturb the JTAG operation.

Configure USB Drivers  JTAG communication should work on all supported platforms. Windows users might get `LIBUSB_ERROR_NOT_FOUND` errors. Please use version 2.8 (or newer) of the ESP-IDF Tools Installer and select the driver “Espressif - WinUSB support for JTAG (ESP32-C3/S3)” in order to resolve this issue. If you don’t want to re-run the installer then the same can be achieved with `idf-env` by running the following command from PowerShell:

```
```

Configure Other JTAG Interfaces

For guidance about which JTAG interface to select when using OpenOCD with ESP32-C3, refer to the section Selecting JTAG Adapter. Then follow the configuration steps below to get it working.

Configure eFuses  By default, ESP32-C3 JTAG interface is connected to the built-in USB_SERIAL_JTAG peripheral. To use an external JTAG adapter instead, you need to switch the JTAG interface to the GPIO pins. This can be done by burning eFuses using `espefuse.py` tool.

Burning `DIS_USB_JTAG` eFuse will permanently disable the connection between USB_SERIAL_JTAG and the JTAG port of the CPU. JTAG interface can then be connected to GPIO4-GPIO7. Note that USB CDC functionality of USB_SERIAL_JTAG will still be usable, i.e., flashing and monitoring over USB CDC will still work.

**Warning:** Burning eFuses is an irreversible operation, so please consider the above option before starting the process.

Configure Hardware

1. Identify all pins/signals on JTAG interface and ESP32-C3 board that should be connected to establish communication.

   Table 23: ESP32-C3 pins and JTAG signals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESP32-C3 Pin</th>
<th>JTAG Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTD0 / GPIO7</td>
<td>TDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTD1 / GPIO5</td>
<td>TDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTCX / GPIO6</td>
<td>TCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTMS / GPIO4</td>
<td>TMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Verify if ESP32-C3 pins used for JTAG communication are not connected to some other hardware that may disturb JTAG operation.
3. Connect identified pin/signals of ESP32-C3 and JTAG interface.

Configure Drivers  You may need to install driver software to make JTAG work with computer. Refer to documentation of your JTAG adapter for related details.
Connect  Connect JTAG interface to the computer. Power on ESP32-C3 and JTAG interface boards. Check if the JTAG interface is visible on the computer.

To carry on with debugging environment setup, proceed to section Run OpenOCD.

Run OpenOCD

Once target is configured and connected to computer, you are ready to launch OpenOCD.

Open a terminal and set it up for using the ESP-IDF as described in the setting up the environment section of the Getting Started Guide. Then run OpenOCD (this command works on Windows, Linux, and macOS):

```
openocd -f board/esp32c3-built-in.cfg
```

**Note:** The files provided after `-f` above are specific for ESP32-C3 through built-in USB connection. You may need to provide different files depending on the hardware that is used. For guidance see Configuration of OpenOCD for specific target.

For example, `board/esp32c3-ftdi.cfg` can be used for a custom board with an FT2232H or FT232H chip used for JTAG connection, or with ESP-Prog.

You should now see similar output (this log is for ESP32-C3 through built-in USB connection):

```
user-name@computer-name:~/esp/esp-idf$ openocd -f board/esp32c3-built-in.cfg
Open On-Chip Debugger v0.10.0-esp32-20201202-26-g05a036c2 (2021-03-15-17:18)
Licensed under GNU GPL v2
For bug reports, read https://openocd.org/doc/doxygen/bugs.html
Info : only one transport option; autoselect 'jtag'
Warn : Transport "jtag" was already selected
force hard breakpoints
Info : Listening on port 6666 for tcl connections
Info : Listening on port 4444 for telnet connections
Info : esp_usb_jtag: Device found. Base speed 40000KHz, div range 1 to 255
Info : clock speed 40000 kHz
Info : JTAG tap: esp32c3.cpu tap/device found: 0x00005c25 (mfg: 0x612 (Espressif Systems), part: 0x0005, ver: 0x0)
Info : datacount=2 progbufsize=16
Info : Examined RISC-V core; found 1 harts
Info : hart 0: XLEN=32, misa=0x40101104
Info : Listening on port 3333 for gdb connections
```

- If there is an error indicating permission problems, please see section on “Permissions delegation” in the OpenOCD README file located in the `/esp/openocd-esp32` directory.
- In case there is an error in finding the configuration files, e.g. Can’t find board/esp32c3-builtin.cfg, check if the OPENOCD_SCRIPTS environment variable is set correctly. This variable is used by OpenOCD to look for the files specified after the `-f` option. See Setup of OpenOCD section for details. Also check if the file is indeed under the provided path.
- If you see JTAG errors (e.g., ...all ones or ...all zeroes), please check your JTAG connections, whether other signals are connected to JTAG besides ESP32-C3’s pins, and see if everything is powered on correctly.

Upload application for debugging

Build and upload your application to ESP32-C3 as usual, see Step 5. First Steps on ESP-IDF.

Another option is to write application image to flash using OpenOCD via JTAG with commands like this:
OpenOCD flashing command `program_esp` has the following format:

```
program_esp <image_file> <offset> [verify] [reset] [exit]
```

- **image_file**: Path to program image file.
- **offset**: Offset in flash bank to write image.
- **verify**: Optional. Verify flash contents after writing.
- **reset**: Optional. Reset target after programming.
- **exit**: Optional. Finally exit OpenOCD.

You are now ready to start application debugging. Follow the steps described in the section below.

### 4.16.6 Launching Debugger

The toolchain for ESP32-C3 features GNU Debugger, in short GDB. It is available with other toolchain programs under filename: riscv32-esp-elf-gdb. GDB can be called and operated directly from command line in a terminal. Another option is to call it from within IDE (like Eclipse, Visual Studio Code, etc.) and operate indirectly with help of GUI instead of typing commands in a terminal.

Both options of using debugger are discussed under links below.

- **Eclipse**
- **Command Line**

It is recommended to first check if debugger works from **Command Line** and then move to using **Eclipse**.

### 4.16.7 Debugging Examples

This section is intended for users not familiar with GDB. It presents example debugging session from **Eclipse** using simple application available under **get-started/blink** and covers the following debugging actions:

1. Navigating through the code, call stack and threads
2. Setting and clearing breakpoints
3. Halting the target manually
4. Stepping through the code
5. Checking and setting memory
6. Watching and setting program variables
7. Setting conditional breakpoints

Similar debugging actions are provided using GDB from **Command Line**.

**Note**: Debugging FreeRTOS Objects is currently only available for command line debugging.

Before proceeding to examples, set up your ESP32-C3 target and load it with **get-started/blink**.

### 4.16.8 Building OpenOCD from Sources

Please refer to separate documents listed below, that describe build process.

**Building OpenOCD from Sources for Windows**
Note: This document outlines how to build a binary of OpenOCD from its source files instead of downloading the pre-built binary. For a quick setup, users can download a pre-built binary of OpenOCD from Espressif GitHub instead of compiling it themselves (see Setup of OpenOCD for more details).

Note: All code snippets in this document are assumed to be running in an MSYS2 shell with the MINGW32 subsystem.

Install Dependencies  Install packages that are required to compile OpenOCD:

```
pacman -S --noconfirm --needed autoconf automake git make \
mingw-w64-i686-gcc \
ingw-w64-i686-toolchain \
ingw-w64-i686-libtool \
ingw-w64-i686-pkg-config \
ingw-w64-cross-winpthreads-git \
p7zip
```

Download Sources of OpenOCD  The sources for the ESP32-C3-enabled variant of OpenOCD are available from Espressif’s GitHub under https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32. These source files can be pulled via Git using the following commands:

```
cd ~/esp
git clone --recursive https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32.git
```

The clone of sources should be now saved in ~/esp/openocd-esp32 directory.

Downloading libusb  The libusb library is also required when building OpenOCD. The following commands will download a particular release of libusb and uncompressed it to the current directory.

```
wget https://github.com/libusb/libusb/releases/download/v1.0.22/libusb-1.0.22.7z
7z x -olibusb ./libusb-1.0.22.7z
```

We now need to export the following variables such that the libusb library gets linked into the OpenOCD build.

```
export CPPFLAGS="$CPPFLAGS -I$(pwd)/libusb/include/libusb-1.0"
export LDFLAGS="$LDFLAGS -L$(pwd)/libusb/MinGW32/.libs/dll"
```

Build OpenOCD  The following commands will configure OpenOCD then build it.

```
cd ~/esp/openocd-esp32
export CPPFLAGS="$CPPFLAGS -D__USE_MINGW_ANSI_STDIO=1 -Wno-error"; export CFLAGS="" -DCFLAGS=" -Wno-error"
./bootstrap
./configure --disable-doxygen-pdf --enable-ftdi --enable-jlink --enable-ulink --build=i686-w64-mingw32 --host=i686-w64-mingw32
make
```

Once the build is completed, the OpenOCD binary will be placed in ~/esp/openocd-esp32/src/.

You can then optionally call make install. This will copy the OpenOCD binary to a user-specified location.

- This location can be specified when OpenOCD is configured, or by setting export DESTDIR="/custom/install/dir" before calling make install.
• If you have an existing OpenOCD (from e.g. another development platform), you may want to skip this call as your existing OpenOCD may get overwritten.

Note:

• Should an error occur, resolve it and try again until the command make works.
• If there is a submodule problem from OpenOCD, please cd to the openocd-esp32 directory and input git submodule update --init.
• If the ./configure is successfully run, information of enabled JTAG will be printed under OpenOCD configuration summary.
• If the information of your device is not shown in the log, use ./configure to enable it as described in ./openocd-esp32/doc/INSTALL.txt.
• For details concerning compiling OpenOCD, please refer to openocd-esp32/README.Windows.
• Don’t forget to copy libusb-1.0.dll and libwinpthread-1.dll into OOCD_INSTALLDIR/bin from ~/esp/openocd-esp32/src.

Once make process is successfully completed, the executable of OpenOCD will be saved in ~/esp/openocd-esp32/src directory.

Full Listing  For greater convenience, all of commands called throughout the OpenOCD build process have been listed in the code snippet below. Users can copy this code snippet into a shell script then execute it:

```bash
pacman -S --noconfirm --needed autoconf automake git make mingw-w64-i686-gcc mingw-w64-i686-toolchain mingw-w64-i686-libtool mingw-w64-i686-pkg-config mingw-w64-i686-crosstool mingw-w64-i686-libtool mingw-w64-i686-pkg-config mingw-w64-i686-cross-winpthreads-git p7zip

cd ~/esp

git clone --recursive https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32.git

wget https://github.com/libusb/libusb/releases/download/v1.0.22/libusb-1.0.22.7z
7z x -olibusb ./libusb-1.0.22.7z
export CPPFLAGS="$CPPFLAGS -I$({PWD}/libusb/include/libusb-1.0"; export LDFLAGS="
-LLDFLAGS -L$({PWD}/libusb/MingW32/.libs/dll"

export CPPFLAGS="$CPPFLAGS -D__USE_MINGW_ANSI_STDIO=1 -Wno-error"; export CFLAGS="
-$CFLAGS -Wno-error"

cd ~/esp/openocd-esp32

./bootstrap
.
./configure --disable-doc pdf --enable-ftdi --enable-jlink --enable-ulink --build=i686-w64-mingw32 --host=i686-w64-mingw32

make

cp ./libusb/MingW32/dll/libusb-1.0.dll ./src

cp /opt/i686-w64-mingw32/bin/libwinpthread-1.dll ./src

# # optional
# export DESTDIR="$PWD"
# make install
# cp ./src/libusb-1.0.dll $DESTDIR/mingw32/bin
# cp ./src/libwinpthread-1.dll $DESTDIR/mingw32/bin

Next Steps  To carry on with debugging environment setup, proceed to section Configuring ESP32-C3 Target.

Building OpenOCD from Sources for Linux

The following instructions are alternative to downloading binary OpenOCD from Espressif GitHub. To quickly setup the binary OpenOCD, instead of compiling it yourself, backup and proceed to section Setup of OpenOCD.
**Download Sources of OpenOCD**  The sources for the ESP32-C3-enabled variant of OpenOCD are available from Espressif GitHub under [https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32](https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32). To download the sources, use the following commands:

```
cd ~/esp
git clone --recursive https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32.git
```

The clone of sources should be now saved in `~/esp/openocd-esp32` directory.

**Install Dependencies**  Install packages that are required to compile OpenOCD.

*Note:* Install the following packages one by one, check if installation was successful and then proceed to the next package. Resolve reported problems before moving to the next step.

```
sudo apt-get install make
sudo apt-get install libtool
sudo apt-get install pkg-config
sudo apt-get install autoconf
sudo apt-get install automake
sudo apt-get install texinfo
sudo apt-get install libusb-1.0
```

*Note:*
- Version of pkg-config should be 0.2.3 or above.
- Version of autoconf should be 2.6.4 or above.
- Version of automake should be 1.9 or above.
- When using USB-Blaster, ASIX Presto, OpenJTAG and FT2232 as adapters, drivers libFTDI and FTD2XX need to be downloaded and installed.
- When using CMSIS-DAP, HIDAPI is needed.

**Build OpenOCD**  Proceed with configuring and building OpenOCD:

```
cd ~/esp/openocd-esp32
./bootstrap
./configure
make
```

Optionally you can add `sudo make install` step at the end. Skip it, if you have an existing OpenOCD (from e.g. another development platform), as it may get overwritten.

*Note:*
- Should an error occur, resolve it and try again until the command `make` works.
- If there is a submodule problem from OpenOCD, please `cd` to the `openocd-esp32` directory and input `git submodule update --init`.
- If the `./configure` is successfully run, information of enabled JTAG will be printed under OpenOCD configuration summary.
- If the information of your device is not shown in the log, use `./configure` to enable it as described in `openocd-esp32/doc/INSTALL.txt`.
- For details concerning compiling OpenOCD, please refer to `openocd-esp32/README`

Once `make` process is successfully completed, the executable of OpenOCD will be saved in `~/openocd-esp32/bin` directory.
Chapter 4. API Guides

Next Steps  To carry on with debugging environment setup, proceed to section Configuring ESP32-C3 Target.

Building OpenOCD from Sources for MacOS

The following instructions are alternative to downloading binary OpenOCD from Espressif GitHub. To quickly setup the binary OpenOCD, instead of compiling it yourself, backup and proceed to section Setup of OpenOCD.

Download Sources of OpenOCD  The sources for the ESP32-C3-enabled variant of OpenOCD are available from Espressif GitHub under https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32. To download the sources, use the following commands:

```
bash
  cd ~/esp
  git clone --recursive https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32.git
```

The clone of sources should be now saved in ~/esp/openocd-esp32 directory.

Install Dependencies  Install packages that are required to compile OpenOCD using Homebrew:

```
bash
  brew install automake libtool libusb wget gcc@4.9 pkg-config
```

Build OpenOCD  Proceed with configuring and building OpenOCD:

```
bash
  cd ~/esp/openocd-esp32
  ./bootstrap
  ./configure
  make
```

Optionally you can add `sudo make install` step at the end. Skip it, if you have an existing OpenOCD (from e.g. another development platform), as it may get overwritten.

Note:

- Should an error occur, resolve it and try again until the command `make` works.
- If there is a submodule problem from OpenOCD, please `cd` to the `openocd-esp32` directory and input `git submodule update --init`.
- If the `./configure` is successfully run, information of enabled JTAG will be printed under OpenOCD configuration summary.
- If the information of your device is not shown in the log, use `./configure` to enable it as described in `./openocd-esp32/doc/INSTALL.txt`.
- For details concerning compiling OpenOCD, please refer to `openocd-esp32/README.OSX`.

Once `make` process is successfully completed, the executable of OpenOCD will be saved in `~/esp/openocd-esp32/src/openocd` directory.

Next Steps  To carry on with debugging environment setup, proceed to section Configuring ESP32-C3 Target.

The examples of invoking OpenOCD in this document assume using pre-built binary distribution described in section Setup of OpenOCD.

To use binaries build locally from sources, change the path to OpenOCD executable to `src/openocd` and set the `OPENOCD_SCRIPTS` environment variable so that OpenOCD can find the configuration files. For Linux and macOS:
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```bash
cd ~/esp/openocd-esp32
export OPENOCD_SCRIPTS=$PWD/tcl
```

For Windows:

```bash
cd %USERPROFILE%\esp\openocd-esp32
set "OPENOCD_SCRIPTS=%CD%\tcl"
```

Example of invoking OpenOCD build locally from sources, for Linux and macOS:

```bash
src/openocd -f board/esp32c3-built-in.cfg
```

and Windows:

```bash
src\openocd -f board/esp32c3-built-in.cfg
```

### 4.16.9 Tips and Quirks

This section provides collection of links to all tips and quirks referred to from various parts of this guide.

#### Tips and Quirks

This section provides collection of all tips and quirks referred to from various parts of this guide.

**Breakpoints and watchpoints available**

ESP32-C3 debugger supports 2 hardware implemented breakpoints and 64 software ones. Hardware breakpoints are implemented by ESP32-C3 chip’s logic and can be set anywhere in the code: either in flash or IRAM program’s regions. Additionally there are 2 types of software breakpoints implemented by OpenOCD: flash (up to 32) and IRAM (up to 32) breakpoints. Currently GDB can not set software breakpoints in flash. So until this limitation is removed those breakpoints have to be emulated by OpenOCD as hardware ones (see below for details). ESP32-C3 also supports two watchpoints, so two variables can be watched for change or read by the GDB command `watch myVariable`. Note that menuconfig option `CONFIG_FREERTOS_WATCHPOINT_END_OF_STACK` uses the 2nd watchpoint and will not provide expected results, if you also try to use it within OpenOCD / GDB. See menuconfig’s help for detailed description.

**What else should I know about breakpoints?**

Emulating part of hardware breakpoints using software flash ones means that the GDB command `hb myFunction` which is invoked for function in flash will use pure hardware breakpoint if it is available otherwise one of the 32 software flash breakpoints is used. The same rule applies to `b myFunction-like commands. In this case GDB will decide what type of breakpoint to set itself. If `myFunction` is resided in writable region (IRAM) software IRAM breakpoint will be used otherwise hardware or software flash breakpoint is used as it is done for `hb` command.

**Flash Mappings vs SW Flash Breakpoints**

In order to set/clear software breakpoints in flash, OpenOCD needs to know their flash addresses. To accomplish conversion from the ESP32-C3 address space to the flash one, OpenOCD uses mappings of program’s code regions resided in flash. Those mappings are kept in the image header which is prepended to program binary data (code and data segments) and is specific to every application image written to the flash. So to support software flash breakpoints, OpenOCD should know where application image under debugging is resided in the flash. By default OpenOCD reads partition table at 0x8000 and uses mappings from the first found application image, but there can be the cases when it will not work, e.g. partition table is not at standard flash location or even there can be multiple images: one factory and two OTA and you may want to debug any of them. To cover all possible debugging scenarios OpenOCD supports special command which can be used to set arbitrary location of application image to debug. The command has the following format:

```
esp appimage_offset <offset>
```
Offset should be in hex format. To reset to the default behaviour you can specify -1 as offset.

**Note:** Since GDB requests memory map from OpenOCD only once when connecting to it, this command should be specified in one of the TCL configuration files, or passed to OpenOCD via its command line. In the latter case command line should look like below:

```
openocd -f board/esp32c3-builtin.cfg -c "init; halt; esp appimage_offset 0x210000"
```

Another option is to execute that command via OpenOCD telnet session and then connect GDB, but it seems to be less handy.

### Why stepping with “next” does not bypass subroutine calls?
When stepping through the code with `next` command, GDB is internally setting a breakpoint (one out of two available) ahead in the code to bypass the subroutine calls. This functionality will not work, if the two available breakpoints are already set elsewhere in the code. If this is the case, delete breakpoints to have one “spare” . With both breakpoints already used, stepping through the code with `next` command will work as like with `step` command and debugger will step inside subroutine calls.

### Support options for OpenOCD at compile time
ESP-IDF has some support options for OpenOCD debugging which can be set at compile time:

- `CONFIG_ESP_DEBUG_OCDAWARE` is enabled by default. If a panic or unhandled exception is thrown and a JTAG debugger is connected (ie OpenOCD is running), ESP-IDF will break into the debugger.
- `CONFIG_FREERTOS_WATCHPOINT_END_OF_STACK` (disabled by default) sets watchpoint index 1 (the second of two) at the end of any task stack. This is the most accurate way to debug task stack overflows. Click the link for more details.

Please see the [project configuration menu](#) menu for more details on setting compile-time options.

### FreeRTOS support
OpenOCD has explicit support for the ESP-IDF FreeRTOS. GDB can see FreeRTOS tasks as threads. Viewing them all can be done using the GDB `i threads` command, changing to a certain task is done with `thread n`, with `n` being the number of the thread. FreeRTOS detection can be disabled in target’s configuration. For more details see [Configuration of OpenOCD for specific target](#).

GDB has a Python extension for FreeRTOS support. ESP-IDF automatically loads this module into GDB with the `idf.py gdb` command when the system requirements are met. See more details in [Debugging FreeRTOS Objects](#).

### Optimize JTAG speed
In order to achieve higher data rates and minimize number of dropped packets it is recommended to optimize setting of JTAG clock frequency, so it is at maximum and still provides stable operation of JTAG. To do so use the following tips:

1. The upper limit of JTAG clock frequency is 20 MHz if CPU runs at 80 MHz, or 26 MHz if CPU runs at 160 MHz or 240 MHz.
2. Depending on particular JTAG adapter and the length of connecting cables, you may need to reduce JTAG frequency below 20 / 26 MHz.
3. In particular reduce frequency, if you get DSR/DIR errors (and they do not relate to OpenOCD trying to read from a memory range without physical memory being present there).
4. ESP-WROVER-KIT operates stable at 20 / 26 MHz.

### What is the meaning of debugger’s startup commands?
On startup, debugger is issuing sequence of commands to reset the chip and halt it at specific line of code. This sequence (shown below) is user defined to pick up at most convenient/ appropriate line and start debugging.

- `set remote hardware-watchpoint-limit 2` — Restrict GDB to using two hardware watchpoints supported by the chip, 2 for ESP32-C3. For more information see [https://sourceware.org/gdb/onlinedocs/gdb/Remote-Configuration.html](https://sourceware.org/gdb/onlinedocs/gdb/Remote-Configuration.html).
- `mon reset halt` — reset the chip and keep the CPUs halted
flushregs — monitor (mon) command can not inform GDB that the target state has changed. GDB will assume that whatever stack the target had before mon reset halt will still be valid. In fact, after reset the target state will change, and executing flushregs is a way to force GDB to get new state from the target.

• thb app_main — insert a temporary hardware breakpoint at app_main, put here another function name if required
• c — resume the program. It will then stop at breakpoint inserted at app_main.

Configuration of OpenOCD for specific target There are several kinds of OpenOCD configuration files (*.cfg). All configuration files are located in subdirectories of share/openocd/scripts directory of OpenOCD distribution (or tcl/scripts directory of the source repository). For the purposes of this guide, the most important ones are board, interface and target.

• interface configuration files describe the JTAG adapter. Examples of JTAG adapters are ESP-Prog and J-Link.
• target configuration files describe specific chips, or in some cases, modules.
• board configuration files are provided for development boards with a built-in JTAG adapter. Such files include an interface configuration file to choose the adapter, and target configuration file to choose the chip/module.

The following configuration files are available for ESP32-C3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>board/esp32c3-builtin.cfg</td>
<td>Board configuration file for ESP32-C3 through built-in USB, includes target and adapter configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>board/esp32c3-ftdi.cfg</td>
<td>Board configuration file for ESP32-C3 debug through an ESP-Prog compatible FTDI, includes target and adapter configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target/esp32c3.cfg</td>
<td>ESP32-C3 target configuration file. Can be used together with one of the interface/configuration files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface/esp_usb_jtag.cfg</td>
<td>JTAG adapter configuration file for ESP32-C3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface/ftdi/esp32_devkitj_v1.cfg</td>
<td>JTAG adapter configuration file for ESP-Prog boards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are using one of the boards which have a pre-defined configuration file, you only need to pass one `-f` argument to OpenOCD, specifying that file.

If you are using a board not listed here, you need to specify both the interface configuration file and target configuration file.

Custom configuration files OpenOCD configuration files are written in TCL, and include a variety of choices for customization and scripting. This can be useful for non-standard debugging situations. Please refer to OpenOCD Manual for the TCL scripting reference.

OpenOCD configuration variables The following variables can be optionally set before including the ESP-specific target configuration file. This can be done either in a custom configuration file, or from the command line.

The syntax for setting a variable in TCL is:

```tcl
set VARIABLE_NAME value
```

To set a variable from the command line (replace the name of .cfg file with the correct file for your board):

```bash
openocd -c 'set VARIABLE_NAME value' -f board/esp-xxxxx-kit.cfg
```
It is important to set the variable before including the ESP-specific configuration file, otherwise the variable will not have effect. You can set multiple variables by repeating the `-c` option.

Table 25: Common ESP-related OpenOCD variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP_RTOS</td>
<td>Set to <code>none</code> to disable RTOS support. In this case, thread list will not be available in GDB. Can be useful when debugging FreeRTOS itself, and stepping through the scheduler code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_FLASH_SIZE</td>
<td>Set to 0 to disable Flash breakpoints support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP_SEMIHOST_BASEDIR</td>
<td>Set to the path (on the host) which will be the default directory for semihosting functions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How debugger resets ESP32-C3?** The board can be reset by entering `mon reset` or `mon reset halt` into GDB.

**Do not use JTAG pins for something else** Operation of JTAG may be disturbed, if some other h/w is connected to JTAG pins besides ESP32-C3 module and JTAG adapter. ESP32-C3 JTAG is using the following pins:

Table 26: ESP32-C3 pins and JTAG signals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESP32-C3 Pin</th>
<th>JTAG Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTD0 / GPIO7</td>
<td>TDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTDI / GPIO5</td>
<td>TDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTCK / GPIO6</td>
<td>TCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTMS / GPIO4</td>
<td>TMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JTAG communication will likely fail, if configuration of JTAG pins is changed by user application. If OpenOCD initializes correctly (detects the two Tensilica cores), but loses sync and spews out a lot of DTR/DIR errors when the program is ran, it is likely that the application reconfigures the JTAG pins to something else, or the user forgot to connect Vtare to a JTAG adapter that needed it.

Below is an excerpt from series of errors reported by GDB after the application stepped into the code that reconfigured MTD0 pin to be an input:

```
cpu0: xtensa_resume (line 431): DSR (FFFFFFFF) indicates target still busy!
cpu0: xtensa_resume (line 431): DSR (FFFFFFFF) indicates DIR instruction generated... → an exception!
cpu0: xtensa_resume (line 431): DSR (FFFFFFFF) indicates DIR instruction generated... → an overrun!
cpu1: xtensa_resume (line 431): DSR (FFFFFFFF) indicates target still busy!
cpu1: xtensa_resume (line 431): DSR (FFFFFFFF) indicates DIR instruction generated... → an exception!
cpu1: xtensa_resume (line 431): DSR (FFFFFFFF) indicates DIR instruction generated... → an overrun!
```

**JTAG with Flash Encryption or Secure Boot** By default, enabling Flash Encryption and/or Secure Boot will disable JTAG debugging. On first boot, the bootloader will burn an eFuse bit to permanently disable JTAG at the same time it enables the other features.

The project configuration option `CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_JTAG` will keep JTAG enabled at this time, removing all physical security but allowing debugging. (Although the name suggests Secure Boot, this option can be applied even when only Flash Encryption is enabled).

However, OpenOCD may attempt to automatically read and write the flash in order to set *software breakpoints*. This has two problems:

- Software breakpoints are incompatible with Flash Encryption. OpenOCD currently has no support for encrypting or decrypting flash contents.
If Secure Boot is enabled, setting a software breakpoint will change the digest of a signed app and make the signature invalid. This means if a software breakpoint is set and then a reset occurs, the signature verification will fail on boot.

To disable software breakpoints while using JTAG, add an extra argument `-c 'set ESP_FLASH_SIZE 0'` to the start of the OpenOCD command line, see *OpenOCD configuration variables*.

**Note:** For the same reason, the ESP-IDF app may fail bootloader verification of app signatures, when this option is enabled and a software breakpoint is set.

### Reporting issues with OpenOCD / GDB

In case you encounter a problem with OpenOCD or GDB programs itself and do not find a solution searching available resources on the web, open an issue in the OpenOCD issue tracker under [https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32/issues](https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32/issues).

1. In issue report provide details of your configuration:
   a. JTAG adapter type, and the chip/module being debugged.
   b. Release of ESP-IDF used to compile and load application that is being debugged.
   c. Details of OS used for debugging.
   d. Is OS running natively on a PC or on a virtual machine?
2. Create a simple example that is representative to observed issue. Describe steps how to reproduce it. In such an example debugging should not be affected by non-deterministic behaviour introduced by the Wi-Fi stack, so problems will likely be easier to reproduce, if encountered once.
3. Prepare logs from debugging session by adding additional parameters to start up commands.
   **OpenOCD:**
   
   ```
   openocd -l openocd_log.txt -d3 -f board/esp32c3-builtin.cfg
   ```
   
   Logging to a file this way will prevent information displayed on the terminal. This may be a good thing taken amount of information provided, when increased debug level `-d3` is set. If you still like to see the log on the screen, then use another command instead:
   
   ```
   openocd -d3 -f board/esp32c3-builtin.cfg 2>&1 | tee openocd.log
   ```
   
   **Debugger:**
   
   ```
   riscv32-esp-elf-gdb -ex "set remotelogfile gdb_log.txt" <all other options>
   ```
   
   Optionally add command `remotelogfile gdb_log.txt` to the `gdbinit` file.
4. Attach both `openocd_log.txt` and `gdb_log.txt` files to your issue report.

### 4.16.10 Related Documents

#### Using Debugger

This section covers configuration and running debugger using several methods:

- from **Eclipse**
- from **Command Line**
- using `idf.py debug targets`

**Eclipse**

**Note:** It is recommended to first check if debugger works using `idf.py debug targets` or from **Command Line** and then move to using Eclipse.
Debugging functionality is provided out of box in standard Eclipse installation. Another option is to use plug-ins like “GDB Hardware Debugging” plugin. We have found this plugin quite convenient and decided to use throughout this guide.

To begin with, install “GDB Hardware Debugging” plugin by opening Eclipse and going to Help > Install New Software.

Once installation is complete, configure debugging session following steps below. Please note that some of configuration parameters are generic and some are project specific. This will be shown below by configuring debugging for “blink” example project. If not done already, add this project to Eclipse workspace following guidance in Eclipse Plugin. The source of get-started/blink application is available in examples directory of ESP-IDF repository.

1. In Eclipse go to Run > Debug Configuration. A new window will open. In the window’s left pane double click “GDB Hardware Debugging” (or select “GDB Hardware Debugging” and press the “New” button) to create a new configuration.

2. In a form that will show up on the right, enter the “Name:” of this configuration, e.g. “Blink checking”.

3. On the “Main” tab below, under “Project:”, press “Browse” button and select the “blink” project.

4. In next line “C/C++ Application:” press “Browse” button and select “blink.elf” file. If “blink.elf” is not there, then likely this project has not been build yet. See Eclipse Plugin how to do it.

5. Finally, under “Build (if required) before launching” click “Disable auto build”.

A sample window with settings entered in points 1 - 5 is shown below.


7. Change default configuration of “Remote host” by entering 3333 under the “Port number”.

8. The last tab to that requires changing of default configuration is “Startup”. Under “Initialization Commands” uncheck “Reset and Delay (seconds)” and “Halt”.

Then, in entry field below, enter the following lines:

```
Espressif Systems
1900
Submit Document Feedback
```
Fig. 38: Configuration of GDB Hardware Debugging - Debugger tab
mon reset halt
flushregs
set remote hardware-watchpoint-limit 2

Note: If you want to update image in the flash automatically before starting new debug session add the following lines of commands at the beginning of “Initialization Commands” textbox:

mon reset halt
mon program_esp ${workspace_loc:blink/build/blink.bin} 0x10000 verify

For description of program_esp command see *Upload application for debugging.*

10. Further down on the same tab, establish an initial breakpoint to halt CPUs after they are reset by debugger. The plugin will set this breakpoint at the beginning of the function entered under “Set break point at:” . Checkout this option and enter app_main in provided field.
11. Checkout “Resume” option. This will make the program to resume after mon reset halt is invoked per point 8. The program will then stop at breakpoint inserted at app_main.

Configuration described in points 8 - 11 is shown below.

If the “Startup” sequence looks convoluted and respective “Initialization Commands” are not clear to you, check *What is the meaning of debugger’s startup commands?* for additional explanation.

12. If you previously completed *Configuring ESP32-C3 Target* steps described above, so the target is running and ready to talk to debugger, go right to debugging by pressing “Debug” button. Otherwise press “Apply” to save changes, go back to *Configuring ESP32-C3 Target* and return here to start debugging.
Once all 1 - 12 configuration steps are satisfied, the new Eclipse perspective called “Debug” will open as shown on example picture below.

If you are not quite sure how to use GDB, check Eclipse example debugging session in section Debugging Examples.

**Command Line**

1. Begin with completing steps described under **Configuring ESP32-C3 Target**. This is prerequisite to start a debugging session.

2. Open a new terminal session and go to directory that contains project for debugging, e.g.

   ```
   cd ~/esp/blink
   ```

3. When launching a debugger, you will need to provide couple of configuration parameters and commands. Instead of entering them one by one in command line, create a configuration file and name it `gdbinit`:

   ```
   target remote :3333
   set remote hardware-watchpoint-limit 2
   mon reset halt
   flushregs
   thb app_main
   ```

   Save this file in current directory.
   For more details what’s inside `gdbinit` file, see **What is the meaning of debugger’s startup commands?**

4. Now you are ready to launch GDB. Type the following in terminal:
riscv32-esp-elf-gdb -x gdbinit build/blink.elf

5. If previous steps have been done correctly, you will see a similar log concluded with (gdb) prompt:

```plaintext
user-name@computer-name:~/esp/blink$ riscv32-esp-elf-gdb -x gdbinit build/ --blink.elf
GNU gdb (crosstool-NG crosstool-ng-1.22.0-61-gab8375a) 7.10
Copyright (C) 2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=x86_64-build_pc-linux-gnu --target=riscv32--esp-elf".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from build/blink.elf...done.
0x400d10d8 in esp_vApplicationIdleHook () at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/esp32c3/./freertos_hooks.c:52
   52       asm("waiti 0");
JTAG tap: esp32c3.cpu0 tap/device found: 0x120034e5 (mfg: 0x272 (Tensilica),
   --part: 0x2003, ver: 0x1)
JTAG tap: esp32c3.slave tap/device found: 0x120034e5 (mfg: 0x272 (Tensilica),
   --part: 0x2003, ver: 0x1)
esp32c3: Debug controller was reset (pwrstat=0x5F, after clear 0x0F).
esp32c3: Core was reset (pwrstat=0x5F, after clear 0x0F).
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x5000004B (active)  APP_CPU: PC=0x00000000
esp32c3: target state: halted
esp32c3: Core was reset (pwrstat=0x1F, after clear 0x0F).
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x40000400 (active)  APP_CPU: PC=0x40000400
esp32c3: target state: halted
Hardware assisted breakpoint 1 at 0x400db717: file /home/user-name/esp/blink/--main/./blink.c, line 43.
0x0: 0x00000000
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x4000DB717 (active)  APP_CPU: PC=0x400D10D8
[New Thread 1073428656]
[New Thread 1073413708]
[New Thread 1073431316]
[New Thread 1073410672]
[New Thread 1073408876]
[New Thread 1073432196]
[New Thread 1073411552]
[Switching to Thread 1073411996]
Temporary breakpoint 1, app_main () at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.--c:43
   43       xTaskCreate(&blink_task, "blink_task", 512, NULL, 5, NULL);
(gdb)
```

Note the third line from bottom that shows debugger halting at breakpoint established in gdbinit file at function app_main(). Since the processor is halted, the LED should not be blinking. If this is what you see as well, you are ready to start debugging.

If you are not quite sure how to use GDB, check Command Line example debugging session in section Debugging Examples.
It is also possible to execute the described debugging tools conveniently from `idf.py`. These commands are supported:

1. `idf.py openocd`
   - Runs OpenOCD in a console with configuration defined in the environment or via command line. It uses default script directory defined as `OPENOCD_SCRIPTS` environmental variable, which is automatically added from an Export script (export.sh or export.bat). It is possible to override the script location using command line argument `--openocd-scripts`.
   - As for the JTAG configuration of the current board, please use the environmental variable `OPENOCD_COMMANDS` or `--openocd-commands` command line argument. If none of the above is defined, OpenOCD is started with `-f board/esp32c3-builtin.cfg` board definition.

2. `idf.py gdb`
   - Starts the gdb the same way as the Command Line, but generates the initial gdb scripts referring to the current project elf file.

3. `idf.py gdbtui`
   - The same as 2, but starts the gdb with `tui` argument allowing very simple source code view.

4. `idf.py gdbgui`
   - Starts `gdbgui` debugger frontend enabling out-of-the-box debugging in a browser window. Please run the install script with the `--enable-gdbgui` argument in order to make this option supported, e.g. `install.sh --enable-gdbgui`.
   - It is possible to combine these debugging actions on a single command line allowing convenient setup of blocking and non-blocking actions in one step. `idf.py` implements a simple logic to move the background actions (such as openocd) to the beginning and the interactive ones (such as gdb, monitor) to the end of the action list.
   - An example of a very useful combination is:

```
idf.py openocd gdbgui monitor
```

The above command runs OpenOCD in the background, starts `gdbgui` to open a browser window with active debugger frontend and opens a serial monitor in the active console.

### Debugging Examples

This section describes debugging with GDB from Eclipse as well as from Command Line.

**Eclipse**  
Verify if your target is ready and loaded with `get-started/blink` example. Configure and start debugger following steps in section Eclipse. Pick up where target was left by debugger, i.e. having the application halted at breakpoint established at `app_main()`.

**Examples in this section**

1. Navigating through the code, call stack and threads  
2. Setting and clearing breakpoints  
3. Halting the target manually  
4. Stepping through the code  
5. Checking and setting memory  
6. Watching and setting program variables  
7. Setting conditional breakpoints

**Navigating through the code, call stack and threads**  
When the target is halted, debugger shows the list of threads in “Debug” window. The line of code where program halted is highlighted in another window below, as shown on the following picture. The LED stops blinking.

Specific thread where the program halted is expanded showing the call stack. It represents function calls that lead up to the highlighted line of code, where the target halted. The first line of call stack under Thread #1 contains the last called function `app_main()`, that in turn was called from function `main_task()` shown in a line below. Each
Fig. 41: Debug Perspective in Eclipse
Fig. 42: Target halted during debugging
line of the stack also contains the file name and line number where the function was called. By clicking / highlighting
the stack entries, in window below, you will see contents of this file.

By expanding threads you can navigate throughout the application. Expand Thread #5 that contains much longer call
stack. You will see there, besides function calls, numbers like \(0x4000000c\). They represent addresses of binary
code not provided in source form.

Fig. 43: Navigate through the call stack

In another window on right, you can see the disassembled machine code no matter if your project provides it in source
or only the binary form.

Go back to the `app_main()` in Thread #1 to familiar code of `blink.c` file that will be examined in more details
in the following examples. Debugger makes it easy to navigate through the code of entire application. This comes
handy when stepping through the code and working with breakpoints and will be discussed below.

**Setting and clearing breakpoints** When debugging, we would like to be able to stop the application at critical
lines of code and then examine the state of specific variables, memory and registers / peripherals. To do so we are
using breakpoints. They provide a convenient way to quickly get to and halt the application at specific line.

Let’s establish two breakpoints when the state of LED changes. Basing on code listing above, this happens at lines
33 and 36. To do so, hold the “Control” on the keyboard and double click on number 33 in file `blink.c` file. A
dialog will open where you can confirm your selection by pressing “OK” button. If you do not like to see the dialog
just double click the line number. Set another breakpoint in line 36.

Information how many breakpoints are set and where is shown in window “Breakpoints” on top right. Click “Show
Breakpoints Supported by Selected Target” to refresh this list. Besides the two just set breakpoints the list may contain
temporary breakpoint at function `app_main()` established at debugger start. As maximum two breakpoints are
allowed (see **Breakpoints and watchpoints available**), you need to delete it, or debugging will fail.
Fig. 44: Setting a breakpoint
Fig. 45: Three breakpoints are set / maximum two are allowed
If you now click “Resume” (click blink_task() under “Thread #8” if “Resume” button is grayed out), the processor will run and halt at a breakpoint. Clicking “Resume” another time will make it run again, halt on second breakpoint, and so on.

You will be also able to see that LED is changing the state after each click to “Resume” program execution. Read more about breakpoints under Breakpoints and watchpoints available and What else should I know about breakpoints?

**Halting the target manually**  When debugging, you may resume application and enter code waiting for some event or staying in infinite loop without any break points defined. In such case, to go back to debugging mode, you can break program execution manually by pressing “Suspend” button.

To check it, delete all breakpoints and click “Resume” . Then click “Suspend”. Application will be halted at some random point and LED will stop blinking. Debugger will expand thread and highlight the line of code where application halted.

![Target halted manually](image)

In particular case above, the application has been halted in line 52 of code in file freertos_hooks.c Now you can resume it again by pressing “Resume” button or do some debugging as discussed below.

**Stepping through the code**  It is also possible to step through the code using “Step Into (F5)” and “Step Over (F6)” commands. The difference is that “Step Into (F5)” is entering inside subroutines calls, while “Step Over (F6)” steps over the call, treating it as a single source line.

Before being able to demonstrate this functionality, using information discussed in previous paragraph, make sure that you have only one breakpoint defined at line 36 of blink.c.

Resume program by entering pressing F8 and let it halt. Now press “Step Over (F6)” , one by one couple of times, to see how debugger is stepping one program line at a time.
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Fig. 47: Stepping through the code with “Step Over (F6)”
If you press “Step Into (F5)” instead, then debugger will step inside subroutine calls.

In this particular case debugger stepped inside `gpio_set_level(BLINK_GPIO, 0)` and effectively moved to `gpio.c` driver code.

See Why stepping with “next” does not bypass subroutine calls? for potential limitation of using `next` command.

Checking and setting memory  To display or set contents of memory use “Memory” tab at the bottom of “Debug” perspective.

With the “Memory” tab, we will read from and write to the memory location `0x3FF44004` labeled as `GPIO_OUT_REG` used to set and clear individual GPIO’s.

For more information, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > IO MUX and GPIO Matrix (GPIO, IO_MUX) [PDF].

Being in the same `blink.c` project as before, set two breakpoints right after `gpio_set_level` instruction. Click “Memory” tab and then “Add Memory Monitor” button. Enter `0x3FF44004` in provided dialog.

Now resume program by pressing F8 and observe “Monitor” tab.

You should see one bit being flipped over at memory location `0x3FF44004` (and LED changing the state) each time F8 is pressed.

To set memory use the same “Monitor” tab and the same memory location. Type in alternate bit pattern as previously observed. Immediately after pressing enter you will see LED changing the state.

Watching and setting program variables  A common debugging task is checking the value of a program variable as the program runs. To be able to demonstrate this functionality, update file `blink.c` by adding a declaration of
Fig. 49: Observing memory location 0x3FF44004 changing one bit to “ON”

Fig. 50: Observing memory location 0x3FF44004 changing one bit to “OFF”
a global variable `int i` above definition of function `blink_task`. Then add `i++` inside `while(1)` of this function to get `i` incremented on each blink.

Exit debugger, so it is not confused with new code, build and flash the code to the ESP and restart debugger. There is no need to restart OpenOCD.

Once application is halted, enter a breakpoint in the line where you put `i++`.

In next step, in the window with “Breakpoints”, click the “Expressions” tab. If this tab is not visible, then add it by going to the top menu Window > Show View > Expressions. Then click “Add new expression” and enter `i`.

Resume program execution by pressing F8. Each time the program is halted you will see `i` value being incremented.

To modify `i` enter a new number in “Value” column. After pressing “Resume (F8)” the program will keep incrementing `i` starting from the new entered number.

**Setting conditional breakpoints** Here comes more interesting part. You may set a breakpoint to halt the program execution, if certain condition is satisfied. Right click on the breakpoint to open a context menu and select “Breakpoint Properties”. Change the selection under “Type:” to “Hardware” and enter a “Condition:” like `i == 2`.

If current value of `i` is less than 2 (change it if required) and program is resumed, it will blink LED in a loop until condition `i == 2` gets true and then finally halt.

**Command Line** Verify if your target is ready and loaded with `get-started/blink` example. Configure and start debugger following steps in section **Command Line**. Pick up where target was left by debugger, i.e. having the application halted at breakpoint established at `app_main()`:

![Watching program variable “i”](image-url)
Fig. 52: Setting a conditional breakpoint
Examples in this section

1. Navigating through the code, call stack and threads
2. Setting and clearing breakpoints
3. Halting and resuming the application
4. Stepping through the code
5. Checking and setting memory
6. Watching and setting program variables
7. Setting conditional breakpoints
8. Debugging FreeRTOS Objects

Navigating through the code, call stack and threads

When you see the (gdb) prompt, the application is halted. LED should not be blinking.

To find out where exactly the code is halted, enter l or list, and debugger will show couple of lines of code around the halt point (line 43 of code in file blink.c)

```
(gdb) l
38 }
39 }
40
41 void app_main()
42 {
43   xTaskCreate(&blink_task, "blink_task", configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE, NULL, 5, __NULL);
44 }
```

Check how code listing works by entering, e.g. l 30, 40 to see particular range of lines of code.

You can use bt or backtrace to see what function calls lead up to this code:

```
(gdb) bt
#0 app_main () at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/.blink.c:43
#1 0x400d057e in main_task (args=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp-esp-idf/components/esp32c3/.cpu_start.c:339
```

Line #0 of output provides the last function call before the application halted, i.e. app_main () we have listed previously. The app_main () was in turn called by function main_task from line 339 of code located in file cpu_start.c.

To get to the context of main_task in file cpu_start.c, enter frame N, where N = 1, because the main_task is listed under #1:

```
(gdb) frame 1
#1 0x400d057e in main_task (args=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp-esp-idf/components/esp32c3/.cpu_start.c:339
339   app_main();
```

Enter l and this will reveal the piece of code that called app_main() (in line 339):
By listing some lines before, you will see the function name `main_task` we have been looking for:

```c
static void main_task(void* args)
{
    // Now that the application is about to start, disable boot watchdogs
    REG_CLR_BIT(TIMG_WDTCONFIG0_REG(0), TIMG_WDT_FLASHBOOT_MOD_EN_S);
    REG_CLR_BIT(RTC_CNTL_WDTCONFIG0_REG, RTC_CNTL_WDT_FLASHBOOT_MOD_EN);
    #if !CONFIG_FREERTOS_UNICORE
        // Wait for FreeRTOS initialization to finish on APP CPU, before replacing its startup stack
        while (port_xSchedulerRunning[1] == 0) {
            ;
        }
    #endif
    // Enable allocation in region where the startup stacks were located.
    heap_caps_enable_nonos_stack_heaps();
    app_main();
    vTaskDelete(NULL);
}
```

To see the other code, enter `i threads`. This will show the list of threads running on target:

```
Id  Target Id  Frame
8   Thread 1073411336 (dport) 0x400d0848 in dport_access_init_core (arg=<optimized out>)
    at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/esp32c3/.dport_access.c:170
7   Thread 1073408744 (ipc0) xQueueGenericReceive (xQueue=0x3ffae694, pvBuffer=0x0, xTicksToWait=1644638200, xJustPeeking=0) at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos/.queue.c:1452
6   Thread 1073431096 (Tmr Svc) prvTimerTask (pvParameters=0x0)
    at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos/.timers.c:445
5   Thread 1073410208 (ipc1 : Running) 0x4000bfe4a in ?? ()
4   Thread 1073432224 (dport) dport_access_init_core (arg=0x0)
    at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/esp32c3/.dport_access.c:150
3   Thread 1073411516 (IDLE) prvIdleTask (pvParameters=0x0)
    at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos/.tasks.c:3282
2   Thread 107341512 (IDLE) prvIdleTask (pvParameters=0x0)
    at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos/.tasks.c:3282
1   Thread 1073411772 (main : Running) app_main () at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/.blink.c:43
```

The thread list shows the last function calls per each thread together with the name of C source file if available.

You can navigate to specific thread by entering `thread N`, where `N` is the thread Id. To see how it works go to thread 5:
Then check the backtrace:

```
(gdb) bt
#0 0x4000bfea in ?? ()
#1 0x40083a85 in vPortCPUReleaseMutex (mux=<optimized out>) at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos/.port.c:415
#2 0x40083fc8 in vTaskSwitchContext () at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos/.tasks.c:2846
#3 0x4008532b in __frxt_dispatch ()
#4 0x4008395c in xPortStartScheduler () at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos/.port.c:222
#5 0x4000000c in ?? ()
#6 0x4000000c in ?? ()
#7 0x4000000c in ?? ()
#8 0x4000000c in ?? ()
(gdb)
```

As you see, the backtrace may contain several entries. This will let you check what exact sequence of function calls lead to the code where the target halted. Question marks ?? instead of a function name indicate that application is available only in binary format, without any source file in C language. The value like 0x4000bfea is the memory address of the function call.

Using `bt`, `i threads`, `thread N` and `list` commands we are now able to navigate through the code of entire application. This comes handy when stepping through the code and working with breakpoints and will be discussed below.

### Setting and clearing breakpoints

When debugging, we would like to be able to stop the application at critical lines of code and then examine the state of specific variables, memory and registers / peripherals. To do so we are using breakpoints. They provide a convenient way to quickly get to and halt the application at specific line.

Let’s establish two breakpoints when the state of LED changes. Basing on code listing above this happens at lines 33 and 36. Breakpoints may be established using command `break M` where M is the code line number:

```
(gdb) break 33
Breakpoint 2 at 0x400db6f6: file /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.c, line 33.
(gdb) break 36
Breakpoint 3 at 0x400db704: file /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.c, line 36.
```

If you new enter `c`, the processor will run and halt at a breakpoint. Entering `c` another time will make it run again, halt on second breakpoint, and so on:

```
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB6F6 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D10D8
Breakpoint 2, blink_task (pvParameter=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.c:33
33 gpio_set_level(BLINK_GPIO, 0);
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB6F8 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D10D8
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB704 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D10D8
Breakpoint 3, blink_task (pvParameter=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.c:36
36 gpio_set_level(BLINK_GPIO, 1);
```

(continues on next page)
You will also be able to see that LED is changing the state only if you resume program execution by entering `c`.

To examine how many breakpoints are set and where, use command `info break`:

```
(gdb) info break
Num Type Disp Enb Address What
2 breakpoint keep y 0x400db6f6 in blink_task at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.c:33
   breakpoint already hit 1 time
3 breakpoint keep y 0x400db704 in blink_task at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.c:36
   breakpoint already hit 1 time
```

Please note that breakpoint numbers (listed under `Num`) start with 2. This is because first breakpoint has been already established at function `app_main()` by running command `thb app_main` on debugger launch. As it was a temporary breakpoint, it has been automatically deleted and now is not listed anymore.

To remove breakpoints enter `delete N` command (in short `d N`), where N is the breakpoint number:

```
(gdb) delete 1
No breakpoint number 1.
(gdb) delete 2
(gdb)
```

Read more about breakpoints under Breakpoints and watchpoints available and What else should I know about breakpoints?

**Halting and resuming the application**  When debugging, you may resume application and enter code waiting for some event or staying in infinite loop without any breakpoints defined. In such case, to go back to debugging mode, you can break program execution manually by entering Ctrl+C.

To check it delete all breakpoints and enter `c` to resume application. Then enter Ctrl+C. Application will be halted at some random point and LED will stop blinking. Debugger will print the following:

```
(gdb) c
Continuing.
```

In particular case above, the application has been halted in line 52 of code in file `freertos_hooks.c`. Now you can resume it again by enter `c` or do some debugging as discussed below.

**Stepping through the code**  It is also possible to step through the code using `step` and `next` commands (in short `s` and `n`). The difference is that `step` is entering inside subroutines calls, while `next` steps over the call, treating it as a single source line.

To demonstrate this functionality, using command `break` and `delete` discussed in previous paragraph, make sure that you have only one breakpoint defined at line 36 of `blink.c`:
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(gdb) info break
Num Type Disp Enb Address What
3 breakpoint keep y 0x400db704 in blink_task at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/.blink.c:36
breakpoint already hit 1 time
(gdb)

Resume program by entering c and let it halt:

(gdb) c
Continuing.
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB754 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Breakpoint 3, blink_task (pvParameter=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/.blink.c:36
36 gpio_set_level(BLINK_GPIO, 1);
(gdb)

Then enter n couple of times to see how debugger is stepping one program line at a time:

(gdb) n
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB756 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB758 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DC04C (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB75B (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
37 vTaskDelay(1000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
(gdb) n
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB75E (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400846FC (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB746 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
33 gpio_set_level(BLINK_GPIO, 0);
(gdb)

If you enter s instead, then debugger will step inside subroutine calls:

(gdb) s
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB748 (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB74B (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DC04C (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DC04F (active) APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
gpio_set_level (gpio_num=GPIO_NUM_4, level=0) at /home/user-name/esp/esp-idf/components/driver/.gpio.c:183
183 GPIO_CHECK(GPIO_IS_VALID_OUTPUT_GPIO(gpio_num), "GPIO output gpio_num error -", ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG);
(gdb)

In this particular case debugger stepped inside gpio_set_level(BLINK_GPIO, 0) and effectively moved to gpio.c driver code.

See Why stepping with “next” does not bypass subroutine calls? for potential limitation of using next command.

Checking and setting memory  Displaying the contents of memory is done with command x. With additional parameters you may vary the format and count of memory locations displayed. Run help x to see more details. Companion command to x is set that let you write values to the memory.

We will demonstrate how x and set work by reading from and writing to the memory location 0x3FF44004 labeled as GPIO_OUT_REG used to set and clear individual GPIO’s s.

For more information, see ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > IO MUX and GPIO Matrix (GPIO, IO_MUX) [PDF].
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Being in the same `blink.c` project as before, set two breakpoints right after `gpio_set_level` instruction. Enter two times `c` to get to the break point followed by `x /1wx 0x3FF44004` to display contents of GPIO_OUT_REG memory location:

```
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB75E (active)          APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB74E (active)          APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128

Breakpoint 2, blink_task (pvParameter=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./--blink.c:34
34 vTaskDelay(1000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
(gdb) x /1wx 0x3FF44004
0x3ff44004: 0x00000000
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB751 (active)          APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB75B (active)          APP_CPU: PC=0x400D1128

Breakpoint 3, blink_task (pvParameter=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./--blink.c:37
37 vTaskDelay(1000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
(gdb) x /1wx 0x3FF44004
0x3ff44004: 0x00000010
(gdb)
```

If your are blinking LED connected to GPIO4, then you should see fourth bit being flipped each time the LED changes the state:

```
0x3ff44004: 0x00000010
... 
0x3ff44004: 0x00000010
```

Now, when the LED is off, that corresponds to `0x3ff44004: 0x00000000` being displayed, try using `set` command to set this bit by writing `0x00000010` to the same memory location:

```
(gdb) x /1wx 0x3FF44004
0x3ff44004: 0x00000000
(gdb) set {unsigned int}0x3FF44004=0x000010
```

You should see the LED to turn on immediately after entering `set {unsigned int}0x3FF44004=0x000010` command.

**Watching and setting program variables** A common debugging tasks is checking the value of a program variable as the program runs. To be able to demonstrate this functionality, update file `blink.c` by adding a declaration of a global variable `int i` above definition of function `blink_task`. Then add `i++` inside `while(1)` of this function to get `i` incremented on each blink.

Exit debugger, so it is not confused with new code, build and flash the code to the ESP and restart debugger. There is no need to restart OpenOCD.

Once application is halted, enter the command `watch i`:

```
(gdb) watch i
Hardware watchpoint 2: i
(gdb)
```

This will insert so called “watchpoint” in each place of code where variable `i` is being modified. Now enter `continue` to resume the application and observe it being halted:
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(gdb) c
Continuing.
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB751 (active)   APP_CPU: PC=0x400D0811
[New Thread 1073432196]

Program received signal SIGTRAP, Trace/breakpoint trap.
[Switching to Thread 1073432196]
0x400db751 in blink_task (pvParameter=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./
→blink.c:33
  33 i++;
(gdb)

Resume application couple more times so i gets incremented. Now you can enter print i (in short p i) to check the current value of i:

(gdb) p i
$1 = 3
(gdb)

To modify the value of i use set command as below (you can then print it out to check if it has been indeed changed):

(gdb) set var i = 0
(gdb) p i
$3 = 0
(gdb)

You may have up to two watchpoints, see Breakpoints and watchpoints available.

Setting conditional breakpoints Here comes more interesting part. You may set a breakpoint to halt the program execution, if certain condition is satisfied. Delete existing breakpoints and try this:

(gdb) break blink.c:34 if (i == 2)
Breakpoint 3 at 0x400db753: file /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./blink.c, line 34.
(gdb)

Above command sets conditional breakpoint to halt program execution in line 34 of blink.c if i == 2.

If current value of i is less than 2 and program is resumed, it will blink LED in a loop until condition i == 2 gets true and then finally halt:

(gdb) set var i = 0
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB755 (active)   APP_CPU: PC=0x400D112C
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB753 (active)   APP_CPU: PC=0x400D112C
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB755 (active)   APP_CPU: PC=0x400D112C
Target halted. PRO_CPU: PC=0x400DB753 (active)   APP_CPU: PC=0x400D112C

Breakpoint 3, blink_task (pvParameter=0x0) at /home/user-name/esp/blink/main/./
→blink.c:34
  34 gpio_set_level(BLINK_GPIO, 0);
(gdb)

Debugging FreeRTOS Objects This part might be interesting when you are debugging FreeRTOS tasks interactions. Users that need to use the FreeRTOS task interactions can use the GDB freertos command. The freertos command is not native to GDB and comes from the freertos-gdb Python extension module. The freertos command contains a series of sub-commands as demonstrated in the code snippet:
(gdb) freertos
"freertos" must be followed by the name of a subcommand.
List of freertos subcommands:
freertos queue -- Generate a print out of the current queues info.
freertos semaphore -- Generate a print out of the current semaphores info.
freertos task -- Generate a print out of the current tasks and their states.
freertos timer -- Generate a print out of the current timers info.

For a more detailed description of this extension, please refer to https://pypi.org/project/freertos-gdb.

Note: The freertos-gdb Python module is included as a Python package requirement by ESP-IDF, thus should be automatically installed (see Step 3. Set up the tools for more details).

The FreeRTOS extension automatically loads in case GDB is executed with command via idf.py gdb. Otherwise, the module could be enabled via the python import freertos_gdb command inside GDB.

Users only need to have Python 3.6 (or above) that contains a Python shared library.

Obtaining help on commands Commands presented so for should provide are very basis and intended to let you quickly get started with JTAG debugging. Check help what are the other commands at you disposal. To obtain help on syntax and functionality of particular command, being at (gdb) prompt type help and command name:

(gdb) help next
Step program, proceeding through subroutine calls.
Usage: next [N]
Unlike "step", if the current source line calls a subroutine, this command does not enter the subroutine, but instead steps over the call, in effect treating it as a single source line.
(gdb)

By typing just help, you will get top level list of command classes, to aid you drilling down to more details. Optionally refer to available GDB cheat sheets, for instance https://darkdust.net/files/GDB%20Cheat%20Sheet.pdf. Good to have as a reference (even if not all commands are applicable in an embedded environment).

Ending debugger session To quit debugger enter q:

(gdb) q
A debugging session is active.

 Inferior 1 [Remote target] will be detached.

 Quit anyway? (y or n) y
Detaching from program: /home/user-name/esp/blink/build/blink.elf, Remote target
Ending remote debugging.
user-name@computer-name:~/esp/blink$

• Using Debugger
• Debugging Examples
• Tips and Quirks
• Application Level Tracing library
• Introduction to ESP-Prog Board

4.17 Linker Script Generation
### 4.17.1 Overview

There are several memory regions where code and data can be placed. Code and read-only data are placed by default in flash, writable data in RAM, etc. However, it is sometimes necessary to change these default placements.

For example, it may be necessary to place:

- critical code in RAM for performance reasons.
- executable code in IRAM so that it can be ran while cache is disabled.
- code in RTC memory for use in a wake stub.

With the linker script generation mechanism, it is possible to specify these placements at the component level within ESP-IDF. The component presents information on how it would like to place its symbols, objects or the entire archive. During build, the information presented by the components are collected, parsed and processed; and the placement rules generated is used to link the app.

### 4.17.2 Quick Start

This section presents a guide for quickly placing code/data to RAM and RTC memory - placements ESP-IDF provides out-of-the-box.

For this guide, suppose we have the following:

```plaintext
components
├── my_component
│   ├── CMakeLists.txt
│   └── Kconfig
│       └── src/
|           ├── my_src1.c
|           ├── my_src2.c
|           └── my_src3.c
└── my_linker_fragment_file.lf
```

- a component named `my_component` that is archived as library `libmy_component.a` during build
- three source files archived under the library, `my_src1.c`, `my_src2.c` and `my_src3.c` which are compiled as `my_src1.o`, `my_src2.o` and `my_src3.o`, respectively
- under `my_src1.o`, the function `my_function1` is defined; under `my_src2.o`, the function `my_function2` is defined
- there is bool-type config `PERFORMANCE_MODE (y/n)` and int type config `PERFORMANCE_LEVEL` (with range 0-3) in `my_component`’s `Kconfig`

#### Creating and Specifying a Linker Fragment File

Before anything else, a linker fragment file needs to be created. A linker fragment file is simply a text file with a `.lf` extension upon which the desired placements will be written. After creating the file, it is then necessary to present it to the build system. The instructions for the build systems supported by ESP-IDF are as follows:

In the component’s `CMakeLists.txt` file, specify argument `LDFFRAGMENTS` in the `idf_component_register` call. The value of `LDFFRAGMENTS` can either be an absolute path or a relative path from the component directory to the created linker fragment file.

```plaintext
# file paths relative to CMakeLists.txt
idf_component_register(
    ...
    LDFRAGMENTS "path/to/linker_fragment_file.lf" "path/to/
    ⟷ another_linker_fragment_file.lf"
    ...
)
```
Specifying placements

It is possible to specify placements at the following levels of granularity:

- object file (.obj or .o files)
- symbol (function/variable)
- archive (.a files)

Placing object files  Suppose the entirety of my_src1.o is performance-critical, so it is desirable to place it in RAM. On the other hand, the entirety of my_src2.o contains symbols needed coming out of deep sleep, so it needs to be put under RTC memory.

In the linker fragment file, we can write:

```
[mapping:my_component]
archive: libmy_component.a
entries:
  my_src1 (noflash)  # places all my_src1 code/read-only data under IRAM/DRAM
  my_src2 (rtc)     # places all my_src2 code/ data and read-only data under...
    RTC fast memory/RTC slow memory
```

What happens to my_src3.o? Since it is not specified, default placements are used for my_src3.o. More on default placements [here](#).

Placing symbols  Continuing our example, suppose that among functions defined under object1.o, only my_function1 is performance-critical; and under object2.o, only my_function2 needs to execute after the chip comes out of deep sleep. This could be accomplished by writing:

```
[mapping:my_component]
archive: libmy_component.a
entries:
  my_src1:my_function1 (noflash)
  my_src2:my_function2 (rtc)
```

The default placements are used for the rest of the functions in my_src1.o and my_src2.o and the entire object3.o. Something similar can be achieved for placing data by writing the variable name instead of the function name, like so:

```
my_src1:my_variable (noflash)
```

**Warning:** There are limitations in placing code/data at symbol granularity. In order to ensure proper placements, an alternative would be to group relevant code and data into source files, and use object-granularity placements.

Placing entire archive  In this example, suppose that the entire component archive needs to be placed in RAM. This can be written as:

```
[mapping:my_component]
archive: libmy_component.a
entries:
  * (noflash)
```

Similarly, this places the entire component in RTC memory:

```
[mapping:my_component]
archive: libmy_component.a
entries:
  * (rtc)
```
Configuration-dependent placements  Suppose that the entire component library should only have special placement when a certain condition is true; for example, when \texttt{CONFIG\_PERFORMANCE\_MODE == y}. This could be written as:

```plaintext
[mapping:my_component]
archive: libmy_component.a
entries:
  if PERFORMANCE\_MODE = y:
    * (noflash)
  else:
    * (default)
```

For a more complex config-dependent placement, suppose the following requirements: when \texttt{CONFIG\_PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL == 1}, only \texttt{object1.o} is put in RAM; when \texttt{CONFIG\_PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL == 2}, \texttt{object1.o} and \texttt{object2.o}; and when \texttt{CONFIG\_PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL == 3} all object files under the archive are to be put into RAM. When these three are false however, put entire library in RTC memory. This scenario is a bit contrived, but, it can be written as:

```plaintext
[mapping:my_component]
archive: libmy_component.a
entries:
  if PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL = 1:
    my_src1 (noflash)
  elif PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL = 2:
    my_src1 (noflash)
    my_src2 (noflash)
  elif PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL = 3:
    my_src1 (noflash)
    my_src2 (noflash)
    my_src3 (noflash)
  else:
    * (rtc)
```

Nesting condition-checking is also possible. The following is equivalent to the snippet above:

```plaintext
[mapping:my_component]
archive: libmy_component.a
entries:
  if PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL <= 3 && PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL > 0:
    if PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL >= 1:
      object1 (noflash)
    if PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL >= 2:
      object2 (noflash)
    if PERFORMANCE\_LEVEL >= 3:
      object2 (noflash)
  else:
    * (rtc)
```

The ‘default’ placements

Up until this point, the term ‘default placements’ has been mentioned as fallback placements when the placement rules \texttt{rtc} and \texttt{noflash} are not specified. It is important to note that the tokens \texttt{noflash} or \texttt{rtc} are not merely keywords, but are actually entities called fragments, specifically schemes.

In the same manner as \texttt{rtc} and \texttt{noflash} are schemes, there exists a default scheme which defines what the default placement rules should be. As the name suggests, it is where code and data are usually placed, i.e. code/constants is placed in flash, variables placed in RAM, etc. More on the default scheme \texttt{here}.

Note: For an example of an ESP-IDF component using the linker script generation mechanism, see freer-
tos/CMakeLists.txt. freertos uses this to place its object files to the instruction RAM for performance reasons.

This marks the end of the quick start guide. The following text discusses the internals of the mechanism in a little bit more detail. The following sections should be helpful in creating custom placements or modifying default behavior.

4.17.3 Linker Script Generation Internals

Linking is the last step in the process of turning C/C++ source files into an executable. It is performed by the toolchain’s linker, and accepts linker scripts which specify code/data placements, among other things. With the linker script generation mechanism, this process is no different, except that the linker script passed to the linker is dynamically generated from: (1) the collected linker fragment files and (2) linker script template.

Note: The tool that implements the linker script generation mechanism lives under tools/ldgen.

Linker Fragment Files

As mentioned in the quick start guide, fragment files are simple text files with the .lf extension containing the desired placements. This is a simplified description of what fragment files contain, however. What fragment files actually contain are ‘fragments’. Fragments are entities which contain pieces of information which, when put together, form placement rules that tell where to place sections of object files in the output binary. There are three types of fragments: sections, scheme and mapping.

Grammar The three fragment types share a common grammar:

```
[type:name] key: value
key: value
value
...```

- type: Corresponds to the fragment type, can either be sections, scheme or mapping.
- name: The name of the fragment, should be unique for the specified fragment type.
- key, value: Contents of the fragment; each fragment type may support different keys and different grammars for the key values.
  - For sections and scheme, the only supported key is entries
  - For mappings, both archive and entries are supported.

Note: In cases where multiple fragments of the same type and name are encountered, an exception is thrown.

Note: The only valid characters for fragment names and keys are alphanumeric characters and underscore.

Condition Checking

Condition checking enable the linker script generation to be configuration-aware. Depending on whether expressions involving configuration values are true or not, a particular set of values for a key can be used. The evaluation uses eval_string from kconfiglib package and adheres to its required syntax and limitations. Supported operators are as follows:

- comparison
  - LessThan <
  - LessThanOrEqualTo <=
Condition checking behaves as you would expect an if...elseif/elif...else block in other languages. Condition-checking is possible for both key values and entire fragments. The two sample fragments below are equivalent:

```c
# Value for keys is dependent on config
[type:name]
key_1:
  if CONDITION = y:
    value_1
  else:
    value_2
key_2:
  if CONDITION = y:
    value_a
  else:
    value_b

# Entire fragment definition is dependent on config
if CONDITION = y:
  [type:name]
  key_1:
    value_1
  key_2:
    value_a
else:
  [type:name]
  key_1:
    value_2
  key_2:
    value_b
```

Comments

Comment in linker fragment files begin with #. Like in other languages, comment are used to provide helpful descriptions and documentation and are ignored during processing.

Types  Sections

Sections fragments defines a list of object file sections that the GCC compiler emits. It may be a default section (e.g. .text, .data) or it may be user defined section through the __attribute__ keyword.

The use of an optional ‘+’ indicates the inclusion of the section in the list, as well as sections that start with it. This is the preferred method over listing both explicitly.

```c
[sections:name]
entries:
  .section+
  .section
...
```

Example:
Scheme

Scheme fragments define what target a sections fragment is assigned to.

Example:

```
[scheme:noflash]
entries:
  text -> iram0_text # the entries under the sections fragment named...
  text will go to iram0_text
  rodata -> dram0_data # the entries under the sections fragment named...
  rodata will go to dram0_data
```

The default scheme

There exists a special scheme with the name default. This scheme is special because catch-all placement rules are generated from its entries. This means that, if one of its entries is text -> flash_text, the placement rule will be generated for the target flash_text.

```
*(.literal .literal.* .text .text.*)
```

These catch-all rules then effectively serve as fallback rules for those whose mappings were not specified.

The default scheme is defined in esp_system/app.lf. The noflash and rtc scheme fragments which are built-in schemes referenced in the quick start guide are also defined in this file.

Mapping

Mapping fragments define what scheme fragment to use for mappable entities, i.e. object files, function names, variable names, archives.

```
[mapping:name]
archive: archive # output archive file name, as built (i.e. libxxx.
  a)
entries:
  object:symbol {scheme} # symbol granularity
  object {scheme} # object granularity
  * {scheme} # archive granularity
```

There are three levels of placement granularity:

- symbol: The object file name and symbol name are specified. The symbol name can be a function name or a variable name.
- object: Only the object file name is specified.
• archive: * is specified, which is a short-hand for all the object files under the archive.

To know what an entry means, let us expand a sample object-granularity placement:

```
object (scheme)
```

Then expanding the scheme fragment from its entries definitions, we have:

```
object (sections -> target,
    sections -> target,
    ...
)
```

Expanding the sections fragment with its entries definition:

```
object (.section, # given this object file
    .section, # put its sections listed here at this
    ... -> target, # target
    .section,
    .section, # same should be done for these sections
    ... -> target,
    ...
) # and so on
```

Example:

```
[mapping:map]
archive: libfreertos.a
entries:
  * (noflash)
```

Aside from the entity and scheme, flags can also be specified in an entry. The following flags are supported (note: <> = argument name, [] = optional):

1. ALIGN(<alignment>[, pre, post])
   Align the placement by the amount specified in alignment. Generates

2. SORT([<sort_by_first>, <sort_by_second>])
   Emits SORT_BY_NAME, SORT_BY_ALIGNMENT, SORT_BY_INIT_PRIORITY or SORT in the input section description.
   Possible values for sort_by_first and sort_by_second are: name, alignment, init_priority.
   If both sort_by_first and sort_by_second are not specified, the input sections are sorted by name. If both are specified, then the nested sorting follows the same rules discussed in https://sourceware.org/binutils/docs/ld/Input-Section-Wildcards.html.

3. KEEP()
   Prevent the linker from discarding the placement by surrounding the input section description with KEEP command. See https://sourceware.org/binutils/docs/ld/Input-Section-Keep.html for more details.

4. SURROUND(<name>)
   Generate symbols before and after the placement. The generated symbols follow the naming __<name>_start and __<name>_end. For example, if name == sym1,

When adding flags, the specific section -> target in the scheme needs to be specified. For multiple section -> target, use a comma as a separator. For example,

```
# Notes:
# A. semicolon after entity-scheme
# B. comma before section2 -> target2
# C. section1 -> target1 and section2 -> target2 should be defined in entries of ...
    --scheme1
```
entity1 (scheme1);
    section1 -> target1 KEEP() ALIGN(4, pre, post),
    section2 -> target2 SURROUND(sym) ALIGN(4, post) SORT()

Putting it all together, the following mapping fragment, for example,

[mapping:name]
archive: lib1.a
entries:
    obj1 (noflash);
    rodata -> dram0_data KEEP() SORT() ALIGN(8) SURROUND(my_sym)

generates an output on the linker script:

. = ALIGN(8)
  _my_sym_start = ABSOLUTE(.)
  KEEP(lib1.a:obj1.*( SORT(.rodata) SORT(.rodata.*) ))
  _my_sym_end = ABSOLUTE(.)

Note that ALIGN and SURROUND, as mentioned in the flag descriptions, are order sensitive. Therefore, if for the same mapping fragment these two are switched, the following is generated instead:

  _my_sym_start = ABSOLUTE(.)
. = ALIGN(8)
  KEEP(lib1.a:obj1.*( SORT(.rodata) SORT(.rodata.*) ))
  _my_sym_end = ABSOLUTE(.)

On Symbol-Granularity Placements  Symbol granularity placements is possible due to compiler flags -ffunction-sections and -ffdata-sections. ESP-IDF compiles with these flags by default. If the user opts to remove these flags, then the symbol-granularity placements will not work. Furthermore, even with the presence of these flags, there are still other limitations to keep in mind due to the dependence on the compiler’s emitted output sections.

For example, with -ffunction-sections, separate sections are emitted for each function; with section names predictably constructed i.e. .text.{func_name} and .literal.{func_name}. This is not the case for string literals within the function, as they go to pooled or generated section names.

With -ffdata-sections, for global scope data the compiler predictably emits either .data.{var_name}, .rodata.{var_name} or .bss.{var_name}; and so Type I mapping entry works for these. However, this is not the case for static data declared in function scope, as the generated section name is a result of mangling the variable name with some other information.

Linker Script Template

The linker script template is the skeleton in which the generated placement rules are put into. It is an otherwise ordinary linker script, with a specific marker syntax that indicates where the generated placement rules are placed.

To reference the placement rules collected under a target token, the following syntax is used:

mapping[target]

Example:

The example below is an excerpt from a possible linker script template. It defines an output section .iram0.text, and inside is a marker referencing the target iram0_text.

.iram0.text :
{  /* Code marked as running out of IRAM */
(continues on next page)
Suppose the generator collected the fragment definitions below:

```plaintext
[sections:text]
  .text+
  .literal+

[sections:iram]
  .iram1+

[scheme:default]
entries:
  text -> flash_text
  iram -> iram0_text

[scheme:noflash]
entries:
  text -> iram0_text

[mapping:freertos]
archive: libfreertos.a
entries:
  * (noflash)
```

Then the corresponding excerpt from the generated linker script will be as follows:

```plaintext
.iram0.text :  
{
  /* Code marked as running out of IRAM */
  _iram_text_start = ABSOLUTE(.);

  /* Placement rules generated from the processed fragments, placed where the
   * marker was in the template */
  *(.iram1 .iram1.*)
  *libfreertos.a: (.literal .text .literal.* .text.*)
  _iram_text_end = ABSOLUTE(.);
} > iram0_0_seg

*libfreertos.a: (.literal .text .literal.* .text.*)
```

Rule generated from the entry *(noflash)* of the freertos mapping fragment. All text sections of all object files under the archive libfreertos.a will be collected under the target iram0_text (as per the noflash scheme) and placed wherever in the template iram0_text is referenced by a marker.

`*(.iram1 .iram1.*)`

Rule generated from the default scheme entry iram -> iram0_text. Since the default scheme specifies an iram -> iram0_text entry, it too is placed wherever iram0_text is referenced by a marker. Since it is a rule generated from the default scheme, it comes first among all other rules collected under the same target name.

The linker script template currently used is `esp_system/ld/esp32c3/sections.ld.in`; the generated output script `sections.ld` is put under its build directory.
Migrate to ESP-IDF v5.0 Linker Script Fragment Files Grammar

The old grammar supported in ESP-IDF v3.x would be dropped in ESP-IDF v5.0. Here are a few notes on how to migrate properly:

1. Now indentation is enforced and improperly indented fragment files would generate a runtime parse exception. This was not enforced in the old version but previous documentation and examples demonstrate properly indented grammar.
2. Migrate the old condition entry to the `if...elif...else` structure for conditionals. You can refer to the earlier chapter for detailed grammar.
3. Mapping fragments now requires a name like other fragment types.

4.18 lwIP

ESP-IDF uses the open source lwIP lightweight TCP/IP stack. The ESP-IDF version of lwIP (esp-lwip) has some modifications and additions compared to the upstream project.

4.18.1 Supported APIs

ESP-IDF supports the following lwIP TCP/IP stack functions:

- BSD Sockets API
- Netconn API is enabled but not officially supported for ESP-IDF applications

Adapted APIs

Some common lwIP “app” APIs are supported indirectly by ESP-IDF:

- DHCP Server & Client are supported indirectly via the ESP-NETIF functionality
- Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) is supported via the lwip/include/apps/sntp/sntp.h functions (see also SNTP Time Synchronization)
- ICMP Ping is supported using a variation on the lwIP ping API. See ICMP Echo.
- NetBIOS lookup is available using the standard lwIP API. protocols/http_server/restful_server has an option to demonstrate using NetBIOS to look up a host on the LAN.
- mDNS uses a different implementation to the lwIP default mDNS (see mDNS Service), but lwIP can look up mDNS hosts using standard APIs such as gethostbyname() and the convention hostname.local, provided the CONFIG_LWIP_DNS_SUPPORT_MDNS_QUERIES setting is enabled.

4.18.2 BSD Sockets API

The BSD Sockets API is a common cross-platform TCP/IP sockets API that originated in the Berkeley Standard Distribution of UNIX but is now standardized in a section of the POSIX specification. BSD Sockets are sometimes called POSIX Sockets or Berkeley Sockets.

As implemented in ESP-IDF, lwIP supports all of the common usages of the BSD Sockets API.

References

A wide range of BSD Sockets reference material is available, including:

- Single UNIX Specification BSD Sockets page
- Berkeley Sockets Wikipedia page
Examples

A number of ESP-IDF examples show how to use the BSD Sockets APIs:

- protocols/sockets/tcp_server
- protocols/sockets/tcp_client
- protocols/sockets/udp_server
- protocols/sockets/udp_client
- protocols/sockets/udp_multicast
- protocols/http_request (Note: this is a simplified example of using a TCP socket to send an HTTP request. The ESP HTTP Client is a much better option for sending HTTP requests.)

Supported functions

The following BSD socket API functions are supported. For full details see lwip/lwip/src/include/lwip/sockets.h.

- socket()
- bind()
- accept()
- shutdown()
- getpeername()
- getssockopt() & setsockopt() (see Socket Options)
- close() (via Virtual filesystem component)
- read(), readv(), write(), writev() (via Virtual filesystem component)
- recv(), recvmsg(), recvfrom()
- send(), sendmsg(), sendto()
- select() (via Virtual filesystem component)
- poll() (Note: on ESP-IDF, poll() is implemented by calling select internally, so using select() directly is recommended if a choice of methods is available.)
- fcntl() (see fcntl)

Non-standard functions:

- ioctl() (see ioctls)

Note: Some lwIP application sample code uses prefixed versions of BSD APIs, for example lwip_socket() instead of the standard socket(). Both forms can be used with ESP-IDF, but using standard names is recommended.

Socket Error Handling

BSD Socket error handling code is very important for robust socket applications. Normally the socket error handling involves the following aspects:

- Detecting the error.
- Getting the error reason code.
- Handle the error according to the reason code.

In lwIP, we have two different scenarios of handling socket errors:

- Socket API returns an error. For more information, see Socket API Errors.
- select(int maxfdp1, fd_set *readset, fd_set *writset, fd_set *exceptset, struct timeval *timeout) has exception descriptor indicating that the socket has an error. For more information, see select() Errors.

Socket API Errors

The error detection
• We can know that the socket API fails according to its return value.

**Get the error reason code**

• When socket API fails, the return value doesn’t contain the failure reason and the application can get the error reason code by accessing errno. Different values indicate different meanings. For more information, see <Socket Error Reason Code>.

Example:

```c
int err;
int sockfd;
if (sockfd = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,0) < 0) {
    // the error code is obtained from errno
    err = errno;
    return err;
}
```

**select() Errors**

**The error detection**

• Socket error when select() has exception descriptor

**Get the error reason code**

• If the select indicates that the socket fails, we can’t get the error reason code by accessing errno, instead we should call getsockopt() to get the failure reason code. Because select() has exception descriptor, the error code will not be given to errno.

**Note:** getsockopt function prototype int getsockopt(int s, int level, int optname, void *optval, socklen_t *optlen). Its function is to get the current value of the option of any type, any state socket, and store the result in optval. For example, when you get the error code on a socket, you can get it by getsockopt(sockfd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_ERROR, &err, &optlen).

Example:

```c
int err;
if (select(sockfd + 1, NULL, NULL, &exfds, &tval) <= 0) {
    err = errno;
    return err;
} else {
    if (FD_ISSET(sockfd, &exfds)) {
        // select() exception set using getsockopt()
        int optlen = sizeof(int);
        getsockopt(sockfd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_ERROR, &err, &optlen);
        return err;
    }
}
```

**Socket Error Reason Code** Below is a list of common error codes. For more detailed list of standard POSIX/C error codes, please see newlib errno.h <https://github.com/espressif/newlib-esp32/blob/master/newlib/libc/include/sys/errno.h> and the platform-specific extensions newlib/platform_include/errno.h
### Error codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECONNREFUSED</td>
<td>Connection refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EADDRINUSE</td>
<td>Address already in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONNABORTED</td>
<td>Software caused connection abort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENETUNREACH</td>
<td>Network is unreachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENETDOWN</td>
<td>Network interface is not configured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETIMEDOUT</td>
<td>Connection timed out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHOSTDOWN</td>
<td>Host is down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHOSTUNREACH</td>
<td>Host is unreachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EINPROGRESS</td>
<td>Connection already in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EALREADY</td>
<td>Socket already connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDESTADDRREQ</td>
<td>Destination address required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPROTONOSUPPORT</td>
<td>Unknown protocol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Socket Options

The `getsockopt()` and `setsockopt()` functions allow getting/setting per-socket options.

Not all standard socket options are supported by lwIP in ESP-IDF. The following socket options are supported:

**Common options**  Used with level argument `SOL_SOCKET`.
- `SO_REUSEADDR` *(available if `CONFIG_LWIP_SO_REUSE` is set, behavior can be customized by setting `CONFIG_LWIP_SO_REUSE_RXTOALL`)*
- `SO_KEEPALIVE`
- `SO_BROADCAST`
- `SO_ACCEPTCONN`
- `SO_RCVBUF` *(available if `CONFIG_LWIP_SO_RCVBUF` is set)*
- `SO_SNDTIMEO` / `SO_RCVTIMEO` *(this option is only used with `select()`, see `Socket Error Handling`)*
- `SO_TYPE`
- `SO_NO_CHECK` *(for UDP sockets only)*

**IP options**  Used with level argument `IPPROTO_IP`.
- `IP_TOS`
- `IP_TTL`
- `IP_PKTINFO` *(available if `CONFIG_LWIP_NETBUF_RECVINFO` is set)*

For multicast UDP sockets:
- `IP_MULTICAST_IF`
- `IP_MULTICAST_LOOP`
- `IP_MULTICAST_TTL`
- `IP_ADD_MEMBERSHIP`
- `IP_DROP_MEMBERSHIP`

**TCP options**  TCP sockets only. Used with level argument `IPPROTO_TCP`.
- `TCP_NODELAY`

Options relating to TCP keepalive probes:
- `TCP_KEEPALIVE` *(int value, TCP keepalive period in milliseconds)*
- `TCP_KEEPIDLE` *(same as `TCP_KEEPALIVE`, but the value is in seconds)*
- `TCP_KEEPINTvl` *(int value, interval between keepalive probes in seconds)*
- `TCP_KEEPCNT` *(int value, number of keepalive probes before timing out)*
IPv6 options

IPv6 sockets only. Used with level argument IPPROTO_IPV6

- IPV6_CHECKSUM
- IPV6_V6ONLY

For multicast IPv6 UDP sockets:

- IPV6_JOIN_GROUP / IPV6_ADD_MEMBERSHIP
- IPV6_LEAVE_GROUP / IPV6_DROP_MEMBERSHIP
- IPV6_MULTICAST_IF
- IPV6_MULTICAST_HOPS
- IPV6_MULTICAST_LOOP

fcntl

The fcntl() function is a standard API for manipulating options related to a file descriptor. In ESP-IDF, the Virtual filesystem component layer is used to implement this function.

When the file descriptor is a socket, only the following fcntl() values are supported:

- O_NONBLOCK to set/clear non-blocking I/O mode. Also supports O_NDELAY, which is identical to O_NONBLOCK.
- O_RDONLY, O_WRONLY, O_RDWR flags for different read/write modes. These can read via F_GETFL only, they cannot be set using F_SETFL. A TCP socket will return a different mode depending on whether the connection has been closed at either end or is still open at both ends. UDP sockets always return O_RDWR.

ioctl

The ioctl() function provides a semi-standard way to access some internal features of the TCP/IP stack. In ESP-IDF, the Virtual filesystem component layer is used to implement this function.

When the file descriptor is a socket, only the following ioctl() values are supported:

- FIONREAD returns the number of bytes of pending data already received in the socket’s network buffer.
- FIONBIO is an alternative way to set/clear non-blocking I/O status for a socket, equivalent to fcntl(fd, F_SETFL, O_NONBLOCK, ...).

4.18.3 Netconn API

lwIP supports two lower level APIs as well as the BSD Sockets API: the Netconn API and the Raw API.

The lwIP Raw API is designed for single threaded devices and is not supported in ESP-IDF.

The Netconn API is used to implement the BSD Sockets API inside lwIP, and it can also be called directly from ESP-IDF apps. This API has lower resource usage than the BSD Sockets API, in particular it can send and receive data without needing to first copy it into internal lwIP buffers.

Important: Espressif does not test the Netconn API in ESP-IDF. As such, this functionality is enabled but not supported. Some functionality may only work correctly when used from the BSD Sockets API.

For more information about the Netconn API, consult lwip/lwip/src/include/lwip/api.h and this wiki page which is part of the unofficial lwIP Application Developers Manual.

4.18.4 lwIP FreeRTOS Task

lwIP creates a dedicated TCP/IP FreeRTOS task to handle socket API requests from other tasks.

A number of configuration items are available to modify the task and the queues (“mailboxes”) used to send data to/from the TCP/IP task:
4.18.5 IPv6 Support

Both IPv4 and IPv6 are supported as dual stack and enabled by default (IPv6 may be disabled if it’s not needed, see Minimum RAM usage). IPv6 support is limited to Stateless Autoconfiguration only. Stateful configuration is not supported in ESP-IDF (not in upstream lwip). IPv6 Address configuration is defined by means of these protocols or services:

- **SLAAC** IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (RFC-2462)
- **DHCPv6** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (RFC-8415)

None of these two types of address configuration is enabled by default, so the device uses only Link Local addresses or statically defined addresses.

**Stateless Autoconfiguration Process**

To enable address autoconfiguration using Router Advertisement protocol please enable:

- **CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_AUTOCONFIG**

This configuration option enables IPv6 autoconfiguration for all network interfaces (in contrast to the upstream lwIP, where the autoconfiguration needs to be explicitly enabled for each netif with `netif->ip6_autoconfig_enabled=1`

**DHCPv6**

DHCPv6 in lwIP is very simple and support only stateless configuration. It could be enabled using:

- **CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_DHCP6**

Since the DHCPv6 works only in its stateless configuration, the **Stateless Autoconfiguration Process** has to be enabled, too, by means of `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_AUTOCONFIG`. Moreover, the DHCPv6 needs to be explicitly enabled form the application code using

```
dhcp6_enable_stateless(netif);
```

**DNS servers in IPv6 autoconfiguration**

In order to autoconfigure DNS server(s), especially in IPv6 only networks, we have these two options

- Recursive domain name system – this belongs to the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP), uses Stateless Autoconfiguration Process. Number of servers must be set `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6_RDNS_MAX_DNS_SERVERS`, this is option is disabled (set to 0) by default.
- DHCPv6 stateless configuration – uses **DHCPv6** to configure DNS servers. Note that the this configuration assumes IPv6 Router Advertisement Flags (RFC-5175) to be set to
  - Managed Address Configuration Flag = 0
  - Other Configuration Flag = 1

4.18.6 esp-lwip custom modifications

**Additions**

The following code is added which is not present in the upstream lwIP release:
Thread-safe sockets  

It is possible to close() a socket from a different thread to the one that created it. The close() call will block until any function calls currently using that socket from other tasks have returned.

It is, however, not possible to delete a task while it is actively waiting on select() or poll() APIs. It is always necessary that these APIs exit before destroying the task, as this might corrupt internal structures and cause subsequent crashes of the lwIP. (These APIs allocate globally referenced callback pointers on stack, so that when the task gets destroyed before unrolling the stack, the lwIP would still hold pointers to the deleted stack)

On demand timers  

lwIP IGMP and MLD6 features both initialize a timer in order to trigger timeout events at certain times.

The default lwIP implementation is to have these timers enabled all the time, even if no timeout events are active. This increases CPU usage and power consumption when using automatic light sleep mode. esp-lwip default behaviour is to set each timer “on demand” so it is only enabled when an event is pending.

To return to the default lwIP behaviour (always-on timers), disable CONFIG_LWIP_TIMERS_ONDEMAND.

Lwip timers API  

When users are not using WiFi, these APIs provide users with the ability to turn off LwIP timer to reduce power consumption.

The following API functions are supported. For full details see lwip/lwip/src/include/lwip/timeouts.h.

* sys_timeouts_init()
* sys_timeouts_deinit()

Additional Socket Options

* Some standard IPV4 and IPV6 multicast socket options are implemented (see Socket Options).
* Possible to set IPV6-only UDP and TCP sockets with IPV6_V6ONLY socket option (normal lwIP is TCP only).

IP layer features

* IPV4 source based routing implementation is different.
* IPV4 mapped IPV6 addresses are supported.

Customized lwIP hooks  

The original lwIP supports implementing custom compile-time modifications via LWIP_HOOK_FILENAME. This file is already used by the IDF port layer, but IDF users could still include and implement any custom additions via a header file defined by the macro ESP_IDF_LWIP_HOOK_FILENAME. Here is an example of adding a custom hook file to the build process (the hook is called my_hook.h and located in the project’s main folder):

```c
idf_component_get_property(lwip lwip COMPONENT_LIB)
target_compile_options(${lwip} PRIVATE "-I${PROJECT_DIR}/main")
target_compile_definitions(${lwip} PRIVATE "-DESP_IDF_LWIP_HOOK_FILENAME="my_hook._h"")
```

Limitations

Calling send() or sendto() repeatedly on a UDP socket may eventually fail with errno equal to ENOMEM. This is a limitation of buffer sizes in the lower layer network interface drivers. If all driver transmit buffers are full then UDP transmission will fail. Applications sending a high volume of UDP datagrams who don’t wish for any to be dropped by the sender should check for this error code and re-send the datagram after a short delay.

Increasing the number of TX buffers in the Wi-Fi project configuration may also help.
4.18.7 Performance Optimization

TCP/IP performance is a complex subject, and performance can be optimized towards multiple goals. The default settings of ESP-IDF are tuned for a compromise between throughput, latency, and moderate memory usage.

Maximum throughput

Espressif tests ESP-IDF TCP/IP throughput using the wifi/iperf example in an RF sealed enclosure.

The wifi/iperf/sdkconfig.defaults file for the iperf example contains settings known to maximize TCP/IP throughput, usually at the expense of higher RAM usage. To get maximum TCP/IP throughput in an application at the expense of other factors then suggest applying settings from this file into the project sdkconfig.

**Important:** Suggest applying changes a few at a time and checking the performance each time with a particular application workload.

- If a lot of tasks are competing for CPU time on the system, consider that the lwIP task has configurable CPU affinity (CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_TASK_AFFINITY) and runs at fixed priority ESP_TASK_TCP_IP_PRIO (18). Configure competing tasks to be pinned to a different core, or to run at a lower priority. See also Built-In Task Priorities.
- If using select() function with socket arguments only, disabling CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_SELECT will make select() calls faster.
- If there is enough free IRAM, select CONFIG_LWIP_IRAM_OPTIMIZATION to improve TX/RX throughput

If using Wi-Fi network interface, please also refer to Wi-Fi Buffer Usage.

Minimum latency

Except for increasing buffer sizes, most changes which increase throughput will also decrease latency by reducing the amount of CPU time spent in lwIP functions.

- For TCP sockets, lwIP supports setting the standard TCP_NODELAY flag to disable Nagle’s algorithm.

Minimum RAM usage

Most lwIP RAM usage is on-demand, as RAM is allocated from the heap as needed. Therefore, changing lwIP settings to reduce RAM usage may not change RAM usage at idle but can change it at peak.

- Reducing CONFIG_LWIP_MAX_SOCKETS reduces the maximum number of sockets in the system. This will also cause TCP sockets in the WAIT_CLOSE state to be closed and recycled more rapidly (if needed to open a new socket), further reducing peak RAM usage.
- Reducing CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_IP_RECVMBOX_SIZE, CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_RECVMBOX_SIZE and CONFIG_LWIP_UDP_RECVMBOX_SIZE reduce memory usage at the expense of throughput, depending on usage.
- Disable CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6 can save about 39 KB for firmware size and 2KB RAM when system power up and 7KB RAM when TCP/IP stack running. If there is no requirement for supporting IPv6 then it can be disabled to save flash and RAM footprint.

If using Wi-Fi, please also refer to Wi-Fi Buffer Usage.

Peak Buffer Usage The peak heap memory that lwIP consumes is the theoretically-maximum memory that the lwIP driver consumes. Generally, the peak heap memory that lwIP consumes depends on:

- the memory required to create a UDP connection: lwip_udp_conn
- the memory required to create a TCP connection: lwip_tcp_conn
- the number of UDP connections that the application has: lwip_udp_con_num
- the number of TCP connections that the application has: lwip_tcp_con_num
- the TCP TX window size: lwip_tcp_tx_win_size
• the TCP RX window size: lwip_tcp_rx_win_size

So, the peak heap memory that the LwIP consumes can be calculated with the following formula:

\[
lwip\_dynamic\_peek\_memory = (lwip\_udp\_con\_num \times lwip\_udp\_conn) + (lwip\_tcp\_con\_num \times (lwip\_tcp\_tx\_win\_size + lwip\_tcp\_rx\_win\_size + lwip\_tcp\_conn))
\]

Some TCP-based applications need only one TCP connection. However, they may choose to close this TCP connection and create a new one when an error (such as a sending failure) occurs. This may result in multiple TCP connections existing in the system simultaneously, because it may take a long time for a TCP connection to close, according to the TCP state machine (refer to RFC793).

4.19 Memory Types

ESP32-C3 chip has multiple memory types and flexible memory mapping features. This section describes how ESP-IDF uses these features by default.

ESP-IDF distinguishes between instruction memory bus (IRAM, IROM, RTC FAST memory) and data memory bus (DRAM, DROM). Instruction memory is executable, and can only be read or written via 4-byte aligned words. Data memory is not executable and can be accessed via individual byte operations. For more information about the different memory buses consult the ESP32-C3 Technical Reference Manual > System and Memory [PDF].

4.19.1 DRAM (Data RAM)

Non-constant static data (.data) and zero-initialized data (.bss) is placed by the linker into Internal SRAM as data memory. The remaining space in this region is used for the runtime heap.

Note: The maximum statically allocated DRAM size is reduced by the IRAM (Instruction RAM) size of the compiled application. The available heap memory at runtime is reduced by the total static IRAM and DRAM usage of the application.

Constant data may also be placed into DRAM, for example if it is used in an non-flash-safe ISR (see explanation under How to place code in IRAM).

“noinit” DRAM

The macro __NOINIT_ATTR can be used as attribute to place data into .noinit section. The values placed into this section will not be initialized at startup and should keep its value after software restart.

Example:

```
__NOINIT_ATTR uint32_t noinit_data;
```

4.19.2 IRAM (Instruction RAM)

Note: Any internal SRAM which is not used for Instruction RAM will be made available as DRAM (Data RAM) for static data and dynamic allocation (heap).
When to place code in IRAM

Cases when parts of the application should be placed into IRAM:

- Interrupt handlers must be placed into IRAM if `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` is used when registering the interrupt handler. For more information, see [IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers](#).
- Some timing critical code may be placed into IRAM to reduce the penalty associated with loading the code from flash. ESP32-C3 reads code and data from flash via the MMU cache. In some cases, placing a function into IRAM may reduce delays caused by a cache miss and significantly improve that function’s performance.

How to place code in IRAM

Some code is automatically placed into the IRAM region using the linker script.

If some specific application code needs to be placed into IRAM, it can be done by using the [Linker Script Generation](#) feature and adding a linker script fragment file to your component that targets at the entire source files or functions with the `noflash` placement. See the [Linker Script Generation](#) docs for more information.

Alternatively, it’s possible to specify IRAM placement in the source code using the `IRAM_ATTR` macro:

```c
#include "esp_attr.h"

void IRAM_ATTR gpio_isr_handler(void* arg)
{
    // ...
}
```

There are some possible issues with placement in IRAM, that may cause problems with IRAM-safe interrupt handlers:

- Strings or constants inside an `IRAM_ATTR` function may not be placed in RAM automatically. It’s possible to use `DRAM_ATTR` attributes to mark these, or using the linker script method will cause these to be automatically placed correctly.

```c
void IRAM_ATTR gpio_isr_handler(void* arg)
{
    const static DRAM_ATTR uint8_t INDEX_DATA[] = { 45, 33, 12, 0 };
    const static char *MSG = DRAM_STR("I am a string stored in RAM");
}
```

Note that knowing which data should be marked with `DRAM_ATTR` can be hard, the compiler will sometimes recognize that a variable or expression is constant (even if it is not marked `const`) and optimize it into flash, unless it is marked with `DRAM_ATTR`.

- GCC optimizations that automatically generate jump tables or switch/case lookup tables place these tables in flash. IDF by default builds all files with `-fno-jump-tables -fno-tree-switch-conversion` flags to avoid this.

Jump table optimizations can be re-enabled for individual source files that don’t need to be placed in IRAM. For instructions on how to add the `-fno-jump-tables -fno-tree-switch-conversion` options when compiling individual source files, see [Controlling Component Compilation](#).

4.19.3 IROM (code executed from flash)

If a function is not explicitly placed into IRAM (Instruction RAM) or RTC memory, it is placed into flash. As IRAM is limited, most of an application’s binary code must be placed into IROM instead.

During [Application Startup Flow](#), the bootloader (which runs from IRAM) configures the MMU flash cache to map the app’s instruction code region to the instruction space. Flash accessed via the MMU is cached using some internal SRAM and accessing cached flash data is as fast as accessing other types of internal memory.
4.19.4 DROM (data stored in flash)

By default, constant data is placed by the linker into a region mapped to the MMU flash cache. This is the same as the IROM (code executed from flash) section, but is for read-only data not executable code.

The only constant data not placed into this memory type by default are literal constants which are embedded by the compiler into application code. These are placed as the surrounding function’s executable instructions.

The DRAM_ATTR attribute can be used to force constants from DROM into the DRAM (Data RAM) section (see above).

4.19.5 RTC FAST memory

The same region of RTC FAST memory can be accessed as both instruction and data memory. Code which has to run after wake-up from deep sleep mode has to be placed into RTC memory. Please check detailed description in deep sleep documentation.

Remaining RTC FAST memory is added to the heap unless the option CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_ALLOW_RTC_FAST_MEM_AS_HEAP is disabled. This memory can be used interchangeably with DRAM (Data RAM), but is slightly slower to access.

4.19.6 DMA Capable Requirement

Most peripheral DMA controllers (e.g. SPI, sdmmc, etc.) have requirements that sending/receiving buffers should be placed in DRAM and word-aligned. We suggest to place DMA buffers in static variables rather than in the stack. Use macro DMA_ATTR to declare global/local static variables like:

```c
DMA_ATTR uint8_t buffer[] = "I want to send something";

void app_init()
{
    // initialization code...
    spi_transaction_t temp = {
        .tx_buffer = buffer,
        .length = 8 * sizeof(buffer),
    };
    spi_device_transmit(spi, &temp);
    // other stuff
}
```

Or:

```c
void app_init()
{
    DMA_ATTR static uint8_t buffer[] = "I want to send something";
    // initialization code...
    spi_transaction_t temp = {
        .tx_buffer = buffer,
        .length = 8 * sizeof(buffer),
    };
    spi_device_transmit(spi, &temp);
    // other stuff
}
```

It is also possible to allocate DMA-capable memory buffers dynamically by using the MALLOC_CAP_DMA capabilities flag.
4.19.7 DMA Buffer in the stack

Placing DMA buffers in the stack is possible but discouraged. If doing so, pay attention to the following:

- Use macro `WORD_ALIGNED_ATTR` in functions before variables to place them in proper positions like:

```c
void app_main()
{
    uint8_t stuff;
    WORD_ALIGNED_ATTR uint8_t buffer[] = "I want to send something";  // or...
    // the buffer will be placed right after stuff.
    // initialization code...
    spi_transaction_t temp = {
        .tx_buffer = buffer,
        .length = 8 * sizeof(buffer),
    };
    spi_device_transmit(spi, &temp);
    // other stuff
}
```

4.20 OpenThread

OpenThread is an IP stack running on the 802.15.4 MAC layer which features mesh network and low power consumption.

4.20.1 Mode of the OpenThread stack

OpenThread can run under the following modes on Espressif chips:

Standalone node

The full OpenThread stack and the application layer run on the same chip. This mode is available on chips with 15.4 radio such as ESP32-H2.

Radio Co-Processor (RCP)

The chip will be connected to another host running the OpenThread IP stack. It will send and receive 15.4 packets on behalf of the host. This mode is available on chips with 15.4 radio such as ESP32-H2. The underlying transport between the chip and the host can be SPI or UART. For sake of latency, we recommend to use SPI as the underlying transport.

OpenThread host

For chips without 15.4 radio, it can be connected to an RCP and run OpenThread under host mode. This mode enables OpenThread on Wi-Fi chips such as ESP32, ESP32-S2, ESP32-S3 and ESP32-C3. The following diagram shows how devices work under different modes:

4.20.2 How To Write an OpenThread Application

The OpenThread `openthread/ot_cli` example will be a good place to start at. It demonstrates basic OpenThread initialization and simple socket-based server and client.
Before OpenThread initialization

- s1.1 The main task calls `esp_vfs_eventfd_register()` to initialize the eventfd virtual filesystem. The eventfd file system is used for task notification in the OpenThread driver.
- s1.2 The main task calls `nvs_flash_init()` to initialize the NVS where the Thread network data is stored.
- s1.3 Optional. The main task calls `esp_netif_init()` only when it wants to create the network interface for Thread.
- s1.4: The main task calls `esp_event_loop_create()` to create the system Event task and initialize an application event’s callback function.

OpenThread stack initialization

- s2.1: Call `esp_openthread_init()` to initialize the OpenThread stack.

OpenThread network interface initialization

The whole stage is optional and only required if the application wants to create the network interface for Thread.
- s3.1: Call `esp_netif_new()` with `ESP_NETIF_DEFAULT_OPENTHREAD` to create the interface.  
- s3.2: Call `esp_openthread_netif_glue_init()` to create the OpenThread interface handlers.  
- s3.3: Call `esp_netif_attach()` to attach the handlers to the interface.

The OpenThread main loop

- s4.3: Call `esp_openthread_launch_mainloop()` to launch the OpenThread main loop. Note that this is a busy loop and will not return until the OpenThread stack is terminated.

Calling OpenThread APIs

The OpenThread APIs are not thread-safe. When calling OpenThread APIs from other tasks, make sure to hold the lock with `esp_openthread_lock_acquire()` and release the lock with `esp_openthread_lock_release()` afterwards.
Deinitialization

The following steps are required to deinitialize the OpenThread stack: - Call `esp_netif_destroy()` and `esp_openthread_netif_glue_deinit()` to deinitialize the OpenThread network interface if you have created one. - Call `esp_openthread_deinit()` to deinitialize the OpenThread stack.

4.20.3 The OpenThread border router

The OpenThread border router connects the Thread network with other IP networks. It will provide IPv6 connectivity, service registration and commission functionality. To launch an OpenThread border router on a ESP chip, you need to connect an RCP to a Wi-Fi capable chip such as ESP32. Call `esp_openthread_border_router_init()` during the initialization will launch all the border routing functionalities.

You may refer to the `openthread/ot_br` example and the README for further border router details.

4.21 Partition Tables

4.21.1 Overview

A single ESP32-C3’s flash can contain multiple apps, as well as many different kinds of data (calibration data, filesystems, parameter storage, etc). For this reason a partition table is flashed to (default offset) 0x8000 in the flash. Partition table length is 0xC00 bytes (maximum 95 partition table entries). An MD5 checksum, which is used for checking the integrity of the partition table, is appended after the table data.

Each entry in the partition table has a name (label), type (app, data, or something else), subtype and the offset in flash where the partition is loaded.

The simplest way to use the partition table is to open the project configuration menu (idf.py menuconfig) and choose one of the simple predefined partition tables under `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_TYPE`:

- “Single factory app, no OTA”
- “Factory app, two OTA definitions”

In both cases the factory app is flashed at offset 0x10000. If you execute `idf.py partition-table` then it will print a summary of the partition table.

4.21.2 Built-in Partition Tables

Here is the summary printed for the “Single factory app, no OTA” configuration:

```
# ESP-IDF Partition Table
# Name, Type, SubType, Offset, Size, Flags
nvs, data, nvs, 0x9000, 0x6000,
phy_init, data, phy, 0xf000, 0x1000,
factory, app, factory, 0x10000, 1M,
```

- At a 0x10000 (64 KB) offset in the flash is the app labelled “factory”. The bootloader will run this app by default.
- There are also two data regions defined in the partition table for storing NVS library partition and PHY init data.

Here is the summary printed for the “Factory app, two OTA definitions” configuration:
# ESP-IDF Partition Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>SubType</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nvs</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>nvs</td>
<td>0x9000</td>
<td>0x4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otdata</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>ota</td>
<td>0xd000</td>
<td>0x2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phy_init</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>phy</td>
<td>0xf000</td>
<td>0x1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factory</td>
<td>app</td>
<td>factory</td>
<td>0x10000</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ota_0</td>
<td>app</td>
<td>ota_0</td>
<td>0x11000</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ota_1</td>
<td>app</td>
<td>ota_1</td>
<td>0x21000</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- There are now three app partition definitions. The type of the factory app (at 0x10000) and the next two "OTA" apps are all set to "app", but their subtypes are different.
- There is also a new "otadata" slot, which holds the data for OTA updates. The bootloader consults this data in order to know which app to execute. If "ota data" is empty, it will execute the factory app.

## 4.21.3 Creating Custom Tables

If you choose "Custom partition table CSV" in menuconfig then you can also enter the name of a CSV file (in the project directory) to use for your partition table. The CSV file can describe any number of definitions for the table you need.

The CSV format is the same format as printed in the summaries shown above. However, not all fields are required in the CSV. For example, here is the "input" CSV for the OTA partition table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>SubType</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nvs</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>nvs</td>
<td>0x9000</td>
<td>0x4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otdata</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>ota</td>
<td>0xd000</td>
<td>0x2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phy_init</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>phy</td>
<td>0xf000</td>
<td>0x1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factory</td>
<td>app</td>
<td>factory</td>
<td>0x10000</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ota_0</td>
<td>app</td>
<td>ota_0</td>
<td>0x11000</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ota_1</td>
<td>app</td>
<td>ota_1</td>
<td>0x21000</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nvs_key</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>nvs_keys</td>
<td>0x1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Whitespace between fields is ignored, and so is any line starting with # (comments).
- Each non-comment line in the CSV file is a partition definition.
- The "Offset" field for each partition is empty. The gen_esp32part.py tool fills in each blank offset, starting after the partition table and making sure each partition is aligned correctly.

### Name field

Name field can be any meaningful name. It is not significant to the ESP32-C3. The maximum length of names is 16 bytes, including one null terminator. Names longer than the maximum length will be truncated.

### Type field

Partition type field can be specified as app (0x00) or data (0x01). Or it can be a number 0-254 (or as hex 0x00-0xFE). Types 0x00-0x3F are reserved for ESP-IDF core functions.

If your app needs to store data in a format not already supported by ESP-IDF, then please add a custom partition type value in the range 0x40-0xFE.

See esp_partition_type_t for the enum definitions for app and data partitions.

If writing in C++ then specifying a application-defined partition type requires casting an integer to esp_partition_type_t in order to use it with the partition API. For example:

```c++
static const esp_partition_type_t APP_PARTITION_TYPE_A = (esp_partition_type_t)0x40;
```

The ESP-IDF bootloader ignores any partition types other than app (0x00) and data (0x01).
SubType

The 8-bit SubType field is specific to a given partition type. ESP-IDF currently only specifies the meaning of the subtype field for app and data partition types.

See enum `esp_partition_subtype_t` for the full list of subtypes defined by ESP-IDF, including the following:

- **When type is `app`, the SubType field can be specified as** 
  - `factory` (0x00) is the default app partition. The bootloader will execute the factory app unless there it sees a partition of type data/ota, in which case it reads this partition to determine which OTA image to boot.  
    - OTA never updates the factory partition.  
    - If you want to conserve flash usage in an OTA project, you can remove the factory partition and use `ota_0` instead.  
  - `ota_0` (0x10) ... `ota_15` (0x1F) are the OTA app slots. When `OTA` is in use, the OTA data partition configures which app slot the bootloader should boot. When using OTA, an application should have at least two OTA application slots (`ota_0` & `ota_1`). Refer to the [OTA documentation](#) for more details.  
  - `test` (0x20) is a reserved subtype for factory test procedures. It will be used as the fallback boot partition if no other valid app partition is found. It is also possible to configure the bootloader to read a GPIO input during each boot, and boot this partition if the GPIO is held low, see [Boot from Test Firmware](#).

- **When type is `data`, the subtype field can be specified as** 
  - `ota` (0x00), `phy` (0x01), `nvs` (0x02), `nvs_keys` (0x04), or a range of other component-specific subtypes (see `subtype enum`).  
    - `ota` (0) is the **OTA data partition** which stores information about the currently selected OTA app slot. This partition should be 0x2000 bytes in size. Refer to the [OTA documentation](#) for more details.  
    - `phy` (1) is for storing PHY initialisation data. This allows PHY to be configured per-device, instead of in firmware.  
      - In the default configuration, the phy partition is not used and PHY initialisation data is compiled into the app itself. As such, this partition can be removed from the partition table to save space.  
      - To load PHY data from this partition, open the project configuration menu (`idf.py menuconfig`) and enable `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION` option. You will also need to flash your devices with phy init data as the esp-idf build system does not do this automatically.  
    - `nvs` (2) is for the **Non-Volatile Storage (NVS) API**.  
      - NVS is used to store per-device PHY calibration data (different to initialisation data).  
      - NVS is used to store WiFi data if the `esp_wifi_set_storage(WIFI_STORAGE_FLASH)` initialisation function is used.  
      - The NVS API can also be used for other application data.  
      - It is strongly recommended that you include an NVS partition of at least 0x3000 bytes in your project.  
      - If using NVS API to store a lot of data, increase the NVS partition size from the default 0x6000 bytes.  
    - `nvs_keys` (4) is for the NVS key partition. See [Non-Volatile Storage (NVS) API](#) for more details.  
      - It is used to store NVS encryption keys when `NVS Encryption` feature is enabled.  
      - The size of this partition should be 4096 bytes (minimum partition size).  
    - There are other predefined data subtypes for data storage supported by ESP-IDF. These include **FAT filesystem** (`ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_FAT`), **SPIFFS** (`ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_DATA_SPIFFS`), etc.  

Other subtypes of `data` type are reserved for future ESP-IDF uses.

- If the partition type is any application-defined value (range 0x40-0xFE), then subtype field can be any value chosen by the application (range 0x00-0xFE). Note that when writing in C++, an application-defined subtype value requires casting to type `esp_partition_subtype_t` in order to use it with the `partition API`.

Extra Partition SubTypes

A component can define a new partition subtype by setting the `EXTRA_PARTITION_SUBTYPES` property. This property is a CMake list, each entry of which is a comma separated string with `<type>, <subtype>, <value>` format. The build system uses this property to add extra subtypes and creates fields named `ESP_PARTITION_SUBTYPE_<type>_<subtype>` in `esp_partition_type_t`. The
project can use this subtype to define partitions in the partitions table CSV file and use the new fields in `esp_partition_type_t`.

**Offset & Size**

Partitions with blank offsets in the CSV file will start after the previous partition, or after the partition table in the case of the first partition.

Partitions of type `app` have to be placed at offsets aligned to 0x10000 (64K). If you leave the offset field blank, `gen_esp32part.py` will automatically align the partition. If you specify an unaligned offset for an app partition, the tool will return an error.

Sizes and offsets can be specified as decimal numbers, hex numbers with the prefix 0x, or size multipliers K or M (1024 and 1024*1024 bytes).

If you want the partitions in the partition table to work relative to any placement (`CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_OFFSET`) of the table itself, leave the offset field (in CSV file) for all partitions blank. Similarly, if changing the partition table offset then be aware that all blank partition offsets may change to match, and that any fixed offsets may now collide with the partition table (causing an error).

**Flags**

Only one flag is currently supported, `encrypted`. If this field is set to `encrypted`, this partition will be encrypted if `Flash Encryption` is enabled.

*Note:* app type partitions will always be encrypted, regardless of whether this flag is set or not.

### 4.21.4 Generating Binary Partition Table

The partition table which is flashed to the ESP32-C3 is in a binary format, not CSV. The tool `partition_table/gen_esp32part.py` is used to convert between CSV and binary formats.

If you configure the partition table CSV name in the project configuration (`idf.py menuconfig`) and then build the project or run `idf.py partition-table`, this conversion is done as part of the build process.

To convert CSV to Binary manually:

```bash
gen_esp32part.py input_partitions.csv binary_partitions.bin
```

To convert binary format back to CSV manually:

```bash
gen_esp32part.py binary_partitions.bin input_partitions.csv
```

To display the contents of a binary partition table on stdout (this is how the summaries displayed when running `idf.py partition-table` are generated:

```bash
gen_esp32part.py binary_partitions.bin
```

### 4.21.5 Partition Size Checks

The ESP-IDF build system will automatically check if generated binaries fit in the available partition space, and will fail with an error if a binary is too large.

Currently these checks are performed for the following binaries:

- Bootloader binary must fit in space before partition table (see `Bootloader Size`).
• App binary should fit in at least one partition of type “app”. If the app binary doesn’t fit in any app partition, the build will fail. If it only fits in some of the app partitions, a warning is printed about this.

**Note:** Although the build process will fail if the size check returns an error, the binary files are still generated and can be flashed (although they may not work if they are too large for the available space.)

**MD5 checksum**

The binary format of the partition table contains an MD5 checksum computed based on the partition table. This checksum is used for checking the integrity of the partition table during the boot.

The MD5 checksum generation can be disabled by the `--disable-md5sum` option of `gen_esp32part.py` or by the `CONFIG_PARTITION_TABLE_MD5` option.

### 4.21.6 Flashing the partition table

- `idf.py partition-table-flash`: will flash the partition table with `esptool.py`.
- `idf.py flash`: Will flash everything including the partition table.

A manual flashing command is also printed as part of `idf.py partition-table` output.

**Note:** Note that updating the partition table doesn’t erase data that may have been stored according to the old partition table. You can use `idf.py erase-flash` (or `esptool.py erase_flash`) to erase the entire flash contents.

### 4.21.7 Partition Tool (parttool.py)

The component `partition_table` provides a tool `parttool.py` for performing partition-related operations on a target device. The following operations can be performed using the tool:

- reading a partition and saving the contents to a file (read_partition)
- writing the contents of a file to a partition (write_partition)
- erasing a partition (erase_partition)
- retrieving info such as name, offset, size and flag (“encrypted”) of a given partition (get_partition_info)

The tool can either be imported and used from another Python script or invoked from shell script for users wanting to perform operation programmatically. This is facilitated by the tool’s Python API and command-line interface, respectively.

**Python API**

Before anything else, make sure that the `parttool` module is imported.

```python
import sys
import os

idf_path = os.environ.get("IDF_PATH")  # get value of IDF_PATH from environment
parttool_dir = os.path.join(idf_path, "components", "partition_table")  # parttool.py lives in $IDF_PATH/components/partition_table
sys.path.append(parttool_dir)  # this enables Python to find parttool module
from parttool import *  # import all names inside parttool module
```

The starting point for using the tool’s Python API to do is create a `ParttoolTarget` object:
# Create a partool.py target device connected on serial port /dev/ttyUSB1
target = ParttoolTarget("/dev/ttyUSB1")

The created object can now be used to perform operations on the target device:

```python
# Erase partition with name 'storage'
target.erase_partition(PartitionName("storage"))

# Read partition with type 'data' and subtype 'spiffs' and save to file 'spiffs.bin'
target.read_partition(PartitionType("data", "spiffs"), "spiffs.bin")

# Write to partition 'factory' the contents of a file named 'factory.bin'
target.write_partition(PartitionName("factory"), "factory.bin")

# Print the size of default boot partition
storage = target.get_partition_info(PARTITION_BOOT_DEFAULT)
print(storage.size)
```

The partition to operate on is specified using `PartitionName` or `PartitionType` or `PARTITION_BOOT_DEFAULT`. As the name implies, these can be used to refer to partitions of a particular name, type-subtype combination, or the default boot partition.

More information on the Python API is available in the docstrings for the tool.

**Command-line Interface**

The command-line interface of `parttool.py` has the following structure:

```
parttool.py [command-args] [subcommand] [subcommand-args]
```

- command-args - These are arguments that are needed for executing the main command (parttool.py), mostly pertaining to the target device
- subcommand - This is the operation to be performed
- subcommand-args - These are arguments that are specific to the chosen operation

```
# Erase partition with name 'storage'
parttool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" erase_partition --partition-name=storage

# Read partition with type 'data' and subtype 'spiffs' and save to file 'spiffs.bin'
parttool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" read_partition --partition-type-data --partition-type-spiffs --output "spiffs.bin"

# Write to partition 'factory' the contents of a file named 'factory.bin'
parttool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" write_partition --partition-name-factory --input "factory.bin"

# Print the size of default boot partition
parttool.py --port "/dev/ttyUSB1" get_partition_info --partition-boot-default --info size
```

More information can be obtained by specifying `--help` as argument:

```
# Display possible subcommands and show main command argument descriptions
parttool.py --help

# Show descriptions for specific subcommand arguments
parttool.py [subcommand] --help
```
4.22 Performance

ESP-IDF ships with default settings that are designed for a trade-off between performance, resource usage, and available functionality.

These guides describe how to optimize a firmware application for a particular aspect of performance. Usually this involves some trade-off in terms of limiting available functions, or swapping one aspect of performance (such as execution speed) for another (such as RAM usage).

4.22.1 How to Optimize Performance

1. Decide what the performance-critical aspects of your application are (for example: a particular response time to a certain network operation, a particular startup time limit, particular peripheral data throughput, etc.).
2. Find a way to measure this performance (some methods are outlined in the guides below).
3. Modify the code and project configuration and compare the new measurement to the old measurement.
4. Repeat step 3 until the performance meets the requirements set out in step 1.

4.22.2 Guides

Maximizing Execution Speed

Overview

Optimizing execution speed is a key element of software performance. Code that executes faster can also have other positive effects, like reducing overall power consumption. However, improving execution speed may have trade-offs with other aspects of performance such as Minimizing Binary Size.

Choose What To Optimize

If a function in the application firmware is executed once per week in the background, it may not matter if that function takes 10 ms or 100 ms to execute. If a function is executed constantly at 10 Hz, it matters greatly if it takes 10 ms or 100 ms to execute.

Most application firmwares will only have a small set of functions which require optimal performance. Perhaps those functions are executed very often, or have to meet some application requirements for latency or throughput. Optimization efforts should be targeted at these particular functions.

Measuring Performance

The first step to improving something is to measure it.

Basic Performance Measurements

If measuring performance relative to an external interaction with the world, you may be able to measure this directly (for example see the examples wifi/iperf and ethernet/iperf for measuring general network performance, or you can use an oscilloscope or logic analyzer to measure timing of an interaction with a device peripheral.)

Otherwise, one way to measure performance is to augment the code to take timing measurements:

```c
#include "esp_timer.h"

void measure_important_function(void) {
    const unsigned MEASUREMENTS = 5000;
    uint64_t start = esp_timer_get_time();

    for (int retries = 0; retries < MEASUREMENTS; retries++) {
        important_function(); // This is the thing you need to measure
    }

    uint64_t end = esp_timer_get_time();

    printf("%u iterations took %llu milliseconds (%llu microseconds per invocation)\n", MEASUREMENTS, end - start, (end - start) / MEASUREMENTS);
}
```

(continues on next page)
Executing the target multiple times can help average out factors like RTOS context switches, overhead of measurements, etc.

- Using `esp_timer_get_time()` generates “wall clock” timestamps with microsecond precision, but has moderate overhead each time the timing functions are called.
- It’s also possible to use the standard Unix `gettimeofday()` and `utime()` functions, although the overhead is slightly higher.
- Otherwise, including `hal/cpu_hal.h` and calling the HAL function `cpu_hal_get_cycle_count()` will return the number of CPU cycles executed. This function has lower overhead than the others. It is good for measuring very short execution times with high precision.
- If making “microbenchmarks” (i.e. benchmarking only a very small routine of code that runs in less than 1-2 milliseconds) then flash cache performance can sometimes cause big variations in timing measurements depending on the binary. This happens because binary layout can cause different patterns of cache misses in a particular sequence of execution. If the test code is larger then this effect usually averages out. Executing a small function multiple times when benchmarking can help reduce the impact of flash cache misses. Alternatively, move this code to IRAM (see Targeted Optimizations).

**External Tracing**  The Application Level Tracing library allows measuring code execution with minimal impact on the code itself.

**Tasks**  If the option `CONFIG_FREERTOS_GENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS` is enabled then the FreeRTOS API `vTaskGetRunTimeStats()` can be used to retrieve runtime information about the processor time used by each FreeRTOS task.

**SEGGER SystemView** is an excellent tool for visualizing task execution and looking for performance issues or improvements in the system as a whole.

**Improving Overall Speed**  The following optimizations will improve the execution of nearly all code - including boot times, throughput, latency, etc:

- Set `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHMODE` to QIO or QOUT mode (Quad I/O). Both will almost double the speed at which code is loaded or executed from flash compared to the default DIO mode. QIO is slightly faster than QOUT if both are supported. Note that both the flash chip model and the electrical connections between the ESP32-C3 and the flash chip must support quad I/O modes or the SoC will not work correctly.
- Set `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION` to “Optimize for performance (-O2)”. This may slightly increase binary size compared to the default setting, but will almost certainly increase performance of some code. Note that if your code contains C or C++ Undefined Behaviour then increasing the compiler optimization level may expose bugs that otherwise are not seen.
- Avoid using floating point arithmetic (float). On ESP32-C3 these calculations are emulated in software and are very slow. If possible then use fixed point representations, a different method of integer representation, or convert part of the calculation to be integer only before switching to floating point.
- Avoid using double precision floating point arithmetic (double). These calculations are emulated in software and are very slow. If possible then use an integer-based representation, or single-precision floating point.

**Reduce Logging Overhead**  Although standard output is buffered, it’s possible for an application to be limited by the rate at which it can print data to log output once buffers are full. This is particularly relevant for startup time if a lot of output is logged, but can happen at other times as well. There are multiple ways to solve this problem:
• Reduce the volume of log output by lowering the app `CONFIG_LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL` (the equivalent bootloader setting is `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL`). This also reduces the binary size, and saves some CPU time spent on string formatting.
• Increase the speed of logging output by increasing the `CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_BAUDRATE`

**Not Recommended**  The following options will also increase execution speed, but are not recommended as they also reduce the debuggability of the firmware application and may increase the severity of any bugs.

• Set `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL` to disabled. This also reduces firmware binary size by a small amount. However, it may increase the severity of bugs in the firmware including security-related bugs. If necessary to do this to optimize a particular function, consider adding `#define NDEBUG` in the top of that single source file instead.

**Targeted Optimizations**  The following changes will increase the speed of a chosen part of the firmware application:

• Move frequently executed code to IRAM. By default, all code in the app is executed from flash cache. This means that it’s possible for the CPU to have to wait on a “cache miss” while the next instructions are loaded from flash. Functions which are copied into IRAM are loaded once at boot time, and then will always execute at full speed.
  IRAM is a limited resource, and using more IRAM may reduce available DRAM, so a strategic approach is needed when moving code to IRAM. See `IRAM (Instruction RAM)` for more information.
• Jump table optimizations can be re-enabled for individual source files that don’t need to be placed in IRAM. For hot paths in large switch cases this will improve performance. For instructions on how to add the -fjump-tables-ftree-switch-conversion options when compiling individual source files, see `Controlling Component Compilation`

**Improving Startup Time**  In addition to the overall performance improvements shown above, the following options can be tweaked to specifically reduce startup time:

• Minimizing the `CONFIG_LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL` and `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_LOG_LEVEL` has a large impact on startup time. To enable more logging after the app starts up, set the `CONFIG_LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL` as well and then call `esp_log_level_set()` to restore higher level logs. The `system/startup_time` main function shows how to do this.
• If using deep sleep, setting `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_SKIP_VALIDATE_IN_DEEP_SLEEP` allows a faster wake from sleep. Note that if using Secure Boot this represents a security compromise, as Secure Boot validation will not be performed on wake.
• Setting `CONFIG_BOOTLOADER_SKIP_VALIDATE_ON_POWER_ON` will skip verifying the binary on every boot from power-on reset. How much time this saves depends on the binary size and the flash settings. Note that this setting carries some risk if the flash becomes corrupt unexpectedly. Read the help text of the `config` item for an explanation and recommendations if using this option.
• It’s possible to save a small amount of time during boot by disabling RTC slow clock calibration. To do so, set `CONFIG_RTC_CLK_CAL_CYCLES` to 0. Any part of the firmware that uses RTC slow clock as a timing source will be less accurate as a result.

The example project `system/startup_time` is pre-configured to optimize startup time. The file `system/startup_time/sdkconfig.defaults` contain all of these settings. You can append these to the end of your project’s own `sdkconfig` file to merge the settings, but please read the documentation for each setting first.

**Task Priorities**  As ESP-IDF FreeRTOS is a real-time operating system, it’s necessary to ensure that high throughput or low latency tasks are granted a high priority in order to run immediately. Priority is set when calling `xTaskCreate()` or `xTaskCreatePinnedToCore()` and can be changed at runtime by calling `vTaskPrioritySet()`.
It’s also necessary to ensure that tasks yield CPU (by calling `vTaskDelay()`, `sleep()`, or by blocking on semaphores, queues, task notifications, etc) in order to not starve lower priority tasks and cause problems for the overall system. The **Task Watchdog Timer (TWDT)** provides a mechanism to automatically detect if task starvation happens, however note that a Task WDT timeout does not always indicate a problem (sometimes the correct operation of the firmware requires some long-running computation). In these cases tweaking the Task WDT timeout or even disabling the Task WDT may be necessary.

**Built-In Task Priorities**  ESP-IDF starts a number of system tasks at fixed priority levels. Some are automatically started during the boot process, some are started only if the application firmware initializes a particular feature. To optimize performance, structure application task priorities so that they are not delayed by system tasks, while also not starving system tasks and impacting other functions of the system.

This may require splitting up a particular task. For example, perform a time-critical operation in a high priority task or an interrupt handler and do the non-time-critical part in a lower priority task.

Header `components/esp_system/include/esp_task.h` contains macros for the priority levels used for built-in ESP-IDF tasks system.

Common priorities are:

- **Main task that executes app_main function** has minimum priority (1).
- **High Resolution Timer (ESP Timer)** system task to manage timer events and execute callbacks has high priority (22, `ESP_TASK_TIMER_PRIO`)
- FreeRTOS Timer Task to handle FreeRTOS timer callbacks is created when the scheduler initializes and has minimum task priority (1, configurable).
- **Event Handling** system task to manage the default system event loop and execute callbacks has high priority (20, `ESP_TASK_EVENT_PRIO`). This configuration is only used if the application calls `esp_event_loop_create_default()`, it’s possible to call `esp_event_loop_create()` with a custom task configuration instead.
- **lwIP TCP/IP task** has high priority (18, `ESP_TASK_TCPIP_PRIO`).
- **Wi-Fi Driver** task has high priority (23).
- Wi-Fi `wpa_supplicant` component may create dedicated tasks while the Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS), WPA2 EAP-TLS, Device Provisioning Protocol (DPP) or BSS Transition Management (BTM) features are in use. These tasks all have low priority (2).
- **Bluetooth Controller** task has high priority (23, `ESP_TASK_BT_CONTROLLER_PRIO`). The Bluetooth Controller needs to respond to requests with low latency, so it should always be close to the highest priority task in the system.
- **NimBLE Bluetooth Host** host task has high priority (21).
- The Ethernet driver creates a task for the MAC to receive Ethernet frames. If using the default config `ETH_MAC_DEFAULT_CONFIG` then the priority is medium-high (15). This setting can be changed by passing a custom `eth_mac_config_t` struct when initializing the Ethernet MAC.
- If using the **MQTT** component, it creates a task with default priority 5 (configurable, depends on `CONFIG_MQTT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` (also configurable runtime by `task_prio` field in the `esp_mqtt_client_config_t`)
- To see what is the task priority for mDNS service, please check **Performance Optimization**.

**Choosing application task priorities**  In general, it’s not recommended to set task priorities higher than the built-in Wi-Fi/BT operations as starving them of CPU may make the system unstable. For very short timing-critical operations that don’t use the network, use an ISR or a very restricted task (very short bursts of runtime only) at highest priority (24). Choosing priority 19 will allow lower layer Wi-Fi/BT functionality to run without delays, but still preempts the lwIP TCP/IP stack and other less time-critical internal functionality - this is the best option for time-critical tasks that don’t perform network operations. Any task that does TCP/IP network operations should run at lower priority than the lwIP TCP/IP task (18) to avoid priority inversion issues.

**Note:** Task execution is always completely suspended when writing to the built-in SPI flash chip. Only **IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers** will continue executing.
**Chapter 4. API Guides**

**Improving Interrupt Performance**  
ESP-IDF supports dynamic *interrupt allocation* with interrupt preemption. Each interrupt in the system has a priority, and higher priority interrupts will preempt lower priority ones.

Interrupt handlers will execute in preference to any task (provided the task is not inside a critical section). For this reason, it’s important to minimize the amount of time spent executing in an interrupt handler.

To obtain the best performance for a particular interrupt handler:

- Assign more important interrupts a higher priority using a flag such as `ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL2` or `ESP_INTR_FLAG_LEVEL3` when calling `esp_intr_alloc()`.
- If you’re sure the entire interrupt handler can run from IRAM (see *IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers*) then set the `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` flag when calling `esp_intr_alloc()` to assign the interrupt. This prevents it being temporarily disabled if the application firmware writes to the internal SPI flash.
- Even if the interrupt handler is not IRAM safe, if it is going to be executed frequently then consider moving the handler function to IRAM anyhow. This minimizes the chance of a flash cache miss when the interrupt code is executed (see *Targeted Optimizations*). It’s possible to do this without adding the `ESP_INTR_FLAG_IRAM` flag to mark the interrupt as IRAM-safe, if only part of the handler is guaranteed to be in IRAM.

**Improving Network Speed**

- For Wi-Fi, see *How to Improve Wi-Fi Performance* and *Wi-Fi Buffer Usage*
- For lwIP TCP/IP (Wi-Fi and Ethernet), see *Performance Optimization*
- The `wifi/iperf` example contains a configuration that is heavily optimized for Wi-Fi TCP/IP throughput. Append the contents of the files `wifi/iperf/sdkconfig.defaults`, `wifi/iperf/sdkconfig.defaults.esp32c3` and `wifi/iperf/sdkconfig.ci.99` to your project `sdkconfig` file in order to add all of these options. Note that some of these options may have trade-offs in terms of reduced debuggability, increased firmware size, increased memory usage, or reduced performance of other features. To get the best result, read the documentation pages linked above and use this information to determine exactly which options are best suited for your app.

**Minimizing Binary Size**

The ESP-IDF build system compiles all source files in the project and ESP-IDF, but only functions and variables that are actually referenced by the program are linked into the final binary. In some cases, it is necessary to reduce the total size of the firmware binary (for example, in order to fit it into the available flash partition size).

The first step to reducing the total firmware binary size is measuring what is causing the size to increase.

**Measuring Static Sizes**  
To optimize both firmware binary size and memory usage it’s necessary to measure statically allocated RAM ("data", "bss"), code ("text") and read-only data ("rodata") in your project.

Using the `idf.py` sub-commands `size`, `size-components` and `size-files` provides a summary of memory used by the project:

---

**Note:** It is possible to add `-DOUTPUT_FORMAT=csv` or `-DOUTPUT_FORMAT=json` to get the output in CSV or JSON format.

---

**Size Summary (idf.py size)**

```bash
$ idf.py size
[...]
Total sizes:
DRAM .data size: 11584 bytes
DRAM .bss size: 19624 bytes
Used static DRAM: 0 bytes (0 available, nan% used)
Used static IRAM: 0 bytes (0 available, nan% used)
Used stat D/IRAM: 136276 bytes (519084 available, 20.8% used)
```

(continues on next page)
This output breaks down the size of all static memory regions in the firmware binary:

- **DRAM .data size** is statically allocated RAM that is assigned to non-zero values at startup. This uses RAM (DRAM) at runtime and also uses space in the binary file.
- **DRAM .bss size** is statically allocated RAM that is assigned zero at startup. This uses RAM (DRAM) at runtime but doesn’t use any space in the binary file.
- **Used static DRAM, Used static IRAM** - these options are kept for compatibility with ESP32 target, and currently read 0.
- **Used stat D/IRAM** - This is total internal RAM usage, the sum of static DRAM .data + .bss, and also static IRAM (Instruction RAM) used by the application for executable code. The available size is the estimated amount of DRAM which will be available as heap memory at runtime (due to metadata overhead and implementation constraints, and heap allocations done by ESP-IDF during startup, the actual free heap at startup will be lower than this).
- **Flash code** is the total size of executable code executed from flash cache (IROM). This uses space in the binary file.
- **Flash rodata** is the total size of read-only data loaded from flash cache (DROM). This uses space in the binary file.
- **Total image size** is the estimated total binary file size, which is the total of all the used memory types except for .bss.

### Component Usage Summary (idf.py size-components)

The summary output provided by `idf.py size` does not give enough detail to find the main contributor to excessive binary size. To analyze in more detail, use `idf.py size-components`

```
$ idf.py size-components
[...]
  Total sizes:
  DRAM .data size: 14956 bytes
  DRAM .bss size: 15808 bytes
  Used static DRAM: 30764 bytes (149972 available, 17.0% used)
  Used static IRAM: 83918 bytes (47154 available, 64.0% used)
  Flash code: 559943 bytes
  Flash rodata: 176736 bytes
  Total image size: ~835553 bytes (.bin may be padded larger)
```
The first lines of output from `idf.py size-components` are the same as `idf.py size`. After this a table is printed of “per-archive contributions to ELF file”. This means how much each static library archive has contributed to the final binary size.

Generally, one static library archive is built per component, although some are binary libraries included by a particular component (for example, `libnet80211.a` is included by `esp_wifi` component). There are also toolchain libraries such as `libc.a` and `libgcc.a` listed here, these provide Standard C/C++ Library and toolchain built-in functionality.

If your project is simple and only has a “main” component, then all of the project’s code will be shown under `libmain.a`. If your project includes its own components (see `Build System`), then they will each be shown on a separate line.

The table is sorted in descending order of the total contribution to the binary size.

The columns are as follows:

- DRAM .data & .bss & other - .data and .bss are the same as for the totals shown above (static variables, these both reduce total available RAM at runtime but .bss doesn’t contribute to the binary file size). “other” is a column for any custom section types that also contribute to RAM size (usually this value is 0).
- IRAM - is the same as for the totals shown above (code linked to execute from IRAM, uses space in the binary file and also reduces DRAM available as heap at runtime.
- Flash code & rodata - these are the same as the totals above, IROM and DROM space accessed from flash cache that contribute to the binary size.

**Source File Usage Summary (idf.py size-files)** For even more detail, run `idf.py size-files` to get a summary of the contribution each object file has made to the final binary size. Each object file corresponds to a single source file.

```bash
$ idf.py size-files
[...]
Total sizes:
  DRAM .data size: 14956 bytes
  DRAM .bss size: 15808 bytes
Used static DRAM: 30764 bytes (149972 available, 17.0% used)
```

(continues on next page)
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Used static IRAM: 83918 bytes (47154 available, 64.0% used)
Flash code: 559943 bytes
Flash rodata: 176736 bytes
Total image size: 835553 bytes (.bin may be padded larger)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Type 1</th>
<th>Type 2</th>
<th>Type 3</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>IRAM</th>
<th>D/IRAM</th>
<th>Flash code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x509_crt_bundle.S.o</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>wl_cnx.o</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3183</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phy_chip_v7.o</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1642</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ieee80211_ioctl.o</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp.o</td>
<td>1142</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8871</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ieee80211_output.o</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2118</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11617</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ieee80211_sta.o</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1498</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10858</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12769</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sockets.c.o</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11096</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>nd6.c.o</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11515</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>phy_chip_v7_cal.o</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>pm.o</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2673</td>
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<td>7788</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ieee80211_scan.o</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>lib_a-svfprintf.o</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8628</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phy_chip_v7_ana.o</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2657</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7677</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bignum.c.o</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp_in.c.o</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>trc.o</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>704</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecp_curves.c.o</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ieee80211_hostap.o</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8578</td>
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<td>wdev.o</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4499</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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After the summary of total sizes, a table of “Per-file contributions to ELF file” is printed. The columns are the same as shown above for idy.py size-components, but this time the granularity is the contribution of each individual object file to the binary size.

For example, we can see that the file x509_cert_bundle.S.o contributed 64212 bytes to the total firmware size, all as .rodata in flash. Therefore we can guess that this application is using the ESP x509 Certificate Bundle feature and not using this feature would save at last this many bytes from the firmware size.

Some of the object files are linked from binary libraries and therefore you won’t find a corresponding source file. To locate which component a source file belongs to, it’s generally possible to search in the ESP-IDF source tree or look in the Linker Map File for the full path.

Comparing Two Binaries If making some changes that affect binary size, it’s possible to use an ESP-IDF tool to break down the exact differences in size.

This operation isn’t part of idf.py, it’s necessary to run the idf_size.py Python tool directly.

To do so, first locate the linker map file in the build directory. It will have the name PROJECTNAME.map. The idf_size.py tool performs its analysis based on the output of the linker map file.

To compare with another binary, you will also need its corresponding .map file saved from the build directory.

For example, to compare two builds: one with the default CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION configuration and one with “Optimize for size (-Os)”:

```bash
$ $IDF_PATH/tools/idf_size.py --diff build_Og/https_request.map build_Os/https_request.map
<CURRENT> MAP file: build_Og/https_request.map
<REFERENCE> MAP file: build_Os/https_request.map
Difference is counted as <CURRENT> - <REFERENCE>, i.e. a positive number means that <CURRENT> is larger.
Total sizes of <CURRENT>:
-<REFERENCE> Difference
  DRAM .data size: 14516 bytes
  -14956 -440
  DRAM .bss size: 15792 bytes
  -15808 -16
  Used static DRAM: 30308 bytes (150428 available, 16.8% used)
  -30764 -456 (+456 available, +0 total)
  Used static IRAM: 78498 bytes (52574 available, 59.9% used)
  -83918 -5420 (+5420 available, +0 total)
  Flash code: 509183 bytes
  -559943 -50760
  Flash rodata: 170592 bytes
  -176736 -6144
  Total image size: 772789 bytes (.bin may be padded larger)
  -835553 -62764
```

We can see from the “Difference” column that changing this one setting caused the whole binary to be over 60 KB smaller and over 5 KB more RAM is available.

It’s also possible to use the “diff” mode to output a table of component-level (static library archive) differences:
Note: To get the output in JSON or CSV format using idf_size.py it is possible to use the --format option.

```bash
$IDF_PATH/tools/idf_size.py --archives --diff build_Og/https_request.map build_OShttps_request.map
```

Also at the individual source file level:

```bash
$IDF_PATH/tools/idf_size.py --files --diff build_Og/https_request.map build_OShttps_request.map
```

Other options (like writing the output to a file) are available, pass --help to see the full list.

**Showing Size When Linker Fails**  
If too much static memory is used, then the linker will fail with an error such as DRAM segment data does not fit, region 'iram0_0_seg' overflowed by 44 bytes, or similar.

In these cases, idf.py size will not succeed either. However it is possible to run idf_size.py manually in order to view the partial static memory usage (the memory usage will miss the variables which could not be linked, so there still appears to be some free space.)

The map file argument is `<projectname>.map` in the build directory

```bash
$IDF_PATH/tools/idf_size.py build/project_name.map
```

It is also possible to view the equivalent of size-components or size-files output:

```bash
$IDF_PATH/tools/idf_size.py --archives build/project_name.map
$IDF_PATH/tools/idf_size.py --files build/project_name.map
```

**Linker Map File**  
This is an advanced analysis method, but it can be very useful. Feel free to skip ahead to :ref:`reducing-overall-size` and possibly come back to this later.

The idf.py size analysis tools all work by parsing the GNU binutils “linker map file”, which is a summary of everything the linker did when it created (“linked”) the final firmware binary file

Linker map files themselves are plain text files, so it’s possible to read them and find out exactly what the linker did. However, they are also very complex and long - often 100,000 or more lines!

The map file itself is broken into parts and each part has a heading. The parts are:

- **Archive member included to satisfy reference by file (symbol).** This shows you: for each object file included in the link, what symbol (function or variable) was the linker searching for when it included that object file. If you’re wondering why some object file in particular was included in the binary, this part may give a clue. This part can be used in conjunction with the Cross Reference Table at the end of the file. Note that not every object file shown in this list ends up included in the final binary, some end up in the Discarded input sections list instead.
- **Allocating common symbols.** This is a list of (some) global variables along with their sizes. Common symbols have a particular meaning in ELF binary files, but ESP-IDF doesn’t make much use of them.
- **Discarded input sections.** These sections were read by the linker as part of an object file to be linked into the final binary, but then nothing else referred to them so they were discarded from the final binary. For ESP-IDF this list can be very long, as we compile each function and static variable to a unique section in order to minimize the final binary size (specifically ESP-IDF uses compiler options -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections and linker option --gc-sections). Items mentioned in this list do not contribute to the final binary.
- **Memory Configuration, Linker script and memory map.** These two parts go together. Some of the output comes directly from the linker command line and the Linker Script, both provided by the Build System. The linker script is partially generated from the ESP-IDF project using the Linker Script Generation feature.
As the output of the Linker script and memory map part of the map unfolds, you can see each symbol (function or static variable) linked into the final binary along with its address (as a 16 digit hex number), its length (also in hex), and the library and object file it was linked from (which can be used to determine the component and the source file).

Following all of the output sections that take up space in the final .bin file, the memory map also includes some sections in the ELF file that are only used for debugging (ELF sections .debug_*, etc.). These don’t contribute to the final binary size. You’ll notice the address of these symbols is a very low number (starting from 0x0000000000000000 and counting up).

- **Cross Reference Table.** This table shows for each symbol (function or static variable), the list of object file(s) that referred to it. If you’re wondering why a particular thing is included in the binary, this will help determine what included it.

  **Note:** Unfortunately, the Cross Reference Table doesn’t only include symbols that made it into the final binary. It also includes symbols in discarded sections. Therefore, just because something is shown here doesn’t mean that it was included in the final binary - this needs to be checked separately.

---

**Reducing Overall Size**  
The following configuration options will reduce the final binary size of almost any ESP-IDF project:

- Set `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION` to “Optimize for size (-Os)”. In some cases, “Optimize for performance (-O2)” will also reduce the binary size compared to the default. Note that if your code contains C or C++ Undefined Behaviour then increasing the compiler optimization level may expose bugs that otherwise don’t happen.
- Reduce the compiled-in log output by lowering the app `CONFIG_LOG_DEFAULT_LEVEL`. If the `CONFIG_LOG_MAXIMUM_LEVEL` is changed from the default then this setting controls the binary size instead. Reducing compiled-in logging reduces the number of strings in the binary, and also the code size of the calls to logging functions.
- Set the `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL` to “Silent”. This avoids compiling in a dedicated assertion string and source file name for each assert that may fail. It’s still possible to find the failed assert in the code by looking at the memory address where the assertion failed.
- Besides the `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL`, you can disable or silent the assertion for HAL component separately by setting `CONFIG_HAL_DEFAULT_ASSERTION_LEVEL`. It is to notice that ESP-IDF lowers HAL assertion level in bootloader to be silent even if `CONFIG_HAL_DEFAULT_ASSERTION_LEVEL` is set to full-assertion level. This is to reduce the bootloader size.
- Set `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_CHECKS_SILENT`. This removes specific error messages for particular internal ESP-IDF error check macros. This may make it harder to debug some error conditions by reading the log output.
- If the binary needs to run on only certain revision(s) of ESP32-C3, increasing `CONFIG_ESP32C3_REV_MIN` to match can result in a reduced binary size. This is particularly true if setting ESP32-C3 minimum revision 3 and using Wi-Fi, as some functionality was moved to ROM code.
- Don’t enable `CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_EXCEPTIONS, CONFIG_COMPILER_CXX_RTTI`, or set the `CONFIG_COMPILER_STACK_CHECK_MODE` to Overall. All of these options are already disabled by default, but they have a large impact on binary size.
- Disabling `CONFIG_ESP_ERR_TO_NAME_LOOKUP` will remove the lookup table to translate user-friendly names for error values (see Error Handling) in error logs, etc. This saves some binary size, but error values will be printed as integers only.
- Setting `CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_PANIC` to “Silent reboot” will save a small amount of binary size, however this is only recommended if no one will use UART output to debug the device.
- Set `CONFIG_COMPILER_SAVE_RESTORE_LIBCALLS` to reduce binary size by replacing inlined prologues/epilogues with library calls.
**Note:** In addition to the many configuration items shown here, there are a number of configuration options where changing the option from the default will increase binary size. These are not noted here. Where the increase is significant, this is usually noted in the configuration item help text.

### Targeted Optimizations

The following binary size optimizations apply to a particular component or a function:

**Wi-Fi**
- Disabling `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_ENABLE_WPA3_SAE` will save some Wi-Fi binary size if WPA3 support is not needed. (Note that WPA3 is mandatory for new Wi-Fi device certifications.)
- Disabling `CONFIG_ESP_WIFI_SOFTAP_SUPPORT` will save some Wi-Fi binary size if soft-AP support is not needed.

**Bluetooth NimBLE**
If using NimBLE Bluetooth Host then the following modifications can reduce binary size:

- `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_MAX_CONNECTIONS` to 1 if only one BLE connection is needed.
- Disable either `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_CENTRAL` or `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_ROLE_OBSERVER` if these roles are not needed.
- Reducing `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_LOG_LEVEL` can reduce binary size. Note that if the overall log level has been reduced as described above in Reducing Overall Size then this also reduces the NimBLE log level.

**lwIP IPv6**
- Setting `CONFIG_LWIP_IPV6` to false will reduce the size of the lwIP TCP/IP stack, at the cost of only supporting IPv4.

**Note:** IPv6 is required by some components such as coap and ASIO port. These components will not be available if IPV6 is disabled.

**Newlib nano formatting**
By default, ESP-IDF uses newlib “full” formatting for I/O (printf, scanf, etc.)

Enabling the config option `CONFIG_NEWLIB_NANO_FORMAT` will switch newlib to the “nano” formatting mode. This both smaller in code size and a large part of the implementation is compiled into the ESP32-C3 ROM, so it doesn’t need to be included in the binary at all.

The exact difference in binary size depends on which features the firmware uses, but 25 KB ~ 50 KB is typical.

Enabling Nano formatting also reduces the stack usage of each function that calls printf() or another string formatting function, see Reducing Stack Sizes.

“Nano” formatting doesn’t support 64-bit integers, or C99 formatting features. For a full list of restrictions, search for `--enable-newlib-nano-formatted-io` in the Newlib README file.

**mbedTLS features**
Under Component Config -> mbedTLS there are multiple mbedTLS features which are enabled by default but can be disabled if not needed to save code size.

These include:

- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_HAVE_TIME`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECDSA_DETERMINISTIC`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SHA512_C`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CLIENT_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SERVER_SSL_SESSION_TICKETS`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_CONTEXT.Serialization`
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- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_ALPN`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_SSL_RENEGOTIATION`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_CCM_C`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_GCM_C`
- `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_ECP_C` (Alternatively: Leave this option enabled but disable some of the elliptic curves listed in the sub-menu.)
- Change `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_TLS_MODE` if both server & client functionalities are not needed
- Consider disabling some ciphersuites listed in the “TLS Key Exchange Methods” sub-menu (i.e. `CONFIG_MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_RSA`)

The help text for each option has some more information.

**Important:** It is strongly not recommended to disable all these mbedtls options. Only disable options where you understand the functionality and are certain that it is not needed in the application. In particular:

- Ensure that any TLS server(s) the device connects to can still be used. If the server is controlled by a third party or a cloud service, recommend ensuring that the firmware supports at least two of the supported cipher suites in case one is disabled in a future update.
- Ensure that any TLS client(s) that connect to the device can still connect with supported/recommended cipher suites. Note that future versions of client operating systems may remove support for some features, so it is recommended to enable multiple supported cipher suites or algorithms for redundancy.

If depending on third party clients or servers, always pay attention to announcements about future changes to supported TLS features. If not, the ESP32-C3 device may become inaccessible if support changes.

**Note:** Not every combination of mbedtls compile-time config is tested in ESP-IDF. If you find a combination that fails to compile or function as expected, please report the details on GitHub.

**VFS**  Virtual filesystem feature in ESP-IDF allows multiple filesystem drivers and file-like peripheral drivers to be accessed using standard I/O functions (`open`, `read`, `write`, etc.) and C library functions (`fopen`, `fread`, `fwrite`, etc.). When filesystem or file-like peripheral driver functionality is not used in the application this feature can be fully or partially disabled. VFS component provides the following configuration options:

- `CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_TERMIOS` — can be disabled if the application doesn’t use `termios` family of functions. Currently, these functions are implemented only for UART VFS driver. Most applications can disable this option. Disabling this option reduces the code size by about 1.8 kB.
- `CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_SELECT` — can be disabled if the application doesn’t use `select` function with file descriptors. Currently, only the UART and eventfd VFS drivers implement `select` support. Note that when this option is disabled, `select` can still be used for socket file descriptors. Disabling this option reduces the code size by about 2.7 kB.
- `CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_DIR` — can be disabled if the application doesn’t use directory related functions, such as `readdir` (see the description of this option for the complete list). Applications which only open, read and write specific files and don’t need to enumerate or create directories can disable this option, reducing the code size by 0.5 kB or more, depending on the filesystem drivers in use.
- `CONFIG_VFS_SUPPORT_JO` — can be disabled if the application doesn’t use filesystems or file-like peripheral drivers. This disables all VFS functionality, including the three options mentioned above. When this option is disabled, `console` can’t be used. Note that the application can still use standard I/O functions with socket file descriptors when this option is disabled. Compared to the default configuration, disabling this option reduces code size by about 9.4 kB.

**Bootloader Size**  This document deals with the size of an ESP-IDF app binary only, and not the ESP-IDF Second stage bootloader.

For a discussion of ESP-IDF bootloader binary size, see **Bootloader Size**.
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**IRAM Binary Size**  If the IRAM section of a binary is too large, this issue can be resolved by reducing IRAM memory usage. See Optimizing IRAM Usage.

**Minimizing RAM Usage**

In some cases, a firmware application’s available RAM may run low or run out entirely. In these cases, it’s necessary to tune the memory usage of the firmware application.

In general, firmware should aim to leave some “headroom” of free internal RAM in order to deal with extraordinary situations or changes in RAM usage in future updates.

**Background**  Before optimizing ESP-IDF RAM usage, it’s necessary to understand the basics of ESP32-C3 memory types, the difference between static and dynamic memory usage in C, and the way ESP-IDF uses stack and heap. This information can all be found in Heap Memory Allocation.

**Measuring Static Memory Usage**  The idf.py tool can be used to generate reports about the static memory usage of an application. Refer to the Binary Size chapter for more information.

**Measuring Dynamic Memory Usage**  ESP-IDF contains a range of heap APIs for measuring free heap at runtime. See Heap Memory Debugging.

---

**Note:**  In embedded systems, heap fragmentation can be a significant issue alongside total RAM usage. The heap measurement APIs provide ways to measure the “largest free block”. Monitoring this value along with the total number of free bytes can give a quick indication of whether heap fragmentation is becoming an issue.

---

**Reducing Static Memory Usage**

- Reducing the static memory usage of the application increases the amount of RAM available for heap at runtime, and vice versa.
- Generally speaking, minimizing static memory usage requires monitoring the .data and .bss sizes. For tools to do this, see Measuring Static Sizes.
- Internal ESP-IDF functions do not make heavy use of static RAM allocation in C. In many instances (including: Wi-Fi library, Bluetooth controller) “static” buffers are still allocated from heap, but the allocation is done once when the feature is initialized and will be freed if the feature is deinitialized. This is done in order to maximize the amount of free memory at different points in the application life-cycle.

To minimize static memory use:

- Declare structures, buffers, or other variables `const` whenever possible. Constant data can be stored in flash not RAM. This may require changing functions in the firmware to take `const` * arguments instead of mutable pointer arguments. These changes can also reduce the stack usage of some functions.
- If using Bluedroid, setting the option `CONFIG_BT_BLE_DYNAMIC_ENV_MEMORY` will cause Bluedroid to allocate memory on initialization and free it on deinitialization. This doesn’t necessarily reduce the peak memory usage, but changes it from static memory usage to runtime memory usage.

**Reducing Stack Sizes**  In FreeRTOS, task stacks are usually allocated from the heap. The stack size for each task is fixed (passed as an argument to `xTaskCreate()`). Each task can use up to its allocated stack size, but using more than this will cause an otherwise valid program to crash with a stack overflow or heap corruption.

Therefore, determining the optimum sizes of each task stack can substantially reduce RAM usage.

To determine optimum task stack sizes:
• Combine tasks. The best task stack size is 0 bytes, achieved by combining a task with another existing task. Anywhere that the firmware can be structured to perform multiple functions sequentially in a single task will increase free memory. In some cases, using a “worker task” pattern where jobs are serialized into a FreeRTOS queue (or similar) and then processed by generic worker tasks may help.

• Consolidate task functions. String formatting functions (like printf) are particularly heavy users of stack, so any task which doesn’t ever call these can usually have its stack size reduced.

• Enabling Newlib nano formatting will reduce the stack usage of any task that calls printf() or other C string formatting functions.

• Avoid allocating large variables on the stack. In C, any large struct or array allocated as an “automatic” variable (i.e. default scope of a C declaration) will use space on the stack. Minimize the sizes of these, allocate them statically and/or see if you can save memory by allocating them from the heap only when they are needed.

• Avoid deep recursive function calls. Individual recursive function calls don’t always add a lot of stack usage each time they are called, but if each function includes large stack-based variables then the overhead can get quite high.

• At runtime, call the function uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark() with the handle of any task where you think there is unused stack memory. This function returns the minimum lifetime free stack memory in bytes. The easiest time to call this is from the task itself: call uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark(NULL) to get the current task’s high water mark after the time that the task has achieved its peak stack usage (i.e. if there is a main loop, execute the main loop a number of times with all possible states and then call uxTaskGetStackHighWaterMark()). Often, it’s possible to subtract almost the entire value returned here from the total stack size of a task, but allow some safety margin to account for unexpected small increases in stack usage at runtime.

• Call uxTaskGetSystemState() at runtime to get a summary of all tasks in the system. This includes their individual stack “high watermark” values.

• When debugger watchpoints are not being used, set the CONFIG_FREERTOS_WATCHPOINT_END_OF_STACK option to trigger an immediate panic if a task writes the word at the end of its assigned stack. This is slightly more reliable than the default CONFIG_FREERTOS_CHECK_STACKOVERFLOW option of “Check using canary bytes”, because the panic happens immediately, not on the next RTOS context switch. Neither option is perfect, it’s possible in some cases for stack pointer to skip the watchpoint or canary bytes and corrupt another region of RAM, instead.

### Internal Stack Sizes
ESP-IDF allocates a number of internal tasks for housekeeping purposes or operating system functions. Some are created during the startup process, and some are created at runtime when particular features are initialized.

The default stack sizes for these tasks are usually set conservatively high, to allow all common usage patterns. Many of the stack sizes are configurable, and it may be possible to reduce them to match the real runtime stack usage of the task.

**Important:** If internal task stack sizes are set too small, ESP-IDF will crash unpredictably. Even if the root cause is task stack overflow, this is not always clear when debugging. It is recommended that internal stack sizes are only reduced carefully (if at all), with close attention to “high water mark” free space under load. If reporting an issue that occurs when internal task stack sizes have been reduced, please always include this information and the specific configuration that is being used.

- **Main task that executes app_main function** has stack size CONFIG_ESP_MAIN_TASK_STACK_SIZE.
- **High Resolution Timer (ESP Timer)** system task which executes callbacks has stack size CONFIG_ESP_TIMER_TASK_STACK_SIZE.
- **FreeRTOS Timer Task** to handle FreeRTOS timer callbacks has stack size CONFIG_FREERTOS_TIMER_TASK_STACK_DEPTH.
- **Event Handling** system task to execute callbacks for the default system event loop has stack size CONFIG_ESP_SYSTEM_EVENT_TASK_STACK_SIZE.
- **lwIP TCP/IP** task has stack size CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_IP_TASK_STACK_SIZE
- **Bluedroid Bluetooth Host** have task stack sizes CONFIG_BT_BTCTASK_STACK_SIZE, CONFIG_BT_BTU_TASK_STACK_SIZE.
• **NimBLE Bluetooth Host** has task stack size `CONFIG_BT_NIMBLE_HOST_TASK_STACK_SIZE`.

• The Ethernet driver creates a task for the MAC to receive Ethernet frames. If using the default config `ETH_MAC_DEFAULT_CONFIG` then the task stack size is 4 KB. This setting can be changed by passing a custom `eth_mac_config_t` struct when initializing the Ethernet MAC.

• FreeRTOS idle task stack size is configured by `CONFIG_FREERTOS_IDLE_TASK_STACK_SIZE`.

• If using the **MQTT** component, it creates a task with stack size configured by `CONFIG_MQTT_TASK_STACK_SIZE`. MQTT stack size can also be configured using `task_stack` field of `esp_mqtt_client_config_t`.

• To see how to optimize RAM usage when using mDNS, please check Performance Optimization.

**Note:** Aside from built-in system features such as esp-timer, if an ESP-IDF feature is not initialized by the firmware then no associated task is created. In those cases, the stack usage is zero and the stack size configuration for the task is not relevant.

---

**Reducing Heap Usage** For functions that assist in analyzing heap usage at runtime, see Heap Memory Debugging.

Normally, optimizing heap usage consists of analyzing the usage and removing calls to `malloc()` that aren’t being used, reducing the corresponding sizes, or freeing previously allocated buffers earlier.

There are some ESP-IDF configuration options that can reduce heap usage at runtime:

• lwIP documentation has a section to configure Minimum RAM usage.

• **Wi-Fi Buffer Usage** describes options to either reduce numbers of “static” buffers or reduce the maximum number of “dynamic” buffers in use, in order to minimize memory usage at possible cost of performance. Note that “static” Wi-Fi buffers are still allocated from heap when Wi-Fi is initialized and will be freed if Wi-Fi is deinitialized.

• Several Mbed TLS configuration options can be used to reduce heap memory usage. See the Mbed TLS docs for details.

**Note:** There are other configuration options that will increase heap usage at runtime if changed from the defaults. These are not listed here, but the help text for the configuration item will mention if there is some memory impact.

---

**Optimizing IRAM Usage** The available DRAM at runtime (for heap usage) is also reduced by the static IRAM usage. Therefore, one way to increase available DRAM is to reduce IRAM usage.

If the app allocates more static IRAM than is available then the app will fail to build and linker errors such as section `.iram0.text` will not fit in region `iram0_0_seg`. IRAM0 segment data does not fit and region `iram0_0_seg` overflowed by 84 bytes will be seen. If this happens, it is necessary to find ways to reduce static IRAM usage in order to link the application.

To analyze the IRAM usage in the firmware binary, use Measuring Static Sizes. If the firmware failed to link, steps to analyze are shown at Showing Size When Linker Fails.

The following options will reduce IRAM usage of some ESP-IDF features:

• Enable `CONFIG_FREERTOS_PLACE_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH`. Provided these functions are not (incorrectly) used from ISRs, this option is safe to enable in all configurations.

• Enable `CONFIG_FREERTOS_PLACE_SNAPSHOT_FUNS_INTO_FLASH`. Enabling this option will place snapshot-related functions, such as `vTaskGetSnapshot` or `uxTaskGetSnapshotAll`, in flash.

• Enable `CONFIG_RINGBUF_PLACE_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH`. Provided these functions are not (incorrectly) used from ISRs, this option is safe to enable in all configurations.

• Enable `CONFIG_RINGBUF_PLACE_ISR_FUNCTIONS_INTO_FLASH`. This option is not safe to use if the ISR ringbuf functions are used from an IRAM interrupt context, e.g. if `CONFIG_UART_ISR_IN_IRAM` is enabled. For the IDF drivers where this is the case you will get an error at run-time when installing the driver in question.
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- Disable Wi-Fi options `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_IRAM_OPT` and/or `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_RX_IRAM_OPT`. Disabling these options will free available IRAM at the cost of Wi-Fi performance.
- `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_ROM_IMPL` enabling this option will free some IRAM but will mean that esp_flash bugfixes and new flash chip support is not available.
- Disabling `CONFIG_ESP_EVENT_POST_FROM_IRAM_ISR` prevents posting esp_event events from IRAM-Safe Interrupt Handlers but will save some IRAM.
- Disabling `CONFIG_SPI_MASTER_ISR_IN_IRAM` prevents spi_master interrupts from being serviced while writing to flash, and may otherwise reduce spi_master performance, but will save some IRAM.
- Setting `CONFIG_HAL_DEFAULT_ASSERTION_LEVEL` to disable assertion for HAL component will save some IRAM especially for HAL code who calls `HAL_ASSERT` a lot and resides in IRAM.

Flash Suspend Feature  When using ESP Flash APIs and other APIs based on the former (NVS, Partition APIs, etc.), the Cache will be disabled. During this period of time, any code executed must reside in internal RAM (see Concurrency Constraints for flash on SPI1). Hence, interrupt handlers that are not in internal RAM will not be executed.

To achieve this, ESP-IDF Drivers usually have the following two options: - an option to place the driver’s internal ISR handler in internal RAM - an option to place some control functions in internal RAM.

User ISR callbacks (and involved variables) have to be in internal RAM if they are also used in interrupt contexts.

Placing additional code into IRAM will exacerbate the IRAM usage. For this reason, there is `CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_AUTO_SUSPEND`, which can alleviate the aforementioned kinds of IRAM usage. By enabling this feature, cache won’t be disabled when ESP Flash and ESP-Flash-based APIs are used. Therefore, code and data in Flash can be executed or accessed normally, but with some minor delay. See Flash Auto Suspend for more details about this feature.

Regarding the flash suspend feature usage, and corresponding response time delay, please also see this example system/flash_suspend .

**Note:** Moving frequently-called functions from IRAM to flash may increase their execution time.

**Note:** Other configuration options exist that will increase IRAM usage by moving some functionality into IRAM, usually for performance, but the default option is not to do this. These are not listed here. The IRAM size impact of enabling these options is usually noted in the configuration item help text.

### 4.23 RF calibration

ESP32-C3 supports three RF calibration methods during RF initialization:

1. Partial calibration
2. Full calibration
3. No calibration

#### 4.23.1 Partial calibration

During RF initialization, the partial calibration method is used by default for RF calibration. It is done based on the full calibration data which is stored in the NVS. To use this method, please go to menuconfig and enable `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_CALIBRATION_AND_DATA_STORAGE`.

#### 4.23.2 Full calibration

Full calibration is triggered in the following conditions:
1. NVS does not exist. 
2. The NVS partition to store calibration data is erased. 
3. Hardware MAC address is changed. 
4. PHY library version is changed. 
5. The RF calibration data loaded from the NVS partition is broken. 

It takes about 100ms more than partial calibration. If boot duration is not critical, it is suggested to use the full calibration method. To switch to the full calibration method, go to `menuconfig` and disable `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_CALIBRATION_AND_DATA_STORAGE`. If you use the default method of RF calibration, there are two ways to add the function of triggering full calibration as a last-resort remedy. 

1. Erase the NVS partition if you don’t mind all of the data stored in the NVS partition is erased. That is indeed the easiest way. 
2. Call API `esp_phy_erase_cal_data_in_nvs()` before initializing WiFi and BT/BLE based on some conditions (e.g. an option provided in some diagnostic mode). In this case, only phy namespace of the NVS partition is erased. 

### 4.23.3 No calibration

No calibration method is only used when the device wakes up from deep sleep. 

### 4.23.4 PHY initialization data

The PHY initialization data is used for RF calibration. There are two ways to get the PHY initialization data. 

One is the default initialization data which is located in the header file `components/esp_phy/esp32c3/include/phy_init_data.h`. 

It is embedded into the application binary after compiling and then stored into read-only memory (DROM). To use the default initialization data, please go to `menuconfig` and disable `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION`. 

Another is the initialization data which is stored in a partition. When using a custom partition table, make sure that PHY data partition is included (type: `data`, subtype: `phy`). With default partition table, this is done automatically. If initialization data is stored in a partition, it has to be flashed there, otherwise runtime error will occur. To switch to the initialization data stored in a partition, go to `menuconfig` and enable `CONFIG_ESP_PHY_INIT_DATA_IN_PARTITION`. 

### 4.23.5 API Reference

#### Header File

- `components/esp_phy/include/esp_phy_init.h`

#### Functions

```c
const esp_phy_init_data_t *esp_phy_get_init_data (void)
```

Get PHY init data. 

- If “Use a partition to store PHY init data” option is set in menuconfig, This function will load PHY init data from a partition. Otherwise, PHY init data will be compiled into the application itself, and this function will return a pointer to PHY init data located in read-only memory (DROM). 
- If “Use a partition to store PHY init data” option is enabled, this function may return NULL if the data loaded from flash is not valid.
Call esp_phy_release_init_data to release the pointer obtained using this function after the call to esp_wiFi_init.

**Returns** pointer to PHY init data structure

```c
void esp_phy_release_init_data (const esp_phy_init_data_t *data)
```

Release PHY init data.

**Parameters**
- `data` pointer to PHY init data structure obtained from esp_phy_get_init_data function

```c
esp_err_t esp_phy_load_cal_data_from_nvs (esp_phy_calibration_data_t *out_cal_data)
```

Function called by esp_phy_init to load PHY calibration data. This is a convenience function which can be used to load PHY calibration data from NVS. Data can be stored to NVS using esp_phy_store_cal_data_to_nvs function.

If calibration data is not present in the NVS, or data is not valid (was obtained for a chip with a different MAC address, or obtained for a different version of software), this function will return an error.

If “Initialize PHY in startup code” option is set in menuconfig, this function will be used to load calibration data.

To provide a different mechanism for loading calibration data, disable “Initialize PHY in startup code” option in menuconfig and call esp_phy_init function from the application. For an example usage of esp_phy_init and this function, see esp_phy_store_cal_data_to_nvs function in cpu_start.c

**Parameters**
- `out_cal_data` pointer to calibration data structure to be filled with loaded data.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_phy_store_cal_data_to_nvs (const esp_phy_calibration_data_t *cal_data)
```

Function called by esp Phy_init to store PHY calibration data. This is a convenience function which can be used to store PHY calibration data to the NVS. Calibration data is returned by esp_phy_init function. Data saved using this function to the NVS can later be loaded using esp_phy_store_cal_data_to_nvs function.

If “Initialize PHY in startup code” option is set in menuconfig, this function will be used to store calibration data. To provide a different mechanism for storing calibration data, disable “Initialize PHY in startup code” option in menuconfig and call esp_phy_init function from the application.

**Parameters**
- `cal_data` pointer to calibration data which has to be saved.

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success

```c
esp_err_t esp_phy_erase_cal_data_in_nvs (void)
```

Erase PHY calibration data which is stored in the NVS.

This is a function which can be used to trigger full calibration as a last-resort remedy if partial calibration is used. It can be called in the application based on some conditions (e.g. an option provided in some diagnostic mode).

**Returns**
- ESP_OK on success

- others on fail. Please refer to NVS API return value error number.

```c
void esp_phy_enable (void)
```

Enable PHY and RF module.

PHY and RF module should be enabled in order to use WiFi or BT. Now PHY and RF enabling job is done automatically when start WiFi or BT. Users should not call this API in their application.

```c
void esp_phy_disable (void)
```

Disable PHY and RF module.

PHY module should be disabled in order to shutdown WiFi or BT. Now PHY and RF disabling job is done automatically when stop WiFi or BT. Users should not call this API in their application.
void esp_phy_load_cal_and_init (void)
Load calibration data from NVS and initialize PHY and RF module.

void esp_phy_pd_mem_init (void)
Initialize backup memory for Phy power up/down.

void esp_phy_pd_mem_deinit (void)
Deinitialize backup memory for Phy power up/down.

void esp_phy_common_clock_enable (void)
Enable WiFi/BT common clock.

void esp_phy_common_clock_disable (void)
Disable WiFi/BT common clock.

int64_t esp_phy_rf_get_on_ts (void)
Get the time stamp when PHY/RF was switched on.

Returns return 0 if PHY/RF is never switched on. Otherwise return time in microsecond since boot when phy/rf was last switched on

esp_err_t esp_phy_update_country_info (const char *country)
Update the corresponding PHY init type according to the country code of Wi-Fi.

Parameters country - country code

Returns ESP_OK on success.

Returns esp_err_t code describing the error on fail

char *get_phy_version_str (void)
Get PHY lib version.

Returns PHY lib version.

Structures

struct esp_phy_init_data_t
Structure holding PHY init parameters.

**Public Members**

uint8_t params[128]
opaque PHY initialization parameters

struct esp_phy_calibration_data_t
Opaque PHY calibration data.

**Public Members**

uint8_t version[4]
PHY version

uint8_t mac[6]
The MAC address of the station
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```c
uint8_t opaque[1894]
calibration data
```

Enumerations

```c
enum esp_phy_calibration_mode_t
    PHY calibration mode.

Values:

enumerator PHY_RF_CAL_PARTIAL
    Do part of RF calibration. This should be used after power-on reset.

enumerator PHY_RF_CAL_NONE
    Don’t do any RF calibration. This mode is only suggested to be used after deep sleep reset.

enumerator PHY_RF_CAL_FULL
    Do full RF calibration. Produces best results, but also consumes a lot of time and current. Suggested to be used once.
```

4.24 Secure Boot V2

**Important:** This document is about Secure Boot V2, supported on the following chips: ESP32 (ECO3 onwards), ESP32-S2, ESP32-S3, ESP32-C3 (ECO3 onwards), and ESP32-C2. Except for ESP32, it is the only supported Secure Boot scheme.

Secure Boot V2 uses RSA-PSS based app and bootloader verification. This document can also be used as a reference for signing apps using the RSA-PSS scheme without signing the bootloader.

Secure Boot V2 is available for ESP32-C3 from ECO3 onwards. To use these options in menuconfig, set `CONFIG_ESP32C3_REV_MIN` greater than or equal to Rev 3.

4.24.1 Background

Secure Boot protects a device from running any unauthorized (i.e., unsigned) code by checking that each piece of software that is being booted is signed. On an ESP32-C3, these pieces of software include the second stage bootloader and each application binary. Note that the first stage bootloader does not require signing as it is ROM code thus cannot be changed.

A new RSA based Secure Boot verification scheme (Secure Boot V2) has been introduced on the ESP32 (ECO3 onwards), ESP32-S2, ESP32-S3 and ESP32-C3 (ECO3 onwards).

The Secure Boot process on the ESP32-C3 involves the following steps:

1. When the first stage bootloader loads the second stage bootloader, the second stage bootloader’s RSA-PSS signature is verified. If the verification is successful, the second stage bootloader is executed.
2. When the second stage bootloader loads a particular application image, the application’s RSA-PSS signature is verified. If the verification is successful, the application image is executed.
4.24.2 Advantages

- The RSA-PSS public key is stored on the device. The corresponding RSA-PSS private key is kept at a secret place and is never accessed by the device.
- Up to three public keys can be generated and stored in the chip during manufacturing.
- ESP32-C3 provides the facility to permanently revoke individual public keys. This can be configured conservatively or aggressively.
- Conservatively - The old key is revoked after the bootloader and application have successfully migrated to a new key. Aggressively - The key is revoked as soon as verification with this key fails.
- Same image format and signature verification method is applied for applications and software bootloader.
- No secrets are stored on the device. Therefore, it is immune to passive side-channel attacks (timing or power analysis, etc.)

4.24.3 Secure Boot V2 Process

This is an overview of the Secure Boot V2 Process. Instructions how to enable Secure Boot are supplied in section How To Enable Secure Boot V2.

Secure Boot V2 verifies the bootloader image and application binary images using a dedicated signature block. Each image has a separately generated signature block which is appended to the end of the image. Up to 3 signature blocks can be appended to the bootloader or application image in ESP32-C3.

Each signature block contains a signature of the preceding image as well as the corresponding RSA-3072 public key. For more details about the format, refer to Signature Block Format. A digest of the RSA-3072 public key is stored in the eFuse.

The application image is not only verified on every boot but also on each over the air (OTA) update. If the currently selected OTA app image cannot be verified, the bootloader will fall back and look for another correctly signed application image.

The Secure Boot V2 process follows these steps:

1. On startup, the ROM code checks the Secure Boot V2 bit in the eFuse. If Secure Boot is disabled, a normal boot will be executed. If Secure Boot is enabled, the boot will proceed according to the following steps.
2. The ROM code verifies the bootloader’s signature block (Verifying a Signature Block). If this fails, the boot process will be aborted.
3. The ROM code verifies the bootloader image using the raw image data, its corresponding signature block(s), and the eFuse (Verifying an Image). If this fails, the boot process will be aborted.
4. The ROM code executes the bootloader.
5. The bootloader verifies the application image’s signature block (Verifying a Signature Block). If this fails, the boot process will be aborted.
6. The bootloader verifies the application image using the raw image data, its corresponding signature blocks and the eFuse (Verifying an Image). If this fails, the boot process will be aborted. If the verification fails but another application image is found, the bootloader will then try to verify that other image using steps 5 to 7. This repeats until a valid image is found or no other images are found.
7. The bootloader executes the verified application image.

4.24.4 Signature Block Format

The bootloader and application images are padded to the next 4096 byte boundary, thus the signature has a flash sector of its own. The signature is calculated over all bytes in the image including the padding bytes.

The content of each signature block is shown in the following table:
Table 27: Content of a Signature Block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Size (bytes)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Magic byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Version number byte (currently 0x02), 0x01 is for Secure Boot V1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Padding bytes, Reserved. Should be zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>SHA-256 hash of only the image content, not including the signature block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>RSA Public Modulus used for signature verification. (value ‘n’ in RFC8017).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>RSA Public Exponent used for signature verification (value ‘e’ in RFC8017).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>Pre-calculated R, derived from ‘n’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pre-calculated M’, derived from ‘n’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>RSA-PSS Signature result (section 8.1.1 of RFC8017) of image content, computed using following PSS parameters: SHA256 hash, MGF1 function, salt length 32 bytes, default trailer field (0xBC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1196</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CRC32 of the preceding 1196 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Zero padding to length 1216 bytes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: R and M’ are used for hardware-assisted Montgomery Multiplication.

The remainder of the signature sector is erased flash (0xFF) which allows writing other signature blocks after previous signature block.

### 4.24.5 Verifying a Signature Block

A signature block is “valid” if the first byte is 0xe7 and a valid CRC32 is stored at offset 1196. Otherwise it’s invalid.

### 4.24.6 Verifying an Image

An image is “verified” if the public key stored in any signature block is valid for this device, and if the stored signature is valid for the image data read from flash.

1. Compare the SHA-256 hash digest of the public key embedded in the bootloader’s signature block with the digest(s) saved in the eFuses. If public key’s hash doesn’t match any of the hashes from the eFuses, the verification fails.
2. Generate the application image digest and match it with the image digest in the signature block. If the digests don’t match, the verification fails.
3. Use the public key to verify the signature of the bootloader image, using RSA-PSS (section 8.1.2 of RFC8017) with the image digest calculated in step (2) for comparison.

### 4.24.7 Bootloader Size

Enabling Secure boot and/or flash encryption will increase the size of bootloader, which might require updating partition table offset. See **Bootloader Size**.

### 4.24.8 eFuse usage

- SECURE_BOOT_EN - Enables Secure Boot protection on boot.
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- **KEY_PURPOSE_X** - Set the purpose of the key block on ESP32-C3 by programming SECURE_BOOT_DIGESTX (X = 0, 1, 2) into KEY_PURPOSE_X (X = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Example: If KEY_PURPOSE_2 is set to SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST1, then BLOCK_KEY2 will have the Secure Boot V2 public key digest. The write-protection bit must be set (this field does not have a read-protection bit).
- **BLOCK_KEYX** - The block contains the data corresponding to its purpose programmed in KEY_PURPOSE_X. Stores the SHA-256 digest of the public key. SHA-256 hash of public key modulus, exponent, pre-calculated R & M values (represented as 776 bytes – offsets 36 to 812 - as per the Signature Block Format) is written to an eFuse key block. The write-protection bit must be set, but the read-protection bit must not.
- **KEY_REVOKEX** - The revocation bits corresponding to each of the 3 key block. Ex. Setting KEY_REVOKE2 revokes the key block whose key purpose is SECURE_BOOT_DIGEST2.
- **SECURE_BOOT_AGGRESSIVE_REVOKE** - Enables aggressive revocation of keys. The key is revoked as soon as verification with this key fails.

To ensure no trusted keys can be added later by an attacker, each unused key digest slot should be revoked (KEY_REVOKEX). It will be checked during app startup in esp_secure_boot_init_checks() and fixed unless CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ALLOW_UNUSED_DIGEST_SLOTS is enabled.

The key(s) must be readable in order to give software access to it. If the key(s) is read-protected then the software reads the key(s) as all zeros and the signature verification process will fail, and the boot process will be aborted.

### 4.24.9 How To Enable Secure Boot V2

1. Open the *Project Configuration Menu*, in “Security features” set “Enable hardware Secure Boot in bootloader” to enable Secure Boot.
2. The “Secure Boot V2” option will be selected and the “App Signing Scheme” would be set to RSA by default.
3. Specify the path to Secure Boot signing key, relative to the project directory.
4. Select the desired UART ROM download mode in “UART ROM download mode”. By default, it is set to “Permanently switch to Secure mode” which is generally recommended. For production devices, the most secure option is to set it to “Permanently disabled”.
5. Set other menuconfig options (as desired). Then exit menuconfig and save your configuration.
6. The first time you run `idf.py build`, if the signing key is not found then an error message will be printed with a command to generate a signing key via `espsecure.py generate_signing_key`.

**Important:** A signing key generated this way will use the best random number source available to the OS and its Python installation (/dev/urandom on OSX/Linux and CryptGenRandom() on Windows). If this random number source is weak, then the private key will be weak.

**Important:** For production environments, we recommend generating the key pair using openssl or another industry standard encryption program. See [Generating Secure Boot Signing Key](#) for more details.

7. Run `idf.py bootloader` to build a Secure Boot enabled bootloader. The build output will include a prompt for a flashing command, using `esptool.py write_flash`.
8. When you’re ready to flash the bootloader, run the specified command (you have to enter it yourself, this step is not performed by the build system) and then wait for flashing to complete.
9. Run `idf.py flash` to build and flash the partition table and the just-built app image. The app image will be signed using the signing key you generated in step 6.

**Note:** `idf.py flash` doesn’t flash the bootloader if Secure Boot is enabled.

10. Reset the ESP32-C3 and it will boot the software bootloader you flashed. The software bootloader will enable Secure Boot on the chip, and then it verifies the app image signature and boots the app. You should watch the
serial console output from the ESP32-C3 to verify that Secure Boot is enabled and no errors have occurred due to the build configuration.

**Note:** Secure boot won’t be enabled until after a valid partition table and app image have been flashed. This is to prevent accidents before the system is fully configured.

**Note:** If the ESP32-C3 is reset or powered down during the first boot, it will start the process again on the next boot.

11. On subsequent boots, the Secure Boot hardware will verify the software bootloader has not changed and the software bootloader will verify the signed app image (using the validated public key portion of its appended signature block).

### 4.24.10 Restrictions after Secure Boot is enabled

- Any updated bootloader or app will need to be signed with a key matching the digest already stored in eFuse.
- After Secure Boot is enabled, no further eFuses can be read protected. (If *Flash Encryption* is enabled then the bootloader will ensure that any flash encryption key generated on first boot will already be read protected.) If `CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_INSECURE` is enabled then this behavior can be disabled, but this is not recommended.

### 4.24.11 Generating Secure Boot Signing Key

The build system will prompt you with a command to generate a new signing key via `espsecure.py generate_signing_key`.

The `--version 2` parameter will generate the RSA 3072 private key for Secure Boot V2.

The strength of the signing key is proportional to (a) the random number source of the system, and (b) the correctness of the algorithm used. For production devices, we recommend generating signing keys from a system with a quality entropy source, and using the best available RSA-PSS key generation utilities.

For example, to generate a signing key using the openssl command line:

```
` openssl genrsa -out my_secure_boot_signing_key.pem 3072`
```

Remember that the strength of the Secure Boot system depends on keeping the signing key private.

### 4.24.12 Remote Signing of Images

For production builds, it can be good practice to use a remote signing server rather than have the signing key on the build machine (which is the default esp-idf Secure Boot configuration). The `espsecure.py` command line program can be used to sign app images & partition table data for Secure Boot, on a remote system.

To use remote signing, disable the option “Sign binaries during build”. The private signing key does not need to be present on the build system.

After the app image and partition table are built, the build system will print signing steps using `espsecure.py`:

```bash
espsecure.py sign_data --version 2 --keyfile PRIVATE_SIGNING_KEY BINARY_FILE
```

The above command appends the image signature to the existing binary. You can use the `--output` argument to write the signed binary to a separate file:

```bash
espsecure.py sign_data --version 2 --keyfile PRIVATE_SIGNING_KEY --output SIGNED_--BINARY_FILE BINARY_FILE
```
4.24.13 Secure Boot Best Practices

- Generate the signing key on a system with a quality source of entropy.
- Keep the signing key private at all times. A leak of this key will compromise the Secure Boot system.
- Do not allow any third party to observe any aspects of the key generation or signing process using espsecure.py. Both processes are vulnerable to timing or other side-channel attacks.
- Enable all Secure Boot options in the Secure Boot Configuration. These include flash encryption, disabling of JTAG, disabling BASIC ROM interpreter, and disabling the UART bootloader encrypted flash access.
- Use Secure Boot in combination with flash encryption to prevent local readout of the flash contents.

4.24.14 Key Management

- Between 1 and 3 RSA-3072 public key pairs (Keys #0, #1, #2) should be computed independently and stored separately.
- The KEY_DIGEST eFuses should be write protected after being programmed.
- The unused KEY_DIGEST slots must have their corresponding KEY_REVOKE eFuse burned to permanently disable them. This must happen before the device leaves the factory.
- The eFuses can either be written by the software bootloader during during first boot after enabling “Secure Boot V2” from menuconfig or can be done using espfuse.py which communicates with the serial bootloader program in ROM.
- The KEY_DIGESTs should be numbered sequentially beginning at key digest #0. (i.e., if key digest #1 is used, key digest #0 should be used. If key digest #2 is used, key digest #0 & #1 must be used.)
- The software bootloader (non OTA upgradeable) is signed using at least one, possibly all three, private keys and flashed in the factory.
- Apps should only be signed with a single private key (the others being stored securely elsewhere), however they may be signed with multiple private keys if some are being revoked (see Key Revocation, below).

4.24.15 Multiple Keys

- The bootloader should be signed with all the private key(s) that are needed for the life of the device, before it is flashed.
- The build system can sign with at most one private key, user has to run manual commands to append more signatures if necessary.
- You can use the append functionality of espsecure.py, this command would also printed at the end of the Secure Boot V2 enabled bootloader compilation.

```bash
espsecure.py sign_data -k secure_boot_signing_key2.pem -v 2 -append_signatures -o signed_bootloader.bin build/bootloader/bootloader.bin
```
- While signing with multiple private keys, it is recommended that the private keys be signed independently, if possible on different servers and stored separately.
- You can check the signatures attached to a binary using - espsecure.py signature_info_v2 datafile.bin

4.24.16 Key Revocation

- Keys are processed in a linear order. (key #0, key #1, key #2).
- Applications should be signed with only one key at a time, to minimize the exposure of unused private keys.
- The bootloader can be signed with multiple keys from the factory.

Conservative approach:

Assuming a trusted private key (N-1) has been compromised, to update to new key pair (N).

1. Server sends an OTA update with an application signed with the new private key (#N).
2. The new OTA update is written to an unused OTA app partition.
3. The new application’s signature block is validated. The public keys are checked against the digests programmed in the eFuse & the application is verified using the verified public key.
4. The active partition is set to the new OTA application’s partition.
5. Device resets, loads the bootloader (verified with key #N-1) which then boots new app (verified with key #N).
6. The new app verifies bootloader with key #N (as a final check) and then runs code to revoke key #N-1 (sets KEY_REVOKE eFuse bit).
7. The API `esp_ota_revoke_secure_boot_public_key()` can be used to revoke the key #N-1.

- A similar approach can also be used to physically re-flash with a new key. For physical re-flashing, the bootloader content can also be changed at the same time.

**Aggressive approach:**

ROM code has an additional feature of revoking a public key digest if the signature verification fails.

To enable this feature, you need to burn `SECURE_BOOT_AGGRESSIVE_REVOKE` eFuse or enable `CONFIG_SECURE_BOOT_ENABLE_AGGRESSIVE_KEY_REVOKE`.

Key revocation is not applicable unless secure boot is successfully enabled. Also, a key is not revoked in case of invalid signature block or invalid image digest, it is only revoked in case the signature verification fails, i.e. revoke key only if failure in step 3 of Verifying an Image.

Once a key is revoked, it can never be used for verifying a signature of an image. This feature provides strong resistance against physical attacks on the device. However, this could also brick the device permanently if all the keys are revoked because of signature verification failure.

### 4.24.17 Technical Details

The following sections contain low-level reference descriptions of various Secure Boot elements:

**Manual Commands**

Secure boot is integrated into the esp-idf build system, so `idf.py build` will sign an app image and `idf.py bootloader` will produce a signed bootloader if secure signed binaries on build is enabled.

However, it is possible to use the `espsecure.py` tool to make standalone signatures and digests.

To sign a binary image:

```
espsecure.py sign_data --version 2 --keyfile ./my_signing_key.pem --output ./image_\n--signed.bin image-unsigned.bin
```

Keyfile is the PEM file containing an RSA-3072 private signing key.

### 4.24.18 Secure Boot & Flash Encryption

If Secure Boot is used without Flash Encryption, it is possible to launch “time-of-check to time-of-use” attack, where flash contents are swapped after the image is verified and running. Therefore, it is recommended to use both the features together.

### 4.24.19 Signed App Verification Without Hardware Secure Boot

The Secure Boot V2 signature of apps can be checked on OTA update, without enabling the hardware Secure Boot option. This option uses the same app signature scheme as Secure Boot V2, but unlike hardware Secure Boot it does not prevent an attacker who can write to flash from bypassing the signature protection.

This may be desirable in cases where the delay of Secure Boot verification on startup is unacceptable, and/or where the threat model does not include physical access or attackers writing to bootloader or app partitions in flash.
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In this mode, the public key which is present in the signature block of the currently running app will be used to verify the signature of a newly updated app. (The signature on the running app isn’t verified during the update process, it’s assumed to be valid.) In this way the system creates a chain of trust from the running app to the newly updated app.

For this reason, it’s essential that the initial app flashed to the device is also signed. A check is run on app startup and the app will abort if no signatures are found. This is to try and prevent a situation where no update is possible. The app should have only one valid signature block in the first position. Note again that, unlike hardware Secure Boot V2, the signature of the running app isn’t verified on boot. The system only verifies a signature block in the first position and ignores any other appended signatures.

Although multiple trusted keys are supported when using hardware Secure Boot, only the first public key in the signature block is used to verify updates if signature checking without Secure Boot is configured. If multiple trusted public keys are required, it’s necessary to enable the full Secure Boot feature instead.

**Note:** In general, it’s recommended to use full hardware Secure Boot unless certain that this option is sufficient for application security needs.

**How To Enable Signed App Verification**

1. Open *Project Configuration Menu* -> Security features
2. Ensure *App Signing Scheme* is RSA
3. Enable *CONFIG_SECURE_SIGNED_APPS_NO_SECURE_BOOT*
4. By default, “Sign binaries during build” will be enabled on selecting “Require signed app images” option, which will sign binary files as a part of build process. The file named in “Secure boot private signing key” will be used to sign the image.
5. If you disable “Sign binaries during build” option then all app binaries must be manually signed by following instructions in *Remote Signing of Images*.

**Warning:** It is very important that all apps flashed have been signed, either during the build or after the build.

**4.24.20 Advanced Features**

JTAG Debugging

By default, when Secure Boot is enabled then JTAG debugging is disabled via eFuse. The bootloader does this on first boot, at the same time it enables Secure Boot.

See *JTAG with Flash Encryption or Secure Boot* for more information about using JTAG Debugging with either Secure Boot or signed app verification enabled.

**4.25 Thread Local Storage**

**4.25.1 Overview**

Thread-local storage (TLS) is a mechanism by which variables are allocated such that there is one instance of the variable per extant thread. ESP-IDF provides three ways to make use of such variables:

- **FreeRTOS Native API**: ESP-IDF FreeRTOS native API.
- **Pthread API**: ESP-IDF’s pthread API.
- **C11 Standard**: C11 standard introduces special keyword to declare variables as thread local.
4.25.2 FreeRTOS Native API

The ESP-IDF FreeRTOS provides the following API to manage thread local variables:

- vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointer()
- pvTaskGetThreadLocalStoragePointer()
- vTaskSetThreadLocalStoragePointerAndDelCallback()

In this case maximum number of variables that can be allocated is limited by `CONFIG_FREERTOS_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE_POINTERS` configuration value. Variables are kept in the task control block (TCB) and accessed by their index. Note that index 0 is reserved for ESP-IDF internal uses.

Using that API user can allocate thread local variables of an arbitrary size and assign them to any number of tasks. Different tasks can have different sets of TLS variables.

If size of the variable is more then 4 bytes then user is responsible for allocating/deallocating memory for it. Variable’s deallocation is initiated by FreeRTOS when task is deleted, but user must provide function (callback) to do proper cleanup.

4.25.3 Pthread API

The ESP-IDF provides the following pthread API to manage thread local variables:

- pthread_key_create()
- pthread_key_delete()
- pthread_getspecific()
- pthread_setspecific()

This API has all benefits of the one above, but eliminates some its limits. The number of variables is limited only by size of available memory on the heap. Due to the dynamic nature this API introduces additional performance overhead compared to the native one.

4.25.4 C11 Standard

The ESP-IDF FreeRTOS supports thread local variables according to C11 standard (ones specified with `__thread` keyword). For details on this GCC feature please see [https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc-5.5.0/gcc/Thread-Local.html#Thread-Local](https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc-5.5.0/gcc/Thread-Local.html#Thread-Local). Storage for that kind of variables is allocated on the task’s stack. Note that area for all such variables in the program will be allocated on the stack of every task in the system even if that task does not use such variables at all. For example ESP-IDF system tasks (like `ipc`, `timer` etc.) will also have that extra stack space allocated. So this feature should be used with care. There is a tradeoff: C11 thread local variables are quite handy to use in programming and can be accessed using minimal CPU instructions, but this benefit goes with the cost of additional stack usage for all tasks in the system. Due to static nature of variables allocation all tasks in the system have the same sets of C11 thread local variables.

4.26 Tools

4.26.1 IDF Frontend - idf.py

The `idf.py` command-line tool provides a front-end for easily managing your project builds, deployment and debugging, and more. It manages several tools, for example:

- CMake, which configures the project to be built
- Ninja which builds the project
- `esptool.py` for flashing the target.

The getting started guide contains a brief introduction to how to set up `idf.py` to configure, build, and flash projects.
Important: *idf.py* should be run in an ESP-IDF “project” directory, i.e. one containing a `CMakeLists.txt` file. Older style projects with a `Makefile` will not work with `idf.py`.

### Commands

#### Start a new project: create-project

```
idf.py create-project <project name>
```

This will create a new ESP-IDF project, additionally folder where the project will be created can be specified by the `--path` option.

#### Create a new component: create-component

This command creates a new component, which will have a minimum set of files necessary for building.

```
idf.py create-component <component name>
```

The `-C` option can be used to specify the directory the component will be created in. For more information about components see the [build system page](#).

#### Select the Target Chip: set-target

ESP-IDF supports multiple targets (chips). A full list of supported targets in your version of ESP-IDF can be seen by running `idf.py --list-targets`.

This sets the current project target:

```
idf.py set-target <target>
```

**Important:** *idf.py* `set-target` will clear the build directory and re-generate the `sdkconfig` file from scratch. The old `sdkconfig` file will be saved as `sdkconfig.old`.

**Note:** The behavior of *idf.py* `set-target` command is equivalent to:

1. clearing the build directory (*idf.py fullclean*)
2. removing the `sdkconfig` file (`mv sdkconfig sdkconfig.old`)
3. configuring the project with the new target (*idf.py -DIDF_TARGET=esp32 reconfigure*)

It is also possible to pass the desired `IDF_TARGET` as an environment variable (e.g. `export IDF_TARGET=esp32s2`) or as a CMake variable (e.g. `-DIDF_TARGET=esp32s2` argument to `CMake` or `idf.py`). Setting the environment variable is a convenient method if you mostly work with one type of the chip.

To specify the **default** value of `IDF_TARGET` for a given project, add `CONFIG_IDF_TARGET` value to `sdkconfig.defaults`. For example, `CONFIG_IDF_TARGET="esp32s2"`. This value will be used if `IDF_TARGET` is not specified by other method: using an environment variable, CMake variable, or `idf.py set-target` command.

If the target has not been set by any of these methods, the build system will default to `esp32` target.

#### Start the graphical configuration tool: menuconfig

```
idf.py menuconfig
```
### Build the project: build

idf.py build

Running this command will build the project found in the current directory. This can involve multiple steps:

- Create the build directory if needed. The sub-directory `build` is used to hold build output, although this can be changed with the `-B` option.
- Run CMake as necessary to configure the project and generate build files for the main build tool.
- Run the main build tool (Ninja or GNU Make). By default, the build tool is automatically detected but it can be explicitly set by passing the `-G` option to idf.py.

Building is incremental so if no source files or configuration has changed since the last build, nothing will be done. Additionally, the command can be run with `app`, `bootloader` and `partition-table` arguments to build only the app, bootloader or partition table as applicable.

### Remove the build output: clean

It is possible to remove the project build output files from the build directory by using:

idf.py clean

The project will be fully rebuilt on next build. Using this does not remove the CMake configuration output inside the build folder.

### Delete the entire build contents: fullclean

idf.py fullclean

Running this command will delete the entire “build” directory contents. This includes all CMake configuration output. The next time the project is built, CMake will configure it from scratch. Note that this option recursively deletes all files in the build directory, so use with care. Project configuration is not deleted.

### Flash the project: flash

idf.py flash

Running the following command:

will automatically build the project if necessary, and then flash it to the target. You can use `-p` and `-b` options to set serial port name and flasher baud rate, respectively.

Note: The environment variables `ESP_PORT` and `ESP_BAUD` can be used to set default values for the `-p` and `-b` options, respectively. Providing these options on the command line overrides the default.

Similarly to the `build` command, the command can be run with `app`, `bootloader` and `partition-table` arguments to flash only the app, bootloader or partition table as applicable.

### Hints on how to resolve errors

idf.py will try to suggest hints on how to resolve errors. It works with a database of hints stored in `tools/idf_py_actions/hints.yml` and the hints will be printed if a match is found for the given error. The monitor, menuconfig, gdb and openocd targets are not supported at the moment by automatic hints on resolving errors.

The `--no-hints` argument of idf.py can be used to turn the hints off in case they are not desired.
Important notes

Multiple idf.py commands can be combined into one. For example, `idf.py -p COM4 clean flash monitor` will clean the source tree, then build the project and flash it to the target before running the serial monitor.

The order of multiple idf.py commands on the same invocation is not important, they will automatically be executed in the correct order for everything to take effect (i.e. building before flashing, erasing before flashing, etc.).

For commands that are not known to idf.py an attempt to execute them as a build system target will be made.

The command idf.py supports shell autocompletion for bash, zsh and fish shells.

In order to make shell autocompletion supported, please make sure you have at least Python 3.5 and click 7.1 or newer (see also).

To enable autocompletion for idf.py use the export command (see this). Autocompletion is initiated by pressing the TAB key. Type idf.py - and press the TAB key to autocomplete options.

The autocomplete support for PowerShell is planned in the future.

Advanced Commands

Open the documentation: docs Using the following command the documentation for the projects target and version will be opened in the browser:

```
idf.py docs
```

Show size: size

```
idf.py size
```

Will print app size information including occupied RAM and FLASH and section sizes.

```
idf.py size-files
```

Similarly, this will print the same information for each component used in the project.

The output will be formatted in the specified format and not as human readable text. See idf.py-size for more information.

Reconfigure the project: reconfigure

```
idf.py reconfigure
```

This command re-runs CMake even if it doesn’t seem to need re-running. This isn’t necessary during normal usage, but can be useful after adding/removing files from the source tree, or when modifying CMake cache variables. For example, `idf.py -DNAME='VALUE' reconfigure` can be used to set variable NAME in CMake cache to value VALUE.

Clean the python byte code: python-clean Generated python byte code can be deleted from the IDF directory using:

```
idf.py python-clean
```

The byte code may cause issues when switching between IDF and Python versions. It is advised to run this target after switching versions of Python.
Global Options

To list all available root level options, run `idf.py --help`. To list options that are specific for a subcommand, run `idf.py <command> --help`, for example `idf.py monitor --help`. Here is a list of some useful options:

- `-C <dir>` allows overriding the project directory from the default current working directory.
- `-B <dir>` allows overriding the build directory from the default build subdirectory of the project directory.
- `--ccache` flag can be used to enable CCache when compiling source files, if the CCache tool is installed. This can dramatically reduce some build times.

Note that some older versions of CCache may exhibit bugs on some platforms, so if files are not rebuilt as expected then try disabling CCache and build again. CCache can be enabled by default by setting the `IDF_CCACHE_ENABLE` environment variable to a non-zero value.

- `--cmake-warn-uninitialized` (or `-w`) will cause CMake to print uninitialized variable warnings found in the project directory only. This only controls CMake variable warnings inside CMake itself, not other types of build warnings. This option can also be set permanently by setting the `IDF_CMAKE_WARN_UNINITIALIZED` environment variable to a non-zero value.
- `--no-hints` flag to disable hints on resolving errors and disable capturing output.

4.26.2 IDF Docker Image

IDF Docker image (espressif/idf) is intended for building applications and libraries with specific versions of ESP-IDF, when doing automated builds.

The image contains:

- Common utilities such as git, wget, curl, zip.
- Python 3.7 or newer.
- A copy of a specific version of ESP-IDF (see below for information about versions). `IDF_PATH` environment variable is set, and points to ESP-IDF location in the container.
- All the build tools required for the specific version of ESP-IDF: CMake, ninja, cross-compiler toolchains, etc.
- All Python packages required by ESP-IDF are installed in a virtual environment.

The image entrypoint sets up `PATH` environment variable to point to the correct version of tools, and activates the Python virtual environment. As a result, the environment is ready to use the ESP-IDF build system.

The image can also be used as a base for custom images, if additional utilities are required.

Tags

Multiple tags of this image are maintained:

- `latest`: tracks master branch of ESP-IDF
- `vX.Y`: corresponds to ESP-IDF release vX.Y
- `release-vX.Y`: tracks release/vX.Y branch of ESP-IDF

Note: Versions of ESP-IDF released before this feature was introduced do not have corresponding Docker image versions. You can check the up-to-date list of available tags at https://hub.docker.com/r/espressif/idf/tags.

Usage

Setting up Docker Before using the espressif/idf Docker image locally, make sure you have Docker installed. Follow the instructions at https://docs.docker.com/install/, if it is not installed yet.
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If using the image in CI environment, consult the documentation of your CI service on how to specify the image used for the build process.

**Building a project with CMake**  In the project directory, run:

```
docker run --rm -v $PWD:/project -w /project espressif/idf idf.py build
```

The above command explained:
- `docker run`: runs a Docker image. It is a shorter form of the command `docker container run`.
- `--rm`: removes the container when the build is finished
- `-v $PWD:/project`: mounts the current directory on the host (`$PWD`) as `/project` directory in the container
- `espressif/idf`: uses Docker image `espressif/idf` with tag `latest` (implicitly added by Docker when no tag is specified)
- `idf.py build`: runs this command inside the container

To build with a specific docker image tag, specify it as `espressif/idf:TAG`, for example:

```
docker run --rm -v $PWD:/project -w /project espressif/idf:release-v4.4 idf.py --build
```

You can check the up-to-date list of available tags at [https://hub.docker.com/r/espressif/idf/tags](https://hub.docker.com/r/espressif/idf/tags).

**Using the image interactively**  It is also possible to do builds interactively, to debug build issues or test the automated build scripts. Start the container with `-it` flags:

```
docker run --rm -v $PWD:/project -w /project -it espressif/idf
```

Then inside the container, use `idf.py` as usual:

```
idf.py menuconfig
idf.py build
```

**Note:** Commands which communicate with the development board, such as `idf.py flash` and `idf.py monitor` will not work in the container unless the serial port is passed through into the container. However currently this is not possible with Docker for Windows ([https://github.com/docker/for-win/issues/1018](https://github.com/docker/for-win/issues/1018)) and Docker for Mac ([https://github.com/docker/for-mac/issues/900](https://github.com/docker/for-mac/issues/900)).

**Building custom images**

The Dockerfile in ESP-IDF repository provides several build arguments which can be used to customize the Docker image:

- `IDF_CLONE_URL`: URL of the repository to clone ESP-IDF from. Can be set to a custom URL when working with a fork of ESP-IDF. Default is `https://github.com/espressif/esp-idf.git`.
- `IDF_CLONE_BRANCH_OR_TAG`: Name of a git branch or tag use when cloning ESP-IDF. This value is passed to `git clone` command using the `--branch` argument. Default is `master`.
- `IDF_CHECKOUT_REF`: If this argument is set to a non-empty value, `git checkout $IDF_CHECKOUT_REF` command will be performed after cloning. This argument can be set to the SHA of the specific commit to check out, for example if some specific commit on a release branch is desired.
- `IDF_CLONE_SHALLOW`: If this argument is set to a non-empty value, `--depth=1 --shallow-submodules` arguments will be used when performing `git clone`. This significantly reduces the amount of data downloaded and the size of the resulting Docker image. However, if switching to a different branch in such a “shallow” repository is necessary, an additional `git fetch origin <branch>` command must be executed first.
• IDF_INSTALL_TARGETS: Comma-separated list of IDF targets to install toolchains for, or all to install toolchains for all targets. Selecting specific targets reduces the amount of data downloaded and the size of the resulting Docker image. Default is all.

To use these arguments, pass them via the --build-arg command line option. For example, the following command will build a Docker image with a shallow clone of ESP-IDF v4.4.1 and tools for ESP32-C3, only:

```bash
docker build -t idf-custom:v4.4.1-esp32c3 \  --build-arg IDF_CLONE_BRANCH_OR_TAG=v4.4.1 \  --build-arg IDF_CLONE_SHALLOW=1 \  --build-arg IDF_INSTALL_TARGETS=esp32c3 tools/docker
```

### 4.26.3 IDF Windows Installer

#### Command-line parameters

Windows Installer `esp-idf-tools-setup` provides the following command-line parameters:

- `/CONFIG=[PATH]` - Path to ini configuration file to override default configuration of the installer. Default: `config.ini`.
- `/HELP` - Display command line options provided by Inno Setup installer.
- `/IDFDIR=[PATH]` - Path to directory where it will be installed. Default: `{userdesktop}\esp-idf`
- `/OFFLINE=[yes|no]` - Execute installation of Python packages by PIP in offline mode. The same result can be achieved by setting the environment variable PIP_NO_INDEX. Default: no.
- `/PYTHONNOUSERSITE=[yes|no]` - Set PYTHONNOUSERSITE variable before launching any Python command to avoid loading Python packages from AppDataRoaming. Default: yes.
- `/PYTHONWHEELSURL=[URL]` - Specify URLs to PyPi repositories for resolving binary Python Wheel dependencies. The same result can be achieved by setting the environment variable PIP_EXTRA_INDEX_URL. Default: `https://dl.espressif.com/pypi`.
- `/VERYSILENT /SUPPRESSMSGBOXES /SP- /NOCANCEL` - Perform silent installation.

#### Unattended installation

The unattended installation of IDF can be achieved by following command-line parameters:

```bash
esp-idf-tools-setup-x.x.exe /VERYSILENT /SUPPRESSMSGBOXES /SP- /NOCANCEL
```

The installer detaches its process from the command-line. Waiting for installation to finish could be achieved by following PowerShell script:

```powershell
$installerProcess = Get-Process esp-idf-tools-setup
Wait-Process -Id $installerProcess.Id
```
Chapter 4. API Guides

Custom Python and custom location of Python wheels

The IDF installer is using by default embedded Python with reference to Python Wheel mirror. Following parameters allows to select custom Python and custom location of Python wheels:

```
esp-idf-tools-setup-x.x.exe /USEEMBEDDEDPYTHON=no /PYTHONWHEELSURL=https://pypi.org/simple/
```

4.26.4 IDF Component Manager

The IDF Component manager is a tool that downloads dependencies for any ESP-IDF CMake project. The download happens automatically during a run of CMake. It can source components either from the component registry or from a git repository.

A list of components can be found on https://components.espressif.com/

Using with a project

Dependencies for each component in the project are defined in a separate manifest file named `idf_component.yml` placed in the root of the component. The manifest file template can be created for a component by running `idf.py create-manifest --component=my_component`. When a new manifest is added to one of the components in the project it’s necessary to reconfigure it manually by running `idf.py reconfigure`. Then build will track changes in `idf_component.yml` manifests and automatically triggers CMake when necessary.

There is an example application: example/build_system/cmake/component_manager that uses components installed by the component manager.

It’s not necessary to have a manifest for components that don’t need any managed dependencies.

When CMake configures the project (e.g. `idf.py reconfigure`) component manager does a few things:

- Processes `idf_component.yml` manifests for every component in the project and recursively solves dependencies
- Creates a dependencies.lock file in the root of the project with a full list of dependencies
- Downloads all dependencies to the `managed_components` directory

The lock-file `dependencies.lock` and content of `managed_components` directory is not supposed to be modified by a user. When the component manager runs it always make sure they are up to date. If these files were accidentally modified it’s possible to re-run the component manager by triggering CMake with `idf.py reconfigure`

Defining dependencies in the manifest

```
dependencies:
  # Required IDF version
  idf: ">=4.1"

  # Defining a dependency from the registry:
  # https://components.espressif.com/component/example/cmp
  example/cmp: ">=1.0.0"

  # # Other ways to define dependencies
  #
  # # For components maintained by Espressif only name can be used.
  # # Same as `espressif/cmp`
  # component: "~1.0.0"
  #
  # # Or in a longer form with extra parameters
  # component2:
```

(continues on next page)
Disabling the Component Manager

The component manager can be explicitly disabled by setting `IDF_COMPONENT_MANAGER` environment variable to 0.

4.26.5 IDF Clang Tidy

The IDF Clang Tidy is a tool that uses `clang-tidy` to run static analysis on your current app.

**Warning:** This functionality and the toolchain it relies on are still under development. There may be breaking changes before a final release.

**Warning:** This tool does not support RISC-V based chips yet. For now, we don’t provide clang based toolchain for RISC-V.

Prerequisites

If you have never run this tool before, take the following steps to get this tool prepared.

1. Run the export scripts (`export.sh`/`export.bat`/…) to set up the environment variables.
2. Run `pip install --upgrade pyclang` to install this plugin. The extra commands would be activated in `idf.py` automatically.
3. Run `idf_tools.py install xtensa-clang` to install the clang-tidy required binaries

**Note:** This toolchain is still under development. After the final release, you don’t have to install them manually.

4. Get file from the llvm repository and add the folder of this script to the `$PATH`. Or you could pass an optional argument `--run-clang-tidy-py` later when you call `idf.py clang-check`. Please don’t forget to make the script executable.
Note: This file would be bundled in future toolchain releases. This is a temporary workaround.

5. Run the export scripts (export.sh / export.bat / …) again to refresh the environment variables.

Extra Commands

**clang-check**  Run `idf.py clang-check` to re-generate the compilation database and run `clang-tidy` under your current project folder. The output would be written to `<project_dir>/warnings.txt`.

Run `idf.py clang-check --help` to see the full documentation.

**clang-html-report**

1. Run `pip install codereport` to install the additional dependency.
2. Run `idf.py clang-html-report` to generate an HTML report in folder `<project_dir>/html_report` according to the `warnings.txt`. Please open the `<project_dir>/html_report/index.html` in your browser to check the report.

Bug Report

This tool is hosted in espressif/clang-tidy-runner. If you faced any bugs or have any feature request, please report them via github issues.

4.26.6 Downloadable Tools

ESP-IDF build process relies on a number of tools: cross-compiler toolchains, CMake build system, and others.

Installing the tools using an OS-specific package manager (like apt, yum, brew, etc.) is the preferred method when the required version of the tool is available. This recommendation is reflected in the Getting Started guide. For example, on Linux and macOS it is recommended to install CMake using an OS package manager.

However, some of the tools are IDF-specific and are not available in OS package repositories. Furthermore, different versions of ESP-IDF require different versions of the tools to operate correctly. To solve these two problems, ESP-IDF provides a set of scripts for downloading and installing the correct versions of tools, and exposing them in the environment.

The rest of the document refers to these downloadable tools simply as “tools”. Other kinds of tools used in ESP-IDF are:

- Python scripts bundled with ESP-IDF (such as `idf.py`)
- Python packages installed from PyPI.

The following sections explain the installation method, and provide the list of tools installed on each platform.

Note: This document is provided for advanced users who need to customize their installation, users who wish to understand the installation process, and ESP-IDF developers.

If you are looking for instructions on how to install the tools, see the Getting Started Guide.

Tools metadata file

The list of tools and tool versions required for each platform is located in `tools/tools.json`. The schema of this file is defined by `tools/tools_schema.json`.

This file is used by `tools/idf_tools.py` script when installing the tools or setting up the environment variables.
Tools installation directory

IDF_TOOLS_PATH environment variable specifies the location where the tools are to be downloaded and installed. If not set, IDF_TOOLS_PATH defaults to HOME/.espressif on Linux and macOS, and %USER_PROFILE%\.espressif on Windows.

Inside IDF_TOOLS_PATH, the scripts performing tools installation create the following directories and files:

- **dist** — where the archives of the tools are downloaded.
- **tools** — where the tools are extracted. The tools are extracted into subdirectories: tools/TOOL_NAME/VERSION/. This arrangement allows different versions of tools to be installed side by side.
- **idf-env.json** — user install options (targets, features) are stored in this file. Targets are selected chip targets for which tools are installed and kept up-to-date. Features determine the Python package set which should be installed. These options will be discussed later.
- **python_env** — not tools related; virtual Python environments are installed in the sub-directories.
- **espidf.constraints.*.txt** — one constraint file for each ESP-IDF release containing Python package version requirements.

GitHub Assets Mirror

Most of the tools downloaded by the tools installer are GitHub Release Assets, which are files attached to a software release on GitHub.

If GitHub downloads are inaccessible or slow to access, it’s possible to configure a GitHub assets mirror.

To use Espressif’s download server, set the environment variable IDF_GITHUB_ASSETS to dl.espressif.com/github_assets. When the install process is downloading a tool from github.com, the URL will be rewritten to use this server instead.

Any mirror server can be used provided the URL matches the github.com download URL format: the install process will replace https://github.com with https://${IDF_GITHUB_ASSETS} for any GitHub asset URL that it downloads.

**Note:** The Espressif download server doesn’t currently mirror everything from GitHub, it only mirrors files attached as Assets to some releases as well as source archives for some releases.

idf_tools.py script

tools/idf_tools.py script bundled with ESP-IDF performs several functions:

- **install**: Download the tool into ${IDF_TOOLS_PATH}/dist directory, extract it into ${IDF_TOOLS_PATH}/tools/TOOL_NAME/VERSION. install command accepts the list of tools to install, in TOOL_NAME or TOOL_NAME@VERSION format. If all is given, all the tools (required and optional ones) are installed. If no argument or required is given, only the required tools are installed.
- **download**: Similar to install but doesn’t extract the tools. An optional --platform argument may be used to download the tools for the specific platform.
- **export**: Lists the environment variables which need to be set to use the installed tools. For most of the tools, setting PATH environment variable is sufficient, but some tools require extra environment variables. The environment variables can be listed in either of shell or key-value formats, set by --format parameter:
  
  - export optional parameters:
    - --unset Creates statement that unset some global variables, so the environment gets to the state it was before calling export.{sh/fish}.
    - --add_paths_extras Adds extra ESP-IDF-related paths of $PATH to ${IDF_TOOLS_PATH}/esp-idf.json, which is used to remove global variables when
the active ESP-IDF environment is deactivated. Example: While processing `export.{sh/fish}` script, new paths are added to global variable $PATH. This option is used to save these new paths to the `$(IDF_TOOLS_PATH)/esp-idf.json`.

- **shell** produces output suitable for evaluation in the shell. For example,

  ```bash
  export PATH="/home/user/.espressif/tools/tool/v1.0.0/bin:$PATH"
  ```

  on Linux and macOS, and

  ```cmd
  set "PATH=C:\Users\user\.espressif\tools\v1.0.0\bin;%PATH%"
  ```

  on Windows.

**Note:** Exporting environment variables in Powershell format is not supported at the moment. key-value format may be used instead.

The output of this command may be used to update the environment variables, if the shell supports this. For example:

```bash
eval $(IDF_PATH/tools/idf_tools.py export)
```

- **key-value** produces output in `VARIABLE=VALUE` format, suitable for parsing by other scripts:

  ```bash
  PATH=/home/user/.espressif/tools/tool/v1.0.0:$PATH
  ```

  Note that the script consuming this output has to perform expansion of $VAR or %VAR% patterns found in the output.

- **list**: Lists the known versions of the tools, and indicates which ones are installed.
- **check**: For each tool, checks whether the tool is available in the system path and in IDF_TOOLS_PATH.
- **install-python-env**: Create a Python virtual environment in the `$(IDF_TOOLS_PATH)/python_env` directory and install there the required Python packages. An optional `--features` argument allows one to specify a comma-separated list of features to be added or removed. Feature that begins with `-` will be removed and features with + or without any sign will be added. Example syntax for removing feature XY is `--features=-XY` and for adding `--features=+XY` or `-features=XY`. If both removing and adding options are provided with the same feature, no operation is performed. For each feature a requirements file must exist. For example, feature XY is a valid feature if `$(IDF_PATH)/tools/requirements/requirements.XY.txt` is an existing file with a list of Python packages to be installed. There is one mandatory core feature ensuring core functionality of ESP-IDF (build, flash, monitor, debug in console). There can be an arbitrary number of optional features. The selected list of features is stored in `idf-env.json`. The requirement files contain a list of the desired Python packages to be installed and `espidf.constraints.*.txt` downloaded from `https://dl.espressif.com` and stored in `$(IDF_TOOLS_PATH)` the package version requirements for a given ESP-IDF version. Although it is not recommended, the download and use of constraint files can be disabled with the `--no-constraints` argument or setting the `IDF_PYTHON_CHECK_CONSTRAINTS` environment variable to no.
- **check-python-dependencies**: Checks if all required Python packages are installed. Packages from `$(IDF_PATH)/tools/requirements/requirements.*.txt` files selected by the feature list of `idf-env.json` are checked with the package versions specified in the `espidf.constraints.*.txt` file. The constraint file will be downloaded from `https://dl.espressif.com` if this step hasn’t been done already in the last day. The use of constraints files can be disabled similarly to the `install-python-env` command.
- **uninstall**: Print and remove tools, that are currently not used by active ESP-IDF version.
  - `--dry-run` Print installed unused tools.
  - `--remove-archives` Additionally remove all older versions of previously downloaded installation packages.

**Install scripts**

Shell-specific user-facing scripts are provided in the root of ESP-IDF repository to facilitate tools installation. These are:

- `install.bat` for Windows Command Prompt
- `install.ps1` for Powershell
Aside from downloading and installing the tools into IDF_TOOLS_PATH, these scripts prepare a Python virtual environment, and install the required packages into that environment.

These scripts accept optionally a comma separated list of chip targets and --enable-* arguments for enabling features. These arguments are passed to the idf_tools.py script which stores them in idf-env.json. Therefore, chip targets and features can be enabled incrementally.

Running the scripts without any optional arguments will install tools for all chip targets (by running idf_tools.py install --targets=all) and Python packages for core ESP-IDF functionality (by running idf_tools.py install-python-env --features=core).

Or for example, install.sh esp32 will install tools only for ESP32. See the Getting Started Guide for more examples.

install.sh --enable-XY will enable feature XY (by running idf_tools.py install-python-env --features=core,XY).

Export scripts

Since the installed tools are not permanently added into the user or system PATH environment variable, an extra step is required to use them in the command line. The following scripts modify the environment variables in the current shell to make the correct versions of the tools available:

- export.bat for Windows Command Prompt
- export.ps1 for Powershell
- export.sh for Bash
- export.fish for Fish

**Note:** To modify the shell environment in Bash, export.sh must be "sourced": . ./export.sh (note the leading dot and space).

export.sh may be used with shells other than Bash (such as zsh). However in this case the IDF_PATH environment variable must be set before running the script. When used in Bash, the script will guess the IDF_PATH value from its own location.

In addition to calling idf_tools.py, these scripts list the directories which have been added to the PATH.

Other installation methods

Depending on the environment, more user-friendly wrappers for idf_tools.py are provided:

- **IDF Tools installer for Windows** can download and install the tools. Internally the installer uses idf_tools.py.
- **Eclipse Plugin** includes a menu item to set up the tools. Internally the plugin calls idf_tools.py.
- **VSCode Extension** for ESP-IDF includes an onboarding flow. This flow helps setting up the tools. Although the extension does not rely on idf_tools.py, the same installation method is used.

Custom installation

Although the methods above are recommended for ESP-IDF users, they are not a must for building ESP-IDF applications. ESP-IDF build system expects that all the necessary tools are installed somewhere, and made available in the PATH.
## List of IDF Tools

### xtensa-esp-elf-gdb  
GDB for Xtensa

**License:** GPL-3.0-or-later

**More info:** [https://github.com/espressif/binutils-gdb](https://github.com/espressif/binutils-gdb)

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### riscv32-esp-elf-gdb  
GDB for RISC-V

**License:** GPL-3.0-or-later

**More info:** [https://github.com/espressif/binutils-gdb](https://github.com/espressif/binutils-gdb)
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xtensa-esp32-elf  Toolchain for Xtensa (ESP32) based on GCC
License: GPL-3.0-with-GCC-exception
More info: https://github.com/espressif/crosstool-NG
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**xtensa-esp32s2-elf**  
Toolchain for Xtensa (ESP32-S2) based on GCC  
License: GPL-3.0-with-GCC-exception  
More info: https://github.com/espressif/crosstool-NG
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**xtensa-esp32s3-elf**  Toolchain for Xtensa (ESP32-S3) based on GCC  
License: GPL-3.0-with-GCC-exception  
More info: https://github.com/espressif/crosstool-NG
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**xtensa-clang** LLVM for Xtensa (ESP32, ESP32-S2) based on clang

License: Apache-2.0

More info: https://github.com/espressif/llvm-project

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### esp3ulp-elf

Toolchain for ESP32 ULP coprocessor

License: GPL-2.0-or-later

More info: [https://github.com/espressif/binutils-esp32ulp](https://github.com/espressif/binutils-esp32ulp)
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**esp32s2ulp-elf** Toolchain for ESP32-S2 and ESP32-S3 ULP coprocessors

License: GPL-2.0-or-later

More info: https://github.com/espressif/binutils-esp32ulp

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**cmake** CMake build system
On Linux and macOS, it is recommended to install CMake using the OS-specific package manager (like apt, yum, brew, etc.). However, for convenience it is possible to install CMake using idf_tools.py along with the other tools.

License: BSD-3-Clause

More info: https://github.com/Kitware/CMake

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**openocd-esp32**  OpenOCD for ESP32

License: GPL-2.0-only

More info: https://github.com/espressif/openocd-esp32
Chapter 4. API Guides

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**ninja**  
Ninja build system

On Linux and macOS, it is recommended to install ninja using the OS-specific package manager (like apt, yum, brew, etc.). However, for convenience it is possible to install ninja using idf_tools.py along with the other tools.

License: Apache-2.0

More info: [https://github.com/ninja-build/ninja](https://github.com/ninja-build/ninja)

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**idf-exe**  
IDF wrapper tool for Windows

License: Apache-2.0

More info: [https://github.com/espressif/idf_py_exe_tool](https://github.com/espressif/idf_py_exe_tool)

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Release v5.1-dev-644-g867745a05c

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### 4.27 Unit Testing in ESP32-C3

ESP-IDF provides the following methods to test software.

- Target based tests using a central unit test application which runs on the esp32c3. These tests use the Unity unit test framework. They can be integrated into an ESP-IDF component by placing them in the component’s `test` subdirectory. This document mainly introduces this target based tests.
- Linux-host based unit tests in which all the hardwares are abstracted via mocks. Linux-host based tests are still under development and only a small fraction of IDF components support them, currently. They are covered here: Unit Testing on Linux.

#### 4.27.1 Normal Test Cases

Unit tests are located in the `test` subdirectory of a component. Tests are written in C, and a single C source file can contain multiple test cases. Test files start with the word “test”.

Each test file should include the `unity.h` header and the header for the C module to be tested.

Tests are added in a function in the C file as follows:

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<tr>
<td>win64</td>
<td>required</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/espressif/idf_py_exe_tool/releases/download/v1.0.3/idf-exe-v1.0.3.zip">https://github.com/espressif/idf_py_exe_tool/releases/download/v1.0.3/idf-exe-v1.0.3.zip</a> SHA256: 7c81ef534c562354a5402ab6b90a6eb1cc8473a9f4a7b27a7f93e9e2ed23b4a2755</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ccache**  
Ccach (compiler cache)

License: GPL-3.0-or-later

More info: [https://github.com/ccache/ccache](https://github.com/ccache/ccache)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Download</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>win64</td>
<td>required</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/ccache/ccache/releases/download/v4.6.2/ccache-4.6.2-windows-x86_64.zip">https://github.com/ccache/ccache/releases/download/v4.6.2/ccache-4.6.2-windows-x86_64.zip</a> SHA256: bf230b0936962eae43a3410d6477a7d0b9308e29f89a3091881d22e2502604c5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**dfu-util**  
dfu-util (Device Firmware Upgrade Utilities)

License: GPL-2.0-only


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Download</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>win64</td>
<td>required</td>
<td><a href="https://dl.espressif.com/dl/dfu-util-0.9-win64.zip">https://dl.espressif.com/dl/dfu-util-0.9-win64.zip</a> SHA256: 5816d7ec68ef3ac07b5ac9fb9837c57d2efe45b6a80a2f2bbe6b40b1c15c470e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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TEST_CASE("test name", "[module name]")
{
    // Add test here
}

- The first argument is a descriptive name for the test.
- The second argument is an identifier in square brackets. Identifiers are used to group related test, or tests with specific properties.

**Note:** There is no need to add a main function with `UNITY_BEGIN()` and `UNITY_END()` in each test case. `unity_platform.c` will run `UNITY_BEGIN()` autonomously, and run the test cases, then call `UNITY_END()`.

The test subdirectory should contain a `component CMakeLists.txt`, since they are themselves components (i.e., a test component). ESP-IDF uses the Unity test framework located in the `unity` component. Thus, each test component should specify the `unity` component as a component requirement using the `REQUIRES` argument. Normally, components *should list their sources manually*; for component tests however, this requirement is relaxed and the use of the `SRC_DIRS` argument in `idf_component_register` is advised.

Overall, the minimal test subdirectory `CMakeLists.txt` file should contain the following:

```cmake
idf_component_register(SRC_DIRS "."
    INCLUDE_DIRS "."
    REQUIRES unity)
```

See [http://www.throwtheswitch.org/unity](http://www.throwtheswitch.org/unity) for more information about writing tests in Unity.

### 4.27.2 Multi-device Test Cases

The normal test cases will be executed on one DUT (Device Under Test). However, components that require some form of communication (e.g., GPIO, SPI) require another device to communicate with, thus cannot be tested through normal test cases. Multi-device test cases involve writing multiple test functions, and running them on multiple DUTs.

The following is an example of a multi-device test case:

```c
void gpio_master_test()
{
    gpio_config_t slave_config = {
        .pin_bit_mask = 1 << MASTER_GPIO_PIN,
        .mode = GPIO_MODE_INPUT,
    }
    gpio_config(&slave_config);
    unity_wait_for_signal("output high level");
    TEST_ASSERT(gpio_get_level(MASTER_GPIO_PIN) == 1);
}

void gpio_slave_test()
{
    gpio_config_t master_config = {
        .pin_bit_mask = 1 << SLAVE_GPIO_PIN,
        .mode = GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT,
    }
    gpio_config(&master_config);
    gpio_set_level(SLAVE_GPIO_PIN, 1);
    unity_send_signal("output high level");
}

TEST_CASE_MULTIPLE_DEVICES("gpio multiple devices test example", "[driver]", gpio_master_test, gpio_slave_test);
```
The macro `TEST_CASE_MULTIPLE_DEVICES` is used to declare a multi-device test case.

- The first argument is test case name.
- The second argument is test case description.
- From the third argument, up to 5 test functions can be defined, each function will be the entry point of tests running on each DUT.

Running test cases from different DUTs could require synchronizing between DUTs. We provide `unity_wait_for_signal` and `unity_send_signal` to support synchronizing with UART. As the scenario in the above example, the slave should get GPIO level after master set level. DUT UART console will prompt and user interaction is required:

DUT1 (master) console:
```
Waiting for signal: [output high level]!
Please press "Enter" key to once any board send this signal.
```

DUT2 (slave) console:
```
Send signal: [output high level]!
```

Once the signal is sent from DUT2, you need to press “Enter” on DUT1, then DUT1 unblocks from `unity_wait_for_signal` and starts to change GPIO level.

### 4.27.3 Multi-stage Test Cases

The normal test cases are expected to finish without reset (or only need to check if reset happens). Sometimes we expect to run some specific tests after certain kinds of reset. For example, we want to test if the reset reason is correct after a wake up from deep sleep. We need to create a deep-sleep reset first and then check the reset reason. To support this, we can define multi-stage test cases, to group a set of test functions:

```
static void trigger_deepsleep(void)
{
    esp_sleep_enable_timer_wakeup(2000);
    esp_deep_sleep_start();
}

void check_deepsleep_reset_reason()
{
    soc_reset_reason_t reason = esp_rom_get_reset_reason(0);
    TEST_ASSERT(reason == RESET_REASON_CORE_DEEP_SLEEP);
}
```

```
TEST_CASE_MULTIPLE_STAGES("reset reason check for deepsleep", 
                         
                         [esp32c3], trigger_deepsleep, check_deepsleep_reset_reason);
```

Multi-stage test cases present a group of test functions to users. It needs user interactions (select cases and select different stages) to run the case.

### 4.27.4 Tests For Different Targets

Some tests (especially those related to hardware) cannot run on all targets. Below is a guide how to make your unit tests run on only specified targets.

1. Wrap your test code by `!(TEMPORARY_)DISABLED_FOR_TARGETS()` macros and place them either in the original test file, or separate the code into files grouped by functions, but make sure all these files will be processed by the compiler. E.g.:
Once you need one of the tests to be compiled on a specified target, just modify the targets in the disabled list. It's more encouraged to use some general conception that can be described in soc_caps.h to control the disabling of tests. If this is done but some of the tests are not ready yet, use both of them (and remove ! (TEMPORARY_)DISABLED_FOR_TARGETS() later). E.g.:

```c
#if !SOC_SDIO_SLAVE_SUPPORTED
#if !TEMPORARY_DISABLED_FOR_TARGETS(ESP64)
TEST_CASE("a sdio slave tests that is not ready for esp64 yet", "[sdio_slave]")
{
    //available for esp32 now, and will be available for esp64 in the future
}
#endif //SOC_SDIO_SLAVE_SUPPORTED
#endif !TEMPORARY_DISABLED_FOR_TARGETS(ESP64)
```

2. For test code that you are 100% sure that will not be supported (e.g. no peripheral at all), use DISABLED_FOR_TARGETS; for test code that should be disabled temporarily, or due to lack of runners, etc., use TEMPORARY_DISABLED_FOR_TARGETS.

Some old ways of disabling unit tests for targets, that have obvious disadvantages, are deprecated:

- DON‘T put the test code under test/target folder and use CMakeLists.txt to choose one of the target folder. This is prevented because test code is more likely to be reused than the implementations. If you put something into test/esp32 just to avoid building it on esp32s2, it’s hard to make the code tidy if you want to enable the test again on esp32s3.
- DON‘T use CONFIG_IDF_TARGET_xxx macros to disable the test items any more. This makes it harder to track disabled tests and enable them again. Also, a black-list style #if !disabled is preferred to white-list style #if CONFIG_IDF_TARGET_xxx, since you will not silently disable cases when new targets are added in the future. But for test implementations, it’s allowed to use #if CONFIG_IDF_TARGET_xxx to pick one of the implementation code.
  - Test item: some items that will be performed on some targets, but skipped on other targets. E.g. There are three test items SD 1-bit, SD 4-bit and SDSPI. For ESP32-S2, which doesn’t have SD host, among the tests only SDSPI is enabled on ESP32-S2.
  - Test implementation: some code will always happen, but in different ways. E.g. There is no SDIO PKT_LEN register on ESP8266. If you want to get the length from the slave as a step in the test process, you can have different implementation code protected by #if CONFIG_IDF_TARGET_xxx_reading in different ways. But please avoid using #else macro. When new target is added, the test case will fail at building stage, so that the maintainer will be aware of this, and choose one of the implementations explicitly.

### 4.27.5 Building Unit Test App

Follow the setup instructions in the top-level esp-idf README. Make sure that IDF_PATH environment variable is set to point to the path of esp-idf top-level directory.

Change into tools/unit-test-app directory to configure and build it:

- `idf.py menuconfig` - configure unit test app.
- `idf.py -T all build` - build unit test app with tests for each component having tests in the test subdirectory.
- `idf.py -T "xxx yyy" build` - build unit test app with tests for some space-separated specific components (For instance: `idf.py -T heap build` - build unit tests only for heap component directory).
- `idf.py -T all -E "xxx yyy" build` - build unit test app with all unit tests, except for unit tests of some components (For instance: `idf.py -T all -E "ulp mbedtls" build` - build all unit tests excludes ulp and mbedtls components).
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Note: Due to inherent limitations of Windows command prompt, following syntax has to be used in order to build unit-test-app with multiple components: `idf.py -T xxx -T yyy build` or with escaped quotes: `idf.py -T "xxx yyy" build` in PowerShell or `idf.py -T "ssd1306 hts221" build` in Windows command prompt.

When the build finishes, it will print instructions for flashing the chip. You can simply run `idf.py flash` to flash all build output.

You can also run `idf.py -T all flash` or `idf.py -T xxx flash` to build and flash. Everything needed will be rebuilt automatically before flashing.

Use menuconfig to set the serial port for flashing. For more information, see `tools/unit-test-app/README.md`.

4.27.6 Running Unit Tests

After flashing reset the ESP32-C3 and it will boot the unit test app.

When unit test app is idle, press “Enter” will make it print test menu with all available tests:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Case</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>esp_ota_begin()</code> verifies arguments</td>
<td>[ota]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>esp_ota_get_next_update_partition logic</code></td>
<td>[ota]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify bootloader image in flash</td>
<td>[bootloader_support]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify unit test app image</td>
<td>[bootloader_support]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;can use new and delete&quot;</td>
<td>[cxx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;can call virtual functions&quot;</td>
<td>[cxx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;can use static initializers for non-POD types&quot;</td>
<td>[cxx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;can use std::vector&quot;</td>
<td>[cxx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;static initialization guards work as expected&quot;</td>
<td>[cxx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;global initializers run in the correct order&quot;</td>
<td>[cxx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;before scheduler has started, static initializers work correctly&quot;</td>
<td>[cxx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;adc2 work with wifi&quot;</td>
<td>[adc]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;gpio master/slave test example&quot;</td>
<td>[ignore] [misc] [test_env = UT_T2_1] [multi_device]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SPI Master clockdiv calculation routines&quot;</td>
<td>[spi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SPI Master test&quot;</td>
<td>[spi] [ignore]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SPI Master test, interaction of multiple devs&quot;</td>
<td>[spi] [ignore]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SPI Master no response when switch from host1 (SPI2) to host2 (SPI3)&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SPI Master DMA test, TX and RX in different regions&quot;</td>
<td>[spi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SPI Master DMA test: length, start, not aligned&quot;</td>
<td>[spi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;reset reason check for deepsleep&quot;</td>
<td>[esp32c3] [test_env = UT_T2_1] [multi_stage]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;trigger_deepsleep&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;check_deepsleep_reset_reason&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The normal case will print the case name and description. Master-slave cases will also print the sub-menu (the registered test function names).

Test cases can be run by inputting one of the following:

- Test case name in quotation marks to run a single test case
- Test case index to run a single test case
- Module name in square brackets to run all test cases for a specific module
- An asterisk to run all test case

[multi_device] and [multi_stage] tags tell the test runner whether a test case is a multiple devices or multiple stages of test case. These tags are automatically added by `TEST_CASE_MULTIPLE_STAGES` and `TEST_CASE_MULTIPLE_DEVICES` macros.

After you select a multi-device test case, it will print sub-menu:
4.27.7 Timing Code with Cache Compensated Timer

Instructions and data stored in external memory (e.g. SPI Flash and SPI RAM) are accessed through the CPU’s unified instruction and data cache. When code or data is in cache, access is very fast (i.e., a cache hit).

However, if the instruction or data is not in cache, it needs to be fetched from external memory (i.e., a cache miss). Access to external memory is significantly slower, as the CPU must execute stall cycles whilst waiting for the instruction or data to be retrieved from external memory. This can cause the overall code execution speed to vary depending on the number of cache hits or misses.

Code and data placements can vary between builds, and some arrangements may be more favorable with regards to cache access (i.e., minimizing cache misses). This can technically affect execution speed, however these factors are usually irrelevant as their effect ‘average out’ over the device’s operation.

The effect of the cache on execution speed, however, can be relevant in benchmarking scenarios (especially micro benchmarks). There might be some variability in measured time between runs and between different builds. A technique for eliminating some of the variability is to place code and data in instruction or data RAM (IRAM/DRAM), respectively. The CPU can access IRAM and DRAM directly, eliminating the cache out of the equation. However, this might not always be viable as the size of IRAM and DRAM is limited.

The cache compensated timer is an alternative to placing the code/data to be benchmarked in IRAM/DRAM. This timer uses the processor’s internal event counters in order to determine the amount of time spent on waiting for code/data in case of a cache miss, then subtract that from the recorded wall time.

```c
// Start the timer
ccomp_timer_start();

// Function to time
func_code_to_time();

// Stop the timer, and return the elapsed time in microseconds relative to
// ccomp_timer_start
int64_t t = ccomp_timer_stop();
```

One limitation of the cache compensated timer is that the task that benchmarked functions should be pinned to a core. This is due to each core having its own event counters that are independent of each other. For example, if ccomp_timer_start gets called on one core, put to sleep by the scheduler, wakes up, and gets rescheduled on the other core, then the corresponding ccomp_timer_stop will be invalid.
4.27.8 Mocks

**Note:** Currently, mocking is only possible with some selected components when running on the Linux host. In the future, we plan to make essential components in IDF mockable. This will also include mocking when running on the ESP32-C3.

One of the biggest problems regarding unit testing of embedded systems are the strong hardware dependencies. Running unit tests directly on the ESP32-C3 can be especially difficult for higher layer components for the following reasons:

- Decreased test reliability due to lower layer components and/or hardware setup.
- Increased difficulty in testing edge cases due to limitations of lower layer components and/or hardware setup.
- Increased difficulty in identifying the root cause due to the large number of dependencies influencing the behavior.

When testing a particular component, (i.e., the component under test), software mocking allows the dependencies of the component under test to be substituted (i.e., mocked) entirely in software. To allow software mocking, ESP-IDF integrates the CMock mocking framework as a component. With the addition of some CMake functions in the ESP-IDF’s build system, it is possible to conveniently mock the entirety (or a part of) an IDF component.

Ideally, all components that the component under test is dependent on should be mocked, thus allowing the test environment complete control over all interactions with the component under test. However, if mocking all dependent components becomes too complex or too tedious (e.g. because you need to mock too many function calls) you have the following options:

- Include more “real” IDF code in the tests. This may work but increases the dependency on the “real” code’s behavior. Furthermore, once a test fails, you may not know if the failure is in your actual code under tests or the “real” IDF code.
- Re-evaluate the design of the code under test and attempt to reduce its dependencies by dividing the code under test into more manageable components. This may seem burdensome but it is common knowledge that unit tests often expose software design weaknesses. Fixing design weaknesses will not only help with unit testing in the short term, but will help future code maintenance as well.

Refer to cmock/CMock/docs/CMock_Summary.md for more details on how CMock works and how to create and use mocks.

**Requirements**

The Linux target is the only target where mocking currently works. The following requirements are necessary to generate the mocks:

- Installed IDF including all IDF requirements
- CMock requirements (Ruby)
- System package requirements (libbsd, libbsd-dev)

**Mock a Component**

To create a mock version of a component, called a *component mock*, the component needs to be overwritten in a particular way. Overriding a component entails creating a component with the exact same name as the original component, then let the build system discover it later than the original component (see Multiple components with the same name for more details).

In the component mock, the following parts are specified:

- The headers providing the functions to generate mocks for
- Include paths of the aforementioned headers
• Dependencies of the mock component (this is necessary e.g. if the headers include files from other components)

All these parts have to be specified using the IDF build system function `idf_component_mock`. You can use the IDF build system function `idf_component_get_property` with the tag `COMPONENT_OVERRIDEN_DIR` to access the component directory of the original component and then register the mock component parts using `idf_component_mock`:

```"
idf_component_get_property(original_component_dir <original-component-name>,
COMPONENT_OVERRIDEN_DIR)
...
idf_component_mock(INCLUDE_DIRS "$\{original_component_dir\}/include"
REQUIRES freertos
MOCK_HEADER_FILES "$\{original_component_dir\}/include/header_containing_
functions_to_mock.h"
```

The component mock also requires a separate `mock` directory containing a `mock_config.yaml` file that configures CMock. A simple `mock_config.yaml` could look like this:

```yaml
:cmock:
:plugins:
  - expect
  - expect_any_args
```

For more details about the CMock configuration yaml file, have a look at `cmock/CMock/docs/CMock_Summary.md`.

Note that the component mock does not have to mock the original component in its entirety. As long as the test project’s dependencies and dependencies of other code to the original components are satisfied by the component mock, partial mocking is adequate. In fact, most of the component mocks in IDF in `tools/mocks` are only partially mocking the original component.

Examples of component mocks can be found under `tools/mocks` in the IDF directory. General information on how to override an IDF component can be found in `Multiple components with the same name`.

### Adjustments in Unit Test

The unit test needs to inform the cmake build system to mock dependent components (i.e., it needs to override the original component with the mock component). This is done by either placing the component mock into the project’s components directory or adding the mock component’s directory using the following line in the project’s root `CMakeLists.txt`:

```"
list(APPEND EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS "<mock_component_dir>")
```

Both methods will override existing components in ESP-IDF with the component mock. The latter is particularly convenient if you use component mocks that are already supplied by IDF.

Users should refer to the `esp_event` host-based unit test and its `esp_event/host_test/esp_event_unit_test/CMakeLists.txt` as an example of a component mock.

### 4.28 Unit Testing on Linux

**Note:** Host testing with IDF is experimental for now. We try our best to keep interfaces stable but can’t guarantee it for now. Feedback via github or the forum on esp32.com is highly welcome, though and may influence the future design of the host-based tests.

This article provides an overview of unit tests with IDF on Linux. For using unit tests on the target, please refer to `target based unit testing`.
4.28.1 Embedded Software Tests

Embedded software tests are challenging due to the following factors:

- Difficulties running tests efficiently.
- Lack of many operating system abstractions when interfacing with hardware, making it difficult to isolate code under test.

To solve these two problems, Linux host-based tests with CMock are introduced. Linux host-based tests are more efficient than unit tests on the target since they:

- Compile the necessary code only
- Don’t need time to upload to a target
- Run much faster on a host-computer, compared to an ESP

Using the CMock framework also solves the problem of hardware dependencies. Through mocking, hardware details are emulated and specified at run time, but only if necessary.

Of course, using code on the host and using mocks does not fully represent the target device. Thus, two kinds of tests are recommended:

1. Unit tests which test program logic on a Linux machine, isolated through mocks.
2. System/Integration tests which test the interaction of components and the whole system. They run on the target, where irrelevant components and code may as well be emulated via mocks.

This documentation is about the first kind of tests. Refer to target based unit testing for more information on target tests (the second kind of tests).

4.28.2 IDF Unit Tests on Linux Host

The current focus of the Linux host tests is on creating isolated unit tests of components, while mocking the component’s dependencies with CMock.

A complete implementation of IDF to run on Linux does not exist currently.

There are currently two examples for running IDF-built code on Linux host:

- An example hello-world application
- A unit test for NVS

Inside the component which should be tested, there is a separate directory host_test, besides the “traditional” test directory or the test_apps directory. It has one or more subdirectories:

- host_test/
  - fixtures/
    - contains test fixtures (structs/functions to do test case set-up–
    - and tear-down).
    - If there are no fixtures, this can be ommitted.
  - <test_name>/
    - IDF applications which run the tests
  - <test_name2>/
    - Further tests are possible.

The IDF applications inside host_test set the mocking configuration as described in the IDF unit test documentation.

The NVS page unit test provides some illustration of how to control the mocks.

**Requirements**

- Installed IDF including all IDF requirements
- CMock requirements (Ruby)
• System package requirements (libbsd, libbsd-dev)

The host tests have been tested on Ubuntu 20.04 with GCC version 9 and 10.

### 4.29 USB Serial/JTAG Controller Console

On chips with an integrated USB Serial/JTAG Controller, it is possible to use the part of this controller that implements a serial port (CDC) to implement the serial console, instead of using UART with an external USB-UART bridge chip. ESP32-C3 contains this controller, providing the following functions:

- Bidirectional serial console, which can be used with *IDF Monitor* or another serial monitor.
- Flashing using `esptool.py` and `idf.py flash`.
- JTAG debugging using e.g. OpenOCD, simultaneous with serial operations.

Note that, in contrast with the USB OTG peripheral in some Espressif chips, the USB Serial/JTAG Controller is a fixed function device, implemented entirely in hardware. This means it cannot be reconfigured to perform any function other than to provide a serial channel and JTAG debugging functionality.

#### 4.29.1 Hardware Requirements

Connect ESP32-C3 to the USB port as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPIO</th>
<th>USB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>D+ (green)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>D- (white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND (black)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+5V (red)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some development boards may offer a USB connector for the USB Serial/JTAG Controller—in that case, no extra connections are required.

#### 4.29.2 Software Configuration

USB console feature can be enabled using `CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_USB_SERIAL_JTAG` option in menuconfig tool (see `CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART`).

Once the option is enabled, build the project as usual.

Alternatively, you can access the output through `usb_serial_jtag` port but make sure the option `CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_SECONDARY_USB_SERIAL_JTAG` in choice `ESP_CONSOLE_SECONDARY` is selected.

**Warning:** Besides output, if you also want to input or use REPL with console, please select `CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_USB_SERIAL_JTAG`.

#### 4.29.3 Uploading the Application

The USB Serial/JTAG Controller is able to put the ESP32-C3 into download mode automatically. Simply flash as usual, but specify the USB Serial/JTAG Controller port on your system: `idf.py flash -p PORT` where `PORT` is the name of the proper port.
4.29.4 Limitations

There are several limitations to the USB console feature. These may or may not be significant, depending on the type of application being developed, and the development workflow.

1. If the application accidentally reconfigures the USB peripheral pins, or disables the USB Serial/JTAG Controller, the device will disappear from the system. After fixing the issue in the application, you will need to manually put the ESP32-C3 into download mode by pulling low GPIO9 and resetting the chip.
2. If the application enters deep sleep mode, USB CDC device will disappear from the system.
3. The behavior between an actual USB-to-serial bridge chip and the USB Serial/JTAG Controller is slightly different if the ESP-IDF application does not listen for incoming bytes. An USB-to-serial bridge chip will just send the bytes to a (not listening) chip, while the USB Serial/JTAG Controller will block until the application reads the bytes. This can lead to a non-responsive looking terminal program.
4. If the application enters light-sleep (including automatic light-sleep) or software reset, etc. The USB CDC device will still work on the system. But be aware that this might increase the power consumption, if you don’t need USB CDC in sleep and want to keep low power consumption, please disable the menuconfig CONFIG_RTC_CLOCK_BBPLL_POWER_ON_WITH_USB. Moreover, the power consumption will only increase when your USB CDC port is really in use (like data transaction), therefore, if your USB CDC just connects with power bank or battery, rather than something like computer, you don’t need to care about the increasing power consumption mentioned above.

4.30 Wi-Fi Driver

4.30.1 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Feature List

The following features are supported:

- 4 virtual Wi-Fi interfaces, which are STA, AP, Sniffer and reserved.
- Station-only mode, AP-only mode, station/AP-coexistence mode
- IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, and APIs to configure the protocol mode
- WPA/WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise/WPA3-Enterprise/WAPI/WPS and DPP
- AMSDU, AMPDU, HT40, QoS, and other key features
- Modem-sleep
- The Espressif-specific ESP-NOW protocol and Long Range mode, which supports up to 1 km of data traffic
- Up to 20 MBit/s TCP throughput and 30 MBit/s UDP throughput over the air
- Sniffer
- Both fast scan and all-channel scan
- Multiple antennas
- Channel state information

4.30.2 How To Write a Wi-Fi Application

Preparation

Generally, the most effective way to begin your own Wi-Fi application is to select an example which is similar to your own application, and port the useful part into your project. It is not a MUST, but it is strongly recommended that you take some time to read this article first, especially if you want to program a robust Wi-Fi application.

This article is supplementary to the Wi-Fi APIs/Examples. It describes the principles of using the Wi-Fi APIs, the limitations of the current Wi-Fi API implementation, and the most common pitfalls in using Wi-Fi. This article also reveals some design details of the Wi-Fi driver. We recommend you to select an example.
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Setting Wi-Fi Compile-time Options

Refer to Wi-Fi Menuconfig.

Init Wi-Fi

Refer to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi station General Scenario and ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi AP General Scenario.

Start/Connect Wi-Fi

Refer to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi station General Scenario and ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi AP General Scenario.

Event-Handling

Generally, it is easy to write code in “sunny-day” scenarios, such as WIFI_EVENT_STA_START and WIFI_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED. The hard part is to write routines in “rainy-day” scenarios, such as WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED. Good handling of “rainy-day” scenarios is fundamental to robust Wi-Fi applications. Refer to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Event Description, ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi station General Scenario, and ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi AP General Scenario. See also an overview of event handling in ESP-IDF.

Write Error-Recovery Routines Correctly at All Times

Just like the handling of “rainy-day” scenarios, a good error-recovery routine is also fundamental to robust Wi-Fi applications. Refer to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi API Error Code.

4.30.3 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi API Error Code

All of the ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi APIs have well-defined return values, namely, the error code. The error code can be categorized into:

- No errors, e.g., ESP_OK means that the API returns successfully.
- Recoverable errors, such as ESP_ERR_NO_MEM.
- Non-recoverable, non-critical errors.
- Non-recoverable, critical errors.

Whether the error is critical or not depends on the API and the application scenario, and it is defined by the API user.

The primary principle to write a robust application with Wi-Fi API is to always check the error code and write the error-handling code. Generally, the error-handling code can be used:

- For recoverable errors, in which case you can write a recoverable-error code. For example, when esp_wifi_start() returns ESP_ERR_NO_MEM, the recoverable-error code vTaskDelay can be called in order to get a microseconds’ delay for another try.
- For non-recoverable, yet non-critical errors, in which case printing the error code is a good method for error handling.
- For non-recoverable and also critical errors, in which case “assert” may be a good method for error handling. For example, if esp_wifi_set_mode() returns ESP_ERR_WIFI_NOT_INIT, it means that the Wi-Fi driver is not initialized by esp_wifi_init() successfully. You can detect this kind of error very quickly in the application development phase.

In esp_err.h, ESP_ERROR_CHECK checks the return values. It is a rather commonplace error-handling code and can be used as the default error-handling code in the application development phase. However, it is strongly recommended that API users write their own error-handling code.
4.30.4 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi API Parameter Initialization

When initializing struct parameters for the API, one of two approaches should be followed:

- Explicitly set all fields of the parameter.
- Use get API to get current configuration first, then set application specific fields.

Initializing or getting the entire structure is very important, because most of the time the value 0 indicates that the default value is used. More fields may be added to the struct in the future and initializing these to zero ensures the application will still work correctly after ESP-IDF is updated to a new release.

4.30.5 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Programming Model

The ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi programming model is depicted as follows:

![Wi-Fi Programming Model Diagram](image)

The Wi-Fi driver can be considered a black box that knows nothing about high-layer code, such as the TCP/IP stack, application task, and event task. The application task (code) generally calls Wi-Fi driver APIs to initialize Wi-Fi and handles Wi-Fi events when necessary. Wi-Fi driver receives API calls, handles them, and posts events to the application.

Wi-Fi event handling is based on the esp_event library. Events are sent by the Wi-Fi driver to the default event loop. Application may handle these events in callbacks registered using esp_event_handler_register(). Wi-Fi events are also handled by esp_netif component to provide a set of default behaviors. For example, when Wi-Fi station connects to an AP, esp_netif will automatically start the DHCP client by default.

4.30.6 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Event Description

**WIFI_EVENT_WIFI_READY**

The Wi-Fi driver will never generate this event, which, as a result, can be ignored by the application event callback. This event may be removed in future releases.

**WIFI_EVENT_SCAN_DONE**

The scan-done event is triggered by esp_wifi_scan_start() and will arise in the following scenarios:

- The scan is completed, e.g., the target AP is found successfully, or all channels have been scanned.
- The scan is stopped by esp_wifi_scan_stop().
• The `esp_wifi_scan_start()` is called before the scan is completed. A new scan will override the current scan and a scan-done event will be generated.

The scan-done event will not arise in the following scenarios:

• It is a blocked scan.
• The scan is caused by `esp_wifi_connect()`.

Upon receiving this event, the event task does nothing. The application event callback needs to call `esp_wifi_scan_get_ap_num()` and `esp_wifi_scan_get_ap_records()` to fetch the scanned AP list and trigger the Wi-Fi driver to free the internal memory which is allocated during the scan (do not forget to do this!). Refer to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Scan for a more detailed description.

**WIFI_EVENT_STA_START**

If `esp_wifi_start()` returns ESP_OK and the current Wi-Fi mode is station or station/AP, then this event will arise. Upon receiving this event, the event task will initialize the LwIP network interface (netif). Generally, the application event callback needs to call `esp_wifi_connect()` to connect to the configured AP.

**WIFI_EVENT_STA_STOP**

If `esp_wifi_stop()` returns ESP_OK and the current Wi-Fi mode is station or station/AP, then this event will arise. Upon receiving this event, the event task will release the station’s IP address, stop the DHCP client, remove TCP/UDP-related connections, and clear the LwIP station netif, etc. The application event callback generally does not need to do anything.

**WIFI_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED**

If `esp_wifi_connect()` returns ESP_OK and the station successfully connects to the target AP, the connection event will arise. Upon receiving this event, the event task starts the DHCP client and begins the DHCP process of getting the IP address. Then, the Wi-Fi driver is ready for sending and receiving data. This moment is good for beginning the application work, provided that the application does not depend on LwIP, namely the IP address. However, if the application is LwIP-based, then you need to wait until the got ip event comes in.

**WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED**

This event can be generated in the following scenarios:

• When `esp_wifi_disconnect()` or `esp_wifi_stop()` is called and the station is already connected to the AP.
• When `esp_wifi_connect()` is called, but the Wi-Fi driver fails to set up a connection with the AP due to certain reasons, e.g., the scan fails to find the target AP or the authentication times out. If there are more than one AP with the same SSID, the disconnected event will be raised after the station fails to connect all of the found APs.
• When the Wi-Fi connection is disrupted because of specific reasons, e.g., the station continuously loses N beacons, the AP kicks off the station, or the AP’s authentication mode is changed.

Upon receiving this event, the default behaviors of the event task are:

• Shutting down the station’s LwIP netif.
• Notifying the LwIP task to clear the UDP/TCP connections which cause the wrong status to all sockets. For socket-based applications, the application callback can choose to close all sockets and re-create them, if necessary, upon receiving this event.

The most common event handle code for this event in application is to call `esp_wifi_connect()` to reconnect the Wi-Fi. However, if the event is raised because `esp_wifi_disconnect()` is called, the application should not call `esp_wifi_connect()` to reconnect. It is the application’s responsibility to distinguish whether the event is caused by `esp_wifi_disconnect()` or other reasons. Sometimes a better reconnection strategy is required. Refer to Wi-Fi Reconnect and Scan When Wi-Fi Is Connecting.
Another thing that deserves attention is that the default behavior of LwIP is to abort all TCP socket connections on receiving the disconnect. In most cases, it is not a problem. However, for some special applications, this may not be what they want. Consider the following scenarios:

- The application creates a TCP connection to maintain the application-level keep-alive data that is sent out every 60 seconds.
- Due to certain reasons, the Wi-Fi connection is cut off, and the `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED` is raised. According to the current implementation, all TCP connections will be removed and the keep-alive socket will be in a wrong status. However, since the application designer believes that the network layer should ignore this error at the Wi-Fi layer, the application does not close the socket.
- Five seconds later, the Wi-Fi connection is restored because `esp_wifi_connect()` is called in the application event callback function. Moreover, the station connects to the same AP and gets the same IPv4 address as before.
- Sixty seconds later, when the application sends out data with the keep-alive socket, the socket returns an error and the application closes the socket and re-creates it when necessary.

In above scenarios, ideally, the application sockets and the network layer should not be affected, since the Wi-Fi connection only fails temporarily and recovers very quickly. The application can enable "Keep TCP connections when IP changed" via LwIP menuconfig.

**IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP**

This event arises when the DHCP client successfully gets the IPv4 address from the DHCP server, or when the IPv4 address is changed. The event means that everything is ready and the application can begin its tasks (e.g., creating sockets).

The IPv4 may be changed because of the following reasons:

- The DHCP client fails to renew/rebind the IPv4 address, and the station’s IPv4 is reset to 0.
- The DHCP client rebinds to a different address.
- The static-configured IPv4 address is changed.

Whether the IPv4 address is changed or not is indicated by the field `ip_change` of `ip_event_got_ip_t`. The socket is based on the IPv4 address, which means that, if the IPv4 changes, all sockets relating to this IPv4 will become abnormal. Upon receiving this event, the application needs to close all sockets and recreate the application when the IPv4 changes to a valid one.

**IP_EVENT_GOT_IP6**

This event arises when the IPv6 SLAAC support auto-configures an address for the ESP32-C3, or when this address changes. The event means that everything is ready and the application can begin its tasks, e.g., creating sockets.

**IP_EVENT_STA_LOST_IP**

This event arises when the IPv4 address becomes invalid.

`IP_EVENT_STA_LOST_IP` does not arise immediately after the Wi-Fi disconnects. Instead, it starts an IPv4 address lost timer. If the IPv4 address is got before ip lost timer expires, `IP_EVENT_STA_LOST_IP` does not happen. Otherwise, the event arises when the IPv4 address lost timer expires.

Generally, the application can ignore this event, because it is just a debug event to inform that the IPv4 address is lost.

**WIFI_EVENT_AP_START**

Similar to `WIFI_EVENT_STA_START`. 
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WIFI_EVENT_AP_STOP

Similar to WIFI_EVENT_STA_STOP.

WIFI_EVENT_AP_STA_CONNECTED

Every time a station is connected to ESP32-C3 AP, the WIFI_EVENT_AP_STA_CONNECTED will arise. Upon receiving this event, the event task will do nothing, and the application callback can also ignore it. However, you may want to do something, for example, to get the info of the connected STA.

WIFI_EVENT_AP_STA_DISCONNECTED

This event can happen in the following scenarios:

- The application calls esp_wifi_disconnect(), or esp_wifi_deauth_sta(), to manually disconnect the station.
- The Wi-Fi driver kicks off the station, e.g., because the AP has not received any packets in the past five minutes. The time can be modified by esp_wifi_set_inactive_time().
- The station kicks off the AP.

When this event happens, the event task will do nothing, but the application event callback needs to do something, e.g., close the socket which is related to this station.

WIFI_EVENT_AP_PROBEREQRECVED

This event is disabled by default. The application can enable it via API esp_wifi_set_event_mask(). When this event is enabled, it will be raised each time the AP receives a probe request.

WIFI_EVENT_STA_BEACON_TIMEOUT

If the station does not receive the beacon of the connected AP within the inactive time, the beacon timeout happens, the WIFI_EVENT_STA_BEACON_TIMEOUT will arise. The application can set inactive time via API esp_wifi_set_inactive_time().

4.30.7 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Station General Scenario

Below is a “big scenario” which describes some small scenarios in station mode:

1. Wi-Fi/LwIP Init Phase

- s1.1: The main task calls esp_netif_init() to create an LwIP core task and initialize LwIP-related work.
- s1.2: The main task calls esp_event_loop_create() to create a system Event task and initialize an application event’s callback function. In the scenario above, the application event’s callback function does nothing but relaying the event to the application task.
- s1.3: The main task calls esp_netif_create_default_wifi_ap() or esp_netif_create_default_wifi_sta() to create default network interface instance binding station or AP with TCP/IP stack.
- s1.4: The main task calls esp_wifi_init() to create the Wi-Fi driver task and initialize the Wi-Fi driver.
- s1.5: The main task calls OS API to create the application task.

Step 1.1 ~ 1.5 is a recommended sequence that initializes a Wi-Fi-/LwIP-based application. However, it is NOT a must-follow sequence, which means that you can create the application task in step 1.1 and put all other initializations in the application task. Moreover, you may not want to create the application task in the initialization phase if the application task depends on the sockets. Rather, you can defer the task creation until the IP is obtained.
Fig. 55: Sample Wi-Fi Event Scenarios in Station Mode
2. Wi-Fi Configuration Phase

Once the Wi-Fi driver is initialized, you can start configuring the Wi-Fi driver. In this scenario, the mode is station, so you may need to call `esp_wifi_set_mode()` (WIFI_MODE_STA) to configure the Wi-Fi mode as station. You can call other `esp_wifi_set_xxx` APIs to configure more settings, such as the protocol mode, the country code, and the bandwidth. Refer to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Configuration.

Generally, the Wi-Fi driver should be configured before the Wi-Fi connection is set up. But this is NOT mandatory, which means that you can configure the Wi-Fi connection anytime, provided that the Wi-Fi driver is initialized successfully. However, if the configuration does not need to change after the Wi-Fi connection is set up, you should configure the Wi-Fi driver at this stage, because the configuration APIs (such as `esp_wifi_set_protocol()`) will cause the Wi-Fi to reconnect, which may not be desirable.

If the Wi-Fi NVS flash is enabled by menuconfig, all Wi-Fi configuration in this phase, or later phases, will be stored into flash. When the board powers on/reboots, you do not need to configure the Wi-Fi driver from scratch. You only need to call `esp_wifi_get_xxx` APIs to fetch the configuration stored in flash previously. You can also configure the Wi-Fi driver if the previous configuration is not what you want.

3. Wi-Fi Start Phase

- s3.1: Call `esp_wifi_start()` to start the Wi-Fi driver.
- s3.2: The Wi-Fi driver posts `WIFI_EVENT_STA_START` to the event task; then, the event task will do some common things and will call the application event callback function.
- s3.3: The application event callback function relays the `WIFI_EVENT_STA_START` to the application task. We recommend that you call `esp_wifi_connect()`. However, you can also call `esp_wifi_connect()` in other phases after the `WIFI_EVENT_STA_START` arises.

4. Wi-Fi Connect Phase

- s4.1: Once `esp_wifi_connect()` is called, the Wi-Fi driver will start the internal scan/connection process.
- s4.2: If the internal scan/connection process is successful, the `WIFI_EVENT_STA_CONNECTED` will be generated. In the event task, it starts the DHCP client, which will finally trigger the DHCP process.
- s4.3: In the above-mentioned scenario, the application event callback will relay the event to the application task. Generally, the application needs to do nothing, and you can do whatever you want, e.g., print a log.

In step 4.2, the Wi-Fi connection may fail because, for example, the password is wrong, or the AP is not found. In a case like this, `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED` will arise and the reason for such a failure will be provided. For handling events that disrupt Wi-Fi connection, please refer to phase 6.

5. Wi-Fi ‘Got IP’ Phase

- s5.1: Once the DHCP client is initialized in step 4.2, the got IP phase will begin.
- s5.2: If the IP address is successfully received from the DHCP server, then `IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP` will arise and the event task will perform common handling.
- s5.3: In the application event callback, `IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP` is relayed to the application task. For LwIP-based applications, this event is very special and means that everything is ready for the application to begin its tasks, e.g., creating the TCP/UDP socket. A very common mistake is to initialize the socket before `IP_EVENT_STA_GOT_IP` is received. **DO NOT** start the socket-related work before the IP is received.

6. Wi-Fi Disconnect Phase

- s6.1: When the Wi-Fi connection is disrupted, e.g., the AP is powered off or the RSSI is poor, `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED` will arise. This event may also arise in phase 3. Here, the event task will notify the LwIP task to clear/remove all UDP/TCP connections. Then, all application sockets will be in a wrong status. In other words, no socket can work properly when this event happens.
• s6.2: In the scenario described above, the application event callback function relays \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED} to the application task. The recommended actions are: 1) call \texttt{esp\_wifi\_connect()} to reconnect the Wi-Fi, 2) close all sockets, and 3) re-create them if necessary. For details, please refer to \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED}.

7. Wi-Fi IP Change Phase

• s7.1: If the IP address is changed, the \texttt{IP\_EVENT\_STA\_GOT\_IP} will arise with “ip_change” set to true.
• s7.2: This event is important to the application. When it occurs, the timing is good for closing all created sockets and recreating them.

8. Wi-Fi Deinit Phase

• s8.1: Call \texttt{esp\_wifi\_disconnect()} to disconnect the Wi-Fi connectivity.
• s8.2: Call \texttt{esp\_wifi\_stop()} to stop the Wi-Fi driver.
• s8.3: Call \texttt{esp\_wifi\_deinit()} to unload the Wi-Fi driver.

4.30.8 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi AP General Scenario

Below is a “big scenario” which describes some small scenarios in AP mode:

4.30.9 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Scan

Currently, the \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_start()} API is supported only in station or station/AP mode.

Scan Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Scan</td>
<td>Scan by sending a probe request. The default scan is an active scan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive Scan</td>
<td>No probe request is sent out. Just switch to the specific channel and wait for a beacon. Application can enable it via the scan_type field of wifi_scan_config_t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreground Scan</td>
<td>This scan is applicable when there is no Wi-Fi connection in station mode. Foreground or background scanning is controlled by the Wi-Fi driver and cannot be configured by the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background Scan</td>
<td>This scan is applicable when there is a Wi-Fi connection in station mode or in station/AP mode. Whether it is a foreground scan or background scan depends on the Wi-Fi driver and cannot be configured by the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Channel Scan</td>
<td>It scans all of the channels. If the channel field of wifi_scan_config_t is set to 0, it is an all-channel scan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Channel Scan</td>
<td>It scans specific channels only. If the channel field of wifi_scan_config_t set to 1-14, it is a specific-channel scan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The scan modes in above table can be combined arbitrarily, so there are in total 8 different scans:

• All-Channel Background Active Scan
• All-Channel Background Passive Scan
• All-Channel Foreground Active Scan
• All-Channel Foreground Passive Scan
• Specific-Channel Background Active Scan
• Specific-Channel Background Passive Scan
• Specific-Channel Foreground Active Scan
• Specific-Channel Foreground Passive Scan
Fig. 56: Sample Wi-Fi Event Scenarios in AP Mode
Scan Configuration

The scan type and other per-scan attributes are configured by `esp_wifi_scan_start()`. The table below provides a detailed description of `wifi_scan_config_t`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssid</td>
<td>If the SSID is not NULL, it is only the AP with the same SSID that can be scanned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bssid</td>
<td>If the BSSID is not NULL, it is only the AP with the same BSSID that can be scanned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>channel</td>
<td>If “channel” is 0, there will be an all-channel scan; otherwise, there will be a specific-channel scan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show_hidden</td>
<td>If “show_hidden” is 0, the scan ignores the AP with a hidden SSID; otherwise, the scan considers the hidden AP a normal one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_type</td>
<td>If “scan_type” is WIFI_SCAN_TYPE_ACTIVE, the scan is “active”; otherwise, it is a “passive” one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_time</td>
<td>This field is used to control how long the scan dwells on each channel. For passive scans, scan_time.passive designates the dwell time for each channel. For active scans, dwell times for each channel are listed in the table below. Here, min is short for scan_time.active.min and max is short for scan_time.active.max.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- min=0, max=0: scan dwells on each channel for 120 ms.
- min>0, max=0: scan dwells on each channel for 120 ms.
- min=0, max>0: scan dwells on each channel for max ms.
- min>0, max>0: the minimum time the scan dwells on each channel is min ms. If no AP is found during this time frame, the scan switches to the next channel. Otherwise, the scan dwells on the channel for max ms.

If you want to improve the performance of the scan, you can try to modify these two parameters.

There are also some global scan attributes which are configured by API `esp_wifi_set_config()`, refer to Station Basic Configuration.

Scan All APs on All Channels (Foreground)

Scenario:

The scenario above describes an all-channel, foreground scan. The foreground scan can only occur in station mode where the station does not connect to any AP. Whether it is a foreground or background scan is totally determined by the Wi-Fi driver, and cannot be configured by the application.

Detailed scenario description:

Scan Configuration Phase

- s1.1: Call `esp_wifi_set_country()` to set the country info if the default country info is not what you want. Refer to Wi-Fi Country Code.
- s1.2: Call `esp_wifi_scan_start()` to configure the scan. To do so, you can refer to Scan Configuration. Since this is an all-channel scan, just set the SSID/BSSID/channel to 0.

Wi-Fi Driver’s Internal Scan Phase

- s2.1: The Wi-Fi driver switches to channel 1. In this case, the scan type is WIFI_SCAN_TYPE_ACTIVE, and a probe request is broadcasted. Otherwise, the Wi-Fi will wait for a beacon from the APs. The Wi-Fi driver will stay in channel 1 for some time. The dwell time is configured in min/max time, with the default value being 120 ms.
- s2.2: The Wi-Fi driver switches to channel 2 and performs the same operation as in step 2.1.
- s2.3: The Wi-Fi driver scans the last channel N, where N is determined by the country code which is configured in step 1.1.
Fig. 57: Foreground Scan of all Wi-Fi Channels
Scan-Done Event Handling Phase

- s3.1: When all channels are scanned, \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_SCAN\_DONE} will arise.
- s3.2: The application’s event callback function notifies the application task that \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_SCAN\_DONE} is received. \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_get\_ap\_num()} is called to get the number of APs that have been found in this scan. Then, it allocates enough entries and calls \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_get\_ap\_records()} to get the AP records. Please note that the AP records in the Wi-Fi driver will be freed once \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_get\_ap\_records()} is called. Do not call \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_get\_ap\_records()} twice for a single scan-done event. If \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_get\_ap\_records()} is not called when the scan-done event occurs, the AP records allocated by the Wi-Fi driver will not be freed. So, make sure you call \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_get\_ap\_records()}, yet only once.

Scan All APs on All Channels (Background)

Scenario:
The scenario above is an all-channel background scan. Compared to \textit{Scan All APs on All Channels (Foreground)}, the difference in the all-channel background scan is that the Wi-Fi driver will scan the back-to-home channel for 30 ms before it switches to the next channel to give the Wi-Fi connection a chance to transmit/receive data.

Scan for Specific AP on All Channels

Scenario:
This scan is similar to \textit{Scan All APs on All Channels (Foreground)}. The differences are:

- s1.1: In step 1.2, the target AP will be configured to SSID/BSSID.
- s2.1 ~ s2.N: Each time the Wi-Fi driver scans an AP, it will check whether it is a target AP or not. If the scan is WIFI\_FAST\_SCAN scan and the target AP is found, then the scan-done event will arise and scanning will end; otherwise, the scan will continue. Please note that the first scanned channel may not be channel 1, because the Wi-Fi driver optimizes the scanning sequence.

It is a possible situation that there are multiple APs that match the target AP info, e.g., two APs with the SSID of “ap” are scanned. In this case, if the scan is WIFI\_FAST\_SCAN, then only the first scanned “ap” will be found. If the scan is WIFI\_ALL\_CHANNEL\_SCAN, both “ap” will be found and the station will connect the “ap” according to the configured strategy. Refer to \textit{Station Basic Configuration}.

You can scan a specific AP, or all of them, in any given channel. These two scenarios are very similar.

Scan in Wi-Fi Connect

When \texttt{esp\_wifi\_connect()} is called, the Wi-Fi driver will try to scan the configured AP first. The scan in “Wi-Fi Connect” is the same as \textit{Scan for Specific AP On All Channels}, except that no scan-done event will be generated when the scan is completed. If the target AP is found, the Wi-Fi driver will start the Wi-Fi connection; otherwise, \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED} will be generated. Refer to \textit{Scan for Specific AP On All Channels}.

Scan in Blocked Mode

If the block parameter of \texttt{esp\_wifi\_scan\_start()} is true, then the scan is a blocked one, and the application task will be blocked until the scan is done. The blocked scan is similar to an unblocked one, except that no scan-done event will arise when the blocked scan is completed.
Fig. 58: Background Scan of all Wi-Fi Channels
Fig. 59: Scan of specific Wi-Fi Channels
Parallel Scan

Two application tasks may call `esp_wifi_scan_start()` at the same time, or the same application task calls `esp_wifi_scan_start()` before it gets a scan-done event. Both scenarios can happen. **However, the Wi-Fi driver does not support multiple concurrent scans adequately. As a result, concurrent scans should be avoided.** Support for concurrent scan will be enhanced in future releases, as the ESP32-C3’s Wi-Fi functionality improves continuously.

Scan When Wi-Fi Is Connecting

The `esp_wifi_scan_start()` fails immediately if the Wi-Fi is connecting, because the connecting has higher priority than the scan. If scan fails because of connecting, the recommended strategy is to delay for some time and retry scan again. The scan will succeed once the connecting is completed.

However, the retry/delay strategy may not work all the time. Considering the following scenarios:

- The station is connecting a non-existing AP or it connects the existing AP with a wrong password, it always raises the event `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED`.
- The application calls `esp_wifi_connect()` to reconnect on receiving the disconnect event.
- Another application task, e.g., the console task, calls `esp_wifi_scan_start()` to do scan, the scan always fails immediately because the station keeps connecting.
- When scan fails, the application simply delays for some time and retries the scan.

In the above scenarios, the scan will never succeed because the connecting is in process. So if the application supports similar scenario, it needs to implement a better reconnection strategy. For example:

- The application can choose to define a maximum continuous reconnection counter and stop reconnecting once the counter reaches the maximum.
- The application can choose to reconnect immediately in the first N continuous reconnection, then give a delay sometime and reconnect again.

The application can define its own reconnection strategy to avoid the scan starve to death. Refer to `<Wi-Fi Reconnect>`.

4.30.10 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Station Connecting Scenario

This scenario depicts the case if only one target AP is found in the scan phase. For scenarios where more than one AP with the same SSID is found, refer to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Station Connecting When Multiple APs Are Found.

Generally, the application can ignore the connecting process. Below is a brief introduction to the process for those who are really interested.

Scenario:

**Scan Phase**

- s1.1: The Wi-Fi driver begins scanning in “Wi-Fi Connect”. Refer to Scan in Wi-Fi Connect for more details.
- s1.2: If the scan fails to find the target AP, `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED` will arise and the reason code will be WIFI_REASON_NO_AP_FOUND. Refer to Wi-Fi Reason Code.

**Auth Phase**

- s2.1: The authentication request packet is sent and the auth timer is enabled.
- s2.2: If the authentication response packet is not received before the authentication timer times out, `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED` will arise and the reason code will be WIFI_REASON_AUTH_EXPIRE. Refer to Wi-Fi Reason Code.
- s2.3: The auth-response packet is received and the auth-timer is stopped.
Fig. 6.0: Wi-Fi Station Connecting Process

1. Scan Phase
   - 1.1 > Scan

2. Auth Phase
   - 2.1 > Auth request
   - 2.2 > WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED
   - 2.3 > Auth response

3. Assoc Phase
   - 3.1 > Assoc request
   - 3.2 > WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED
   - 3.3 > Assoc response

4. 4-way Handshake Phase
   - 4.1 > WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED
   - 4.2 > 1/4 EAPOL
   - 4.3 > 2/4 EAPOL
   - 4.4 > WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED
   - 4.5 > 3/4 EAPOL
   - 4.6 > 4/4 EAPOL
• s2.4: The AP rejects authentication in the response and \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED} arises, while the reason code is \texttt{WIFI\_REASON\_AUTH\_FAIL} or the reasons specified by the AP. Refer to \textit{Wi-Fi Reason Code}.

**Association Phase**

• s3.1: The association request is sent and the association timer is enabled.
• s3.2: If the association response is not received before the association timer times out, \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED} will arise and the reason code will be \texttt{WIFI\_REASON\_ASSOC\_EXPIRE}. Refer to \textit{Wi-Fi Reason Code}.
• s3.3: The association response is received and the association timer is stopped.
• s3.4: The AP rejects the association in the response and \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED} arises, while the reason code is the one specified in the association response. Refer to \textit{Wi-Fi Reason Code}.

**Four-way Handshake Phase**

• s4.1: The handshake timer is enabled, and the 1/4 EAPOL is not received before the handshake timer expires. \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED} will arise and the reason code will be \texttt{WIFI\_REASON\_HANDSHAKE\_TIMEOUT}. Refer to \textit{Wi-Fi Reason Code}.
• s4.2: The 1/4 EAPOL is received.
• s4.3: The station replies 2/4 EAPOL.
• s4.4: If the 3/4 EAPOL is not received before the handshake timer expires, \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_DISCONNECTED} will arise and the reason code will be \texttt{WIFI\_REASON\_HANDSHAKE\_TIMEOUT}. Refer to \textit{Wi-Fi Reason Code}.
• s4.5: The 3/4 EAPOL is received.
• s4.6: The station replies 4/4 EAPOL.
• s4.7: The station raises \texttt{WIFI\_EVENT\_STA\_CONNECTED}.

**Wi-Fi Reason Code**

The table below shows the reason code defined in ESP32-C3. The first column is the macro name defined in \texttt{esp\_wifi\_types.h}. The common prefix \texttt{WIFI\_REASON} is removed, which means that \texttt{UNSPECIFIED} actually stands for \texttt{WIFI\_REASON\_UNSPECIFIED} and so on. The second column is the value of the reason. The third column is the standard value to which this reason is mapped in section 8.4.1.7 of IEEE 802.11-2012 (For more information, refer to the standard mentioned above). The last column describes the reason.
### Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Mapped To</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNSPECIFIED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Generally, it means an internal failure, e.g., the memory runs out, the internal TX fails, or the reason is received from the remote side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTH_EXPIRE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>The previous authentication is no longer valid. For the ESP station, this reason is reported when: • auth is timed out. • the reason is received from the AP. For the ESP AP, this reason is reported when: • the AP has not received any packets from the station in the past five minutes. • the AP is stopped by calling <code>esp_wifi_stop()</code>. • the station is de-authed by calling <code>esp_wifi_deauth_sta()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTH_BEADEV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>De-authenticated, because the sending station is leaving (or has left). For the ESP station, this reason is reported when: • it is received from the AP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOC_EXPIRE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disassociated due to inactivity. For the ESP station, this reason is reported when: • it is received from the AP. For the ESP AP, this reason is reported when: • the AP has not received any packets from the station in the past five minutes. • the AP is stopped by calling <code>esp_wifi_stop()</code>. • the station is de-authed by calling <code>esp_wifi_deauth_sta()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOC_TOOMANY</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Disassociated, because the AP is unable to handle all currently associated STAs at the same time. For the ESP station, this reason is reported when: • it is received from the AP. For the ESP AP, this reason is reported when: • the stations associated with the AP reach the maximum number that the AP can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT_AUTHED</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Class-2 frame received from a non-authenticated STA. For the ESP station, this reason is reported when: • it is received from the AP. For the ESP AP, this reason is reported when: • the AP receives a packet with data from a non-authenticated station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT_ASSOCED</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Class-3 frame received from a non-associated STA. For the ESP station, this reason is reported when: • it is received from the AP. For the ESP AP, this reason is reported when: • the AP receives a packet with data from a non-associated station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOC_LEAVE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Disassociated, because the sending station is leaving (or has left) BSS. For the ESP station, this reason is reported when: • it is received from the AP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOC_NOT_AUTHED</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>station requesting (re)association is not authenticated by the required STA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.30.11 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Station Connecting When Multiple APs Are Found

This scenario is similar to ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Station Connecting Scenario. The difference is that the station will not raise the event `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED` unless it fails to connect all of the found APs.

4.30.12 Wi-Fi Reconnect

The station may disconnect due to many reasons, e.g., the connected AP is restarted. It is the application’s responsibility to reconnect. The recommended reconnection strategy is to call `esp_wifi_connect()` on receiving event `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED`.

Sometimes the application needs more complex reconnection strategy:

- If the disconnect event is raised because the `esp_wifi_disconnect()` is called, the application may not want to do the reconnection.
- If the `esp_wifi_scan_start()` may be called at anytime, a better reconnection strategy is necessary. Refer to Scan When Wi-Fi Is Connecting.

Another thing that need to be considered is that the reconnection may not connect the same AP if there are more than one APs with the same SSID. The reconnection always select current best APs to connect.

4.30.13 Wi-Fi Beacon Timeout

The beacon timeout mechanism is used by ESP32-C3 station to detect whether the AP is alive or not. If the station does not receive the beacon of the connected AP within the inactive time, the beacon timeout happens. The application can set inactive time via API `esp_wifi_set_inactive_time()`.

After the beacon times out, the station sends 5 probe requests to the AP. If still no probe response or beacon is received from AP, the station disconnects from the AP and raises the event `WIFI_EVENT_STA_DISCONNECTED`.

It should be considered that the timer used for beacon timeout will be reset during the scanning process. It means that the scan process will affect the triggering of the event `WIFI_EVENT_STA_BEACON_TIMEOUT`.

4.30.14 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Configuration

All configurations will be stored into flash when the Wi-Fi NVS is enabled; otherwise, refer to Wi-Fi NVS Flash.

## Wi-Fi Mode

Call `esp_wifi_set_mode()` to set the Wi-Fi mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_MODE_NULL</td>
<td>NULL mode: in this mode, the internal data struct is not allocated to the station and the AP, while both the station and AP interfaces are not initialized for RX/TX Wi-Fi data. Generally, this mode is used for Sniffer, or when you only want to stop both the station and the AP without calling <code>esp_wifi_deinit()</code> to unload the whole Wi-Fi driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_MODE_STA</td>
<td>Station mode: in this mode, <code>esp_wifi_start()</code> will init the internal station data, while the station’s interface is ready for the RX and TX Wi-Fi data. After <code>esp_wifi_connect()</code>, the station will connect to the target AP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_MODE_AP</td>
<td>AP mode: in this mode, <code>esp_wifi_start()</code> will init the internal AP data, while the AP’s interface is ready for RX/TX Wi-Fi data. Then, the Wi-Fi driver starts broad-casting beacons, and the AP is ready to get connected to other stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_MODE_APSTA</td>
<td>Station/AP coexistence mode: in this mode, <code>esp_wifi_start()</code> will simultaneously init both the station and the AP. This is done in station mode and AP mode. Please note that the channel of the external AP, which the ESP station is connected to, has higher priority over the ESP AP channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Station Basic Configuration

API esp_wifi_set_config() can be used to configure the station. The table below describes the fields in detail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssid</td>
<td>This is the SSID of the target AP, to which the station wants to connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Password of the target AP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_method</td>
<td>For WIFI_FAST_SCAN scan, the scan ends when the first matched AP is found. For WIFI_ALL_CHANNEL_SCAN, the scan finds all matched APs on all channels. The default scan is WIFI_FAST_SCAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bssid_set</td>
<td>If bssid_set is 0, the station connects to the AP whose SSID is the same as the field “ssid”, while the field “bssid” is ignored. In all other cases, the station connects to the AP whose SSID is the same as the “ssid” field, while its BSSID is the same the “bssid” field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bssid</td>
<td>This is valid only when bssid_set is 1; see field “bssid_set”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>channel</td>
<td>If the channel is 0, the station scans the channel 1 ~ N to search for the target AP; otherwise, the station starts by scanning the channel whose value is the same as that of the “channel” field, and then scans others to find the target AP. If you do not know which channel the target AP is running on, set it to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort_method</td>
<td>This field is only for WIFI_ALL_CHANNEL_SCAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the sort_method is WIFI_CONNECT_AP_BY_SIGNAL, all matched APs are sorted by signal, and the AP with the best signal will be connected firstly. For example, the station wants to connect an AP whose SSID is “apxx”. If the scan finds two APs whose SSID equals to “apxx”, and the first AP’s signal is -90 dBm while the second AP’s signal is -30 dBm, the station connects the second AP firstly, and it would not connect the first one unless it fails to connect the second one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the sort_method is WIFI_CONNECT_AP_BY_SECURITY, all matched APs are sorted by security. For example, the station wants to connect an AP whose SSID is “apxx”. If the scan finds two APs whose SSID is “apxx”, and the security of the first found AP is open while the second one is WPA2, the station connects to the second AP firstly, and it would not connect the first one unless it fails to connect the second one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threshold</td>
<td>The threshold is used to filter the found AP. If the RSSI or security mode is less than the configured threshold, the AP will be discarded. If the RSSI is set to 0, it means the default threshold and the default RSSI threshold are -127 dBm. If the authmode threshold is set to 0, it means the default threshold and the default authmode threshold are open.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attention: WEP/WPA security modes are deprecated in IEEE 802.11-2016 specifications and are recommended not to be used. These modes can be rejected using authmode threshold by setting threshold as WPA2 by threshold.authmode as WIFI_AUTH_WPA2_PSK.

AP Basic Configuration

API esp_wifi_set_config() can be used to configure the AP. The table below describes the fields in detail.
### Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssid</td>
<td>SSID of AP; if the ssid[0] is 0xFF and ssid[1] is 0xFF, the AP defaults the SSID to ESP_aabbcc, where “aabbcc” is the last three bytes of the AP MAC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Password of AP; if the auth mode is WIFI_AUTH_OPEN, this field will be ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssid_len</td>
<td>Length of SSID; if ssid_len is 0, check the SSID until there is a termination character. If ssid_len &gt; 32, change it to 32; otherwise, set the SSID length according to ssid_len.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>channel</td>
<td>Channel of AP; if the channel is out of range, the Wi-Fi driver defaults the channel to channel 1. So, please make sure the channel is within the required range. For more details, refer to Wi-Fi Country Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authmode</td>
<td>Auth mode of ESP AP; currently, ESP Wi-Fi does not support AUTH_WEP. If the authmode is an invalid value, AP defaults the value to WIFI_AUTH_OPEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssid_hidden</td>
<td>If ssid_hidden is 1, AP does not broadcast the SSID; otherwise, it does broadcast the SSID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_connection</td>
<td>Currently, ESP Wi-Fi supports up to 10 Wi-Fi connections. If max_connection &gt; 10, AP defaults the value to 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beacon_interval</td>
<td>Beacon interval; the value is 100 ~ 60000 ms, with default value being 100 ms. If the value is out of range, AP defaults it to 100 ms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wi-Fi Protocol Mode

Currently, the ESP-IDF supports the following protocol modes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.11b</td>
<td>Call esp_wifi_set_protocol(ifx, WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B) to set the station/AP to 802.11b-only mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11bg</td>
<td>Call esp_wifi_set_protocol(ifx, WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11g</td>
<td>Call esp_wifi_set_protocol(ifx, WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11bgn</td>
<td>Call esp_wifi_set_protocol(ifx, WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11gn</td>
<td>Call esp_wifi_set_protocol(ifx, WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11 BGNLR</td>
<td>Call esp_wifi_set_protocol(ifx, WIFI_PROTOCOL_11B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11 LR</td>
<td>Call esp_wifi_set_protocol(ifx, WIFI_PROTOCOL_LR) to set the station/AP only to the LR mode. <strong>This mode is an Espressif-patented mode which can achieve a one-kilometer line of sight range. Please make sure both the station and the AP are connected to an ESP device.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Long Range (LR)

Long Range (LR) mode is an Espressif-patented Wi-Fi mode which can achieve a one-kilometer line of sight range. Compared to the traditional 802.11b mode, it has better reception sensitivity, stronger anti-interference ability, and longer transmission distance.

**LR Compatibility** Since LR is Espressif-unique Wi-Fi mode, only ESP32-C3 devices can transmit and receive the LR data. In other words, the ESP32-C3 device should NOT transmit the data in LR data rate if the connected device does not support LR. The application can achieve this by configuring suitable Wi-Fi mode. If the negotiated mode supports LR, the ESP32-C3 may transmit data in LR rate. Otherwise, ESP32-C3 will transmit all data in traditional Wi-Fi data rate.
The following table depicts the Wi-Fi mode negotiation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APSTA</th>
<th>BGN</th>
<th>BG</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>BGNLR</th>
<th>BGLR</th>
<th>BLR</th>
<th>LR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGN</td>
<td>BGN</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BGN</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGNLR</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>BGNLR</td>
<td>BGLR</td>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>LR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGLR</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>BGLR</td>
<td>BGLR</td>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>LR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>LR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>LR</td>
<td>LR</td>
<td>LR</td>
<td>LR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above table, the row is the Wi-Fi mode of AP and the column is the Wi-Fi mode of station. The “*” indicates Wi-Fi mode of the AP and station are not compatible.

According to the table, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- For LR-enabled AP of ESP32-C3, it is incompatible with traditional 802.11 mode, because the beacon is sent in LR mode.
- For LR-enabled station of ESP32-C3 whose mode is NOT LR-only mode, it is compatible with traditional 802.11 mode.
- If both station and AP are ESP32-C3 devices and both of them have enabled LR mode, the negotiated mode supports LR.

If the negotiated Wi-Fi mode supports both traditional 802.11 mode and LR mode, it is the Wi-Fi driver’s responsibility to automatically select the best data rate in different Wi-Fi modes and the application can ignore it.

**LR Impacts to Traditional Wi-Fi Device**  The data transmission in LR rate has no impacts on the traditional Wi-Fi device because:

- The CCA and backoff process in LR mode are consistent with 802.11 specification.
- The traditional Wi-Fi device can detect the LR signal via CCA and do backoff.

In other words, the transmission impact in LR mode is similar to that in 802.11b mode.

**LR Transmission Distance**  The reception sensitivity gain of LR is about 4 dB larger than that of the traditional 802.11b mode. Theoretically, the transmission distance is about 2 to 2.5 times the distance of 11B.

**LR Throughput**  The LR rate has very limited throughput, because the raw PHY data rate LR is 1/2 Mbps and 1/4 Mbps.

**When to Use LR**  The general conditions for using LR are:

- Both the AP and station are Espressif devices.
- Long distance Wi-Fi connection and data transmission is required.
- Data throughput requirements are very small, such as remote device control.
Wi-Fi Country Code

Call `esp_wifi_set_country()` to set the country info. The table below describes the fields in detail. Please consult local 2.4 GHz RF operating regulations before configuring these fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| cc[3]   | Country code string. This attribute identifies the country or noncountry entity in which the station/AP is operating. If it is a country, the first two octets of this string is the two-character country info as described in the document ISO/IEC3166-1. The third octet is one of the following:  
  • an ASCII space character, which means the regulations under which the station/AP is operating encompass all environments for the current frequency band in the country.  
  • an ASCII ‘O’ character, which means the regulations under which the station/AP is operating are for an outdoor environment only.  
  • an ASCII ‘I’ character, which means the regulations under which the station/AP is operating are for an indoor environment only.  
  • an ASCII ‘X’ character, which means the station/AP is operating under a non-country entity. The first two octets of the noncountry entity is two ASCII ‘XX’ characters.  
  • the binary representation of the Operating Class table number currently in use. Refer to Annex E of IEEE Std 802.11-2020. |
| schan   | Start channel. It is the minimum channel number of the regulations under which the station/AP can operate. |
| nchan   | Total number of channels as per the regulations. For example, if the schan=1, nchan=13, then the station/AP can send data from channel 1 to 13. |
| policy  | Country policy. This field controls which country info will be used if the configured country info is in conflict with the connected AP’s. For more details on related policies, see the following section. |

The default country info is:

```c
wifi_country_t config = {
  .cc = "01",
  .schan = 1,
  .nchan = 11,
  .policy = WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO,
};
```

If the Wi-Fi Mode is station/AP coexist mode, they share the same configured country info. Sometimes, the country info of AP, to which the station is connected, is different from the country info of configured. For example, the configured station has country info:

```c
wifi_country_t config = {
  .cc = "JP",
  .schan = 1,
  .nchan = 14,
  .policy = WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO,
};
```

but the connected AP has country info:

```c
wifi_country_t config = {
  .cc = "CN",
  .schan = 1,
  .nchan = 13,
};
```

then country info of connected AP’s is used.
The following table depicts which country info is used in different Wi-Fi modes and different country policies, and it also describes the impact on active scan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wi-Fi Mode</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station</td>
<td>WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO</td>
<td>If the connected AP has country IE in its beacon, the country info equals to the country info in beacon. Otherwise, use the default country info. For scan: Use active scan from 1 to 11 and use passive scan from 12 to 14. Always keep in mind that if an AP with hidden SSID and station is set to a passive scan channel, the passive scan will not find it. In other words, if the application hopes to find the AP with hidden SSID in every channel, the policy of country info should be configured to WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station</td>
<td>WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL</td>
<td>Always use the configured country info. For scan: Use active scan from schan to schan+nchan-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO</td>
<td>Always use the configured country info.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL</td>
<td>Always use the configured country info.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station/AP-coexistence</td>
<td>WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO</td>
<td>Same as station mode with policy WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_AUTO. AP: If the station does not connect to any external AP, the AP uses the configured country info. If the station connects to an external AP, the AP has the same country info as the station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station/AP-coexistence</td>
<td>WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL</td>
<td>Same as station mode with policy WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL. AP: Same as AP mode with policy WIFI_COUNTRY_POLICY_MANUAL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Home Channel** In AP mode, the home channel is defined as the AP channel. In station mode, home channel is defined as the channel of AP which the station is connected to. In station/AP-coexistence mode, the home channel of AP and station must be the same, and if they are different, the station’s home channel is always in priority. For example, assume that the AP is on channel 6, and the station connects to an AP whose channel is 9. Since the station’s home channel has higher priority, the AP needs to switch its channel from 6 to 9 to make sure that it has the same home channel as the station. While switching channel, the ESP32-C3 in AP mode will notify the connected stations about the channel migration using a Channel Switch Announcement (CSA). Station that supports channel switching will transit without disconnecting and reconnecting to the AP.

**Wi-Fi Vendor IE Configuration**

By default, all Wi-Fi management frames are processed by the Wi-Fi driver, and the application can ignore them. However, some applications may have to handle the beacon, probe request, probe response, and other management frames. For example, if you insert some vendor-specific IE into the management frames, it is only the management frames which contain this vendor-specific IE that will be processed. In ESP32-C3, esp_wifi_set_vendor_ie() and esp_wifi_set_vendor_ie_cb() are responsible for this kind of tasks.

**4.30.15 Wi-Fi Easy Connect™ (DPP)**

Wi-Fi Easy Connect™ (or Device Provisioning Protocol) is a secure and standardized provisioning protocol for configuring Wi-Fi devices. More information can be found in esp_dpp.
WPA2-Enterprise

WPA2-Enterprise is the secure authentication mechanism for enterprise wireless networks. It uses RADIUS server for authentication of network users before connecting to the Access Point. The authentication process is based on 802.1X policy and comes with different Extended Authentication Protocol (EAP) methods such as TLS, TTLS, and PEAP. RADIUS server authenticates the users based on their credentials (username and password), digital certificates, or both. When ESP32-C3 in station mode tries to connect an AP in enterprise mode, it sends authentication request to AP which is sent to RADIUS server by AP for authenticating the station. Based on different EAP methods, the parameters can be set in configuration which can be opened using `idf.py menuconfig`. WPA2_Enterprise is supported by ESP32-C3 only in station mode.

For establishing a secure connection, AP and station negotiate and agree on the best possible cipher suite to be used. ESP32-C3 supports 802.1X/EAP (WPA) method of AKM and Advanced encryption standard with Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication protocol (AES-CCM) cipher suite. It also supports the cipher suites supported by mbedtls if `USE_MBEDTLS_CRYPTO` flag is set.

**ESP32-C3 currently supports the following EAP methods:**

- **EAP-TLS:** This is a certificate-based method and only requiresSSID and EAP-IDF.
- **PEAP:** This is a Protected EAP method. Username and Password are mandatory.
- **EAP-TTLS:** This is a credential-based method. Only server authentication is mandatory while user authentication is optional. Username and Password are mandatory. It supports different Phase2 methods, such as:
  - MSCHAP and MSCHAP-V2.
- **EAP-FAST:** This is an authentication method based on Protected Access Credentials (PAC) which also uses identity and password. Currently, `USE_MBEDTLS_CRYPTO` flag should be disabled to use this feature.

Detailed information on creating certificates and how to run wpa2_enterprise example on ESP32-C3 can be found in wifi/wifi_enterprise.

### 4.30.16 Wireless Network Management

Wireless Network Management allows client devices to exchange information about the network topology, including information related to RF environment. This makes each client network-aware, facilitating overall improvement in the performance of the wireless network. It is part of 802.11v specification. It also enables the client to support Network assisted Roaming. - Network assisted Roaming: Enables WLAN to send messages to associated clients, resulting clients to associate with APs with better link metrics. This is useful for both load balancing and in directing poorly connected clients.

Current implementation of 802.11v includes support for BSS transition management frames.

### 4.30.17 Radio Resource Measurement

Radio Resource Measurement (802.11k) is intended to improve the way traffic is distributed within a network. In a WLAN, each device normally connects to the access point (AP) that provides the strongest signal. Depending on the number and geographic locations of the subscribers, this arrangement can sometimes lead to excessive demand on one AP and underutilization of others, resulting in degradation of overall network performance. In a network conforming to 802.11k, if the AP having the strongest signal is loaded to its full capacity, a wireless device can be moved to one of the underutilized APs. Even though the signal may be weaker, the overall throughput is greater because more efficient use is made of the network resources.

Current implementation of 802.11k includes support for beacon measurement report, link measurement report, and neighbor request.

Refer ESP-IDF example examples/wifi/roaming/README.md to set up and use these APIs. Example code only demonstrates how these APIs can be used, and the application should define its own algorithm and cases as required.
4.30.18 Wi-Fi Location

Wi-Fi Location will improve the accuracy of a device’s location data beyond the Access Point, which will enable creation of new and feature-rich applications and services such as geo-fencing, network management, and navigation. One of the protocols used to determine the device location with respect to the Access Point is Fine Timing Measurement which calculates Time-of-Flight of a Wi-Fi frame.

Fine Timing Measurement (FTM)

FTM is used to measure Wi-Fi Round Trip Time (Wi-Fi RTT) which is the time a Wi-Fi signal takes to travel from a device to another device and back again. Using Wi-Fi RTT, the distance between the devices can be calculated with a simple formula of \( RTT \times \frac{c}{2} \), where \( c \) is the speed of light.

FTM uses timestamps given by Wi-Fi interface hardware at the time of arrival or departure of frames exchanged between a pair of devices. One entity called FTM Initiator (mostly a station device) discovers the FTM Responder (can be a station or an Access Point) and negotiates to start an FTM procedure. The procedure uses multiple Action frames sent in bursts and its ACK’s to gather the timestamps data. FTM Initiator gathers the data in the end to calculate an average Round-Trip-Time.

ESP32-C3 supports FTM in below configuration:

- ESP32-C3 as FTM Initiator in station mode.
- ESP32-C3 as FTM Responder in AP mode.

Distance measurement using RTT is not accurate, and factors such as RF interference, multi-path travel, antenna orientation, and lack of calibration increase these inaccuracies. For better results, it is suggested to perform FTM between two ESP32-C3 devices as station and AP.

Refer to ESP-IDF example examples/wifi/ftm/README.md for steps on how to set up and perform FTM.

4.30.19 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Power-saving Mode

Station Sleep

Currently, ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi supports the Modem-sleep mode which refers to the legacy power-saving mode in the IEEE 802.11 protocol. Modem-sleep mode works in station-only mode and the station must connect to the AP first. If the Modem-sleep mode is enabled, station will switch between active and sleep state periodically. In sleep state, RF, PHY and BB are turned off in order to reduce power consumption. Station can keep connection with AP in modem-sleep mode.

Modem-sleep mode includes minimum and maximum power-saving modes. In minimum power-saving mode, station wakes up every DTIM to receive beacon. Broadcast data will not be lost because it is transmitted after DTIM. However, it cannot save much more power if DTIM is short for DTIM is determined by AP.

In maximum power-saving mode, station wakes up in every listen interval to receive beacon. This listen interval can be set to be longer than the AP DTIM period. Broadcast data may be lost because station may be in sleep state at DTIM time. If listen interval is longer, more power is saved, but broadcast data is more easy to lose. Listen interval can be configured by calling API `esp_wifi_set_config()` before connecting to AP.

Call `esp_wifi_set_ps(WIFI_PS_MIN_MODEM)` to enable Modem-sleep minimum power-saving mode or `esp_wifi_set_ps(WIFI_PS_MAX_MODEM)` to enable Modem-sleep maximum power-saving mode after calling `esp_wifi_init()`. When station connects to AP, Modem-sleep will start. When station disconnects from AP, Modem-sleep will stop.

Call `esp_wifi_set_ps(WIFI_PS_NONE)` to disable Modem-sleep entirely. This has much higher power consumption, but provides minimum latency for receiving Wi-Fi data in real time. When Modem-sleep is enabled, received Wi-Fi data can be delayed for as long as the DTIM period (minimum power-saving mode) or the listen interval (maximum power-saving mode). Disabling Modem-sleep entirely is not possible for Wi-Fi and Bluetooth coexist mode.

The default Modem-sleep mode is WIFI_PS_MIN_MODEM.
Chapter 4. API Guides

**AP Sleep**

Currently, ESP32-C3 AP does not support all of the power-saving feature defined in Wi-Fi specification. To be specific, the AP only caches unicast data for the stations connect to this AP, but does not cache the multicast data for the stations. If stations connected to the ESP32-C3 AP are power-saving enabled, they may experience multicast packet loss.

In the future, all power-saving features will be supported on ESP32-C3 AP.

### 4.30.20 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Throughput

The table below shows the best throughput results gained in Espressif’s lab and in a shielded box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type/Throughput</th>
<th>Throughput in Lab</th>
<th>Shield-box</th>
<th>Test Tool</th>
<th>IDF Version (commit ID)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw 802.11 Packet RX</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><strong>130 MBit/s</strong></td>
<td>Internal tool</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw 802.11 Packet TX</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><strong>130 MBit/s</strong></td>
<td>Internal tool</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP RX</td>
<td>30 MBit/s</td>
<td>50 MBit/s</td>
<td>iperf example</td>
<td>15575346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP TX</td>
<td>30 MBit/s</td>
<td>40 MBit/s</td>
<td>iperf example</td>
<td>15575346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP RX</td>
<td>20 MBit/s</td>
<td>35 MBit/s</td>
<td>iperf example</td>
<td>15575346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP TX</td>
<td>20 MBit/s</td>
<td>37 MBit/s</td>
<td>iperf example</td>
<td>15575346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the throughput is tested by iperf example, the sdkconfig is examples/wifi/iperf/sdkconfig.defaults.esp32c3.

### 4.30.21 Wi-Fi 80211 Packet Send

The `esp_wifi_80211_tx()` API can be used to:

- Send the beacon, probe request, probe response, and action frame.
- Send the non-QoS data frame.

It cannot be used for sending encrypted or QoS frames.

#### Preconditions of Using `esp_wifi_80211_tx()`

- The Wi-Fi mode is station, or AP, or station/AP.
- Either `esp_wifi_set_promiscuous(true)`, or `esp_wifi_start()`, or both of these APIs return ESP_OK. This is because Wi-Fi hardware must be initialized before `esp_wifi_80211_tx()` is called. In ESP32-C3, both `esp_wifi_set_promiscuous(true)` and `esp_wifi_start()` can trigger the initialization of Wi-Fi hardware.
- The parameters of `esp_wifi_80211_tx()` are hereby correctly provided.

#### Data Rate

- The default data rate is 1 Mbps.
- Can set any rate through `esp_wifi_config_80211_tx_rate()` API.
- Can set any bandwidth through `esp_wifi_set_bandwidth()` API.

#### Side-Effects to Avoid in Different Scenarios

Theoretically, if the side-effects the API imposes on the Wi-Fi driver or other stations/APs are not considered, a raw 802.11 packet can be sent over the air with any destination MAC, any source MAC, any BSSID, or any other types of packet. However, robust or useful applications should avoid such side-effects. The table below provides some tips and recommendations on how to avoid the side-effects of `esp_wifi_80211_tx()` in different scenarios.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| No Wi-Fi connection  | In this scenario, no Wi-Fi connection is set up, so there are no side-effects on the Wi-Fi driver. If $\text{en\_sys\_seq}==\text{true}$, the Wi-Fi driver is responsible for the sequence control. If $\text{en\_sys\_seq}==\text{false}$, the application needs to ensure that the buffer has the correct sequence. Theoretically, the MAC address can be any address. However, this may impact other stations/APs with the same MAC/BSSID. Side-effect example#1 The application calls $\text{esp\_wifi\_80211\_tx()}$ to send a beacon with $\text{BSSID}==\text{mac\_x}$ in AP mode, but the $\text{mac\_x}$ is not the MAC of the AP interface. Moreover, there is another AP, e.g., “other-AP”, whose BSSID is $\text{mac\_x}$. If this happens, an “unexpected behavior” may occur, because the stations which connect to the “other-AP” cannot figure out whether the beacon is from the “other-AP” or the $\text{esp\_wifi\_80211\_tx()}$. To avoid the above-mentioned side-effects, it is recommended that:  
  • If $\text{esp\_wifi\_80211\_tx}$ is called in station mode, the first MAC should be a multicast MAC or the exact target-device’s MAC, while the second MAC should be that of the station interface.  
  • If $\text{esp\_wifi\_80211\_tx}$ is called in AP mode, the first MAC should be a multicast MAC or the exact target-device’s MAC, while the second MAC should be that of the AP interface.  
  The recommendations above are only for avoiding side-effects and can be ignored when there are good reasons.                                                                                                    |
| Have Wi-Fi connection | When the Wi-Fi connection is already set up, and the sequence is controlled by the application, the latter may impact the sequence control of the Wi-Fi connection as a whole. So, the $\text{en\_sys\_seq}$ need to be true, otherwise $\text{ESP\_ERR\_WIFI\_ARG}$ is returned.  
  The MAC-address recommendations in the “No Wi-Fi connection” scenario also apply to this scenario.  
  If the Wi-Fi mode is station mode, the MAC address1 is the MAC of AP to which the station is connected, and the MAC address2 is the MAC of station interface, it is said that the packet is sent from the station to AP. Otherwise, if the Wi-Fi is in AP mode, the MAC address1 is the MAC of the station that connects to this AP, and the MAC address2 is the MAC of AP interface, it is said that the packet is sent from the AP to station. To avoid conflicting with Wi-Fi connections, the following checks are applied:  
  • If the packet type is data and is sent from the station to AP, the ToDS bit in IEEE 80211 frame control should be 1 and the FromDS bit should be 0. Otherwise, the packet will be discarded by Wi-Fi driver.  
  • If the packet type is data and is sent from the AP to station, the ToDS bit in IEEE 80211 frame control should be 0 and the FromDS bit should be 1. Otherwise, the packet will be discarded by Wi-Fi driver.  
  • If the packet is sent from station to AP or from AP to station, the Power Management, More Data, and Re-Transmission bits should be 0. Otherwise, the packet will be discarded by Wi-Fi driver.  
  $\text{ESP\_ERR\_WIFI\_ARG}$ is returned if any check fails.                                                                                                                                   |

**4.30.22 Wi-Fi Sniffer Mode**

The Wi-Fi sniffer mode can be enabled by $\text{esp\_wifi\_set\_promiscuous()}$. If the sniffer mode is enabled, the following packets can be dumped to the application:

- 802.11 Management frame.

- 802.11 Data frame, including MPDU, AMPDU, and AMSDU.

- 802.11 MIMO frame, for MIMO frame, the sniffer only dumps the length of the frame.

- 802.11 Control frame.

- 802.11 CRC error frame.

The following packets will NOT be dumped to the application:

- Other 802.11 error frames.

For frames that the sniffer can dump, the application can additionally decide which specific type of
packets can be filtered to the application by using `esp_wifi_set_promiscuous_filter()` and `esp_wifi_set_promiscuous_ctrl_filter()`. By default, it will filter all 802.11 data and management frames to the application.

The Wi-Fi sniffer mode can be enabled in the Wi-Fi mode of `WIFI_MODE_NULL`, `WIFI_MODE_STA`, `WIFI_MODE_AP`, or `WIFI_MODE_APSTA`. In other words, the sniffer mode is active when the station is connected to the AP, or when the AP has a Wi-Fi connection. Please note that the sniffer has a great impact on the throughput of the station or AP Wi-Fi connection. Generally, the sniffer should be enabled only if the station/AP Wi-Fi connection does not experience heavy traffic.

Another noteworthy issue about the sniffer is the callback `wifi_promiscuous_cb_t`. The callback will be called directly in the Wi-Fi driver task, so if the application has a lot of work to do for each filtered packet, the recommendation is to post an event to the application task in the callback and defer the real work to the application task.

### 4.30.23 Wi-Fi Multiple Antennas

The Wi-Fi multiple antennas selecting can be depicted as following picture:

```
| Enabled | | Antenna 0 | |
| ~- | | \_______ |
| ~- | | \_______ | \ GPIO[0] <----> antenna_select[0] ----| | ~-
   | --- antenna 0
- Antenna | --- antenna 1
   \ | \_______ // / GPIO[2] <----> antenna_select[2] ----| Switch...
- | --- antenna 15
   \ | \_______ |
```

ESP32-C3 supports up to sixteen antennas through external antenna switch. The antenna switch can be controlled by up to four address pins - `antenna_select[0:3]`. Different input value of `antenna_select[0:3]` means selecting different antenna. For example, the value ‘0b1011’ means the antenna 11 is selected. The default value of `antenna_select[3:0]` is ‘0b0000’, which means the antenna 0 is selected by default.

Up to four GPIOs are connected to the four active high `antenna_select` pins. ESP32-C3 can select the antenna by control the GPIO[0:3]. The API `esp_wifi_set_ant_gpio()` is used to configure which GPIOs are connected to `antenna_selects`. If GPIO[x] is connected to `antenna_select[x]`, then `gpio_config->gpio_cfg[x].gpio_select` should be set to 1 and `gpio_config->gpio_cfg[x].gpio_num` should be provided.

For the specific implementation of the antenna switch, there may be illegal values in `antenna_select[0:3]`. It means that ESP32-C3 may support less than sixteen antennas through the switch. For example, ESP32-WROOM-DA which uses RTC6603SP as the antenna switch, supports two antennas. Two GPIOs are connected to two active high antenna selection inputs. The value ‘0b01’ means the antenna 0 is selected, the value ‘0b10’ means the antenna 1 is selected. Values ‘0b00’ and ‘0b11’ are illegal.

Although up to sixteen antennas are supported, only one or two antennas can be simultaneously enabled for RX/TX. The API `esp_wifi_set_ant()` is used to configure which antennas are enabled.

The enabled antennas selecting algorithm is also configured by `esp_wifi_set_ant()`. The RX/TX antenna mode can be `WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT0`, `WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT1`, or `WIFI_ANT_MODE_AUTO`. If the antenna mode is `WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT0`, the enabled antenna 0 is selected for RX/TX data. If the antenna mode is `WIFI_ANT_MODE_ANT1`, the enabled antenna 1 is selected for RX/TX data. Otherwise, Wi-Fi automatically selects the enabled antenna that has better signal.

If the RX antenna mode is `WIFI_ANT_MODE_AUTO`, the default antenna mode also needs to be set, because the RX antenna switching only happens when some conditions are met. For example, the RX antenna starts to switch if the RSSI is lower than -65 dBm or another antenna has better signal. RX uses the default antenna if the conditions...
are not met. If the default antenna mode is \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_ANT1}, the enabled antenna 1 is used as the default RX antenna, otherwise the enabled antenna 0 is used.

Some limitations need to be considered:

- The TX antenna can be set to \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_AUTO} only if the RX antenna mode is \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_AUTO}, because TX antenna selecting algorithm is based on RX antenna in \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_AUTO} type.
- Currently, Bluetooth® does not support the multiple antennas feature, so please do not use multiple antennas related APIs.

Following is the recommended scenarios to use the multiple antennas:

- In Wi-Fi mode \texttt{WIFI\_MODE\_STA}, both RX/TX antenna modes are configured to \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_AUTO}. The Wi-Fi driver selects the better RX/TX antenna automatically.
  - The RX antenna mode is configured to \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_AUTO}. The TX antenna mode is configured to \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_ANT0} or \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_ANT1}. The applications can choose to always select a specified antenna for TX, or implement their own TX antenna selecting algorithm, e.g., selecting the TX antenna mode based on the channel switch information.
  - Both RX/TX antenna modes are configured to \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_ANT0} or \texttt{WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_ANT1}.

\textbf{Wi-Fi Multiple Antennas Configuration}

Generally, following steps can be taken to configure the multiple antennas:

- Configure which GPIOs are connected to the antenna selects. For example, if four antennas are supported and GPIO20/GPIO21 are connected to antenna select[0]/antenna select[1], the configurations look like:

```c
wifi_ant_gpio_config_t config = {
    { .gpio_select = 1, .gpio_num = 20 },
    { .gpio_select = 1, .gpio_num = 21 }
};
```

- Configure which antennas are enabled and how RX/TX use the enabled antennas. For example, if antenna1 and antenna3 are enabled, the RX needs to select the better antenna automatically and uses antenna1 as its default antenna, the TX always selects the antenna3. The configuration looks like:

```c
wifi_ant_config_t config = {
    .rx_ant_mode = WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_AUTO,
    .rx_ant_default = WIFI\_ANT\_ANT0,
    .tx_ant_mode = WIFI\_ANT\_MODE\_ANT1,
    .enabled_ant0 = 1,
    .enabled_ant1 = 3
};
```

\textbf{4.30.24 Wi-Fi Channel State Information}

Channel state information (CSI) refers to the channel information of a Wi-Fi connection. In ESP32-C3, this information consists of channel frequency responses of sub-carriers and is estimated when packets are received from the transmitter. Each channel frequency response of sub-carrier is recorded by two bytes of signed characters. The first one is imaginary part and the second one is real part. There are up to three fields of channel frequency responses according to the type of received packet. They are legacy long training field (LLTF), high throughput LTF (HT-LTF), and space time block code HT-LTF (STBC-HT-LTF). For different types of packets which are received on channels with different state, the sub-carrier index and total bytes of signed characters of CSI are shown in the following table.
All of the information in the table can be found in the structure wifi_csi_info_t.

- Secondary channel refers to secondary_channel field of rx_ctrl field.
- Signal mode of packet refers to sig_mode field of rx_ctrl field.
- Channel bandwidth refers to cwb field of rx_ctrl field.
- STBC refers to stbc field of rx_ctrl field.
- Total bytes refers to len field.
- The CSI data corresponding to each Long Training Field (LTF) type is stored in a buffer starting from the buf field. Each item is stored as two bytes: imaginary part followed by real part. The order of each item is the same as the sub-carrier in the table. The order of LTF is: LLTF, HT-LTF, STBC-HT-LTF. However, all 3 LTFs may not be present, depending on the channel and packet information (see above).
- If first_word_invalid field of wifi_csi_info_t is true, it means that the first four bytes of CSI data is invalid due to a hardware limitation in ESP32-C3.
- More information like RSSI, noise floor of RF, receiving time and antenna is in the rx_ctrl field.

When imaginary part and real part data of sub-carrier are used, please refer to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHY standard</th>
<th>Sub-carrier range</th>
<th>Pilot sub-carrier</th>
<th>Sub-carrier(total/data)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.11a/g</td>
<td>-26 to +26</td>
<td>-21, -7, +7, +21</td>
<td>52 total, 48 usable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11n, 20MHz</td>
<td>-28 to +28</td>
<td>-21, -7, +7, +21</td>
<td>56 total, 52 usable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11n, 40MHz</td>
<td>-57 to +57</td>
<td>-53, -25, -11, +11, +25, +53</td>
<td>114 total, 108 usable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
- For STBC packet, CSI is provided for every space-time stream without CSD (cyclic shift delay). As each cyclic shift on the additional chains shall be -200 ns, only the CSD angle of first space-time stream is recorded in sub-carrier 0 of HT-LTF and STBC-HT-LTF for there is no channel frequency response in sub-carrier 0. CSD[10:0] is 11 bits, ranging from -pi to pi.
- If LLTF, HT-LTF, or STBC-HT-LTF is not enabled by calling API esp_wifi_set_csi_config(), the total bytes of CSI data will be fewer than that in the table. For example, if LLTF and HT-LTF is not enabled
and STBC-HT-LTF is enabled, when a packet is received with the condition above/HT/40MHz/STBC, the total bytes of CSI data is 244 \((61 + 60) \times 2 + 2 = 244\). The result is aligned to four bytes, and the last two bytes are invalid.

### 4.30.25 Wi-Fi Channel State Information Configure

To use Wi-Fi CSI, the following steps need to be done.

- Select Wi-Fi CSI in menuconfig. Go to `Menuconfig > Components config > Wi-Fi > Wi-Fi CSI (Channel State Information)`.
- Set CSI receiving callback function by calling API `esp_wifi_set_csi_rx_cb()`.
- Configure CSI by calling API `esp_wifi_set_csi_config()`.
- Enable CSI by calling API `esp_wifi_set_csi()`.

The CSI receiving callback function runs from Wi-Fi task. So, do not do lengthy operations in the callback function. Instead, post necessary data to a queue and handle it from a lower priority task. Because station does not receive any packet when it is disconnected and only receives packets from AP when it is connected, it is suggested to enable sniffer mode to receive more CSI data by calling `esp_wifi_set_promiscuous()`.

### 4.30.26 Wi-Fi HT20/40

ESP32-C3 supports Wi-Fi bandwidth HT20 or HT40 and does not support HT20/40 coexist. `esp_wifi_set_bandwidth()` can be used to change the default bandwidth of station or AP. The default bandwidth for ESP32-C3 station and AP is HT40.

In station mode, the actual bandwidth is firstly negotiated during the Wi-Fi connection. It is HT40 only if both the station and the connected AP support HT40, otherwise it is HT20. If the bandwidth of connected AP is changes, the actual bandwidth is negotiated again without Wi-Fi disconnecting.

Similarly, in AP mode, the actual bandwidth is negotiated between AP and the stations that connect to the AP. It is HT40 if the AP and one of the stations support HT40, otherwise it is HT20.

In station/AP coexist mode, the station/AP can configure HT20/40 seperately. If both station and AP are negotiated to HT40, the HT40 channel should be the channel of station because the station always has higher priority than AP in ESP32-C3. For example, the configured bandwidth of AP is HT40, the configured primary channel is 6, and the configured secondary channel is 10. The station is connected to an router whose primary channel is 6 and secondary channel is 2, then the actual channel of AP is changed to primary 6 and secondary 2 automatically.

Theoretically, the HT40 can gain better throughput because the maximum raw physical (PHY) data rate for HT40 is 150 Mbps while it is 72 Mbps for HT20. However, if the device is used in some special environment, e.g., there are too many other Wi-Fi devices around the ESP32-C3 device, the performance of HT40 may be degraded. So if the applications need to support same or similar scenarios, it is recommended that the bandwidth is always configured to HT20.

### 4.30.27 Wi-Fi QoS

ESP32-C3 supports all the mandatory features required in WFA Wi-Fi QoS Certification.

Four ACs (Access Category) are defined in Wi-Fi specification, and each AC has its own priority to access the Wi-Fi channel. Moreover, a map rule is defined to map the QoS priority of other protocol, e.g., 802.11D or TCP/IP precedence is mapped to Wi-Fi AC.

The table below describes how the IP Precedences are mapped to Wi-Fi ACs in ESP32-C3. It also indicates whether the AMPDU is supported for this AC. The table is sorted from high to low priority. That is to say, the AC_VO has the highest priority.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Precedence</th>
<th>Wi-Fi AC</th>
<th>Support AMPDU?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>AC_VO (Voice)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td>AC_VI (Video)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 0</td>
<td>AC_BE (Best Effort)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>AC_BK (Background)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application can make use of the QoS feature by configuring the IP precedence via socket option IP_TOS. Here is an example to make the socket to use VI queue:

```c
const int ip_precedence_vi = 4;
const int ip_precedence_offset = 5;
int priority = (ip_precedence_vi << ip_precedence_offset);
setsockopt(socket_id, IPPROTO_IP, IP_TOS, &priority, sizeof(priority));
```

Theoretically, the higher priority AC has better performance than the lower priority AC. However, it is not always true. Here are some suggestions about how to use the Wi-Fi QoS:

- Some really important application traffic can be put into the AC_VO queue. But avoid using the AC_VO queue for heavy traffic, as it may impact the management frames which also use this queue. Eventually, it is worth noting that the AC_VO queue does not support AMPDU, and its performance with heavy traffic is no better than other queues.
- Avoid using more than two precedences supported by different AMPDUs, e.g., when socket A uses precedence 0, socket B uses precedence 1, and socket C uses precedence 2. This can be a bad design because it may need much more memory. To be specific, the Wi-Fi driver may generate a Block Ack session for each precedence and it needs more memory if the Block Ack session is set up.

### 4.30.28 Wi-Fi AMSDU

ESP32-C3 supports receiving and transmitting AMSDU.

### 4.30.29 Wi-Fi Fragment

ESP32-C3 supports Wi-Fi receiving and transmitting fragment.

### 4.30.30 WPS Enrollee

ESP32-C3 supports WPS enrollee feature in Wi-Fi mode WiFi_MODE_STA or WiFi_MODE_APSTA. Currently, ESP32-C3 supports WPS enrollee type PBC and PIN.

### 4.30.31 Wi-Fi Buffer Usage

This section is only about the dynamic buffer configuration.

**Why Buffer Configuration Is Important**

In order to get a high-performance system, consider the memory usage/configuration carefully for the following reasons:

- the available memory in ESP32-C3 is limited.
- currently, the default type of buffer in LwIP and Wi-Fi drivers is “dynamic”, which means that both the LwIP and Wi-Fi share memory with the application. Programmers should always keep this in mind; otherwise, they will face a memory issue, such as “running out of heap memory”.
- it is very dangerous to run out of heap memory, as this will cause ESP32-C3 an “undefined behavior”. Thus, enough heap memory should be reserved for the application, so that it never runs out of it.
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- the Wi-Fi throughput heavily depends on memory-related configurations, such as the TCP window size and Wi-Fi RX/TX dynamic buffer number.
- the peak heap memory that the ESP32-C3 LwIP/Wi-Fi may consume depends on a number of factors, such as the maximum TCP/UDP connections that the application may have.
- the total memory that the application requires is also an important factor when considering memory configuration.

Due to these reasons, there is not a good-for-all application configuration. Rather, it is recommended to consider memory configurations separately for every different application.

**Dynamic vs. Static Buffer**

The default type of buffer in Wi-Fi drivers is “dynamic”. Most of the time the dynamic buffer can significantly save memory. However, it makes the application programming a little more difficult, because in this case the application needs to consider memory usage in Wi-Fi.

LwIP also allocates buffers at the TCP/IP layer, and this buffer allocation is also dynamic. See lwIP documentation section about memory use and performance.

**Peak Wi-Fi Dynamic Buffer**

The Wi-Fi driver supports several types of buffer (refer to Wi-Fi Buffer Configure). However, this section is about the usage of the dynamic Wi-Fi buffer only. The peak heap memory that Wi-Fi consumes is the theoretically-maximum memory that the Wi-Fi driver consumes. Generally, the peak memory depends on:

- the number of dynamic RX buffers that are configured: wifi_rx_dynamic_buf_num
- the number of dynamic TX buffers that are configured: wifi_tx_dynamic_buf_num
- the maximum packet size that the Wi-Fi driver can receive: wifi_rx_pkt_size_max
- the maximum packet size that the Wi-Fi driver can send: wifi_tx_pkt_size_max

So, the peak memory that the Wi-Fi driver consumes can be calculated with the following formula:

\[
\text{wifi_dynamic_peek_memory} = (\text{wifi_rx_dynamic_buf_num} \times \text{wifi_rx_pkt_size_max}) + (\text{wifi_tx_dynamic_buf_num} \times \text{wifi_tx_pkt_size_max})
\]

Generally, the dynamic TX long buffers and dynamic TX long long buffers can be ignored, because they are management frames which only have a small impact on the system.

**4.30.32 How to Improve Wi-Fi Performance**

The performance of ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi is affected by many parameters, and there are mutual constraints between each parameter. A proper configuration cannot only improve performance, but also increase available memory for applications and improve stability.

This section briefly explains the operating mode of the Wi-Fi/LwIP protocol stack and the role of each parameter. It also gives several recommended configuration ranks to help choose the appropriate rank according to the usage scenario.

**Protocol Stack Operation Mode**

The ESP32-C3 protocol stack is divided into four layers: Application, LwIP, Wi-Fi, and Hardware.

- During receiving, hardware puts the received packet into DMA buffer, and then transfers it into the RX buffer of Wi-Fi and LwIP in turn for related protocol processing, and finally to the application layer. The Wi-Fi RX buffer and the LwIP RX buffer shares the same buffer by default. In other words, the Wi-Fi forwards the packet to LwIP by reference by default.
- During sending, the application copies the messages to be sent into the TX buffer of the LwIP layer for TCP/IP encapsulation. The messages will then be passed to the TX buffer of the Wi-Fi layer for MAC encapsulation and wait to be sent.
Increasing the size or number of the buffers mentioned above properly can improve Wi-Fi performance. Meanwhile, it will reduce available memory to the application. The following is an introduction to the parameters that users need to configure:

**RX direction:**

- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM` This parameter indicates the number of DMA buffer at the hardware layer. Increasing this parameter will increase the sender’s one-time receiving throughput, thereby improving the Wi-Fi protocol stack ability to handle burst traffic.

- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM` This parameter indicates the number of RX buffer in the Wi-Fi layer. Increasing this parameter will improve the performance of packet reception. This parameter needs to match the RX buffer size of the LwIP layer.

- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_RX_BA_WIN` This parameter indicates the size of the AMPDU BA Window at the receiving end. This parameter should be configured to the smaller value between twice of `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM` and `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM`.

- `CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_WND_DEFAULT` This parameter represents the RX buffer size of the LwIP layer for each TCP stream. Its value should be configured to the value of `WIFI_DYNAMIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM` (KB) to reach a high and stable performance. Meanwhile, in case of multiple streams, this value needs to be reduced proportionally.

**TX direction:**

- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TXBUFFER` This parameter indicates the type of TX buffer, it is recommended to configure it as a dynamic buffer, which can make full use of memory.

- `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM` This parameter indicates the number of TX buffer on the Wi-Fi layer. Increasing this parameter will improve the performance of packet sending. The parameter value needs to match the TX buffer size of the LwIP layer.

- `CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_SND_BUF_DEFAULT` This parameter represents the TX buffer size of the LwIP layer for each TCP stream. Its value should be configured to the value of `WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM` (KB) to reach a high and stable performance. In case of multiple streams, this value needs to be reduced proportionally.

**Throughput optimization by placing code in IRAM:**

**Note:** The buffer size mentioned above is fixed as 1.6 KB.
How to Configure Parameters

The memory of ESP32-C3 is shared by protocol stack and applications.

Here, several configuration ranks are given. In most cases, the user should select a suitable rank for parameter configuration according to the size of the memory occupied by the application.

The parameters not mentioned in the following table should be set to the default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Iperf</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available memory (KB)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_STATIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_DYNAMIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIFI_RX_BA_WIN</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP_SND_BUF_DEFAULT (KB)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP_WND_DEFAULT (KB)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWIP_IRAM_OPTIMIZATION</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP TX throughput (Mbit/s)</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP RX throughput (Mbit/s)</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP TX throughput (Mbit/s)</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP RX throughput (Mbit/s)</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The test was performed with a single stream in a shielded box using an ASUS RT-N66U router. ESP32-C3's CPU is single core with 160 MHz. ESP32-C3's flash is in QIO mode with 80 MHz.

Ranks:

- **Iperf rank** ESP32-C3 extreme performance rank used to test extreme performance.
- **Default rank** ESP32-C3's default configuration rank, the available memory, and performance are in balance.
- **Minimum rank** This is the minimum configuration rank of ESP32-C3. The protocol stack only uses the necessary memory for running. It is suitable for scenarios where there is no requirement for performance and the application requires lots of space.

### 4.30.33 Wi-Fi Menuconfig

**Wi-Fi Buffer Configure**

If you are going to modify the default number or type of buffer, it would be helpful to also have an overview of how the buffer is allocated/freed in the data path. The following diagram shows this process in the TX direction:

**Description:**

- The application allocates the data which needs to be sent out.
- The application calls TCP/IP-/Socket-related APIs to send the user data. These APIs will allocate a PBUF used in LwIP, and make a copy of the user data.
- When LwIP calls a Wi-Fi API to send the PBUF, the Wi-Fi API will allocate a “Dynamic Tx Buffer” or “Static Tx Buffer”, make a copy of the LwIP PBUF, and finally send the data.

The following diagram shows how buffer is allocated/freed in the RX direction:
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Fig. 62: TX Buffer Allocation

![Diagram of TX Buffer Allocation]

Fig. 63: RX Buffer Allocation

![Diagram of RX Buffer Allocation]

Description:

- The Wi-Fi hardware receives a packet over the air and puts the packet content to the “Static Rx Buffer”, which is also called “RX DMA Buffer”.
- The Wi-Fi driver allocates a “Dynamic Rx Buffer”, makes a copy of the “Static Rx Buffer”, and returns the “Static Rx Buffer” to hardware.
- The Wi-Fi driver delivers the packet to the upper-layer (LwIP), and allocates a PBUF for holding the “Dynamic Rx Buffer”.
- The application receives data from LwIP.

The diagram shows the configuration of the Wi-Fi internal buffer.
### Buffer Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buffer Type</th>
<th>Alloc Type</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Configurable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Static RX Buffer</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>10 * 1600</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>This is a kind of DMA memory. It is initialized in <code>esp_wifi_init()</code> and freed in <code>esp_wifi_deinit()</code>. The ‘Static Rx Buffer’ forms the hardware receiving list. Upon receiving a frame over the air, hardware writes the frame into the buffer and raises an interrupt to the CPU. Then, the Wi-Fi driver reads the content from the buffer and returns the buffer back to the list. If needs be, the application can reduce the memory statically allocated by Wi-Fi. It can reduce this value from 10 to 6 to save 6400 Bytes of memory. It is not recommended to reduce the configuration to a value less than 6 unless the AMPDU feature is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic RX Buffer</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The buffer length is variable and it depends on the received frames’ length. When the Wi-Fi driver receives a frame from the ‘Hardware Rx Buffer’, the ‘Dynamic Rx Buffer’ needs to be allocated from the heap. The number of the Dynamic Rx Buffer, configured in the menuconfig, is used to limit the total unfreed Dynamic Rx Buffer number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic TX Buffer</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>This is a kind of DMA memory. It is allocated to the heap. When the upper-layer (LwIP) sends packets to the Wi-Fi driver, it firstly allocates a ‘Dynamic TX Buffer’ and makes a copy of the upper-layer buffer. The Dynamic and Static TX Buffers are mutually exclusive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static TX Buffer</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>16 * 1600</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>This is a kind of DMA memory. It is initialized in <code>esp_wifi_init()</code> and freed in <code>esp_wifi_deinit()</code>. When the upper-layer (LwIP) sends packets to the Wi-Fi driver, it firstly allocates a ‘Static TX Buffer’ and makes a copy of the upper-layer buffer. The Dynamic and Static TX Buffers are mutually exclusive. The TX buffer must be a DMA buffer. For this reason, if PSRAM is enabled, the TX buffer must be static.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Short Buffer</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Wi-Fi driver’s internal buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Long Buffer</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Wi-Fi driver’s internal buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Long Long Buffer</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Wi-Fi driver’s internal buffer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wi-Fi NVS Flash

If the Wi-Fi NVS flash is enabled, all Wi-Fi configurations set via the Wi-Fi APIs will be stored into flash, and the Wi-Fi driver will start up with these configurations the next time it powers on/reboots. However, the application can choose to disable the Wi-Fi NVS flash if it does not need to store the configurations into persistent memory, or has its own persistent storage, or simply due to debugging reasons, etc.

Wi-Fi Aggregate MAC Protocol Data Unit (AMPDU)

ESP32-C3 supports both receiving and transmitting AMPDU, and the AMPDU can greatly improve the Wi-Fi throughput.

Generally, the AMPDU should be enabled. Disabling AMPDU is usually for debugging purposes.

4.30.34 Troubleshooting

Please refer to a separate document with Espressif Wireshark User Guide.

Espressif Wireshark User Guide

1. Overview

1.1 What is Wireshark?  Wireshark (originally named “Ethereal”) is a network packet analyzer that captures network packets and displays the packet data as detailed as possible. It uses WinPcap as its interface to directly capture network traffic going through a network interface controller (NIC).

You could think of a network packet analyzer as a measuring device used to examine what is going on inside a network cable, just like a voltmeter is used by an electrician to examine what is going on inside an electric cable.

In the past, such tools were either very expensive, proprietary, or both. However, with the advent of Wireshark, all that has changed.

Wireshark is released under the terms of the GNU General Public License, which means you can use the software and the source code free of charge. It also allows you to modify and customize the source code.

Wireshark is, perhaps, one of the best open source packet analyzers available today.

1.2 Some Intended Purposes  Here are some examples of how Wireshark is typically used:

- Network administrators use it to troubleshoot network problems.
- Network security engineers use it to examine security problems.
- Developers use it to debug protocol implementations.
- People use it to learn more about network protocol internals.

Beside these examples, Wireshark can be used for many other purposes.

1.3 Features  The main features of Wireshark are as follows:

- Available for UNIX and Windows
- Captures live packet data from a network interface
- Displays packets along with detailed protocol information
- Opens/saves the captured packet data
- Imports/exports packets into a number of file formats, supported by other capture programs
- Advanced packet filtering
- Searches for packets based on multiple criteria
• Colorizes packets according to display filters
• Calculates statistics
• …and a lot more!

1.4 Wireshark Can or Can’t Do

• **Live capture from different network media.**
  Wireshark can capture traffic from different network media, including wireless LAN.

• **Import files from many other capture programs.**
  Wireshark can import data from a large number of file formats, supported by other capture programs.

• **Export files for many other capture programs.**
  Wireshark can export data into a large number of file formats, supported by other capture programs.

• **Numerous protocol dissectors.**
  Wireshark can dissect, or decode, a large number of protocols.

• **Wireshark is not an intrusion detection system.**
  It will not warn you if there are any suspicious activities on your network. However, if strange things happen, Wireshark might help you figure out what is really going on.

• **Wireshark does not manipulate processes on the network, it can only perform “measurements” within it.**
  Wireshark does not send packets on the network or influence it in any other way, except for resolving names (converting numerical address values into a human readable format), but even that can be disabled.

2. Where to Get Wireshark

You can get Wireshark from the official website: [https://www.wireshark.org/download.html](https://www.wireshark.org/download.html)

Wireshark can run on various operating systems. Please download the correct version according to the operating system you are using.


This demonstration uses Wireshark 2.2.6 on Linux.

a) Start Wireshark

On Linux, you can run the shell script provided below. It starts Wireshark, then configures NIC and the channel for packet capture.

```bash
ifconfig $1 down
iwconfig $1 mode monitor
iwconfig $1 channel $2
ifconfig $1 up
Wireshark&
```

In the above script, the parameter $1 represents NIC and $2 represents channel. For example, `wlan0` in `./xxx.sh wlan0 6`, specifies the NIC for packet capture, and 6 identifies the channel of an AP or Soft-AP.

b) Run the Shell Script to Open Wireshark and Display Capture Interface

c) Select the Interface to Start Packet Capture

As the red markup shows in the picture above, many interfaces are available. The first one is a local NIC and the second one is a wireless NIC.

Please select the NIC according to your requirements. This document will use the wireless NIC to demonstrate packet capture.

Double click `wlan0` to start packet capture.

d) Set up Filters

Since all packets in the channel will be captured, and many of them are not needed, you have to set up filters to get the packets that you need.

Please find the picture below with the red markup, indicating where the filters should be set up.
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Welcome to Wireshark

Capture

Fig. 64: Wireshark Capture Interface

| Frame 1: 32 bytes on wire (256 bits), 32 bytes captured (256 bits) on interface 0
| Broadcasting header 16, Length 28
| 802.11 packet information
| 802.11 Acknowledgement, Flags:............C

Fig. 65: Setting up Filters in Wireshark
Click **Filter**, the top left blue button in the picture below. The *display filter* dialogue box will appear.

![Filter Dialogue Box](image)

**Fig. 66: Display Filter Dialogue Box**

Click the **Expression** button to bring up the *Filter Expression* dialogue box and set the filter according to your requirements.

**The quickest way:** enter the filters directly in the toolbar.

Click on this area to enter or modify the filters. If you enter a wrong or unfinished filter, the built-in syntax check turns the background red. As soon as the correct expression is entered, the background becomes green.

The previously entered filters are automatically saved. You can access them anytime by opening the drop down list.

For example, as shown in the picture below, enter two MAC addresses as the filters and click *Apply* (the blue arrow). In this case, only the packet data transmitted between these two MAC addresses will be captured.

e) **Packet List**

You can click any packet in the packet list and check the detailed information about it in the box below the list. For example, if you click the first packet, its details will appear in that box.

f) **Stop/Start Packet Capture**

As shown in the picture below, click the red button to stop capturing the current packet.

Click the top left blue button to start or resume packet capture.

g) **Save the Current Packet**

On Linux, go to **File -> Export Packet Dissections -> As Plain Text File** to save the packet.

Please note that *All packets, Displayed and All expanded* must be selected.

By default, Wireshark saves the captured packet in a libpcap file. You can also save the file in other formats, e.g. txt, to analyze it in other tools.

### 4.31 Wi-Fi Security

#### 4.31.1 ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi Security Features

- Support for Protected Management Frames (PMF)
- Support for WPA3-Personal

In addition to traditional security methods (WEP/WPA-TKIP/WPA2-CCMP), ESP32-C3 Wi-Fi supports state-of-the-art security protocols, namely Protected Management Frames based on 802.11w standard and Wi-Fi Protected
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#### Fig. 67: Filter Expression Dialogue Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Relation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10BaseT - IEC 56870-5-104-Apc</td>
<td>is present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10BaseT - IEC 60870-5-104-Asdu</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29Wsed - 29Wsed Protocol</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29Wsed - 29Wsed Protocol</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29Wsed - 29Wsed Protocol</td>
<td>&gt;=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29Wsed - 29Wsed Protocol</td>
<td>&lt;=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ComXNS - 3Com XNS Encapsulation</td>
<td>contains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3GPP A1I - 3GPP A1I</td>
<td>matches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6loWPAN - IPv6 over Low power Wireless Personal Area Net...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11 Radio - 802.11 radio information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11 Radiotap - IEEE 802.11 Radiotap Capture header</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.11 Radiotap - IEEE 802.11 Radiotap Capture key</td>
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<tr>
<td>802.11 RSNA EAPOL - IEEE 802.11 RSNA EAPOL key</td>
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<tr>
<td>802.3 Slow protocols - Slow Protocols</td>
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<td>80 - Plan 9</td>
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<td>A-Bis OML - GSM A-bis OML</td>
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<td>A21 - A21 Protocol</td>
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<td>AAL1 - ATM AAL1</td>
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<td>AAL3/4 - ATM AAL3/4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AARP - Abilattak Address Resolution Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASP - Assist Signalling Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTP - Application Configuration Access Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACN - Architecture for Control Networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF133 - ACF133 Attribute Syntaxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF123 - Advanced Card Systems ACF123</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACRL - ISO 8850-1 CN Association Control Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTrace - AudioCoding Trunk Trace</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACB - Android Debug Bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACB Client - Android Debug Bridge Client Server</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACB Server - Android Debug Bridge Service</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACP - Arabic Discovery Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP - Arabic communication protocol</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACP - Arabic configuration protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP - Arabic Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFP - Apple Filing Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFIS - AFIS - Apple File System (AFS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AgentX - AgentX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIA - Authentication Header</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM - AOL Instant Messenger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM Administration - AIM Administrative Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM Advertisements - AIM Advertisements Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM BOS - AIM Privacy Management Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM Bystander - AIM Bystander Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fig. 68: Filter Toolbar

![Filter Toolbar](image)

#### Fig. 69: Example of MAC Addresses applied in the Filter Toolbar

![Example of MAC Addresses](image)
Fig. 70: Example of Packet List Details

Fig. 71: Stopping Packet Capture

Fig. 72: Starting or Resuming the Packets Capture
Access 3 (WPA3-Personal). Together, PMF and WPA3 provide better privacy and robustness against known attacks on traditional modes.

### 4.3.1.2 Protected Management Frames (PMF)

**Introduction**

In Wi-Fi, management frames such as beacons, probes, (de)authentication, (dis)association are used by non-AP stations to scan and connect to an AP. Unlike data frames, these frames are sent unencrypted. An attacker can use eavesdropping and packet injection to send spoofed (de)authentication/(dis)association frames at the right time, leading to the following attacks in case of unprotected management frame exchanges.

- DOS attack on one or all clients in the range of the attacker.
- Tearing down existing association on AP side by sending association request.
- Forcing a client to perform 4-way handshake again in case PSK is compromised in order to get PTK.
- Getting SSID of hidden network from association request.
- Launching man-in-the-middle attack by forcing clients to deauth from legitimate AP and associating to a rogue one.

PMF provides protection against these attacks by encrypting unicast management frames and providing integrity checks for broadcast management frames. These include deauthentication, disassociation and robust management frames. It also provides Secure Association (SA) teardown mechanism to prevent spoofed association/authentication frames from disconnecting already connected clients.

There are 3 types of PMF configuration modes on both station and AP side -

- PMF Optional
- PMF Required
- PMF Disabled

Depending on PMF configurations on Station and AP side, the resulting connection will behave differently. The table below summarises all possible outcomes -
### Chapter 4. API Guides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STA Setting</th>
<th>AP Setting</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMF Optional</td>
<td>PMF Optional/Required</td>
<td>Mgmt Frames Protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMF Optional</td>
<td>PMF Disabled</td>
<td>Mgmt Frames Not Protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMF Required</td>
<td>PMF Optional/Required</td>
<td>Mgmt Frames Protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMF Required</td>
<td>PMF Disabled</td>
<td>STA refuses Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMF Disabled</td>
<td>PMF Optional/Disabled</td>
<td>Mgmt Frames Not Protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMF Disabled</td>
<td>PMF Required</td>
<td>AP refuses Connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### API & Usage

ESP32-C3 supports PMF in both Station and SoftAP mode. For both, the default mode is PMF Optional and disabling PMF is not possible. For even higher security, PMF required mode can be enabled by setting the `required` flag in `pmf_cfg` while using the `esp_wifi_set_config()` API. This will result in the device only connecting to a PMF enabled device and rejecting others.

**Attention:** The `capable` flag in `pmf_cfg` is deprecated and set to true internally. This is to take the additional security benefit of PMF whenever possible.

### 4.31.3 WPA3-Personal

#### Introduction

Wi-Fi Protected Access-3 (WPA3) is a set of enhancements to Wi-Fi access security intended to replace the current WPA2 standard. It includes new features and capabilities that offer significantly better protection against different types of attacks. It improves upon WPA2-Personal in following ways:

- WPA3 uses Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE), which is password-authenticated key agreement method based on Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Unlike WPA2, the technology is resistant to offline-dictionary attack, where the attacker attempts to determine shared password based on captured 4-way handshake without any further network interaction.
- Disallows outdated protocols such as TKIP, which is susceptible to simple attacks like MIC key recovery attack.
- Mandates Protected Management Frames (PMF), which provides protection for unicast and multicast robust management frames which include Disassoc and Deauth frames. This means that the attacker cannot disrupt an established WPA3 session by sending forged Assoc frames to the AP or Deauth/Disassoc frames to the Station.
- Provides forward secrecy, which means the captured data cannot be decrypted even if password is compromised after data transmission.

Please refer to Security section of Wi-Fi Alliance’s official website for further details.

#### Setting up WPA3 with ESP32-C3

In IDF Menuconfig under Wi-Fi component, a config option “Enable WPA3-Personal” is provided to Enable/Disable WPA3. By default it is kept enabled, if disabled ESP32-C3 will not be able to establish a WPA3 connection. Currently, WPA3 is supported only in the Station mode. Additionally, since PMF is mandated by WPA3 protocol, PMF Mode should be set to either Optional or Required while setting WiFi config.

Refer to Protected Management Frames (PMF) on how to set this mode.

After these settings are done, Station is ready to use WPA3-Personal. Application developers need not worry about the underlying security mode of the AP. WPA3-Personal is now the highest supported protocol in terms of security, so it will be automatically selected for the connection whenever available. For example, if an AP is configured to be in WPA3 Transition Mode, where it will advertise as both WPA2 and WPA3 capable, Station will choose WPA3 for the connection with above settings. Note that Wi-Fi stack size requirement will increase 3kB when WPA3 is used.
4.32 RF Coexistence

4.32.1 Overview

ESP32-C3 has only one 2.4 GHz ISM band RF module, which is shared by Bluetooth (BT & BLE) and Wi-Fi, so Bluetooth can’t receive or transmit data while Wi-Fi is receiving or transmitting data and vice versa. Under such circumstances, ESP32-C3 uses the time-division multiplexing method to receive and transmit packets.

4.32.2 Supported Coexistence Scenario for ESP32-C3

Table 28: Supported Features of Wi-Fi and BLE Coexistence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wi-Fi STA</th>
<th>BLE</th>
<th>Scan</th>
<th>Advertising</th>
<th>Connecting</th>
<th>Connected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wi-Fi STA</td>
<td>Scan</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connecting</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOFTAP</td>
<td>TX Beacon</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connecting</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connected</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sniffer</td>
<td>RX</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP-NOW</td>
<td>RX</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Y: supported and performance is stable C1: supported but the performance is unstable C2: supported but the packet loss rate of Sniffer is unstable X: not supported

4.32.3 Coexistence Mechanism and Policy

Coexistence Mechanism

The RF resource allocation mechanism is based on priority. As shown below, both Bluetooth module and Wi-Fi module request RF resources from the coexistence module, and the coexistence module decides who will use the RF resource based on their priority.

Coexistence Policy

Coexistence Period and Time Slice Wi-Fi and BLE have their fixed time slice to use the RF. In the Wi-Fi time slice, Wi-Fi will send a higher priority request to the coexistence arbitration module. Similarly, BLE can enjoy higher priority at their own time slice. The duration of the coexistence period and the proportion of each time slice are divided into four categories according to the Wi-Fi status:

1) IDLE status: RF module is controlled by Bluetooth module.
2) CONNECTED status: the coexistence period starts at the Target Beacon Transmission Time (TBTT) and is more than 100 ms.
3) SCAN status: Wi-Fi slice and coexistence period are longer than in the CONNECTED status. To ensure Bluetooth performance, the Bluetooth time slice will also be adjusted accordingly.
4) CONNECTING status: Wi-Fi slice is longer than in the CONNECTED status. To ensure Bluetooth performance, the Bluetooth time slice will also be adjusted accordingly.
According to the coexistence logic, different coexistence periods and time slice strategies will be selected based on the Wi-Fi and Bluetooth usage scenarios. A Coexistence policy corresponding to a certain usage scenarios is called a “coexistence scheme”. For example, the scenario of Wi-Fi CONNECTED and BLE CONNECTED has a corresponding coexistence scheme. In this scheme, the time slices of Wi-Fi and BLE in a coexistence period each account for 50%. The time allocation is shown in the following figure:

**Fig. 75: Time Slice Under the Status of Wi-Fi CONNECTED and BLE CONNECTED**

**Dynamic Priority** The coexistence module assigns different priorities to different status of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. And the priority for each status is dynamic. For example, in every N BLE Advertising events, there is always one event with high priority. If a high-priority BLE Advertising event occurs within the Wi-Fi time slice, the right to use the RF may be preempted by BLE.

**4.32.4 How to Use the Coexistence Feature**

**Coexistence API**

For most coexistence cases, ESP32-C3 will switch the coexistence status automatically without calling API. However, ESP32-C3 provides two APIs for the coexistence of BLE MESH and Wi-Fi. When the status of BLE MESH changes, call `esp_coex_status_bit_clear` to clear the previous status first and then call `esp_coex_status_bit_set` to set the current status.

**BLE MESH Coexistence Status** As the firmware of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth are not aware of the current scenario of the upper layer application, some coexistence schemes require application code to call the coexistence API to take effect. The application layer needs to pass the working status of BLE MESH to the coexistence module for selecting the coexistence scheme.

- ESP_COEX_BLE_ST_MESH_CONFIG: network is provisioning
- ESP_COEX_BLE_ST_MESH_TRAFFIC: data is transmitting
- ESP_COEX_BLE_ST_MESH_STANDBY: in idle status with no significant data interaction
Coexistence API Error Codes

All coexistence APIs have custom return values, i.e. error codes. These error codes can be categorized as:

- No error. For example, the return value ESP_OK signifies the API returned successfully.
- Recoverable errors. For example, the return value ESP_ERR_INVALID_ARG signifies API parameter errors.

Setting Coexistence Compile-time Options

- After writing the coexistence program, you must check `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_SW_COEXIST_ENABLE` option through menuconfig to open coexistence configuration on software, otherwise the coexistence function mentioned above cannot be used.
- When using LE Coded PHY during a BLE connection, to avoid affecting Wi-Fi performance due to the long duration of Bluetooth packets, you can select `BT_CTRL_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM_EN` in the sub-options of `CONFIG_BT_CTRL_COEX_PHY_CODED_TX_RX_TLIM` to limit the maximum time of TX/RX.
- You can reduce the memory consumption by configuring the following options on menuconfig.
  1) `CONFIG_BT_BLE_DYNAMIC_ENV_MEMORY`: enable the configuration of dynamic memory for Bluetooth protocol stack.
  2) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_STATIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM`: reduce the number of Wi-Fi static RX buffers.
  3) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_RX_BUFFER_NUM`: reduce the number of Wi-Fi dynamic RX buffers.
  4) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TX_BUFFER`: enable the configuration of dynamic allocation TX buffers.
  5) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_DYNAMIC_TX_BUFFER_NUM`: reduce the number of Wi-Fi dynamic TX buffers.
  6) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_TX_BA_WIN`: reduce the number of Wi-Fi Block Ack TX windows.
  7) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_RX_BA_WIN`: reduce the number of Wi-Fi Block Ack RX windows.
  8) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_MGMT_SBUF_NUM`: reduce the number of Wi-Fi Management Short Buffer.
  9) `CONFIG_ESP32_WIFI_RX_IRAM_OPT`: turning off this configuration option will reduce the IRAM memory by approximately 17 KB.
  10) `CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_SND_BUF_DEFAULT`: reduce the default TX buffer size for TCP sockets.
  11) `CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_WND_DEFAULT`: reduce the default size of the RX window for TCP sockets.
  12) `CONFIG_LWIP_TCP_RECVMBOX_SIZE`: reduce the size of the TCP receive mailbox.
  13) `CONFIG_LWIP_UDP_RECVMBOX_SIZE`: reduce the size of the UDP receive mailbox.
  14) `CONFIG_LWIP_TCPIP_RECVMBOX_SIZE`: reduce the size of TCPIP task receive mailbox.

Note: Since the coexistence configuration option depends on the Bluetooth configuration option, please turn on the Bluetooth configuration option first before configuring the coexistence feature in the Wi-Fi configuration option.

4.33 Reproducible Builds

4.33.1 Introduction

ESP-IDF build system has support for reproducible builds.

When reproducible builds are enabled, the application built with ESP-IDF doesn’t depend on the build environment. Both the .elf file and .bin files of the application remains exactly the same, even if the following variables change:

- Directory where the project is located
- Directory where ESP-IDF is located (`IDF_PATH`)
- Build time
4.33.2 Reasons for non-reproducible builds

There are several reasons why an application may depend on the build environment, even when the same source code and tools versions are used.

- In C code, `__FILE__` preprocessor macro is expanded to the full path of the source file.
- `__DATE__` and `__TIME__` preprocessor macros are expanded to compilation date and time.
- When the compiler generates object files, it adds sections with debug information. These sections help debuggers, like GDB, to locate the source code which corresponds to a particular location in the machine code. These sections typically contain paths of relevant source files. These paths may be absolute, and will include the path to ESP-IDF or to the project.

There are also other possible reasons, such as unstable order of inputs and non-determinism in the build system.

4.33.3 Enabling reproducible builds in ESP-IDF

Reproducible builds can be enabled in ESP-IDF using `CONFIG_APP_REPRODUCIBLE_BUILD` option.

This option is disabled by default. It can be enabled in `menuconfig`. The option may also be added into `sdkconfig.defaults`. If adding the option into `sdkconfig.defaults`, delete the `sdkconfig` file and run the build again. See Custom `sdkconfig defaults` for more information.

4.33.4 How reproducible builds are achieved

ESP-IDF achieves reproducible builds using the following measures:

- In ESP-IDF source code, `__DATE__` and `__TIME__` macros are not used when reproducible builds are enabled. Note, if the application source code uses these macros, the build will not be reproducible.
- ESP-IDF build system passes a set of `-fmacro-prefix-map` and `-fdebug-prefix-map` flags to replace base paths with placeholders:
  - Path to ESP-IDF is replaced with `/IDF`
  - Path to the project is replaced with `/IDF_PROJECT`
  - Path to the build directory is replaced with `/IDF_BUILD`
  - Paths to components are replaced with `/COMPONENT_NAME_DIR` (where `NAME` is the name of the component)
- Build date and time are not included into the application metadata structure if `CONFIG_APP_REPRODUCIBLE_BUILD` is enabled.
- ESP-IDF build system ensures that source file lists, component lists and other sequences are sorted before passing them to CMake. Various other parts of the build system, such as the linker script generator also perform sorting to ensure that same output is produced regardless of the environment.

4.33.5 Reproducible builds and debugging

When reproducible builds are enabled, file names included in debug information sections are altered as shown in the previous section. Due to this fact, the debugger (GDB) is not able to locate the source files for the given code location.

This issue can be solved using GDB `set substitute-path` command. For example, by adding the following command to GDB init script, the altered paths can be reverted to the original ones:

```bash
set substitute-path /COMPONENT_FREERTOS_DIR /home/user/esp/esp-idf/components/freertos
```

ESP-IDF build system generates a file with the list of such `set substitute-path` commands automatically during the build process. The file is called `prefix_map_gdbinit` and is located in the project `build` directory.

When `idf.py gdb` is used to start debugging, this additional gdbinit file is automatically passed to GDB. When launching GDB manually or from an IDE, please pass this additional gdbinit script to GDB using `-x build/prefix_map_gdbinit argument`.

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4.33.6 Factors which still affect reproducible builds

Note that the built application still depends on:

- ESP-IDF version
- Versions of the build tools (CMake, Ninja) and the cross-compiler

*IDF Docker Image* can be used to ensure that these factors do not affect the build.
Chapter 5

Migration Guides

5.1 ESP-IDF 5.x Migration Guide

5.1.1 Migration from 4.4 to 5.0

Bluetooth Low Energy

Bluedroid

The following Bluedroid macros, types, and functions have been renamed:

- \texttt{bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_gap_ble_api.h}
  - In \texttt{esp_gap_ble_cb_event_t}:
    - \texttt{ESP\_GAP\_BLE\_SET\_PREFERRED\_DEFAULT\_PHY\_COMPLETE\_EVT} renamed to \texttt{ESP\_GAP\_BLE\_SET\_PREFERRED\_DEFAULT\_PHY\_COMPLETE\_EVT}
    - \texttt{ESP\_GAP\_BLE\_SET\_PREFERRED\_PHY\_COMPLETE\_EVT} renamed to \texttt{ESP\_GAP\_BLE\_SET\_PREFERRED\_PHY\_COMPLETE\_EVT}
    - \texttt{ESP\_GAP\_BLE\_CHANNEL\_SELECT\_ALGORITHM\_EVT} renamed to \texttt{ESP\_GAP\_BLE\_CHANNEL\_SELECT\_ALGORITHM\_EVT}
    - \texttt{esp\_ble\_wl\_operation\_t} renamed to \texttt{esp\_ble\_wl\_operation\_t}
    - \texttt{esp\_ble\_gap\_cb\_param\_t\_pkt\_data\_length\_cmpl} renamed to \texttt{pkt\_data\_length\_cmpl}
    - \texttt{esp\_ble\_gap\_cb\_param\_t\_update\_whitelist\_cmpl\_wl\_operation} renamed to \texttt{wl\_operation}
    - \texttt{esp\_ble\_gap\_set\_preferred\_default\_phy} renamed to \texttt{esp\_ble\_gap\_set\_preferred\_default\_phy()}
    - \texttt{esp\_ble\_gap\_set\_preferred\_phy} renamed to \texttt{esp\_ble\_gap\_set\_preferred\_phy()}
- \texttt{bt/host/bluedroid/api/include/api/esp_gatt_defs.h}
  - In \texttt{esp\_gatt\_status\_t}:
    - \texttt{ESP\_GATT\_ENCRYPTED\_MITM} renamed to \texttt{ESP\_GATT\_ENCRYPTED\_MITM}
    - \texttt{ESP\_GATT\_ENCRYPTED\_NO\_MITM} renamed to \texttt{ESP\_GATT\_ENCRYPTED\_NO\_MITM}
Nimble

The following Nimble APIs have been removed:

- bt/host/nimble/esp-hci/include/esp_nimble_hci.h
  - Remove esp_err_t esp_nimble_hci_and_controller_init(void)
    - Controller initialization, enable and HCI initialization calls have been moved to nimble_port_init. This function can be deleted directly.
  - Remove esp_err_t esp_nimble_hci_and_controller_deinit(void)
    - Controller deinitialization, disable and HCI deinitialization calls have been moved to nimble_port_deinit. This function can be deleted directly.

Build System

Migrating from GNU Make Build System  ESP-IDF v5.0 no longer supports GNU make-based projects. Please follow the build system guide for migration.

Update Fragment File Grammar  Please follow the migrate linker script fragment files grammar chapter for migrating v3.x grammar to the new one.

Specify Component Requirements Explicitly  In previous versions of ESP-IDF, some components were always added as public requirements (dependencies) to every component in the build, in addition to the common component requirements:

- driver
- efuse
- esp_timer
- lwip
- vfs
- esp_wifi
- esp_event
- esp_netif
- esp_eth
- esp_phy

This means that it was possible to include header files of those components without specifying them as requirements in idf_component_register. This behavior was caused by transitive dependencies of various common components.

In ESP-IDF v5.0, this behavior is fixed and these components are no longer added as public requirements by default.

Every component depending on one of the components which isn’t part of common requirements has to declare this dependency explicitly. This can be done by adding REQUIRES <component_name> or PRIV_REQUIRES <component_name> in idf_component_register call inside component’s CMakeLists.txt. See Component Requirements for more information on specifying requirements.

Setting COMPONENT_DIRS and EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS Variables  ESP-IDF v5.0 includes a number of improvements to support building projects with space characters in their paths. To make that possible, there are some changes related to setting COMPONENT_DIRS and EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS variables in project CMakeLists.txt files.

Adding non-existent directories to COMPONENT_DIRS or EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS is no longer supported and will result in an error.

Using string concatenation to define COMPONENT_DIRS or EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS variables is now deprecated. These variables should be defined as CMake lists, instead. For example, use:

```
set(EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS path1 path2)
list(APPEND EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS path3)
```
instead of:

```cmake
set(EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS "path1 path2")
set(EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS "${EXTRA_COMPONENT_DIRS} path3")
```

Defining these variables as CMake lists is compatible with previous ESP-IDF versions.

**Update Usage of target_link_libraries with project_elf**  
ESP-IDF v5.0 fixes CMake variable propagation issues for components. This issue caused compiler flags and definitions that were supposed to apply to one component to be applied to every component in the project.

As a side effect of this, user projects from ESP-IDF v5.0 onwards must use `target_link_libraries` with `project_elf` explicitly and custom CMake projects must specify `PRIVATE`, `PUBLIC`, or `INTERFACE` arguments. This is a breaking change and is not backward compatible with previous ESP-IDF versions.

For example:

```cmake
target_link_libraries(${project_elf} PRIVATE "-Wl,--wrap=esp_panic_handler")
```

instead of:

```cmake
target_link_libraries(${project_elf} "-Wl,--wrap=esp_panic_handler")
```

**Update CMake Version**  
In ESP-IDF v5.0 minimal CMake version was increased to 3.16 and versions lower than 3.16 are not supported anymore. Run `tools/idf_tools.py install cmake` to install a suitable version if your OS version doesn’t have one.

This affects ESP-IDF users who use system-provided CMake and custom CMake.

**Reorder the Applying of the Target-Specific Config Files**  
ESP-IDF v5.0 reorders the applying order of target-specific config files and other files listed in `SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS`. Now, target-specific files will be applied right after the file brings it in, before all latter files in `SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS`.

For example:

```bash
If `"SDKCONFIG_DEFAULTS="sdkconfig.defaults;sdkconfig_devkit1"`, and there is a file `"sdkconfig.defaults.esp32"` in the same folder, then the files will be applied in the following order: (1) sdkconfig.defaults (2) sdkconfig.defaults.esp32 (3) sdkconfig_devkit1.
```

If you have a key with different values in the target-specific files of the former item (e.g., `sdkconfig.defaults.esp32` above) and the latter item (e.g., `sdkconfig_devkit1` above), please note the latter will override the target-specific file of the former.

If you do want to have some target-specific config values, please put it into the target-specific file of the latter item (e.g., `sdkconfig_devkit1.esp32`).

**GCC**

**GCC Version**  
The previous GCC version was GCC 8.4.0. This has now been upgraded to GCC 11.2.0 on all targets. Users that need to port their code from GCC 8.4.0 to 11.2.0 should refer to the series of official GCC porting guides listed below:

- Porting to GCC 9
- Porting to GCC 10
- Porting to GCC 11
Warnings. The upgrade to GCC 11.2.0 has resulted in the addition of new warnings, or enhancements to existing warnings. The full details of all GCC warnings can be found in GCC Warning Options. Users are advised to double-check their code, then fix the warnings if possible. Unfortunately, depending on the warning and the complexity of the user’s code, some warnings will be false positives that require non-trivial fixes. In such cases, users can choose to suppress the warning in multiple ways. This section outlines some common warnings that users are likely to encounter, and ways to suppress them.

Warning: Users are advised to check that a warning is indeed a false positive before attempting to suppress it.

-Wstringop-overflow, -Wstringop-overread, -Wstringop-truncation, and -Warray-bounds Users that use memory/string copy/compare functions will run into one of the -Wstringop warnings if the compiler cannot properly determine the size of the memory/string. The examples below demonstrate code that triggers these warnings and how to suppress them.

```
#pragma GCC diagnostic push
#pragma GCC diagnostic ignored "-Wstringop-overflow"
#pragma GCC diagnostic ignored "-Warray-bounds"
    memset(RTC_SLOW_MEM, 0, CONFIG_ULP_COPROC_RESERVE_MEM); // <<-- This line leads to warnings
#pragma GCC diagnostic pop

#pragma GCC diagnostic push
#pragma GCC diagnostic ignored "-Wstringop-overread" // <<-- This key had been introduced since GCC 11
#pragma GCC diagnostic ignored "-Warray-bounds"
    memcpy(backup_write_data, (void *)EFUSE_PGM_DATA0_REG, sizeof(backup_write_data)); // <<-- This line leads to warnings
#pragma GCC diagnostic pop
```

-Waddress-of-packed-member GCC will issue this warning when accessing an unaligned member of a packed struct due to the incurred penalty of unaligned memory access. However, all ESP chips (on both Xtensa and RISC-V architectures) allow for unaligned memory access and incur no extra penalty. Thus, this warning can be ignored in most cases.

```
components/bt/host/bluedroid/btc/profile/std/gatt/btc_gatt_util.c: In function 'btc_to_bta_gatt_id':
components/bt/host/bluedroid/btc/profile/std/gatt/btc_gatt_util.c:105:21: warning:
    taking address of packed member of 'struct <anonymous>' may result in an unaligned pointer value [-Waddress-of-packed-member]
105 | btc_to_bta_uuid(&p_dest->uuid, &p_src->uuid);
    ^~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
```

If the warning occurs in multiple places across multiple source files, users can suppress the warning at the CMake level as demonstrated below.

```
set_source_files_properties(
    "host/bluedroid/bta/gatt/bta_gatto_act.c"
    "host/bluedroid/bta/gatt/bta_gatto_cache.c"
    "host/bluedroid/btc/profile/std/gatt/btc_gatt_util.c"
    "host/bluedroid/btc/profile/std/gatt/btc_gatts.c"
    PROPERTIES COMPILE_FLAGS -Wno-address-of-packed-member)
```

However, if there are only one or two instances, users can suppress the warning directly in the source code itself as demonstrated below.
pragma GCC diagnostic push
if __GNUC__ >= 9
#pragma GCC diagnostic ignored "-Waddress-of-packed-member" <<-- This key had been introduced since GCC 9
#endif

uint32_t* reg_ptr = (uint32_t*)src;
#pragma GCC diagnostic pop

llabs() for 64-bit Integers  The function abs() from stdlib.h takes int argument. Please use llabs() for types that are intended to be 64-bit. It is particularly important for time_t.

Espressif Toolchain Changes

int32_t and uint32_t for Xtensa Compiler  The types int32_t and uint32_t have been changed from the previous int and unsigned int to long and unsigned long respectively for the Xtensa compiler. This change now matches upstream GCC which long integers for int32_t and uint32_t on Xtensa, RISC-V, and other architectures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021r2 and older, GCC 8</th>
<th>2022r1, GCC 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xtensa</td>
<td>(unsigned) int</td>
<td>(unsigned) long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riscv32</td>
<td>(unsigned) long</td>
<td>(unsigned) long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The change mostly affects code that formats strings using types provided by <inttypes.h>. Users will need to replace placeholders such as %i and %x with PRIi32 and PRIxx respectively.

In other cases, it should be noted that enums have the int type.

In common, int32_t and int, as well as uint32_t and unsigned int, are different types.

If users do not make the aforementioned updates to format strings in their applications, the following error will be reported during compilation:

Removing CONFIG_COMPILER_DISABLE_GCC8_WARNINGS Build Option  CONFIG_COMPILER_DISABLE_GCC8_WARNINGS option was introduced to allow building of legacy code dating from the rigid GCC 5 toolchain. However, enough time has passed to allow for the warnings to be fixed, thus this option has been removed.

For now in GCC 11, users are advised to review their code and fix the compiler warnings where possible.

Networking

Ethernet
Chapter 5. Migration Guides

**esp_eth_ioctl() API**  
`esp_eth_ioctl()` third argument could take `int (bool)` number as an input in some cases. However, it was not properly documented and, in addition, the number had to be “unnaturally” type casted to `void *` data type to prevent compiler warnings as shown in below example:

```c
esp_eth_ioctl(eth_handle, ETH_CMD_S_FLOW_CTRL, (void *)true);
```

This could lead to misuse of the `esp_eth_ioctl()`. Therefore, ESP-IDF 5.0 unified usage of `esp_eth_ioctl()`. Its third argument now always acts as pointer to a memory location of specific type from/to where the configuration option is read/stored.

Usage example to set Ethernet configuration:

```c
eth_duplex_t new_duplex_mode = ETH_DUPLEX_HALF;
esp_eth_ioctl(eth_handle, ETH_CMD_S_DUPLEX_MODE, &new_duplex_mode);
```

Usage example to get Ethernet configuration:

```c
eth_duplex_t duplex_mode;
esp_eth_ioctl(eth_handle, ETH_CMD_G_DUPLEX_MODE, &duplex_mode);
```

**KSZ8041/81 and LAN8720 Driver Update**  
KSZ8041/81 and LAN8720 Drivers were updated to support more devices (generations) from associated product family. The drivers are able to recognize particular chip number and its potential support by the driver.

As a result, the specific “chip number” functions calls were replaced by generic ones as follows:

- `esp_eth_phy_new_ksz8041` and `esp_eth_phy_new_ksz8081` were removed, use `esp_eth_phy_new_ksz80xx()` instead
- `esp_eth_phy_new_lan8720` was removed, use `esp_eth_phy_new_lan87xx()` instead

**ESP NETIF Glue Event Handlers**  
`esp_eth_set_default_handlers()` and `esp_eth_clear_default_handlers()` functions were removed. Registration of the default IP layer handlers for Ethernet is now handled automatically. If users have already followed the recommendation to fully initialize the Ethernet driver and network interface prior to registering their Ethernet/IP event handlers, then no action is required (except for deleting the affected functions). Otherwise, users should ensure that they register the user event handlers as the last thing prior to starting the Ethernet driver.

**PHY Address Auto-detect**  
Ethernet PHY address auto-detect function `esp_eth_detect_phy_addr` was renamed to `esp_eth_phy_802_3_detect_phy_addr()` and its header declaration was moved to `esp_eth/include/esp_eth_phy_802_3.h`.

**TCP/IP Adapter**  
TCP/IP Adapter was a network interface abstraction component used in ESP-IDF prior to v4.1. This page outlines migration from `tcpip_adapter` API to its successor `ESP-NETIF`.

**Updating network connection code**

**Network stack initialization**  
Simply replace `tcpip_adapter_init()` with `esp_netif_init()`. Please note that the `ESP-NETIF` initialization API returns standard error code and the `esp_netif_deinit()` for un-initialization is available.

Also replace `#include "tcpip_adapter.h"` with `#include "esp_netif.h"`.

Submit Document Feedback

Espressif Systems 2070 Release v5.1-dev-644-g867745a05c
Network interface creation  TCP/IP Adapter defined these three interfaces statically:

• WiFi Station
• WiFi Access Point
• Ethernet

Network interface instance shall be explicitly constructed for the ESP-NETIF to enable its connection to the TCP/IP stack. For example initialization code for WiFi has to explicitly call esp_netif_create_default_wifi_sta(); or esp_netif_create_default_wifi_ap(); after the TCP/IP stack and the event loop have been initialized. Please consult an example initialization code for these three interfaces:

• WiFi Station: wifi/getting_started/station/main/station_example_main.c
• WiFi Access Point: wifi/getting_started/softAP/main/softap_example_main.c
• Ethernet: ethernet/basic/main/ethernet_example_main.c

Replacing other tcpip_adapter API  All the tcpip_adapter functions have their esp-netif counter-part. Please refer to the esp_netif.h grouped into these sections:

• Setters/Getters
• DHCP
• DNS
• IP address

Default event handlers  Event handlers are moved from tcpip_adapter to appropriate driver code. There is no change from application code perspective, all events shall be handled in the same way. Please note that within IP related event handlers, application code usually receives IP addresses in a form of esp-netif specific struct (not the LwIP structs, but binary compatible). This is the preferred way of printing the address:

```c
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "got ip: " IPSTR "\n", IP2STR(&event->ip_info.ip));
```

Instead of

```c
ESP_LOGI(TAG, "got ip:%s\n", ip4addr_ntoa(&event->ip_info.ip));
```

Since ip4addr_ntoa() is a LwIP API, the esp-netif provides esp_ip4addr_ntoa() as a replacement, but the above method is generally preferred.

IP addresses  It is preferred to use esp-netif defined IP structures. Please note that the LwIP structs will still work when default compatibility enabled. * esp-netif IP address definitions

Next steps  Additional step in porting an application to fully benefit from the ESP-NETIF is to disable the tcpip_adapter compatibility layer in the component configuration: ESP NETIF Adapter -> Enable backward compatible tcpip_adapter interface and check if the project compiles. TCP/IP adapter brings many include dependencies and this step might help in decoupling the application from using specific TCP/IP stack API directly.

Peripherals

Peripheral Clock Gating  As usual, peripheral clock gating is still handled by driver itself, users don’t need to take care of the peripheral module clock gating.

However, for advanced users who implement their own drivers based on hal and soc components, the previous clock gating include path has been changed from driver/periph_ctrl.h to esp_private/periph_ctrl.h.

RTC Subsystem Control  RTC control APIs have been moved from driver/rtc_cntl.h to esp_private/rtc_ctrl.h.
ADC

- ADC oneshot mode driver has been redesigned. New driver is in esp_adc component and the include path is esp_adc/adc_oneshot.h. Legacy driver is still available in the previous include path driver/adc.h. However, by default, including driver/adc.h will bring a build warning like legacy adc driver is deprecated, please migrate to use esp_adc/adc_oneshot.h and esp_adc/adc_continuous.h for oneshot mode and continuous mode drivers respectively. The warning can be suppressed by the Kconfig option CONFIG_ADC_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN.
- ADC continuous mode driver has been moved from driver component to esp_adc component. Include path has been changed from driver/adc.h to esp_adc/adc_continuous.h. Legacy driver is still available in the previous include path driver/adc.h. Similarly, including it will bring a build warning, and it can be suppressed by the Kconfig option CONFIG_ADC_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN.
- ADC calibration driver has been redesigned. New driver is in esp_adc component and the include path is esp_adc/adc_cali.h and esp_adc/adc_cali_scheme.h. Legacy driver is still available by including esp_adc_cal.h. However, you should add esp_adc component to the list of component requirements in CMakeLists.txt. By default, including esp_adc_cal.h will bring a build warning like legacy adc calibration driver is deprecated, please migrate to use esp_adc/adc_cali.h and esp_adc/adc_cali_scheme.h. The warning can be suppressed by the Kconfig option CONFIG_ADC_CALI_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN.
- API adc_power_acquire and adc_power_release have been deprecated. These two are used by other drivers to maintain ADC power due to hardware limitation. After this change, ADC power will still be handled by the drivers. However, for users who are interested in this, the include path has been changed from driver/adc.h to esp_private/adc_share_hw_ctrl.h.
- Previous driver/adc2_wifi_private.h has been moved to esp_private/adc_share_hw_ctrl.h.
- Enums ADC_UNIT_BOTH, ADC_UNIT_ALTER and ADC_UNIT_MAX in adc_unit_t have been removed.
- Enum ADC_CHANNEL_MAX in adc_channel_t has been removed. Some channels are not supported on some chips, driver will give a dynamic error if an unsupported channels are used.
- Enum ADC_ATTEN_MAX has been removed. Some attenuations are not supported on some chips, driver will give a dynamic error if an unsupported attenuation is used.
- Enum ADC_CONV_UNIT_MAX has been removed. Some convert mode are not supported on some chips, driver will give a dynamic error if an unsupported convert mode is used.
- API hall_sensor_read on ESP32 has been removed. Hall sensor is no more supported on ESP32.
- API adc_set_i2s_data_source and adc_i2s_mode_init have been deprecated. Related enum adc_i2s_source_t has been deprecated. Please migrate to use esp_adc/adc_continuous.h.

GPIO The previous Kconfig option RTCIO_SUPPORT_RTC_GPIO_DESC has been removed, thus the rtc_gpio_desc array is unavailable. Please use rtc_io_desc array instead.

Sigma-Delta Modulator The Sigma-Delta Modulator driver has been redesigned into SDM. The new driver implements a factory pattern, where the SDM channels are managed in a pool internally, thus you don’t have to fix a SDM channel to a GPIO manually. All SDM channels can be allocated dynamically. Although it’s recommended to use the new driver APIs, the legacy driver is still available in the previous include path driver/sigmadelta.h. However, by default, including driver/sigmadelta.h will bring a build warning like The legacy sigma-delta driver is deprecated, please use driver/sdm.h. The warning can be suppressed by Kconfig option CONFIG_SDM_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN.

The major breaking changes in concept and usage are listed as follows:

Breaking Changes in Concepts

- SDM channel representation has changed from sigmadelta_channel_t to sdm_channel_handle_t, which is an opaque pointer.
- SDM channel configurations are stored in sdm_config_t now, instead the previous sigmadelta_config_t.
- In the legacy driver, you don’t have to set the clock source for SDM channel. But in the new driver, you need to set a proper one in the sdm_config_t::clk_src. The available clock sources are listed in the soc_periph_sdm_clk_src_t.
• In the legacy driver, you need to set a prescale for the channel, which will reflected into the frequency the modulator output a pulse. In the new driver, you should use `sdm_config_t::sample_rate_hz`.

**Breaking Changes in Usage**

• Channel configuration was done by channel allocation, in `sdm_new_channel()`. In the new driver, only the duty can be changed at runtime, by `sdm_channel_set_duty()`. Other parameters like gpio number and prescale are only allowed to set during channel allocation.

• Before further channel operations, you should enable the channel in advance, by calling `sdm_channel_enable()`. This function will help to manage some system level services, like Power Management.

**Timer Group Driver**  Timer Group driver has been redesigned into `GPTimer`, which aims to unify and simplify the usage of general purpose timer. Although it’s recommended to use the the new driver APIs, the legacy driver is still available in the previous include path `driver/timer.h`. However, by default, including `driver/timer.h` will bring a build warning like legacy timer group driver is deprecated, please migrate to `driver/gptimer.h`. The warning can be suppressed by the Kconfig option `CONFIG_GPTIMER_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATE_WARN`.

The major breaking changes in concept and usage are listed as follows:

**Breaking Changes in Concepts**

• `timer_group_t` and `timer_idx_t` which used to identify the hardware timer are removed from user’s code. In the new driver, a timer is represented by `gptimer_handle_t`.

• Definition of timer source clock is moved to `gptimer_clock_source_t`, the previous `timer_src_clk_t` is not used.

• Definition of timer count direction is moved to `gptimer_count_direction_t`, the previous `timer_count_dir_t` is not used.

• Only level interrupt is supported, `timer_intr_t` and `timer_intr_mode_t` are not used.

• Auto-reload is enabled by set the `gptimer_alarm_config_t::auto_reload_on_alarm` flag. `timer_autoreload_t` is not used.

**Breaking Changes in Usage**

• Timer initialization is done by creating a timer instance from `gptimer_new_timer()`. Basic configurations like clock source, resolution and direction should be set in `gptimer_config_t`. Note that, alarm event specific configurations are not needed during the driver install stage.

• Alarm event is configured by `gptimer_set_alarm_action()`, with parameters set in the `gptimer_alarm_config_t`.

• Setting and getting count value are done by `gptimer_get_raw_count()` and `gptimer_set_raw_count()`. The driver doesn’t help convert the raw value into UTC time-stamp. Instead, the conversion should be done form user’s side as the timer resolution is also known to the user.

• The driver will install the interrupt service as well if `gptimer_event_callbacks_t::on_alarm` is set to a valid callback function. In the callback, user doesn’t have to deal with the low level registers (like “clear interrupt status”, “re-enable alarm event” and so on). So functions like `timer_group_get_intr_status_in_isr` and `timer_group_get_auto_reload_in_isr` are not used anymore.

• To update the alarm configurations when alarm event happens, one can call `gptimer_alarm_config_t::auto_reload_on_alarm` in the interrupt callback, then the alarm will be re-enabled again.

• Alarm will always be re-enabled by the driver if `gptimer_alarm_config_t::auto_reload_on_alarm` is set to true.

**UART**
### UART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removed/Deprecated items</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uart_isr_register()</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>UART interrupt handling is implemented by driver itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uart_isr_free()</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>UART interrupt handling is implemented by driver itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use_ref_tick in uart_config_t</td>
<td>uart_config_t::source_clk</td>
<td>Select the clock source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uart_enable_pattern_det_isr()</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Enable pattern detection interrupt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I2C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removed/Deprecated items</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i2c_isr_register()</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>I2C interrupt handling is implemented by driver itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i2c_opmode_t</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>It’s not used anywhere in esp-idf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removed/Deprecated items</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spi_cal_clock()</td>
<td>spi_get_actual_clock()</td>
<td>Get SPI real working frequency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The internal header file `spi_common_internal.h` has been moved to `esp_private/spi_common_internal.h`.

### LEDC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removed/Deprecated items</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bit_num in ledc_timer_config_t</td>
<td>ledc_timer_config_t::duty_resolution</td>
<td>Set resolution of the duty cycle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Temperature Sensor Driver

- Old API header `temp_sensor.h` has been redesigned as `temperature_sensor.h`, it is recommended to use the new driver and the old driver is not allowed to be used at the same time.
- Although it’s recommended to use the new driver APIs, the legacy driver is still available in the previous include path `driver/temp_sensor.h`. However, by default, including `driver/temp_sensor.h` will bring a build warning like “legacy temperature sensor driver is deprecated, please migrate to driver/temperature_sensor.h”. The warning can be suppressed by enabling the menuconfig option `CONFIG_TEMP_SENSOR_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATED_WARN`.
- Configuration contents has been changed. In old version, user need to configure the `clk_div` and `dac_offset`. While in new version, user only need to choose `tsens_range`.
- The process of using temperature sensor has been changed. In old version, user can use `config->start->read_celsius` to get value. In the new version, user must install the temperature sensor driver firstly, by `temperature_sensor_install` and uninstall it when finished. For more information, you can refer to Temperature Sensor.

### RMT Driver

RMT driver has been redesigned (see `RMT transceiver`), which aims to unify and extend the usage of RMT peripheral. Although it’s recommended to use the new driver APIs, the legacy driver is still available in the previous include path `driver/rmt.h`. However, by default, including `driver/rmt.h` will bring a build warning like The legacy RMT driver is deprecated, please use `driver/rmt_tx.h` and/or `driver/rmt_rx.h`. The warning can be suppressed by the Kconfig option `CONFIG_RMT_SUPPRESS_DEPRECATED_WARN`.

The major breaking changes in concept and usage are listed as follows:
Breaking Changes in Concepts

- `rmt_channel_t` which used to identify the hardware channel are removed from user space. In the new driver, RMT channel is represented by `rmt_channel_handle_t`. The channel is dynamic allocated by the driver, instead of designated by user.
- `rmt_item32_t` is replaced by `rmt_symbol_word_t`, which avoids a nested union inside a struct.
- `rmt_mem_t` is removed, as we don’t allow users to access RMT memory block (a.k.a. RMTMEM) directly. Direct access to RMTMEM doesn’t make sense but make mistakes, especially when the RMT channel also connected with a DMA channel.
- `rmt_mem_owner_t` is removed, as the ownership is controller by driver, not by user anymore.
- `rmt_source_clk_t` is replaced by `rmt_clock_source_t`, note they’re not binary compatible.
- `rmt_data_mode_t` is removed, the RMT memory access mode is configured to always use Non-FIFO and DMA mode.
- `rmt_mode_t` is removed, as the driver has stand alone install functions for TX and RX channels.
- `rmt_idle_level_t` is removed, setting IDLE level for TX channel is available in `rmt_transmit_config_t::eot_level`.
- `rmt_carrier_level_t` is removed, setting carrier polarity is available in `rmt_carrier_config_t::polarity_active_low`.
- `rmt_channel_status_t` and `rmt_channel_status_result_t` are removed, they’re not used anywhere.
- Transmittting by RMT channel doesn’t expect user to prepare the RMT symbols, instead, user needs to provide an RMT Encoder to tell the driver how to convert user data into RMT symbols.

Breaking Changes in Usage

- Channel installation has been separated for TX and RX channels into `rmt_new_tx_channel()` and `rmt_new_rx_channel()`.
- `rmt_set_clk_div` and `rmt_get_clk_div` are removed. Channel clock configuration can only be done during channel installation.
- `rmt_set_rx_idle_thresh` and `rmt_get_rx_idle_thresh` are removed. In the new driver, the RX channel IDLE threshold is redesigned into a new concept `rmt_receive_config_t::signal_range_max_ns`.
- `rmt_set_mem_block_num` and `rmt_get_mem_block_num` are removed. In the new driver, the memory block number is determined by `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::mem_block_symbols` and `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::mem_block_symbols`.
- `rmt_set_tx_carrier` is removed, the new driver uses `rmt_apply_carrier()` to set carrier behavior.
- `rmt_set_mem_pd` and `rmt_get_mem_pd` are removed. The memory power is managed by the driver automatically.
- `rmt_memory_rw_rst`, `rmt_tx_memory_reset` and `rmt_rx_memory_reset` are removed. Memory reset is managed by the driver automatically.
- `rmt_tx_start` and `rmt_rx_start` are merged into a single function `rmt_enable()`, for both TX and RX channels.
- `rmt_rx_stop` and `rmt_tx_stop` are merged into a single function `rmt_disable()`, for both TX and RX channels.
- `rmt_set_memory_owner` and `rmt_get_memory_owner` are removed. RMT memory owner guard is added automatically by the driver.
- `rmt_set_tx_loop_mode` and `rmt_get_tx_loop_mode` are removed. In the new driver, the loop mode is configured in `rmt_transmit_config_t::loop_count`.
- `rmt_set_source_clk` and `rmt_get_source_clk` are removed. Configuring clock source is only possible during channel installation by `rmt_tx_channel_config_t::clk_src` and `rmt_rx_channel_config_t::clk_src`.
- `rmt_set_rx_filter` is removed. In the new driver, the filter threshold is redesigned into a new concept `rmt_receive_config_t::signal_range_min_ns`.
- `rmt_set_idle_level` and `rmt_get_idle_level` are removed. Setting IDLE level for TX channel is available in `rmt_transmit_config_t::eot_level`.
- `rmt_set_rx_intr_en`, `rmt_set_err_intr_en`, `rmt_set_tx_intr_en`, `rmt_set_tx_thr_intr_en` and `rmt_set_rx_thr_intr_en` are removed. The new driver...
doesn’t allow user to turn on/off interrupt from user space. Instead, it provides callback functions.

- **rmt_set_gpio and rmt_set_pin** are removed. The new driver doesn’t support to switch GPIO dynamically at runtime.
- **rmt_config** is removed. In the new driver, basic configuration is done during the channel installation stage.
- **rmt_isr_register and rmt_isr_deregister** are removed, the interrupt is allocated by the driver itself.
- **rmt_driver_install** is replaced by **rmt_new_tx_channel()** and **rmt_new_rx_channel()**.
- **rmt_driver_uninstall** is replaced by **rmt_del_channel()**.
- **rmt_fill_tx_items, rmt_write_items and rmt_write_sample** are removed. In the new driver, user needs to provide an encoder to “translate” the user data into RMT symbols.
- **rmt_get_counter_clock** is removed, as the channel clock resolution is configured by user from **rmt_tx_channel_config_t::resolution_hz**.
- **rmt_wait_tx_done** is replaced by **rmt_tx_wait_all_done()**.
- **rmt_translator_init, rmt_translator_set_context and rmt_translator_get_context** are removed. In the new driver, the translator has been replaced by the RMT encoder.
- **rmt_get_ringbuf_handle** is removed. The new driver doesn’t use Ringbuffer to save RMT symbols. Instead, the incoming data are saved to the user provided buffer directly. The user buffer can even be mounted to DMA link internally.
- **rmt_register_tx_end_callback** is replaced by **rmt_tx_register_event_callbacks()**, where user can register **rmt_tx_event_callbacks_t::on_trans_done** event callback.
- **rmt_set_intr_enable_mask and rmt_clr_intr_enable_mask** are removed, as the interrupt is handled by the driver, user doesn’t need to take care of it.
- **rmt_add_channel_to_group and rmt_remove_channel_from_group** are replaced by RMT sync manager. Please refer to **rmt_new_sync_manager()**.
- **rmt_set_tx_loop_count** is removed. The loop count in the new driver is configured in **rmt_transmit_config_t::loop_count**.
- **rmt_enable_tx_loop_autostop** is removed. In the new driver, TX loop auto stop is always enabled if available, it’s not configurable anymore.

**LCD**

- The LCD panel initialization flow is slightly changed. Now the **esp_lcd_panel_init()** won’t turn on the display automatically. User needs to call **esp_lcd_panel_disp_on_off()** to manually turn on the display. Note, this is different from turning on backlight. With this breaking change, user can flush a predefined pattern to the screen before turning on the screen. This can help avoid random noise on the screen after a power on reset.
- **esp_lcd_panel_disp_off()** is deprecated, please use **esp_lcd_panel_disp_on_off()** instead.
- **dc_as_cmd_phase** is removed. The SPI LCD driver currently doesn’t support a 9bit SPI LCD. Please always use a dedicated GPIO to control the LCD D/C line.
- The way to register RGB panel event callbacks has been moved from the **esp_lcd_rgb_panel_config_t** into a separate API **esp_lcd_rgb_panel_register_event_callbacks()**. However, the event callback signature is not changed.
- Previous **relax_on_idle** flag in **esp_lcd_rgb_panel_config_t** has been renamed into **esp_lcd_rgb_panel_config_t::refresh_on_demand**, which expresses the same meaning but with a clear name.
- If the RGB LCD is created with the **refresh_on_demand** flag enabled, the driver won’t start a refresh in the **esp_lcd_panel_draw_bitmap()**. Now you have to call **esp_lcd_rgb_panel_refresh()** to refresh the screen by yourself.
- **esp_lcd_color_space_t** is deprecated, please use **lcd_color_space_t** to describe the color space, and use **lcd_color_rgb_endian_t** to describe the data order of RGB color.

**Dedicated GPIO Driver**

- All of the dedicated GPIO related LL functions in **cpu_ll.h** have been moved to **dedic_gpio_cpu_ll.h** and renamed.
**I2S driver**  Shortcomings are exposed when supporting all the new features of ESP32-C3 & ESP32-S3 by the old I2S driver, so it is re-designed to make it more compatible and flexible to all the communication modes. New APIs are available by including corresponding mode header files `driver/include/driver/i2s_std.h`, `driver/include/driver/i2s_pdm.h` or `driver/include/driver/i2s_tdm.h`. Meanwhile, the old APIs in `driver/deprecated/driver/i2s.h` are still supported for backward compatibility. But there will be warnings if you keep using the old APIs in your project, these warnings can be suppressed by the Kconfig option `CONFIG_I2S.Suppress.Deprecated.Warnings`. Here is the general overview of the current I2S files:

### Breaking changes in Concepts

- The minimum control unit in new I2S driver will be tx/rx channel instead of a whole I2S controller.
  1. The tx/rx channel in a same I2S controller can be controlled separately, that means they will be initialized, started or stopped separately. Especially for ESP32-C3 and ESP32-S3, tx and rx channels in one controller can be configured to different clocks or modes now, they are able to work in a totally separate way which can help to save the resources of I2S controller. But for ESP32 and ESP32-S2, though their tx/rx can be controlled separately, some hardware resources are still shared by tx and rx, they might affect each other if they are configured to different configurations;
  2. The channels can be registered to an available I2S controller automatically by setting `i2s_port_t::I2S_NUM_AUTO` as I2S port id. The driver will help you to search for the available tx/rx channel. Of cause, driver can still support to be installed by a specific port;
  3. `i2s_chan_handle_t` is the handle that used for identifying the I2S channels. All the APIs will require the channel handle, users need to maintain the channel handles by themselves;
  4. In order to distinguish tx/rx channel and sound channel, now the word ‘channel’ only stand for the tx/rx channel in new driver, meanwhile the sound channel will be called ‘slot’.

- I2S communication modes are extracted into three modes.
  1. **Standard mode**: Standard mode always has two slots, it can support Philip, MSB and PCM(short sync) format, please refer to `driver/include/driver/i2s_std.h` for details;
  2. **PDM mode**: PDM mode only support two slots with 16 bits data width, but the configurations of PDM TX and PDM RX are little bit different. For PDM TX, the sample rate can be set by `i2s_pdm_tx_clk_config_t::sample_rate`, and its clock frequency is depended on the up-sampling configuration. For PDM RX, the sample rate can be set by `i2s_pdm_rx_clk_config_t::sample_rate`, and its clock frequency is depended on the down-sampling configuration. Please refer to `driver/include/driver/i2s_pdm.h` for details;
  3. **TDM mode**: TDM mode can support upto 16 slots. It can work in Philip, MSB, PCM(short sync) and PCM(long sync) format, please refer to `driver/include/driver/i2s_tdm.h` for details;
  4. When allocating a new channel in a specific mode, must initialize this channel by corresponding function.
It is strongly recommended to use the helper macros to generate the default configurations, in case the default values will be changed one day.

- States and state-machine are adopted in the new I2S driver to avoid APIs called in wrong state.
- The slot configurations and clock configurations can be configured separately.

1. Calling `i2s_channel_init_std_mode()`, `i2s_channel_init_pdm_rx_mode()`, `i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode()` or `i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode()` to initialize the slot/clock/gpio pin configurations;
2. Calling `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_slot()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_rx_slot()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_tx_slot()` or `i2s_channel_reconfig_tdm_slot()` can change the slot configurations after initialization;
3. Calling `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_clock()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_rx_clock()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_tx_clock()` or `i2s_channel_reconfig_tdm_clock()` can change the clock configurations after initialization;
4. Calling `i2s_channel_reconfig_std_gpio()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_rx_gpio()`, `i2s_channel_reconfig_pdm_tx_gpio()` or `i2s_channel_reconfig_tdm_gpio()` can change the gpio configurations after initialization.

- ADC and DAC modes are removed. They will only be supported in their own driver and legacy I2S driver.
- `i2s_channel_write()` and `i2s_channel_read()` can be aborted by `i2s_channel_abort_reading_writing()` now.

**Breaking Changes in Usage**

To use the new I2S driver, please follow these steps:

1. Calling `i2s_new_channel()` to acquire the channel handles. We should specify the work role and I2S port in this step. Besides, the tx or rx channel handles will be generated by the driver. Inputting both two tx and rx handles is not necessary but at least one handle is needed. In the case of inputting both two handles, the driver will work at duplex mode, both tx and rx channel will be available on a same port, and they will share the MCLK, BCLK and WS signal. But if only one of the tx or rx handle is inputted, this channel will only work in simplex mode.
2. Calling `i2s_channel_init_std_mode()`, `i2s_channel_init_pdm_rx_mode()`, `i2s_channel_init_pdm_tx_mode()` or `i2s_channel_init_tdm_mode()` to initialize the channel to the specified mode. Corresponding slot, clock and gpio configurations are needed in this step.
3. (Optional) Calling `i2s_channel_register_event_callback()` to register the ISR event callback functions. I2S events now can be received by the callback function synchronously, instead of from event queue asynchronously.
4. Calling `i2s_channel_enable()` to start the hardware of I2S channel. In the new driver, I2S won’t start automatically after installed anymore, users are supposed to know clearly whether the channel has started or not.
5. Reading or writing data by `i2s_channel_read()` or `i2s_channel_write()`. Certainly, only rx channel handle is supposed to be inputted in `i2s_channel_read()` and tx channel handle in `i2s_channel_write()`.
6. (Optional) The slot, clock and gpio configurations can be changed by corresponding ‘reconfig’ functions, but `i2s_channel_disable()` must be called before updating the configurations.
7. Calling `i2s_channel_disable()` to stop the hardware of I2S channel.
8. Calling `i2s_del_channel()` to delete and release the resources of the channel if it is not needed any more, but the channel must be disabled before deleting it.

**Register access macros**

Previously, all register access macros could be used as expressions, so the following was allowed:

```c
uint32_t val = REG_SET_BITS(reg, mask);
```

In IDF v5.0, register access macros which write or read-modify-write the register can no longer be used as expressions, and can only be used as statements. This applies to the following macros: `REG_WRITE`, `REG_SET_BIT`, `REG_CLR_BIT`, `REG_SETBITS`, `REG_SET_FIELD`, `WRITE_PERI_REG`, `CLEAR_PERI_REG_MASK`, `SET_PERI_REG_BITS`, `SET_PERI_REG_MASK`, `SET_PERI_REG_BITS`.

To store the value which would have been written into the register, split the operation as follows:


```c
uint32_t new_val = REG_READ(reg) | mask;
REG_WRITE(reg, new_val);
```

To get the value of the register after modification (which may be different from the value written), add an explicit read:

```c
REG_SET_BITS(reg, mask);
uint32_t new_val = REG_READ(reg);
```

## Protocols

### Mbed TLS

For ESP-IDF v5.0, Mbed TLS has been updated from v2.x to v3.1.0. The official guide for Mbed TLS to migrate from version 2.x to version 3.0 or greater can be found [here](#).

### Breaking Changes (Summary)

#### Most structure fields are now private

- Direct access to fields of structures (struct types) declared in public headers is no longer supported.
- Appropriate accessor functions (getter/setter) must be used for the same. A temporary workaround would be to use `MBEDTLS_PRIVATE` macro (not recommended).
- For more details, refer to the official guide [here](#).

#### SSL

- Removed support for TLS 1.0, 1.1 and DTLS 1.0
- Removed support for SSL 3.0

#### Deprecated functions were removed from cryptography modules

- The functions `mbedtls_*_ret()` (related to MD, SHA, RIPEMD, RNG, HMAC modules) was renamed to replace the corresponding functions without `_ret` appended and updated return value.
- For more details, refer to the official guide [here](#).

#### Deprecated Config Options

Following are some of the important config options deprecated by this update. The configs related to and/or dependent on these have also been deprecated.

- `MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_SSL3`: Support for SSL 3.0
- `MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1`: Support for TLS 1.0
- `MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_TLS1_1`: Support for TLS 1.1
- `MBEDTLS_SSL_PROTO_DTLS`: Support for DTLS 1.1 (Only DTLS 1.2 is supported now)
- `MBEDTLS_DES_C`: Support for 3DES ciphersuites
- `MBEDTLS_RC4_MODE`: Support for RC4-based ciphersuites

**Note:** This list includes only major options configurable through `idf.py menuconfig`. For more details on deprecated options, refer to the official migration guide.

## Miscellaneous
Disabled Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange modes The Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange modes have now been disabled by default due to security risks (see warning text here). Related configs are given below:

- `MBEDTLS_DHM_C`: Support for the Diffie-Hellman-Merkle module
- `MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_DHE_PSK`: Support for Diffie-Hellman PSK (pre-shared-key) TLS authentication modes
- `MBEDTLS_KEY_EXCHANGE_DHE_RSA`: Support for cipher suites with the prefix `TLS-DHE-RSA-WITH-`

**Note:** During the initial step of the handshake (i.e. `client_hello`), the server selects a cipher from the list that the client publishes. As the DHE_PSK/DHE_RSA ciphers have now been disabled by the above change, the server would fall back to an alternative cipher; if in a rare case, it does not support any other cipher, the handshake would fail. To retrieve the list of ciphers supported by the server, one must attempt to connect with the server with a specific cipher from the client-side. Few utilities can help do this, e.g. `sslscan`.

Remove `certs` module from X509 library

- The `MBEDTLSS/keysls.h` header is no longer available in mbedtls 3.1, most applications can safely remove it from the list of includes.

Breaking change for `esp_crt_bundle_set` API

- The `esp_crt_bundle_set()` API now requires one additional argument named `bundle_size`. The return type of the API has also been changed to `esp_err_t` from `void`.

Breaking change for `esp_ds_rsa_sign` API

- The `esp_ds_rsa_sign()` API now requires one less argument. The argument `mode` is no longer required.

HTTPS Server

Breaking Changes (Summary) Names of variables holding different certs in `httpd_ssl_config_t` structure have been updated.

- `httpd_ssl_config::servercert` variable inherits role of `cacert_pem` variable.
- `httpd_ssl_config::servercert_len` variable inherits role of `cacert_len` variable
- `httpd_ssl_config::cacert_pem` variable inherits role of `client_verify_cert_pem` variable
- `httpd_ssl_config::cacert_len` variable inherits role of `client_verify_cert_len` variable

The return type of the `httpd_ssl_stop()` API has been changed to `esp_err_t` from `void`.

ESP HTTPS OTA

Breaking Changes (Summary)

- The function `esp_https_ota()` now requires pointer to `esp_https_ota_config_t` as argument instead of pointer to `esp_http_client_config_t`.

ESP-TLS

Breaking Changes (Summary)
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**esp_tls_t structure is now private** The `esp_tls_t` has now been made completely private. You cannot access its internal structures directly. Any necessary data that needs to be obtained from the esp-tls handle can be done through respective getter/setter functions. If there is a requirement of a specific getter/setter function please raise an issue on ESP-IDF.

The list of newly added getter/setter function is as follows:

- `esp_tls_get_ssl_context()` - Obtain the ssl context of the underlying ssl stack from the esp-tls handle.

**Function deprecations and recommended alternatives** Following table summarizes the deprecated functions removed and their alternatives to be used from ESP-IDF v5.0 onwards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esp_tls_conn_new()</td>
<td>esp_tls_conn_new_sync()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp_tls_conn_delete()</td>
<td>esp_tls_conn_destroy()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The function `esp_tls_conn_http_new()` has now been termed as deprecated. Please use the alternative function `esp_tls_conn_http_new_sync()` (or its asynchronous `esp_tls_conn_http_new_async()`). Note that the alternatives need an additional parameter `esp_tls_t` which has to be initialized using the `esp_tls_init()` function.

**HTTP Server**

**Breaking Changes (Summary)**

- `http_server.h` header is no longer available in `esp_http_server`. Please use `esp_http_server.h` instead.

**ESP HTTP Client**

**Breaking Changes (Summary)**

- The functions `esp_http_client_read()` and `esp_http_client_fetch_headers()` now return an additional return value -ESP_ERR_HTTP_EAGAIN for timeout errors - call timed-out before any data was ready.

**TCP Transport**

**Breaking Changes (Summary)**

- The function `esp_transport_read()` now returns 0 for a connection timeout and < 0 for other errors. Please refer `esp_tcp_transport_err_t` for all possible return values.

**MQTT Client**

**Breaking Changes (Summary)**

- `esp_mqtt_client_config_t` have all fields grouped in sub structs.

Most common configurations are listed below:

- Broker address now is set in `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::broker::address::uri`
- Security related to broker verification in `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::broker::verification`
- Client username is set in `esp_mqtt_client_config_t::credentials::username`
ESP-Mobus

Breaking Changes (Summary)  The ESP-IDF component freemodbus has been removed from ESP-IDF and will be supported as a separate component. Additional information for the ESP-Mobus component can be found in the separate repository:

- ESP-Mobus component on GitHub

The main component folder of the new application shall include the component manager manifest file idf_component.yml as in example below:

```
dependencies:
  espressif/esp-modbus:
    version: "^1.0"
```

The esp-modbus component can be found in component manager registry. Refer to component manager documentation for more information on how to set up the component manager.

Applications targeting v4.x releases of ESP-IDF which use the new esp-modbus component should exclude the legacy freemodbus component from the build. This can be achieved using the below statement in project CMakeLists.txt:

```
set(EXCLUDE_COMPONENTS freemodbus)
```

Provisioning

Protocomm  The pop field in the protocomm_set_security() API is now deprecated. Please use the sec_params field instead of pop. This parameter should contain the structure (including the security parameters) as required by the protocol version used.

For example, when using security version 2, the sec_params parameter should contain the pointer to the structure of type protocomm_security2_params_t.

Wi-Fi Provisioning

- The pop field in the wifi_prov_mgr_start_provisioning() API is now deprecated. Please use the wifi_prov_sec_params field instead of pop. This parameter should contain the structure (containing the security parameters) as required by the protocol version used. For example, when using security version 2, the wifi_prov_sec_params parameter should contain the pointer to the structure of type wifi_prov_security2_params_t.
- The API wifi_prov_mgr_is_provisioned() does not return ESP_ERR_INVALID_STATE error any more. This API now works without any dependency on provisioning manager initialization state.

ESP Local Control  The pop field in the esp_local_ctrl_proto_sec_cfg_t API is now deprecated. Please use the sec_params field instead of pop. This field should contain the structure (containing the security parameters) as required by the protocol version used.

For example, when using security version 2, the sec_params field should contain pointer to the structure of type esp_local_ctrl_security2_params_t.

Removed or Deprecated Components
Components Moved to IDF Component Registry  Following components are removed from ESP-IDF and moved to IDF Component Registry:

- libsodium
- cbor
- jsmn
- esp_modem
- nghttp
- mdns
- esp_websocket_client
- asio
- freemodbus
- sh2lib
- expat
- coap
- esp-cryptoauthlib
- qrcode
- tjpgd

Note: Please note that http parser functionality which was previously part of nghttp component is now part of http_parser component.

These components can be installed using idf.py add-dependency command.

For example, to install libsodium component with the exact version X.Y, run idf.py add-dependency lib-sodium==X.Y.

To install libsodium component with the latest version compatible to X.Y according to semver rules, run idf.py add-dependency libsodium~X.Y.

To find out which versions of each component are available, open https://components.espressif.com, search for the component by its name and check the versions listed on the component page.

Deprecated Components  The following components are removed since they were deprecated in IDF v4.x:

- tcpip_adapter. Please use the ESP-NETIF component instead; you can follow the TCP/IP Adapter.

Note: OpenSSL-API component is no longer supported. It is not available in the IDF Component Registry, either. Please use ESP-TLS or mbedtls API directly.

Note: esp_adc_cal component is no longer supported. New adc calibration driver is in esp_adc component. Legacy adc calibration driver has been moved into esp_adc component. To use legacy esp_adc_cal driver APIs, you should add esp_adc component to the list of component requirements in CMakeLists.txt. Also check Peripherals Migration Guide for more details.

The targets components are no longer necessary after refactoring and have been removed:

- esp32
- esp32s2
- esp32s3
- esp32c2
- esp32c3
- esp32h2
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Storage

Breaking changes:

**f_mkfs() signature change in FATFS v0.14** New signature is `FRESULT f_mkfs (const TCHAR* path, const MKFS_PARM* opt, void* work, UINT len);` which now uses MKFS_PARM struct as a second argument.

**Partition table generation no longer supports misaligned partitions** When generating a partition table, `esp-idf` will no longer accept partitions which offset does not align to 4kB. This change only affects generating new partition tables, reading and writing to already existing partitions remains unchanged.

**esp_vfs_semihost_register() signature change** New signature is `esp_err_t esp_vfs_semihost_register(const char* base_path);` Absolute path as a second parameter will no longer in use. Instead, the OpenOCD command `ESP_SEMIHOST_BASEDIR` should be used to set the full path on the host.

**NVS** `nvs_entry_find()`, `nvs_entry_next()` and `nvs_entry_info()` always return `esp_err_t` now instead of `void` or `nvs_iterator_t`. This provides better error reporting when parameters are invalid or something goes wrong internally than returning `nullptr` instead of a valid iterator or checking parameters with `assert`. `nvs_entry_find()` and `nvs_entry_next()` modify iterators via parameters now instead of returning an iterator.

The old programming pattern to iterate over an NVS partition was as follows:

```
nvs_iterator_t it = nvs_entry_find(<nvs_partition_name>, <namespace>, NVS_TYPE_ANY);
while (it != NULL) {
    nvs_entry_info_t info;
    nvs_entry_info(it, &info);
    it = nvs_entry_next(it);
    printf("key '%s', type '%d' \n", info.key, info.type);
}
```

The new programming pattern to iterate over an NVS partition is now:

```
nvs_iterator_t it = nullptr;
esp_err_t res = nvs_entry_find(<nvs_partition_name>, <namespace>, NVS_TYPE_ANY, &it);
while (res == ESP_OK) {
    nvs_entry_info_t info;
    nvs_entry_info(it, &info); // Can omit error check if parameters are guaranteed to be non-NULL
    printf("key '%s', type '%d' \n", info.key, info.type);
    res = nvs_entry_next(it);
}
```

**Signature Changes** `nvs_iterator_t nvs_entry_find(const char *part_name, const char *namespace_name, nvs_type_t type)` changes to `esp_err_t nvs_entry_find(const char *part_name, const char *namespace_name, nvs_type_t type, nvs_iterator_t *output_iterator)`. The iterator is returned via the parameter `output_iterator` instead of a return value. This allows reporting additional errors, like e.g. memory errors, via the new return value.

`nvs_iterator_t nvs_entry_next(nvs_iterator_t iterator)` changes to `esp_err_t nvs_entry_next(nvs_iterator_t *it)`. This allows reporting parameter errors and internal errors, like e.g. flash errors.
void nvs_entry_info(nvs_iterator_t iterator, nvs_entry_info_t *out_info)
changes to esp_err_t nvs_entry_info(const nvs_iterator_t iterator,
 nvs_entry_info_t *out_info) to allow reporting parameter errors.

**Iterator Validity** Note that due to the new signatures, it is possible to have an invalid iterator from nvs_entry_find(), if there is a parameter errors. Hence, it is important to initialize the iterator with NULL before using nvs_entry_find() to avoid complex error checking before calling nvs_release_iterator(). A good example is the programming pattern above.

**Removed SDSPI deprecated API** Removed structure sdspi_slot_config_t and function sdspi_host_init_slot. These were replaced by a structure sdspi_device_config_t and a function sdspi_host_init_device respectively.

**SPI Flash Interface** Version before v5.0, spi flash functions in rom can be included by esp32**/rom/spi_flash.h. However, your code written for different chips may be filled with ROM headers of different versions. At the meantime not all the APIs can be used on all chips.

Therefore, the common APIs are extracted to esp_rom_spiflash.h. Although it’s not a breaking change, it is strongly recommended to only use the functions with prefix esp_rom_spiflash included by esp_rom_spiflash.h for better cross-compatibility.

To make the API clearer, we renamed the function esp_rom_spiflash_lock to esp_rom_spiflash_set_bp. We renamed esp_rom_spiflash_unlock to esp_rom_spiflash_clear_bp.

ENUM type esp_flash_speed_t has been deprecated. From now on, you can directly parse the real clock frequency value to the flash initialization structure. For example, if you want the flash frequency is 80M, you can write the code like:

```c
esp_flash_spi_device_config_t dev_cfg = {
    // Other members
    .freq_mhz = 80,
    // Other members
};
```

**Breaking changes in legacy APIs** In order to make spi_flash driver more stable, legacy spi_flash driver is removed on v5.0. Legacy spi_flash driver refers to default spi_flash driver since v3.0 and spi flash driver with configuration option CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_USE_LEGACY_IMPL switched on on v4.0 series. The major breaking change is legacy spi flash driver is not supported on new version anymore. Therefore, the configuration option CONFIG_SPI_FLASH_USE_LEGACY_IMPL is removed. After that, following functions will no longer exist. But meanwhile, you can use our new APIs instead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removed items</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spi_flash_erase_sector()</td>
<td>esp_flash_erase_region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spi_flash_erase_range()</td>
<td>esp_flash_erase_region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spi_flash_write</td>
<td>esp_flash_write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spi_flash_read()</td>
<td>esp_flash_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spi_flash_write_encrypted()</td>
<td>esp_flash_write_encrypted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spi_flash_read_encrypted()</td>
<td>esp_flash_read_encrypted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** New functions with prefix esp_flash accept an additional esp_flash_t* parameter. You can simply set it to NULL means that the function will operate the main flash.esp_flash_default_chip

Header esp_spi_flash.h has been deprecated, system functions are no longer public. To make use of flash memory mapping APIs, you should include spi_flash_mmap.h instead.
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## System

### Inter-Processor Call

IPC (Inter-Processor Call) feature is no longer a stand-alone component and has been integrated into the `esp_system` component.

Thus, any project presenting a `CMakeLists.txt` file with the parameters `PRIV_REQUIRES esp_ipc` or `REQUIRES esp_ipc` should be modified to simply remove these options as the `esp_system` component is included by default.

### ESP Clock

The ESP Clock API (functions/types/macros prefixed with `esp_clk`) has been made into a private API. Thus, the previous include paths `#include "ESP32-C3/clk.h"` and `#include "esp_clk.h"` have been removed. If users still require usage of the ESP Clock API (though this is not recommended), it can be included via `#include "esp_private/esp_clk.h"`.

**Note:** Private APIs are not stable and no are longer subject to the ESP-IDF versioning scheme’s breaking change rules. Thus, it is not recommended for users to continue calling private APIs in their applications.

### Cache Error Interrupt

The Cache Error Interrupt API (functions/types/macros prefixed with `esp_cache_err`) has been made into a private API. Thus, the previous include path `#include "ESP32-C3/cache_err_int.h"` has been removed. If users still require usage of the Cache Error Interrupt API (though this is not recommended), it can be included via `#include "esp_private/cache_err_int.h"`.

### bootloader_support

- The function `bootloader_common_get_reset_reason()` has been removed. Please use the function `esp_rom_get_reset_reason()` in the ROM component.
- The functions `esp_secure_boot_verify_sbv2_signature_block()` and `esp_secure_boot_verify_rsa_signature_block()` have been removed without replacement. We do not expect users to use these directly. If they are indeed still necessary, please open a feature request on GitHub explaining why these functions are necessary to you.

### Brownout

The Brownout API (functions/types/macros prefixed with `esp_brownout`) has been made into a private API. Thus, the previous include path `#include "brownout.h"` has been removed. If users still require usage of the Brownout API (though this is not recommended), it can be included via `#include "esp_private/brownout.h"`.

### Trax

The Trax API (functions/types/macros prefixed with `trax_`) has been made into a private API. Thus, the previous include path `#include "trax.h"` has been removed. If users still require usage of the Trax API (though this is not recommended), it can be included via `#include "esp_private/trax.h"`.

### ROM

The previously deprecated ROM-related header files located in `components/esp32/rom/` (old include path: `rom/*.h`) have been moved. Please use the new target-specific path from `components/esp_rom/include/ESP32-C3/` (new include path: `ESP32-C3/rom/*.h`).

### esp_hw_support

- The header files `soc/cpu.h` have been deleted and deprecated CPU util functions have been removed. ESP-IDF developers should include `esp_cpu.h` instead for equivalent functions.
- The header files `hal/cpu_ll.h, hal/cpu_hal.h, hal/soc_ll.h, hal/soc_hal.h` and `interrupt_controller_hal.h` CPU API functions have been deprecated. ESP-IDF developers should include `esp_cpu.h` instead for equivalent functions.
• The header file `compare_set.h` have been deleted. ESP- IDF developers should use `esp_cpu_compare_and_set()` function provided in `esp_cpu.h` instead.

• `esp_cpu_get_ccount()`, `esp_cpu_set_ccount()` and `esp_cpu_in_ocd_debug_mode()` were removed from `esp_cpu.h`. ESP- IDF developers should use respectively `esp_cpu_get_cycle_count()`, `esp_cpu_set_cycle_count()` and `esp_cpu_dbg_isAttached()` instead.

• The header file `esp_intr.h` has been deleted. Please include `esp_intr_alloc.h` to allocate and manipulate interrupts.

• The Panic API (functions/types/macros prefixed with `esp_panic`) has been made into a private API. Thus, the previous include path `#include "esp_panic.h"` has been removed. If users still require usage of the Trax API (though this is not recommended), it can be included via `#include "esp_private/panic_reason.h"`. Besides, developers should include `esp_debug_helpers.h` instead to use any debug-related helper functions, e.g., print backtrace.

• The header file `soc_log.h` is now renamed to `esp_hw_log.h` and has been made private. Users are encouraged to use logging APIs provided under `esp_log.h` instead.

• The header files `spinlock.h`, `clk_ctrl_os.h`, and `rtc_wdt.h` must now be included without the `soc` prefix. For example, `#include "spinlock.h"`.

• `esp_chip_info()` returns the chip version in the format = 100 * major eFuse version + minor eFuse version. Thus, the revision in the `esp_chip_info_t` structure is expanded to uint16_t to fit the new format.

PSRAM

• The target-specific header file `spiram.h` and the header file `esp_spiram.h` have been removed. A new component `esp_psram` is created instead. For PSRAM/SPIRAM-related functions, users now include `esp_psram.h` and set the `esp_psram` component as a component requirement in their CMakeLists.txt project files.

• `esp_spiram_get_chip_size` and `esp_spiram_get_size` have been deleted. You should use `esp_psram_get_chip_size` instead.

eFuse

• The parameter type of function `esp_secure_boot_read_key_digests()` changed from `ets_secure_boot_key_digests_t*` to `esp_secure_boot_key_digests_t*`. The new type is the same as the old one, except that the `allow_key_revoke` flag has been removed. The latter was always set to true in current code, not providing additional information.

• Added eFuse wafer revisions: major and minor. The `esp_efuse_get_chip_ver()` API is not compatible with these changes, so it was removed. Instead, please use the following APIs: `efuse_hal_get_major_chip_version()`, `efuse_hal_get_minor_chip_version()` or `efuse_hal_chip_revision()`.

`esp_common` EXT_RAM_ATTR is deprecated. Use the new macro EXT_RAM_BSS_ATTR to put .bss on PSRAM.

`esp_system`

• The header files `esp_random.h`, `esp_mac.h`, and `esp_chip_info.h`, which were all previously indirectly included via the header file `esp_system.h`, must now be included directly. These indirect inclusions from `esp_system.h` have been removed.

• The Backtrace Parser API (functions/types/macros prefixed with `esp_eh_frame_`) has been made into a private API. Thus, the previous include path `#include "eh_frame_parser.h"` has been removed. If users still require usage of the Backtrace Parser API (though this is not recommended), it can be included via `#include "esp_private/eh_frame_parser.h"`.

• The Interrupt Watchdog API (functions/types/macros prefixed with `esp_int_wdt_`) has been made into a private API. Thus, the previous include path `#include "esp_int_wdt.h"` has been removed. If users still require usage of the Interrupt Watchdog API (though this is not recommended), it can be included via `#include "esp_private/esp_int_wdt.h"`. 
SOC Dependency

- Public API headers listed in the Doxyfiles will not expose unstable and unnecessary soc header files, such as `soc/soc.h` and `soc/rtc.h`. That means the user has to explicitly include them in their code if these “missing” header files are still wanted.
- Kconfig option LEGACY_INCLUDE_COMMON_HEADERS is also removed.
- The header file `soc/soc_memory_types.h` has been deprecated. Users should use the `esp_memory_utils.h` instead. Including `soc/soc_memory_types.h` will bring a build warning like `soc_memory_types.h is deprecated, please migrate to esp_memory_utils.h`.

APP Trace

One of the timestamp sources has changed from the legacy timer group driver to the new `GPTimer`. Kconfig choices like `APPTTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE_TIMER00` has been changed to `APPTTRACE_SV_TS_SOURCE_GPTIMER`. Users no longer need to choose the group and timer ID.

esp_timer

The FRC2-based legacy implementation of esp_timer available on ESP32 has been removed. The simpler and more efficient implementation based on the LAC timer is now the only option.

ESP Image

The image SPI speed enum definitions have been renamed.

- Enum `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_80M` has been renamed to `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_1`.
- Enum `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_40M` has been renamed to `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_2`.
- Enum `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_26M` has been renamed to `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_3`.
- Enum `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_20M` has been renamed to `ESP_IMAGE_SPI_SPEED_DIV_4`.

Task Watchdog Timers

- The API for `esp_task_wdt_init()` has changed as follows:
  - Configuration is now passed as a configuration structure.
  - The function will now handle subscribing of the idle tasks if configured to do so.

FreeRTOS

Legacy API and Data Types

Previously, the configENABLE_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY option was set by default, thus allowing pre FreeRTOS v8.0.0 function names and data types to be used. The configENABLE_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY is now disabled by default, thus legacy FreeRTOS names/types are no longer supported by default. Users should do one of the followings:

- Update their code to remove usage of legacy FreeRTOS names/types.
- Enable the CONFIG_FREERTOS_ENABLE_BACKWARD_COMPATIBILITY to explicitly allow the usage of legacy names/types.

Tasks Snapshot

The header `task_snapshot.h` has been removed from freertos/task.h. ESP-IDF developers should include freertos/task_snapshot.h if they need tasks snapshot API.

The function `vTaskGetSnapshot()` now returns `BaseType_t`. Return value shall be `pdTRUE` on success and `pdFALSE` otherwise.

FreeRTOS Asserts

Previously, FreeRTOS asserts were configured separately from the rest of the system using the FREERTOS_ASSERT kconfig option. This option has now been removed and the configuration is now done through COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL.
Port Macro API  The file portmacro_deprecated.h which was added to maintain backward compatibility for deprecated APIs is removed. Users are advised to use the alternate functions for the deprecated APIs as listed below:

• portENTER_CRITICAL_NESTED() is removed. Users should use the port-SET_INTERRUPT_MASK_FROM_ISR() macro instead.
• portEXIT_CRITICAL_NESTED() is removed. Users should use the port-CLEAR_INTERRUPT_MASK_FROM_ISR() macro instead.
• vPortCPUInitializeMutex() is removed. Users should use the spinlock_initialize() function instead.
• vPortCPUAcquireMutex() is removed. Users should use the spinlock_acquire() function instead.
• vPortCPUAcquireMutexTimeout() is removed. Users should use the spinlock_acquire() function instead.
• vPortCPUReleaseMutex() is removed. Users should use the spinlock_release() function instead.

App Update

• The functions esp_ota_get_app_description() and esp_ota_get_app_elf_sha256() have been termed as deprecated. Please use the alternative functions esp_app_get_description() and esp_app_get_elf_sha256() respectively. These functions have now been moved to a new component esp_app_format. (Refer header file esp_app_desc.h)

Bootloader Support

• The esp_app_desc_t structure, which used to be declared in esp_app_format.h, is now declared in esp_app_desc.h.
• The function bootloader_common_get_partition_description() has now been made private. Please use the alternative function esp_ota_get_partition_description(). Note that this function takes esp_partition_t as its first argument instead of esp_partition_pos_t.

Tools

IDF Monitor  IDF Monitor makes the following changes regarding baud-rate:

• IDF monitor now uses the custom console baud-rate (CONFIG_ESP_CONSOLE_UART_BAUDRATE) by default instead of 115200.
• Setting a custom baud from menuconfig is no longer supported.
• A custom baud-rate can be specified from command line with the idf.py monitor -b <baud> command or through setting environment variables.
• Please note that the baud-rate argument has been renamed from -B to -b in order to be consistent with the global baud-rate idf.py -b <baud>. Run idf.py monitor --help for more information.

Deprecated Commands  idf.py sub-commands and cmake target names have been unified to use hyphens (-) instead of underscores (_). Using a deprecated sub-command or target name will produce a warning. Users are advised to migrate to using the new sub-commands and target names. The following changes have been made:
### Table 1: Deprecated Sub-command and Target Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Name</th>
<th>New Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>efuse_common_table</td>
<td>efuse-common-table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efuse_custom_table</td>
<td>efuse-custom-table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erase_flash</td>
<td>erase-flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partition_table</td>
<td>partition-table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partition_table-flash</td>
<td>partition-table-flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post_debug</td>
<td>post-debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show_efuse_table</td>
<td>show-efuse-table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erase_otadata</td>
<td>erase-otadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read_otadata</td>
<td>read-otadata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Esptool** The `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE_DETECT` option has been renamed to `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_HEADER_FLASHSIZE_UPDATE` and has been disabled by default. New and existing projects migrated to ESP-IDF v5.0 will have to set `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_FLASHSIZE`. If this is not possible due to an unknown flash size at build time, then `CONFIG_ESPTOOLPY_HEADER_FLASHSIZE_UPDATE` can be enabled. However, once enabled, to keep the digest valid, a SHA256 digest will no longer be appended to the image when updating the binary header with the flash size during flashing.

**Windows Environment** The Msys/Mingw-based Windows environment support got deprecated in ESP-IDF v4.0 and was entirely removed in v5.0. Please use **ESP-IDF Tools Installer** to set up a compatible environment. The options include Windows Command Line, Power Shell and the graphical user interface based on Eclipse IDE. In addition, a VS Code-based environment can be set up with the supported plugin: [https://github.com/espressif/vscode-esp-idf-extension](https://github.com/espressif/vscode-esp-idf-extension).
Chapter 6

Libraries and Frameworks

6.1 Cloud Frameworks

ESP32-C3 supports multiple cloud frameworks using agents built on top of ESP-IDF. Here are the pointers to various supported cloud frameworks’ agents and examples:

6.1.1 ESP RainMaker

ESP RainMaker is a complete solution for accelerated AIoT development. ESP RainMaker on GitHub.

6.1.2 AWS IoT

https://github.com/espressif/esp-aws-iot is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Amazon Web Services’ aws-iot-device-sdk-embedded-C.

6.1.3 Azure IoT

https://github.com/espressif/esp-azure is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Microsoft Azure’s azure-iot-sdk-c SDK.

6.1.4 Google IoT Core

https://github.com/espressif/esp-google-iot is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Google’s iot-device-sdk-embedded-c SDK.

6.1.5 Aliyun IoT

https://github.com/espressif/esp-aliyun is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Aliyun’s iotkit-embedded SDK.

6.1.6 Joylink IoT

https://github.com/espressif/esp-joylink is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Joylink’s joylink_dev_sdk SDK.
6.1.7 Tencent IoT

https://github.com/espressif/esp-welink is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Tencent’s welink SDK.

6.1.8 Tencent IoT

https://github.com/espressif/esp-qcloud is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Tencentyun’s qcloud-iot-sdk-embedded-c SDK.

6.1.9 Baidu IoT

https://github.com/espressif/esp-baidu-iot is an open source repository for ESP32-C3 based on Baidu’s iot-sdk-c SDK.

6.2 Espressif’s Frameworks

Here you will find a collection of the official Espressif libraries and frameworks.

6.2.1 Espressif Audio Development Framework

The ESP-ADF is a comprehensive framework for audio applications including:

- CODEC’s HAL
- Music Players and Recorders
- Audio Processing
- Bluetooth Speakers
- Internet Radios
- Hands-free devices
- Speech Recognition

This framework is available at GitHub: ESP-ADF.

6.2.2 ESP-CSI

ESP-CSI is an experimental implementation that uses the Wi-Fi Channel State Information to detect the presence of a human body.

See ESP-CSI project for more information about it.

6.2.3 Espressif DSP Library

The library provides algorithms optimized specifically for digital signal processing applications. This library supports:

- Matrix multiplication
- Dot product
- FFT (Fast Fourier Transform)
- IIR (Infinite Impulse Response)
- FIR (Finite Impulse Response)
- Vector math operations

This library is available here: ESP-DSP library.
6.2.4 ESP-WIFI-MESH Development Framework

This framework is based on the ESP-WIFI-MESH protocol with the following features:

- Fast network configuration
- Stable upgrade
- Efficient debugging
- LAN control
- Various application demos

ESP-MDF.

6.2.5 ESP-WHO

The ESP-WHO is a face detection and recognition framework using the ESP32 and camera. To know more about the project, see ESP-WHO on GitHub.

6.2.6 ESP RainMaker

ESP RainMaker is a complete solution for accelerated AIoT development. Using ESP RainMaker, you can create AIoT devices from the firmware to the integration with voice-assistant, phone apps and cloud backend.

ESP RainMaker on GitHub.

6.2.7 ESP-IoT-Solution

ESP-IoT-Solution contains commonly used device drivers and code frameworks when developing IoT systems. The device drivers and code frameworks within the ESP-IoT-Solution are organized as separate components, allowing them to be easily integrated into an ESP-IDF project.

ESP-IoT-Solution includes:

- Device drivers for sensors, display, audio, GUI, input, actuators, etc.
- Framework and documentation for low power, security, storage, etc.
- Guide for Espressif open source solutions from practical application point.

ESP-IoT-Solution on GitHub.

6.2.8 ESP-Protocols

ESP-Protocols repository contains collection of protocol components for ESP-IDF. The code within the ESP-Protocols is organized into separate components, allowing them to be easily integrated into an ESP-IDF project. In addition to that, each component is available in IDF Component Registry.

ESP-Protocols components:

- esp_modem enables connectivity with GSM/LTE modems using AT commands or PPP protocol, see the esp_modem documentation.
- mdns (mDNS) is a multicast UDP service that is used to provide local network service and host discovery, see the mdns documentation.
- esp_websocket_client is a managed component for esp-idf that contains implementation of [WebSocket protocol client](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6455) for ESP32, see the esp_websocket_client documentation.
- asio is a cross-platform C++ library, see https://think-async.com/Asio/. It provides a consistent asynchronous model using a modern C++ approach. , see the asio documentation.
6.2.9 ESP-BSP

ESP-BSP repository contains Board Support Packages (BSPs) for various Espressif’s and 3rd party development boards. BSPs are useful for quick start on a supported board. Usually they contain pinout definition and helper functions, that will initialize peripherals for the specific board. Additionally, the BSP would contain drivers for external chips populated on the development board, such as sensors, displays, audio codecs etc.
Chapter 7

Contributions Guide

We welcome contributions to the esp-idf project!

7.1 How to Contribute

Contributions to esp-idf - fixing bugs, adding features, adding documentation - are welcome. We accept contributions via Github Pull Requests.

7.2 Before Contributing

Before sending us a Pull Request, please consider this list of points:

• Is the contribution entirely your own work, or already licensed under an Apache License 2.0 compatible Open Source License? If not then we unfortunately cannot accept it. Please check the Copyright Header Guide for additional information.
• Does any new code conform to the esp-idf Style Guide?
• Have you installed the pre-commit hook for esp-idf project?
• Does the code documentation follow requirements in Documenting Code?
• Is the code adequately commented for people to understand how it is structured?
• Is there documentation or examples that go with code contributions? There are additional suggestions for writing good examples in examples readme.
• Are comments and documentation written in clear English, with no spelling or grammar errors?
• Example contributions are also welcome. Please check the Creating Examples guide for these.
• If the contribution contains multiple commits, are they grouped together into logical changes (one major change per pull request)? Are any commits with names like “fixed typo” squashed into previous commits?
• If you’re unsure about any of these points, please open the Pull Request anyhow and then ask us for feedback.

7.3 Pull Request Process

After you open the Pull Request, there will probably be some discussion in the comments field of the request itself.

Once the Pull Request is ready to merge, it will first be merged into our internal git system for in-house automated testing.

If this process passes, it will be merged onto the public github repository.
7.4 Legal Part

Before a contribution can be accepted, you will need to sign our Contributor Agreement. You will be prompted for this automatically as part of the Pull Request process.

7.5 Related Documents

7.5.1 Espressif IoT Development Framework Style Guide

About This Guide

Purpose of this style guide is to encourage use of common coding practices within the ESP-IDF.

Style guide is a set of rules which are aimed to help create readable, maintainable, and robust code. By writing code which looks the same way across the code base we help others read and comprehend the code. By using same conventions for spaces and newlines we reduce chances that future changes will produce huge unreadable diffs. By following common patterns for module structure and by using language features consistently we help others understand code behavior.

We try to keep rules simple enough, which means that they can not cover all potential cases. In some cases one has to bend these simple rules to achieve readability, maintainability, or robustness.

When doing modifications to third-party code used in ESP-IDF, follow the way that particular project is written. That will help propose useful changes for merging into upstream project.

C Code Formatting

Naming

- Any variable or function which is only used in a single source file should be declared static.
- Public names (non-static variables and functions) should be namespaced with a per-component or per-unit prefix, to avoid naming collisions. i.e esp_vfs_register() or esp_console_run(). Starting the prefix with esp_ for Espressif-specific names is optional, but should be consistent with any other names in the same component.
- Static variables should be prefixed with s_ for easy identification. For example, static bool s_invert.
- Avoid unnecessary abbreviations (i.e shortening data to dat), unless the resulting name would otherwise be very long.

Indentation

Use 4 spaces for each indentation level. Don’t use tabs for indentation. Configure the editor to emit 4 spaces each time you press tab key.

Vertical Space

Place one empty line between functions. Don’t begin or end a function with an empty line.

```c
void function1()
{
    do_one_thing();
    do_another_thing();
        // INCORRECT, don't place empty line here
}

// place empty line here

void function2()
{
    int var = 0;
    while (var < SOME_CONSTANT) {
        do_stuff(&var);
            // INCORRECT, don't use an empty line here
    }
```
The maximum line length is 120 characters as long as it doesn’t seriously affect the readability.

**Horizontal Space** Always add single space after conditional and loop keywords:

```c
if (condition) { // correct
    // ...
}

switch (n) { // correct
    case 0:
        // ...
}

for (int i = 0; i < CONST; ++i) { // INCORRECT
    // ...
}
```

Add single space around binary operators. No space is necessary for unary operators. It is okay to drop space around multiply and divide operators:

```c
const int y = y0 + (x - x0) * (y1 - y0) / (x1 - x0); // correct
const int y = y0 + (x - x0) * (y1 - y0) / (x1 - x0); // also okay
int y_cur = -y; // correct
++y_cur;
const int y = y0 + (x-x0) * (y1-y0) / (x1-x0); // INCORRECT
```

No space is necessary around . and -> operators.

Sometimes adding horizontal space within a line can help make code more readable. For example, you can add space to align function arguments:

```c
esp_rom_gpio_connect_in_signal(PIN_CAM_D6, I2S0I_DATA_IN14_IDX, false);
esp_rom_gpio_connect_in_signal(PIN_CAM_D7, I2S0I_DATA_IN15_IDX, false);
esp_rom_gpio_connect_in_signal(PIN_CAM_HREF, I2S0I_H_ENABLE_IDX, false);
esp_rom_gpio_connect_in_signal(PIN_CAM_PCLK, I2S0I_DATA_IN15_IDX, false);
```

Note however that if someone goes to add new line with a longer identifier as first argument (e.g. PIN_CAM_VSYNC), it will not fit. So other lines would have to be realigned, adding meaningless changes to the commit.

Therefore, use horizontal alignment sparingly, especially if you expect new lines to be added to the list later.

Never use TAB characters for horizontal alignment.

Never add trailing whitespace at the end of the line.

**Braces**

- Function definition should have a brace on a separate line:

  ```c
  // This is correct:
  void function(int arg) {
  }
  ```
• Within a function, place opening brace on the same line with conditional and loop statements:

```c
if (condition) {
    do_one();
} else if (other_condition) {
    do_two();
}
```

Comments  Use // for single line comments. For multi-line comments it is okay to use either // on each line or a /* */ block.

Although not directly related to formatting, here are a few notes about using comments effectively.

• Don’t use single comments to disable some functionality:

```c
void init_something()
{
    setup_dma();
    // load_resources(); // WHY is this thing commented, asks the reader?
    start_timer();
}
```

• If some code is no longer required, remove it completely. If you need it you can always look it up in git history of this file. If you disable some call because of temporary reasons, with an intention to restore it in the future, add explanation on the adjacent line:

```c
void init_something()
{
    setup_dma();
    // TODO: we should load resources here, but loader is not fully integrated yet.
    // load_resources();
    start_timer();
}
```

• Same goes for #if 0 ... #endif blocks. Remove code block completely if it is not used. Otherwise, add comment explaining why the block is disabled. Don’t use #if 0 ... #endif or comments to store code snippets which you may need in the future.

• Don’t add trivial comments about authorship and change date. You can always look up who modified any given line using git. E.g. this comment adds clutter to the code without adding any useful information:

```c
void init_something()
{
    setup_dma();
    // XXX add 2016-09-01
    init_dma_list();
    fill_dma_item(0);
    // end XXX add
    start_timer();
}
```

Line Endings  Commits should only contain files with LF (Unix style) endings.

Windows users can configure git to check out CRLF (Windows style) endings locally and commit LF endings by setting the core.autocrlf setting. Github has a document about setting this option <github-line-endings>.
If you accidentally have some commits in your branch that add LF endings, you can convert them to Unix by running this command in an MSYS2 or Unix terminal (change directory to the IDF working directory and check the correct branch is currently checked out, beforehand):

```
git rebase --exec 'git diff-tree --no-commit-id --name-only --r HEAD | xargs --dos2unix && git commit -a --amend --no-edit --allow-empty' master
```

(Note that this line rebases on master, change the branch name at the end to rebase on another branch.)

For updating a single commit, it’s possible to run `dos2unix FILENAME` and then run `git commit --amend`

**Formatting Your Code**  You can use `astyle` program to format your code according to the above recommendations.

If you are writing a file from scratch, or doing a complete rewrite, feel free to re-format the entire file. If you are changing a small portion of file, don’t re-format the code you didn’t change. This will help others when they review your changes.

To re-format a file, run:

```
tools/format.sh components/my_component/file.c
```

**Type Definitions**  Should be snake_case, ending with _t suffix:

```
typedef int signed_32_bit_t;
```

**Enum**  Enums should be defined through the `typedef` and be namespaced:

```
typedef enum
{
    MODULE_FOO_ONE,
    MODULE_FOO_TWO,
    MODULE_FOO_THREE
} module_foo_t;
```

**Assertions**  The standard C `assert()` function, defined in `assert.h` should be used to check conditions that should be true in source code. In the default configuration, an assert condition that returns `false` or `0` will call `abort()` and trigger a **Fatal Error**.

`assert()` should only be used to detect unrecoverable errors due to a serious internal logic bug or corruption, where it’s not possible for the program to continue. For recoverable errors, including errors that are possible due to invalid external input, an `error value should be returned`.

**Note:** When asserting a value of type `esp_err_t`` is equal to `ESP_OK, use the `ESP_ERROR_CHECK` macro instead of an `assert()`.

It’s possible to configure ESP-IDF projects with assertions disabled (see `CONFIG_COMPILER_OPTIMIZATION_ASSERTION_LEVEL`). Therefore, functions called in an `assert()` statement should not have side-effects.

It’s also necessary to use particular techniques to avoid “variable set but not used” warnings when assertions are disabled, due to code patterns such as:

```
int res = do_something();
assert(res == 0);
```
Once the `assert` is optimized out, the `res` value is unused and the compiler will warn about this. However the function `do_something()` must still be called, even if assertions are disabled.

When the variable is declared and initialized in a single statement, a good strategy is to cast it to `void` on a new line. The compiler will not produce a warning, and the variable can still be optimized out of the final binary:

```c
int res = do_something();
assert(res == 0);
(void)res;
```

If the variable is declared separately, for example if it is used for multiple assertions, then it can be declared with the GCC attribute `__attribute__((unused))`. The compiler will not produce any unused variable warnings, but the variable can still be optimized out:

```c
int res __attribute__((unused));
res = do_something();
assert(res == 0);
res = do_something_else();
assert(res != 0);
```

**Header file guards**

All public facing header files should have preprocessor guards. A `#pragma` is preferred:

```c
#pragma once
```

over the following pattern:

```c
#ifndef FILE_NAME_H
#define FILE_NAME_H
...
#endif // FILE_NAME_H
```

In addition to guard macros, all C header files should have `extern "C"` guards to allow the header to be used from C++ code. Note that the following order should be used: `#pragma once`, then any `#include` statements, then `extern "C"` guards:

```c
#pragma once
#include <stdint.h>
#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif
/* declarations go here */
#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif
```

**Include statements**

When writing `#include` statements, try to maintain the following order:

- C standard library headers.
- Other POSIX standard headers and common extensions to them (such as `sys/queue.h`.)
- Common IDF headers (`esp_log.h`, `esp_system.h`, `esp_timer.h`, `esp_sleep.h`, etc.)
• Headers of other components, such as FreeRTOS.
• Public headers of the current component.
• Private headers.

Use angle brackets for C standard library headers and other POSIX headers (#include <stdio.h>).
Use double quotes for all other headers (#include "esp_log.h").

**C++ Code Formatting**

The same rules as for C apply. Where they are not enough, apply the following rules.

**File Naming**  
C++ Header files have the extension .hpp. C++ source files have the extension .cpp. The latter is important for the compiler to distinguish them from normal C source files.

**Naming**

• **Class and struct** names shall be written in CamelCase with a capital letter as beginning. Member variables and methods shall be in snake_case.
• **Namespaces** shall be in lower snake_case.
• **Templates** are specified in the line above the function declaration.
• Interfaces in terms of Object-Oriented Programming shall be named without the suffix ...Interface. Later, this makes it easier to extract interfaces from normal classes and vice versa without making a breaking change.

**Member Order in Classes**  
In order of precedence:

• First put the public members, then the protected, then private ones. Omit public, protected or private sections without any members.
• First put constructors/destructors, then member functions, then member variables.

For example:

```cpp
class ForExample {
  public:
    // first constructors, then default constructor, then destructor
    ForExample(double example_factor_arg);
    ForExample();
    ~ForExample();

    // then remaining public methods
    set_example_factor(double example_factor_arg);

    // then public member variables
    uint32_t public_data_member;

  private:
    // first private methods
    void internal_method();

    // then private member variables
    double example_factor;
};
```

**Spacing**

• Don’t indent inside namespaces.
• Put public, protected and private labels at the same indentation level as the corresponding class label.
Simple Example

```cpp
// file spaceship.h
#ifndef SPACESHIP_H_
#define SPACESHIP_H_
#include <cstdlib>
namespace spaceships {

class SpaceShip {
public:
    SpaceShip(size_t crew);
    size_t get_crew_size() const;

private:
    const size_t crew;
};
class SpaceShuttle : public SpaceShip {
public:
    SpaceShuttle();
};
class Sojuz : public SpaceShip {
public:
    Sojuz();
};
template <typename T>
class CargoShip {
public:
    CargoShip(const T &cargo);

private:
    T cargo;
};
} // namespace spaceships
#endif // SPACESHIP_H_

// file spaceship.cpp
#include "spaceship.h"
namespace spaceships {

// Putting the curly braces in the same line for constructors is OK if it only_
// initializes // values in the initializer list
SpaceShip::SpaceShip(size_t crew) : crew(crew) {}

size_t SpaceShip::get_crew_size() const
{
    return crew;
}
SpaceShuttle::SpaceShuttle() : SpaceShip(7)
{
    // doing further initialization
}
Sojuz::Sojuz() : SpaceShip(3)
{
    // doing further initialization
}
} // namespace spaceships
```
Chapter 7. Contributions Guide

(continued from previous page)

```cpp
// doing further initialization
}
template <typename T>
CargoShip<T>::CargoShip(const T &cargo) : cargo(cargo) { }
} // namespace spaceships
```

CMake Code Style

- Indent with four spaces.
- Maximum line length 120 characters. When splitting lines, try to focus on readability where possible (for example, by pairing up keyword/argument pairs on individual lines).
- Don’t put anything in the optional parentheses after endforeach(), endif(), etc.
- Use lowercase (with underscores) for command, function, and macro names.
  - For locally scoped variables, use lowercase (with_underscores).
  - For globally scoped variables, use uppercase (WITH_UNDERSCORES).
- Otherwise follow the defaults of the cmake-lint project.

Configuring the Code Style for a Project Using EditorConfig

EditorConfig helps developers define and maintain consistent coding styles between different editors and IDEs. The EditorConfig project consists of a file format for defining coding styles and a collection of text editor plugins that enable editors to read the file format and adhere to defined styles. EditorConfig files are easily readable and they work nicely with version control systems.

For more information, see EditorConfig Website.

Documenting Code

Please see the guide here: Documenting Code.

Structure

To be written.

Language Features

To be written.

7.5.2 Install pre-commit Hook for ESP-IDF Project

Required Dependency

Python 3.7.* or above. This is our recommended python version for IDF developers.

If you still have python versions not compatible, update your python versions before installing the pre-commit hook.

Install pre-commit

Run `pip install pre-commit`
Install pre-commit hook

1. Go to the IDF Project Directory
2. Run `pre-commit install --allow-missing-config`. Install hook by this approach will let you commit successfully even in branches without the `.pre-commit-config.yaml`
3. pre-commit hook will run automatically when you’re running `git commit` command

Uninstall pre-commit

Run `pre-commit uninstall`

What’s More?

For detailed usage, please refer to the documentation of `pre-commit`.

Common Problems For Windows Users

/`usr/bin/env`: python: Permission denied.

If you’re in Git Bash, please check the python executable location by run `which python`.

If the executable is under `~/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/`, then it’s a link to Windows AppStore, not a real one.

Please install python manually and update this in your PATH environment variable.

Your `%USERPROFILE%` contains non-ASCII characters

`pre-commit` may fail when initializing an environment for a particular hook when the path of `pre-commit`’s cache contains non-ASCII characters. The solution is to set `PRE_COMMIT_HOME` to a path containing only standard characters before running `pre-commit`.

- CMD: `set PRE_COMMIT_HOME=C:\somepath\pre-commit`
- PowerShell: `$Env:PRE_COMMIT_HOME = "C:\somepath\pre-commit"
- `git bash`: `export PRE_COMMIT_HOME="/c/somepath/pre-commit"

7.5.3 Documenting Code

The purpose of this description is to provide quick summary on documentation style used in espressif/esp-idf repository and how to add new documentation.

Introduction

When documenting code for this repository, please follow Doxygen style. You are doing it by inserting special commands, for instance `@param`, into standard comments blocks, for example:

```
/**
 * @param ratio this is oxygen to air ratio
 */
```

Doxygen is phrasing the code, extracting the commands together with subsequent text, and building documentation out of it.

Typical comment block, that contains documentation of a function, looks like below.
Doxygen supports couple of formatting styles. It also gives you great flexibility on level of details to include in documentation. To get familiar with available features, please check data rich and very well organized Doxygen Manual.

Why we need it?

The ultimate goal is to ensure that all the code is consistently documented, so we can use tools like Sphinx and Breathe to aid preparation and automatic updates of API documentation when the code changes.

With these tools the above piece of code renders like below:

Go for it!

When writing code for this repository, please follow guidelines below.

1. Document all building blocks of code: functions, structs, typedefs, enums, macros, etc. Provide enough information about purpose, functionality and limitations of documented items, as you would like to see them documented when reading the code by others.
2. Documentation of function should describe what this function does. If it accepts input parameters and returns some value, all of them should be explained.
3. Do not add a data type before parameter or any other characters besides spaces. All spaces and line breaks are compressed into a single space. If you like to break a line, then break it twice.
4. If function has void input or does not return any value, then skip `@param` or `@return`.

5. When documenting a `define` as well as members of a `struct` or `enum`, place specific comment like below after each member:

```
enum nvs_open_mode{
    NVS_READONLY, /* Read only */
    NVS_READWRITE, /* Read and write */
    nvs_open_mode;
}
```

6. To provide well formatted lists, break the line after command (like `@return` in example below).

```
* @return
  * ESP_OK if erase operation was successful
```

(continues on next page)
7. Overview of functionality of documented header file, or group of files that make a library, should be placed in a separate README.rst file of the same directory. If this directory contains header files for different APIs, then the file name should be apiname-readme.rst.

Go one extra mile

Here are a couple of tips on how you can make your documentation even better and more useful to the reader and writer.

When writing codes, please follow the guidelines below:

1. Add code snippets to illustrate implementation. To do so, enclose snippet using @code{c} and @endcode commands.

```
@code{c}
/* Example of using nvs_get_i32:
int32_t max_buffer_size = 4096; // default value
esp_err_t err = nvs_get_i32(my_handle, "max_buffer_size", &max_buffer_size);
assert(err == ESP_OK || err == ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND);
// if ESP_ERR_NVS_NOT_FOUND was returned, max_buffer_size will still have its default value.
@endcode
```

The code snippet should be enclosed in a comment block of the function that it illustrates.

2. To highlight some important information use command @attention or @note.

```
@attention
/*
1. This API only impact WIFI_MODE_STA or WIFI_MODE_APSTA mode
2. If the ESP32 is connected to an AP, call esp_wifi_disconnect to disconnect.
*/
```

Above example also shows how to use a numbered list.

3. To provide common description to a group of similar functions, enclose them using /**@{*/ and /**}@*/ markup commands:

```
/**@{*/
/**
* @brief common description of similar functions
*/
void first_similar_function (void);
void second_similar_function (void);
/**}@*/
```

For practical example see nvs_flash/include/nvs.h.

4. You may want to go even further and skip some code like repetitive defines or enumerations. In such case, enclose the code within /** @cond */ and /** @endcond */ commands. Example of such implementation is provided in driver/include/driver/gpio.h.

5. Use markdown to make your documentation even more readable. You will add headers, links, tables and more.
Note: Code snippets, notes, links, etc. will not make it to the documentation, if not enclosed in a comment block associated with one of documented objects.

6. Prepare one or more complete code examples together with description. Place description to a separate file README.md in specific folder of examples directory.

**Standardize Document Format**

When it comes to text, please follow guidelines below to provide well formatted Markdown (.md) or reST (.rst) documents.

1. Please ensure that one paragraph is written in one line. Don’t break lines like below. Breaking lines to enhance readability is only suitable for writing codes. To make the text easier to read, it is recommended to place an empty line to separate the paragraph.

![Fig. 1: One line for one paragraph (click to enlarge)](image1)

![Fig. 2: No line breaks within the same paragraph (click to enlarge)](image2)

2. Please make the line number of CN and EN documents consistent like below. The benefit of this approach is that it can save time for both writers and translators. When non-bilingual writers need to update text, they only need to update the same line in the corresponding CN or EN document. For translators, if documents are updated in English, then translators can quickly locate where to update in the corresponding CN document later. Besides, by comparing the total number of lines in EN and CN documents, you can quickly find out whether the CN version lags behind the EN version.

**Building Documentation**

The documentation is built with the esp-docs Python package, which is a wrapper around Sphinx

To install it simply do:
Fig. 3: Keep the line number for EN and CN documents consistent (click to enlarge)

```
pip install esp-docs
```

After a successful install then the documentation can be built from the docs folder with:

```
build-docs build
```

or for specific target and language with:

```
build-docs -t esp32 -l en build
```

For more in-depth documentation about `esp-docs` features please see the documentation in the `esp-docs` repository.

**Wrap up**

We love good code that is doing cool things. We love it even better, if it is well documented, so we can quickly make it run and also do the cool things.

Go ahead, contribute your code and documentation!

**Related Documents**

- API Documentation Template

### 7.5.4 Creating Examples

Each ESP-IDF example is a complete project that someone else can copy and adapt the code to solve their own problem. Examples should demonstrate ESP-IDF functionality, while keeping this purpose in mind.

**Structure**

- The main directory should contain a source file named `(something)_example_main.c` with the main functionality.
- If the example has additional functionality, split it logically into separate C or C++ source files under `main` and place a corresponding header file in the same directory.
• If the example has a lot of additional functionality, consider adding a components directory to the example project and make some example-specific components with library functionality. Only do this if the components are specific to the example, if they’re generic or common functionality then they should be added to ESP-IDF itself.
• The example should have a README.md file. Use the template example README and adapt it for your particular example.
• Examples should have a pytest_<example name>.py file for running an automated example test. If submitting a GitHub Pull Request which includes an example, it’s OK not to include this file initially. The details can be discussed as part of the Pull Request. Please refer to IDF Tests with Pytest Guide for details.

**General Guidelines**

Example code should follow the *Espressif IoT Development Framework Style Guide*.

**Checklist**

Checklist before submitting a new example:

• Example project name (in README.md) uses the word “example”. Use “example” instead of “demo”, “test” or similar words.
• Example does one distinct thing. If the example does more than one thing at a time, split it into two or more examples.
• Example has a README.md file which is similar to the template example README.
• Functions and variables in the example are named according to naming section of the style guide. (For non-static names which are only specific to the example’s source files, you can use example or something similar as a prefix.)
• All code in the example is well structured and commented.
• Any unnecessary code (old debugging logs, commented-out code, etc.) is removed from the example.
• Options in the example (like network names, addresses, etc) are not hard-coded. Use configuration items if possible, or otherwise declare macros or constants)
• Configuration items are provided in a KConfig.projbuild file with a menu named “Example Configuration”. See existing example projects to see how this is done.
• All original example code has a license header saying it is “in the public domain / CC0”, and a warranty disclaimer clause. Alternatively, the example is licensed under Apache License 2.0. See existing examples for headers to adapt from.
• Any adapted or third party example code has the original license header on it. This code must be licensed compatible with Apache License 2.0.

### 7.5.5 API Documentation Template

**Note:** *INSTRUCTIONS*

1. Use this file (docs/en/api-reference/template.rst) as a template to document API.
2. Change the file name to the name of the header file that represents documented API.
3. Include respective files with descriptions from the API folder using ..include::
   - README.rst
   - example.rst
   - ...
4. Optionally provide description right in this file.
5. Once done, remove all instructions like this one and any superfluous headers.
Chapter 7. Contributions Guide

Overview

Note: INSTRUCTIONS

1. Provide overview where and how this API may be used.
2. Where applicable include code snippets to illustrate functionality of particular functions.
3. To distinguish between sections, use the following heading levels:
   - # with overline, for parts
   - * with overline, for chapters
   - =, for sections
   - -, for subsections
   - ^, for sub subsections
   - " , for paragraphs

Application Example

Note: INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare one or more practical examples to demonstrate functionality of this API.
2. Each example should follow pattern of projects located in esp-idf/examples/ folder.
3. Place example in this folder complete with README.md file.
4. Provide overview of demonstrated functionality in README.md.
5. With good overview reader should be able to understand what example does without opening the source code.
6. Depending on complexity of example, break down description of code into parts and provide overview of functionality of each part.
7. Include flow diagram and screenshots of application output if applicable.
8. Finally add in this section synopsis of each example together with link to respective folder in esp-idf/examples/.

API Reference

Note: INSTRUCTIONS

1. This repository provides for automatic update of API reference documentation using code markup retrieved by Doxygen from header files.

   Update is done on each documentation build by invoking Sphinx extension: esp_extensions/run_doxygen.py for all header files listed in the INPUT statement of docs/doxygen/Doxyfile.

   Each line of the INPUT statement (other than a comment that begins with ##) contains a path to header file *.h that will be used to generate corresponding *.inc files:

   ```
   ## Wi-Fi - API Reference
   ##
   ../components/esp32/include/esp_wifi.h
   ../components/esp32/include/esp_smartconfig.h
   ```

   When the headers are expanded, any macros defined by default in sdkconfig.h as well as any macros defined in SOC-specific include/soc/*/caps.h headers will be expanded. This allows the headers to include/exclude material based on the IDF_TARGET value.

   The *.inc files contain formatted reference of API members generated automatically on each documentation build. All *.inc files are placed in Sphinx _build directory. To see directives generated for e.g. esp_wifi.h, run python gen-dxd.py esp32/include/esp_wifi.h. 

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1. To show contents of *.inc file in documentation, include it as follows:

   .. include-build-file:: inc/esp_wifi.inc

   For example see docs/en/api-reference/network/esp_wifi.rst

1. Optionally, rather that using *.inc files, you may want to describe API in you own way. See docs/en/api-reference/storage/fatfs.rst for example.

   Below is the list of common .. doxygen...:: directives:
   - Functions - .. doxygenfunction:: name_of_function
   - Unions - .. doxygenunion:: name_of_union
   - Structures - .. doxygenstruct:: name_of_structure together with :members:
   - Macros - .. doxygendiff:: name_of_define
   - Type Definitions - .. doxygentypedef:: name_of_type
   - Enumerations - .. doxygenenum:: name_of_enumeration

See Breathe documentation for additional information.

To provide a link to header file, use the link custom role directive as follows:

* :component_file:`path_to/header_file.h`

1. In any case, to generate API reference, the file docs/doxygen/Doxyfile should be updated with paths to *.h headers that are being documented.

1. When changes are committed and documentation is build, check how this section has been rendered. Correct annotations in respective header files, if required.

7.5.6 Contributor Agreement

Individual Contributor Non-Exclusive License Agreement including the Traditional Patent License OPTION

Thank you for your interest in contributing to Espressif IoT Development Framework (esp-idf) (“We” or “Us”).

The purpose of this contributor agreement (“Agreement”) is to clarify and document the rights granted by contributors to Us. To make this document effective, please follow the instructions in the Contributions Guide.

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   “Submission Date” means the date You Submit a Contribution to Us.

   “Documentation” means any non-software portion of a Contribution.
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7. Term  7.1 This Agreement shall come into effect upon Your acceptance of the terms and conditions.
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8.3 If any provision of this Agreement is found void and unenforceable, such provision will be replaced to the extent possible with a provision that comes closest to the meaning of the original provision and that is enforceable. The terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement shall apply notwithstanding any failure of essential purpose of this Agreement or any limited remedy to the maximum extent possible under law.

8.4 You agree to notify Us of any facts or circumstances of which you become aware that would make this Agreement inaccurate in any respect.

You

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7.5.7 Copyright Header Guide

ESP-IDF is released under the Apache License 2.0 with some additional third-party copyrighted code released under various licenses. For further information please refer to the list of copyrights and licenses.

This page explains how the source code should be properly marked with a copyright header. ESP-IDF uses The Software Package Data Exchange (SPDX) format which is short and can be easily read by humans or processed by automated tools for copyright checks.

How to Check the Copyright Headers

Please make sure you have installed the pre-commit hooks which contain a copyright header checker as well. The checker can suggest a header if it is not able to detect a properly formatted SPDX header.

What if the Checker’s Suggestion is Incorrect?

No automated checker (no matter how good is) can replace humans. So the developer’s responsibility is to modify the offered header to be in line with the law and the license restrictions of the original code on which the work is based on. Certain licenses are not compatible between each other. Such corner cases will be covered by the following examples.
The checker can be configured with the `tools/ci/check_copyright_config.yaml` configuration file. Please check the options it offers and consider updating it in order to match the headers correctly.

**Common Examples of Copyright Headers**

The simplest case is when the code is not based on any licensed previous work, e.g. it was written completely from scratch. Such code can be decorated with the following copyright header and put under the license of ESP-IDF:

```markdown
/*
 * SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
 */
```

**Less restrictive parts of ESP-IDF**  
Some parts of ESP-IDF are deliberately under less restrictive licenses in order to ease their re-use in commercial closed source projects. This is the case for ESP-IDF examples which are in Public domain or under the Creative Commons Zero Universal (CC0) license. The following header can be used in such source files:

```markdown
/*
 * SPDX-License-Identifier: Unlicense OR CC0-1.0
 */
```

The option allowing multiple licenses joined with the `OR` keyword from the above example can be achieved with the definition of multiple allowed licenses in the `tools/ci/check_copyright_config.yaml` configuration file. Please use this option with care and only selectively for a limited part of ESP-IDF.

**Third party licenses**  
Code licensed under different licenses, modified by Espressif Systems and included in ESP-IDF cannot be licensed under Apache License 2.0 not even if the checker suggests it. It is advised to keep the original copyright header and add an SPDX before it.

The following example is a suitable header for a code licensed under the “GNU General Public License v2.0 or later” held by John Doe with some additional modifications done by Espressif Systems:

```markdown
/*
 * SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-2.0-or-later
 * SPDX-FileContributor: 2019-2022 Espressif Systems (Shanghai) CO LTD
 */
```

The licenses can be identified and the short SPDX identifiers can be found in the official SPDX license list. Other very common licenses are the GPL-2.0-only, the BSD-3-Clause, and the BSD-2-Clause.

The configuration stored in `tools/ci/check_copyright_config.yaml` offers features useful for third party licenses:

- A different license can be defined for the files part of a third party library.
- The check for a selected set of files can be permanently disabled. Please use this option with care and only in cases when none of the other options are suitable.

### 7.5.8 ESP-IDF Tests with Pytest Guide

This documentation is a guide that introduces the following aspects:

1. The basic idea of different test types in ESP-IDF
2. How to apply the pytest framework to the test python scripts to make sure the apps are working as expected.
3. ESP-IDF CI target test process
4. Run ESP-IDF tests with pytest locally
5. Tips and tricks on pytest

Disclaimer

In ESP-IDF, we use the following plugins by default:

• pytest-embedded with default services esp, idf
• pytest-rerunfailures

All the introduced concepts and usages are based on the default behavior in ESP-IDF. Not all of them are available in vanilla pytest.

Installation

All dependencies could be installed by running the install script with the --enable-pytest argument, e.g. $ install.sh --enable-pytest.

Common Issues During Installation

No Package ‘dbus-1’ found If you’re facing an error message like:

```
configure: error: Package requirements (dbus-1 >= 1.8) were not met:
No package 'dbus-1' found
Consider adjusting the PKG_CONFIG_PATH environment variable if you
installed software in a non-standard prefix.
```

If you’re running a ubuntu system, you may need to run:

```
sudo apt-get install libdbus-glib-1-dev
```

or

```
sudo apt-get install libdbus-1-dev
```

For other linux distros, you may Google the error message and find the solution. This issue could be solved by installing the related header files.

Invalid command ‘bdist_wheel’ If you’re facing an error message like:

```
error: invalid command 'bdist_wheel'
```

You may need to run:

```
python -m pip install -U pip
```

Or

```
python -m pip install wheel
```

Before running the pip commands, please make sure you’re using the IDF python virtual environment.
Basic Concepts

**Component-based Unit Tests** Component-based unit tests are our recommended way to test your component. All the test apps should be located under `${IDF_PATH}/components/<COMPONENT_NAME>/test_apps`.

For example:

```plaintext
components/
  └── my_component/
      ├── include/
      │   └── ...
      ├── test_apps/
      │   ├── test_app_1/
      │   │   └── main/
      │   │       └── ...
      │   │   └── CMakeLists.txt
      │   │   └── pytest_my_component_app_1.py
      │   ├── test_app_2/
      │   │   └── ...
      │   │   └── pytest_my_component_app_2.py
      │   └── parent_folder/
      │       ├── test_app_3/
      │       │   └── ...
      │       │   └── pytest_my_component_app_3.py
      │       └── ...
      └── my_component.c
      └── CMakeLists.txt
```

**Example Tests** Example Tests are tests for examples that are intended to demonstrate parts of the ESP-IDF functionality to our customers.

All the test apps should be located under `${IDF_PATH}/examples`. For more information please refer to the [Examples Readme](#).

For example:

```plaintext
elements/
  └── parent_folder/
      └── example_1/
          ├── main/
          │   └── ...
          │   └── CMakeLists.txt
          └── pytest_example_1.py
```

**Custom Tests** Custom Tests are tests that aim to run some arbitrary test internally. They are not intended to demonstrate the ESP-IDF functionality to our customers in any way.

All the test apps should be located under `${IDF_PATH}/tools/test_apps`. For more information please refer to the [Custom Test Readme](#).

Pytest in ESP-IDF

**Pytest Execution Process**

1. **Bootstrapping Phase**
   - Create session-scoped caches:
     - port-target cache
     - port-app cache
  2. **Collection Phase**
     1. Get all the python files with the prefix `pytest_`
2. Get all the test functions with the prefix test_
3. Apply the params, and duplicate the test functions.
4. Filter the test cases with CLI options. Introduced detailed usages here

3. Test Running Phase
   1. Construct the fixtures. In ESP-IDF, the common fixtures are initialized in this order:
      1. `pexpect_proc`: `pexpect` instance
      2. app: `IdfApp` instance
         The information of the app, like `sdkconfig`, `flash_files`, `partition_table`, etc., would be parsed at this phase.
      3. serial: `IdfSerial` instance
         The port of the host which connected to the target type parsed from the app would be auto-detected.
         The flash files would be auto flashed.
      4. dut: `IdfDut` instance
   2. Run the real test function
   3. Deconstruct the fixtures in this order:
      1. dut
         1. close the serial port
      2. serial
      3. app
      4. `pexpect_proc`: Close the file descriptor
   4. (Only for apps with unity test framework)
      Raise `AssertionError` when detected unity test failed if you call `dut.expect_from_unity_output()` in the test function.

4. Reporting Phase
   1. Generate junit report of the test functions
   2. Modify the junit report test case name into ESP-IDF test case ID format: `<target>..<config>..<test function name>

5. Finalizing Phase (Only for apps with unity test framework)
   Combine the junit reports if the junit reports of the unity test cases are generated.

Example Code  This code example is taken from `pytest_console_basic.py`.

```python
@ pytest.mark.esp32  
@ pytest.mark.esp32c3  
@ pytest.mark.generic
@ pytest.mark.parametrize('config', ['
    'history',
    'nohistory',
], indirect=True)

def test_console_advanced(config: str, dut: Dut) -> None:
    if config == 'history':
        dut.expect('Command history enabled')
    elif config == 'nohistory':
        dut.expect('Command history disabled')
```

**Note:** Using `expect_exact` is better here. For further reading about the different types of `expect` functions, please refer to the `pytest-embedded Expecting documentation`.

Use Markers to Specify the Supported Targets  You can use markers to specify the supported targets and the test env in CI. You can run `pytest --markers` to get more details about different markers.

```bash
@ pytest.mark.esp32  # <-- support esp32
@ pytest.mark.esp32c3 # <-- support esp32c3
@ pytest.mark.generic # <-- test env `generic`, would assign to runner with tag...
  --> `generic`
```
Besides, if the test case supports all officially ESP-IDF-supported targets, like esp32, esp32s2, esp32s3, esp32c3 for now (2022.2), you can use a special marker `supported_targets` to apply them all in one line.

This code example is taken from `pytest_gptimer_example.py`

```python
@ pytest.mark.supported_targets
@ pytest.mark.generic
def test_gptimer_example(dut: Dut) -> None:
    ...
```

**Use Params to Specify the sdkconfig Files** You can use `pytest.mark.parametrize` with “config” to apply the same test to different apps with different sdkconfig files. For more information about sdkconfig.ci.xxx files, please refer to the Configuration Files section under this readme.

```python
@ pytest.mark.parametrize('config', [
    'history',  # <-- run with app built by sdkconfig.ci.history
    'nohistory',  # <-- run with app built by sdkconfig.ci.nohistory
], indirect=True)  # <-- 'indirect=True' is required
```

Overall, this test function would be replicated to 4 test cases:

- esp32.history.test_console_advanced
- esp32.nohistory.test_console_advanced
- esp32c3.history.test_console_advanced
- esp32c3.nohistory.test_console_advanced

**Advanced Examples**

**Multi Dut Tests with the Same App** This code example is taken from `pytest_usb_host.py`

```python
@ pytest.mark.esp32s2
@ pytest.mark.esp32s3
@ pytest.mark.usb_host
@ pytest.mark.parametrize('count', [2, ], indirect=True)
def test_usb_host(dut: Tuple[IdfDut, IdfDut]) -> None:
    device = dut[0]  # <-- assume the first dut is the device
    host = dut[1]  # <-- and the second dut is the host
    ...
```

After setting the param `count` to 2, all these fixtures are changed into tuples.

**Multi Dut Tests with Different Apps** This code example is taken from `pytest_wifi_getting_started.py`

```python
@ pytest.mark.esp32
@ pytest.mark.multi_dut_generic
@ pytest.mark.parametrize(
    'count, app_path', [
    (2,
    f'os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "softAP")|os.path.join(os.
    path.dirname(__file__), "station")'),
    ], indirect=True)

def test_wifi_getting_started(dut: Tuple[IdfDut, IdfDut]) -> None:
    softap = dut[0]
    station = dut[1]
    ...
```
Here the first dut was flashed with the app `softap`, and the second dut was flashed with the app `station`.

**Note:** Here the `app_path` should be set with absolute path. The `__file__` macro in python would return the absolute path of the test script itself.

### Multi Dut Tests with Different Apps, and Targets

This code example is taken from `pytest_wifi_getting_started.py`. As the comment says, for now it’s not running in the ESP-IDF CI.

```python
@pytest.mark.parametrize(
    'count, app_path, target', [
    (2,
        f'{os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "softAP")}|{os.path.join(os.
        path.dirname(__file__), "station")}',
        'esp32|esp32s2'),
    (2,
        f'{os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "softAP")}|{os.path.join(os.
        path.dirname(__file__), "station")}',
        'esp32s2|esp32'),
    ],
    indirect=True,
)
def test_wifi_getting_started(dut: Tuple[IdfDut, IdfDut]) -> None:
    softap = dut[0]
    station = dut[1]
    ...
```

Overall, this test function would be replicated to 2 test cases:

- softap with esp32 target, and station with esp32s2 target
- softap with esp32s2 target, and station with esp32 target

### Support different targets with different sdkconfig files

This code example is taken from `pytest_panic.py` as an advanced example.

```python
CONFIGS = [
    pytest.param('coredump_flash_bin_crc', marks=[pytest.mark.esp32, pytest.mark.
    esp32s2]),
    pytest.param('coredump_flash_elf_sha', marks=[pytest.mark.esp32]),  # sha256,
    pytest.param('coredump_uart_bin_crc', marks=[pytest.mark.esp32, pytest.mark.
    esp32s2]),
    pytest.param('coredump_uart_elf_crc', marks=[pytest.mark.esp32, pytest.mark.
    esp32s2]),
    pytest.param('gdbstub', marks=[pytest.mark.esp32, pytest.mark.esp32s2]),
    pytest.param('panic', marks=[pytest.mark.esp32, pytest.mark.esp32s2]),
]
@pytest.mark.parametrize('config', CONFIGS, indirect=True)
```

### Use Custom Class

Usually, you can write a custom class in these conditions:

1. Add more reusable functions for a certain number of DUTs
2. Add custom setup and teardown functions in different phases described `here`

This code example is taken from `panic/conftest.py`
Chapter 7. Contributions Guide

```python
class PanicTestDut(IdfDut):
  ...

@pytest.fixture(scope='module')
def monkeypatch_module(request: FixtureRequest) -> MonkeyPatch:
    mp = MonkeyPatch()
    request.addfinalizer(mp.undo)
    return mp

@pytest.fixture(scope='module', autouse=True)
def replace_dut_class(monkeypatch_module: MonkeyPatch) -> None:
    monkeypatch_modulesetattr('pytest_embedded_idf.dut.IdfDut', PanicTestDut)

monkeypatch_module provide a module-scoped monkeypatch fixture.
replace_dut_class is a module-scoped autouse fixture. This function replaces the IdfDut class with your custom class.

Mark Flaky Tests Sometimes, our test is based on ethernet or wifi. The network may cause the test flaky. We could mark the single test case within the code repo.

This code example is taken from pytest_esp_eth.py

```python
@ pytest.mark.flaky(reruns=3, reruns_delay=5)
def test_esp_eth_ip101(dut: Dut) -> None:
  ...
```

This flaky marker means that if the test function failed, the test case would rerun for a maximum of 3 times with 5 seconds delay.

Mark Known Failure Cases Sometimes a test couldn’t pass for the following reasons:
  • Has a bug
  • The success ratio is too low because of environment issue, such as network issue. Retry couldn’t help

Now you may mark this test case with marker `xfail` with a user-friendly readable reason.

This code example is taken from pytest_panic.py

```python
@ pytest.mark.xfail('config.getvalue("target") == "esp32s2"', reason='raised_
  IllegalInstruction instead')
def test_cache_error(dut: PanicTestDut, config: str, test_func_name: str) -> None:
  ...
```

This marker means that if the test would be a known failure one on esp32s2.

Mark Nightly Run Test Cases Some tests cases are only triggered in nightly run pipelines due to a lack of runners.

```python
@ pytest.mark.nightly_run
```

This marker means that the test case would only be run with env var NIGHTLY_RUN or INCLUDE_NIGHTLY_RUN.

Run the Tests in CI

The workflow in CI is simple, build jobs -> target test jobs.

Build Jobs
Chapter 7. Contributions Guide

Build Job Names

- Component-based Unit Tests: `build_pytest_components_<target>`
- Example Tests: `build_pytest_examples_<target>`
- Custom Tests: `build_pytest_test_apps_<target>`

Build Job Command

The command used by CI to build all the relevant tests is:

```
python $IDF_PATH/tools/ci/ci_build_apps.py <parent_dir> --target <target> -vv --pytest-apps
```

All apps which supported the specified target would be built with all supported sdkconfig files under `build_<target>_<config>`.

For example, if you run `python $IDF_PATH/tools/ci/ci_build_apps.py $IDF_PATH/examples/system/console/basic --target esp32 --pytest-apps`, the folder structure would be like this:

```
basic
├── build_esp32_history/
│   └── ...
├── build_esp32_nohistory/
│   └── ...
├── main/
│   ├── CMakeLists.txt
│   └── pytest_console_basic.py
└── ...
```

All the binaries folders would be uploaded as artifacts under the same directories.

Target Test Jobs

Target Test Job Names

- Component-based Unit Tests: `component_ut_pytest_<target>_<test_env>`
- Example Tests: `example_test_pytest_<target>_<test_env>`
- Custom Tests: `test_app_test_pytest_<target>_<test_env>`

Target Test Job Command

The command used by CI to run all the relevant tests is:

```
pytest <parent_dir> --target <target> -m <test_env_marker>
```

All test cases with the specified target marker and the test env marker under the parent folder would be executed.

The binaries in the target test jobs are downloaded from build jobs, the artifacts would be placed under the same directories.

Run the Tests Locally

The local executing process is the same as the CI process.

For example, if you want to run all the esp32 tests under the `$IDF_PATH/examples/system/console/basic` folder, you may:

```
$ pip install pytest-embedded-serial-esp pytest-embedded-idf
$ cd $IDF_PATH
$ . ./export.sh
$ cd examples/system/console/basic
$ python $IDF_PATH/tools/ci/ci_build_apps.py . --target esp32 -vv --pytest-apps
$ pytest --target esp32
```
Tips and Tricks

Filter the Test Cases

- filter by target with `pytest --target <target>`
  pytest would run all the test cases that support specified target.
- filter by sdkconfig file with `pytest --sdkconfig <sdkconfig>`
  if `<sdkconfig>` is default, pytest would run all the test cases with the sdkconfig file `sdkconfig.defualts`.
  In other cases, pytest would run all the test cases with sdkconfig file `sdkconfig.ci.<sdkconfig>`.

Add New Markers We’re using two types of custom markers, target markers which indicate that the test cases should support this target, and env markers which indicate that the test case should be assigned to runners with these tags in CI.

You can add new markers by adding one line under the `_${IDF_PATH}/pytest.ini markers =` section. The grammar should be: `<marker_name>: <marker_description>`

Generate JUnit Report You can call pytest with `--junitxml <filepath>` to generate the JUnit report. In ESP-IDF, the test case name would be unified as “<target>.<config>.<function_name>”.

Skip Auto Flash Binary Skipping auto-flash binary every time would be useful when you’re debugging your test script.

You can call pytest with `--skip-autoflash y` to achieve it.

Record Statistics Sometimes you may need to record some statistics while running the tests, like the performance test statistics.

You can use `record_xml_attribute` fixture in your test script, and the statistics would be recorded as attributes in the JUnit report.

Logging System Sometimes you may need to add some extra logging lines while running the test cases.

You can use `python logging module` to achieve this.

Known Limitations and Workarounds

Avoid Using Thread for Performance Test `pytest-embedded` is using some threads internally to help gather all stdout to the pexpect process. Due to the limitation of Global Interpreter Lock, if you’re using threads to do performance tests, these threads would block each other and there would be great performance loss.

workarounds

Use `Process` instead, the APIs should be almost the same as `Thread`.

Further Readings

- pytest documentation: https://docs.pytest.org/en/latest/contents.html
- pytest-embedded documentation: https://docs.espressif.com/projects/pytest-embedded/en/latest/
Chapter 8

ESP-IDF Versions

The ESP-IDF GitHub repository is updated regularly, especially the master branch where new development takes place. For production use, there are also stable releases available.

### 8.1 Releases

The documentation for the current stable release version can always be found at this URL:


Documentation for the latest version (master branch) can always be found at this URL:


The full history of releases can be found on the GitHub repository Releases page. There you can find release notes, links to each version of the documentation, and instructions for obtaining each version.

### 8.2 Which Version Should I Start With?

- For production purposes, use the current stable version. Stable versions have been manually tested, and are updated with “bugfix releases” which fix bugs without changing other functionality (see Versioning Scheme for more details). Every stable release version can be found on the Releases page.
- For prototyping, experimentation or for developing new ESP-IDF features, use the latest version (master branch in Git). The latest version in the master branch has all the latest features and has passed automated testing, but has not been completely manually tested (“bleeding edge”).
- If a required feature is not yet available in a stable release, but you do not want to use the master branch, it is possible to check out a pre-release version or a release branch. It is recommended to start from a stable version and then follow the instructions for Updating to a Pre-Release Version or Updating to a Release Branch.
- If you plan to use another project which is based on ESP-IDF, please check the documentation of that project to determine the version(s) of ESP-IDF it is compatible with.

See Updating ESP-IDF if you already have a local copy of ESP-IDF and wish to update it.

### 8.3 Versioning Scheme

ESP-IDF uses Semantic Versioning. This means that:
Major Releases, like v3.0, add new functionality and may change functionality. This includes removing deprecated functionality.
If updating to a new major release (for example, from v2.1 to v3.0), some of your project’s code may need updating and functionality may need to be re-tested. The release notes on the Releases page include lists of Breaking Changes to refer to.

Minor Releases like v3.1 add new functionality and fix bugs but will not change or remove documented functionality, or make incompatible changes to public APIs.
If updating to a new minor release (for example, from v3.0 to v3.1), your project’s code does not require updating, but you should re-test your project. Pay particular attention to the items mentioned in the release notes on the Releases page.

Bugfix Releases like v3.0.1 only fix bugs and do not add new functionality.
If updating to a new bugfix release (for example, from v3.0 to v3.0.1), you do not need to change any code in your project, and you only need to re-test the functionality directly related to bugs listed in the release notes on the Releases page.

8.4 Support Periods

Each ESP-IDF major and minor release version has an associated support period. After this period, the release is End of Life and no longer supported.

The ESP-IDF Support Period Policy explains this in detail, and describes how the support periods for each release are determined.

Each release on the Releases page includes information about the support period for that particular release.

As a general guideline:

- If starting a new project, use the latest stable release.
- If you have a GitHub account, click the “Watch” button in the top-right of the Releases page and choose “Releases only.” GitHub will notify you whenever a new release is available. Whenever a bug fix release is available for the version you are using, plan to update to it.
- If possible, periodically update the project to a new major or minor ESP-IDF version (for example, once a year.) The update process should be straightforward for Minor updates, but may require some planning and checking of the release notes for Major updates.
- Always plan to update to a newer release before the release you are using becomes End of Life.

Each ESP-IDF major and minor release (V4.1, V4.2, etc) is supported for 30 months after the initial stable release date.

Supported means that the ESP-IDF team will continue to apply bug fixes, security fixes, etc to the release branch on GitHub, and periodically make new bugfix releases as needed.

Support period is divided into “Service” and “Maintenance” period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Recommended for new projects?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the Service period, bugfixes releases are more frequent. In some cases, support for new features may be added during the Service period (this is reserved for features which are needed to meet particular regulatory requirements or standards for new products, and which carry a very low risk of introducing regressions.)

During the Maintenance period, the version is still supported but only bugfixes for high severity issues or security issues will be applied.

Using an “In Service” version is recommended when starting a new project.

Users are encouraged to upgrade all projects to a newer ESP-IDF release before the support period finishes and the release becomes End of Life (EOL). It is our policy to not continue fixing bugs in End of Life releases.
Pre-release versions (betas, previews, -rc and -dev versions, etc) are not covered by any support period. Sometimes a particular feature is marked as “Preview” in a release, which means it is also not covered by the support period.

The ESP-IDF Programming Guide has information about the different versions of ESP-IDF (major, minor, bugfix, etc).

### 8.5 Checking the Current Version

The local ESP-IDF version can be checked by using idf.py:

```
idf.py --version
```

The ESP-IDF version is also compiled into the firmware and can be accessed (as a string) via the macro `IDF_VER`. The default ESP-IDF bootloader will print the version on boot (the version information is not always updated if the code in the GitHub repo is updated, it only changes if there is a clean build or if that particular source file is recompiled).

If writing code that needs to support multiple ESP-IDF versions, the version can be checked at compile time using compile-time macros.

Examples of ESP-IDF versions:
### Version String

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version String</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v3.2-dev-306-gbeb3611ca</td>
<td>Master branch pre-release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- v3.2-dev - in development for version 3.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 306 - number of commits after v3.2 development started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- beb3611ca - commit identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3.0.2</td>
<td>Stable release, tagged v3.0.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3.1-beta1-75-g346d6b0ea</td>
<td>Beta version in development (on a release branch).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- v3.1-beta1 - pre-release tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 75 - number of commits after the pre-release beta tag was assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 346d6b0ea - commit identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3.0.1-dirty</td>
<td>Stable release, tagged v3.0.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- dirty means that there are modifications in the local ESP-IDF directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.6 Git Workflow

The development (Git) workflow of the Espressif ESP-IDF team is as follows:

- New work is always added on the master branch (latest version) first. The ESP-IDF version on master is always tagged with -dev (for “in development”), for example v3.1-dev.
- Changes are first added to an internal Git repository for code review and testing but are pushed to GitHub after automated testing passes.
- When a new version (developed on master) becomes feature complete and “beta” quality, a new branch is made for the release, for example release/v3.1. A pre-release tag is also created, for example v3.1-beta1. You can see a full list of branches and a list of tags on GitHub. Beta pre-releases have release notes which may include a significant number of Known Issues.
- As testing of the beta version progresses, bug fixes will be added to both the master branch and the release branch. New features for the next release may start being added to master at the same time.
- Once testing is nearly complete a new release candidate is tagged on the release branch, for example v3.1-rc1. This is still a pre-release version.
- If no more significant bugs are found or reported, then the final Major or Minor Version is tagged, for example v3.1. This version appears on the Releases page.
- As bugs are reported in released versions, the fixes will continue to be committed to the same release branch.
- Regular bugfix releases are made from the same release branch. After manual testing is complete, a bugfix release is tagged (i.e. v3.1.1) and appears on the Releases page.

8.7 Updating ESP-IDF

Updating ESP-IDF depends on which version(s) you wish to follow:

- Updating to Stable Release is recommended for production use.
Chapter 8. ESP-IDF Versions

- **Updating to Master Branch** is recommended for the latest features, development use, and testing.
- **Updating to a Release Branch** is a compromise between the first two.

**Note:** These guides assume that you already have a local copy of ESP-IDF cloned. To get one, check Step 2 in the *Getting Started* guide for any ESP-IDF version.

### 8.7.1 Updating to Stable Release

To update to a new ESP-IDF release (recommended for production use), this is the process to follow:

- Check the [Releases page](#) regularly for new releases.
- When a bugfix release for the version you are using is released (for example, if using v3.0.1 and v3.0.2 is released), check out the new bugfix version into the existing ESP-IDF directory:

```
cd $IDF_PATH
git fetch
git checkout vX.Y.Z
git submodule update --init --recursive
```

- When major or minor updates are released, check the Release Notes on the releases page and decide if you want to update or to stay with your current release. Updating via the same Git commands shown above.

**Note:** If you installed the stable release via zip file instead of using git, it might not be possible to update versions using the commands. In this case, update by downloading a new zip file and replacing the entire IDF_PATH directory with its contents.

### 8.7.2 Updating to a Pre-Release Version

It is also possible to `git checkout` a tag corresponding to a pre-release version or release candidate, the process is the same as **Updating to Stable Release**.

Pre-release tags are not always found on the [Releases page](#). Consult the list of tags on GitHub for a full list. Caveats for using a pre-release are similar to **Updating to a Release Branch**.

### 8.7.3 Updating to Master Branch

**Note:** Using Master branch means living “on the bleeding edge” with the latest ESP-IDF code.

To use the latest version on the ESP-IDF master branch, this is the process to follow:

- Check out the master branch locally:

```
 cd $IDF_PATH
 git checkout master
 git pull
 git submodule update --init --recursive
```

- Periodically, re-run `git pull` to pull the latest version of master. Note that you may need to change your project or report bugs after updating your master branch.
- To switch from master to a release branch or stable version, run `git checkout` as shown in the other sections.
Important: It is strongly recommended to regularly run `git pull` and then `git submodule update --init --recursive` so a local copy of master does not get too old. Arbitrary old master branch revisions are effectively unsupportable “snapshots” that may have undocumented bugs. For a semi-stable version, try Updating to a Release Branch instead.

8.7.4 Updating to a Release Branch

In terms of stability, using a release branch is part-way between using the master branch and only using stable releases. A release branch is always beta quality or better, and receives bug fixes before they appear in each stable release.

You can find a list of branches on GitHub.

For example, to follow the branch for ESP-IDF v3.1, including any bugfixes for future releases like v3.1.1, etc:

```bash
cd $IDF_PATH
git fetch
 git checkout release/v3.1
git pull
 git submodule update --init --recursive
```

Each time you `git pull` this branch, ESP-IDF will be updated with fixes for this release.

Note: There is no dedicated documentation for release branches. It is recommended to use the documentation for the closest version to the branch which is currently checked out.
Chapter 9

Resources

9.1 PlatformIO

- What is PlatformIO?
- Installation
- Configuration
- Tutorials
- Project Examples
- Next Steps

9.1.1 What is PlatformIO?

PlatformIO is a cross-platform embedded development environment with out-of-the-box support for ESP-IDF. Since ESP-IDF support within PlatformIO is not maintained by the Espressif team, please report any issues with PlatformIO directly to its developers in the official PlatformIO repositories.

A detailed overview of the PlatformIO ecosystem and its philosophy can be found in the official PlatformIO documentation.

9.1.2 Installation

- PlatformIO IDE is a toolset for embedded C/C++ development available on Windows, macOS and Linux platforms
- PlatformIO Core (CLI) is a command-line tool that consists of multi-platform build system, platform and library managers and other integration components. It can be used with a variety of code development environments and allows integration with cloud platforms and web services
9.1.3 Configuration

Please go through the official PlatformIO configuration guide for ESP-IDF.

9.1.4 Tutorials

- ESP-IDF and ESP32-DevKitC: debugging, unit testing, project analysis

9.1.5 Project Examples

Please check ESP-IDF page in the official PlatformIO documentation.

9.1.6 Next Steps

Here are some useful links for exploring the PlatformIO ecosystem:

- Learn more about integrations with other IDEs/Text Editors
- Get help from PlatformIO community

9.2 Useful Links

- The [esp32.com forum](https://esp32.com/forum) is a place to ask questions and find community resources.
- Check the Issues section on GitHub if you find a bug or have a feature request. Please check existing Issues before opening a new one.
- A comprehensive collection of solutions, practical applications, components and drivers based on ESP-IDF is available in ESP IoT Solution repository. In most of cases descriptions are provided both in English and in 中文.
- To develop applications using Arduino platform, refer to Arduino core for the ESP32, ESP32-S2 and ESP32-C3.
- Several books have been written about ESP32 and they are listed on Espressif web site.
- If you’re interested in contributing to ESP-IDF, please check the Contributions Guide.
- For additional ESP32-C3 product related information, please refer to documentation section of Espressif site.
- Download latest and previous versions of this documentation in PDF and HTML format.
Chapter 10

Copyrights and Licenses

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Some examples use external components which are not Apache licensed, please check the copyright description in each example source code.

10.1.1 Firmware Components

These third party libraries can be included into the application (firmware) produced by ESP-IDF.

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Chapter 11

About

This is documentation of ESP-IDF, the framework to develop applications for ESP32-C3.

The ESP32-C3 is a 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi Bluetooth Low Energy combo SoC, which integrates a 32-bit RISC-V RV32IMC single-core processor.

![Diagram of ESP-IDF workflow]

Fig. 1: Espressif IoT Integrated Development Framework

The ESP-IDF, Espressif IoT Development Framework, provides toolchain, API, components and workflows to develop applications for ESP32-C3 using Windows, Linux and macOS operating systems.
Chapter 12

Switch Between Languages

The ESP-IDF Programming Guide is now available in two languages. Please refer to the English version if there is any discrepancy.

- English
- Chinese

You can easily change from one language to another by clicking the language link you can find at the top of every document that has a translation.

Fatal Errors

Overview

In certain situations, execution of the program can not be continued in a well defined way. In ESP-IDF, these situations include:

- genindex
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