

# Oracle® Java ME Embedded

Reference Platform Release Notes (Keil)

Release 3.3.1

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## Introduction

The Oracle Java ME Embedded software for the Keil MCBSTM32F200 platform is a ready-to-run software image for use with a Keil MCBSTM32F200 embedded board. The Oracle Java ME Embedded software is an optimized platform stack for small embedded devices, which includes the Connected Limited Device Configuration (CLDC) HotSpot Implementation (Java Virtual Machine), Information Module Profile - Next Generation (IMP-NG) application environment, and enhanced support for Java Specification Requests (JSRs).

## What's New in this Release

The following new features are included in the Oracle Java ME Embedded 3.3.1 software:

- Support for the Keil MCBSTM32F200 embedded platform, running the RTX operating system.
- Support for Device Access APIs, Version B, which provide enhanced device controls and improved input/output (IO) for small embedded devices, including the following new features:
  - Peripheral Manager
  - Power Manager
  - Pulse Counters
  - Watchdog Timer

- Analog-to-Digital Converter (DAC)
- Digital-to-Analog Converter (ADC)
- Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART)
- Modem Control (AT) command set
- Ongoing support for the following optional packages:
  - JSR 139 - CLDC 1.1
  - JSR 228 - IMP-NG
  - JSR 75 - (FileConnection API only)
  - JSR 172 - Web Services
  - JSR 177 - Security and Trust Services API (SATSA-CRYPTO package only)
  - JSR 280 - XML API for Java ME
- Additional supported features include:
  - Application Management Software (AMS) APIs
  - AccessPoint API
  - Headless AMS with command line interface (CLI)
  - Headless on-device debugging (ODD)
  - Logging API

## Usage Notes

The Oracle Java ME Embedded software for the Keil MCBSTM32F200 embedded platform consists of a binary file that must be downloaded to the board and a directory structure that needs to be copied to an external SD card. (This directory structure acts as the file system on the board.)

The *Getting Started Guide for the Reference Platform (Keil)* describes how to download the binary file to the board, how to set up the SD card, how to connect to the board from the development host computer and how to install, run, and debug IMlets on the board.

Observe the following important notes before running the Oracle Java ME Embedded software on the board:

- Ensure that you are using a compatible SD card. This release has been tested with the Transcend 2 GB card.

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**Note:** For a list of supported SD cards, please refer to the appropriate Keil F200 embedded documentation and the supported operating system (RTX). The *Getting Started Guide for the Reference Platform (Keil)* also includes information about supported SD cards.

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- Use the standard Windows OS formatting tool. A card should be formatted to FAT 32 with the allocation unit size set to the default allocation size.
- Always safely remove the card from your host machine.
- Always safely remove the card from the board in this order:

- 1) Turn off the power on the board.
  - 2) Unplug the micro USB connection to the board.
  - 3) Unplug the SD card.
- Disable the watchdog support in the `platform.cfg` file on the SD card, especially for debugging. Watchdog support should only be enabled if you explicitly require it. See the *Getting Started Guide for the Reference Platform (Keil)* for more information.
  - For best results do not change the value of the `RMS_CACHE_LIMIT` property in the `jwc_prop.ini` file from its default of `RMS_CACHE_LIMIT = -1`.
  - Operations with files and directories which have a long name are not supported on the Keil F200 embedded platform. Only short names in 8.3 format are accepted. For example:
    - Long file or directory names are not accepted though the JSR-75 FileConnection API.
    - Installation from an SD card of an application with a JAR or JAD file having a long file name is not possible. (However, long file names are supported for application installation using the HTTP protocol.)
  - FileConnection API (JSR-75) specifics: If a creation or renaming operation for a requested new file or directory name is in lower case, then during the operation the implementation converts it to upper case. For example, `filename.txt` resolves to `FILENAME.TXT`.
  - During any modification of the `MAX_ISOLATES` property in the `jwc_prop.ini` file, keep in mind that up to 3 isolates can be reserved by the Java runtime.
  - The CPU and Memory Profiler are not supported in this release.
  - Memory Monitoring is not supported on the board in this release. However, the Memory Status feature is supported and can be used to get basic memory status information.
  - In rare cases the file system of the SD Card may get corrupted; to recover, a developer will need to re-install the SD Card as described in the *Getting Started Guide for the Reference Platform (Keil)*.

## Installation and Runtime Security Guidelines

The Oracle Java ME Embedded Release 3.3.1 software installation requires an execution model that makes certain networked resources available for device emulator execution. These required resources might include, but are not limited to, a variety of communication capabilities between the product's installed components.

It is extremely important to note that the product's installation and runtime system is fundamentally a developer system not specifically designed to guard against any malicious attacks from outside intruders. Given this, the product's architecture can present an insecure operating environment to the installation file system itself, as well as its runtime environment, during execution. For this reason, it is critically important to observe the precautions outlined in the following security guidelines when installing and running the software.

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**Note:** The security-related functionality of a final developed application for release into the field is supported by the available components of the Oracle Java ME Embedded software stack incorporated by the developer into the application. The security precautions required by applications in the field are beyond the scope of these recommendations, but must nonetheless be observed by the application developer.

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To maintain optimum network security, the software package can be installed and run in a “closed” network operating environment, meaning the software system is not connected directly to the Internet, or to a company Intranet environment that could introduce unwanted exposure to malicious intrusion. This is the ideal secure operating environment whenever the application under development does not require it.

An example of a requirement for an Internet connection is when the system must communicate with a wireless network over the Internet to fully execute the application under development. Whether or not an Internet connection is required depends on the particular Java ME application running in the development environment. For example, some Java ME applications can use an HTTP connection. If the environment is open to any network access you must always observe the following precautions to protect valuable resources from malicious intrusion:

- Locate the development environment behind a secure firewall that strictly limits unauthorized network access to its file system and services. Limit access privileges to those that are required for development while allowing all the bi-directional local network communications that are necessary for the application's functionality. The firewall configuration must support these requirements to run the software while also addressing them from a security standpoint.
- Follow the principle of “least privilege” by assigning the minimum set of system access permissions required for installation and execution of the software.
- Do not store any data sensitive information on the same file system that is hosting the installation.
- To maintain the maximum level of security, make sure the operating system patches are up-to-date on any host machines in the development environment.

## **Security Certificate Precautions**

The Oracle Java ME Embedded software distribution bundle contains security certificates that are needed for testing purposes during development of products for final release to customers. Some of these certificates are self-signed security certificates generated by Oracle that are mapped to privileged security domains. IMlets or MIDlets signed by these certificates get high privileges to access restricted APIs, and so these certificates present a security vulnerability if they are released to end users on a customer's device. Care should be taken to remove these certificates after final testing of the product is completed when the product is being prepared for release to end users. This does not apply to certificates issued by universally recognized certificate authorities (CAs), because these are used only for signature verification and do not present a vulnerability.

## Command-Line Interface Precautions

The command-line interface (CLI) feature in this Oracle Java ME Embedded software release is provided only as a concept for your reference. It uses insecure connections with no encryption, authentication, or authorization. If you decide to implement this feature in any product deployment, it is your responsibility to incorporate adequate security measures around the CLI.

## Known Bugs

The following are known bugs in the 3.3.1 release of the Oracle Java ME Embedded software.

**Table 1** *Known Bugs*

Bug Number	Bug Description
MERT-2257	<p>FileConnection.lastModified returns a value that depends on TimeZone setting</p> <p>FileConnection.lastModified provides a long value representing the time the file was last modified, measured in milliseconds since the epoch (00:00:00 GMT, January 1, 1970), or 0L if an I/O error occurs. However, the value returned depends on TimeZone setting.</p>
MERT-2425	<p>Public AMS API: running a task with the wrong suite name doesn't cause an error.</p> <p>Running a task using the AMS API with the wrong suite name doesn't throw an exception, nor does it return null for the TaskInfo instance if the task can't start.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Don't rely on an exception or the returned value from actually running the task; instead, use the information from the TaskInfo instance received from TaskListener.notifyStatusUpdate() and TaskListener.notifyStatusStopped().</p>
MERT-2935	<p>Debug: Expressions tab does not show fields.</p> <p>In Eclipse, using static variables in the Expressions tab in the Debug perspective might cause the debug session to freeze with the following symptoms: Only "pending" values instead of expression results; multiple errors in the device console.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> Avoid the use of static variables in expressions; if necessary, monitor these values in the Variables tab.</p>
MERT-3291	<p>PeripheralNotFoundException when opening newly registered UART.</p> <p>The return value of the register() function (the new ID) cannot be used as a parameter to the PeripheralManager.open() function, or a PeripheralNotFoundException will be thrown.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> You can create your own UARTConfig object and pass it into the PeripheralManager.open() function without error.</p>
MERT-3301	<p>Modularity: Unexpected "Not evaluated item"</p> <p>The log file may report that the midp.conf file may contain an unexpected evaluation error.</p>
MERT-3437	<p>There are a small number of unsupported JDWP features. The most noteworthy missing features are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Missing method entry/exit breakpoint support, although it is visible for NetBeans users</li><li>2) Missing ClassObject req support; Eclipse breaks on it when showing static variables</li></ol>

**Table 1 (Cont.) Known Bugs**

<b>Bug Number</b>	<b>Bug Description</b>
MERT-3577	<p>PeripheralTypeNotSupportedException is thrown during call to PeripheralManager.open(config)</p> <p>The Oracle Java ME Embedded platform may throw a unexpected exception when using the PeripheralManager.open(config) method with an invalid configuration.</p>
MERT-3588	<p>PeripheralNotAvailableException isn't thrown when opening an MMIO peripheral device that's already opened</p> <p>Occasionally, opening an MMIO peripheral device that has already been opened will fail to throw a PeripheralNotAvailableException. MMIO has no native resources to be guarded, hence the opening of another instance of the peripheral device does not pose any security concerns.</p>
MERT-3638	<p>Device Access API: isOpen() returns different values</p> <p>Please note that Peripheral instances returned by PeripheralManager.list are in a closed state, and calling isOpen() for them always returns 'false' even if such Peripheral was already opened by other means.</p>
MERT-3651	<p>SPI: can open devices using negative addresses</p> <p>According to the specification, an IllegalArgumentException should be thrown if address is not in the defined range (i.e. not a positive or null integer). However, the implementation now contains workarounds to support additional devices that have negative addresses.</p>
MERT-3662	<p>MMIO: list of safe addresses on the Keil board should be enumerated</p> <p>There are holes within the address space that formally belong to the PIO register but point to nothing, with unpredictable access results. Please note the list of safe addresses is (last end address is not inclusive):</p> <p>[0x2001FE00 - 20020000) [0x40000000 - 0x50060C00) [0xA0000000 - 0xA0001000)</p>
MERT-3676	<p>Infinite log output when REPORT_LEVEL = 0</p> <p>When a TCP logger is used and the REPORT_LEVEL parameter is set to 0 in the jwc_prop.ini file, there can be infinite output from the logger.</p>
MERT-3677	<p>MMIO: different exceptions when opening by config in different platforms</p> <p>An attempt to create MMIO device outside the allowed range (in restricted area) on Keil/Raspberry throws a PeripheralConfigInvalidException. However, on the Windows platform, it throws an IOException. This happens because the Windows configuration doesn't have a restricted address table, but the implementation does an additional check of configuration and throws an IOException because the emulator returns an error for those particular memory regions.</p>
MERT-3778	<p>Incorrect return value for property microedition.platform</p> <p>The microedition.platform property doesn't return meaningful value on the Keil board.</p> <p><b>Workaround:</b> The com.oracle.product.version property can be used. The returned value has the following format: jmee_3.3 (jmee_keil_impng b25-1304211450)</p>

**Table 1 (Cont.) Known Bugs**

<b>Bug Number</b>	<b>Bug Description</b>
MERT-3798	<p>Device Access API Spec: Description on unregistering an application-registered peripheral ID while this particular peripheral is still in an open state</p> <p>The Device Access API Spec does not outline what behavior should occur when unregistering an application-registered peripheral ID while this peripheral is still in the open state. The current behavior is to close the peripheral.</p>
MERT-3799	<p>Device Access API Spec: Description on ADCChannel.startAcquisition(...) if the count is zero</p> <p>The DA-API Spec does not outline the behavior when the ADCChannel.startAcquisition(values, offset, count, doubleBuffering, listener) method is called and count is zero. Currently, an IllegalArgumentException is thrown.</p>
MERT-3800	<p>Device Access API Spec: Description on DACChannel.startGeneration(...) if the count is zero</p> <p>The DA-API Spec does not outline the behavior when the DACChannel.startGeneration(values, offset, count, doubleBuffering, listener) method is called and count is zero. Currently, an IllegalArgumentException is thrown.</p>
MERT-3806	<p>AcquisitionEvent and MonitoringEvent constructors do not throw any exceptions</p> <p>AcquisitionEvent and MonitoringEvent constructors do not throw any exceptions (except NullPointerException) when invalid parameters are supplied.</p>
MERT-3808	<p>PinEvent and PortEvent constructors do not throw any exceptions</p> <p>The PinEvent and PortEvent constructors do not throw exceptions when their parameters are out of the defined range.</p>
MERT-3887	<p>An unexpected PeripheralConfigInvalidException is thrown, instead of PeripheralNotFoundException, when opening a peripheral using incorrect configuration parameters.</p> <p>Instead of a PeripheralNotFoundException, an unexpected PeripheralConfigInvalidException is thrown when calling PeripheralManager.open(java.lang.Class intf, PeripheralConfig config) when the config parameter contains incorrect peripheral hardware addressing.</p>
MERT-3899	<p>GPIOPinConfig.DEFAULT is not supported on the Keil.</p> <p>The GPIOPinConfig.DEFAULT value is not currently supported on the Keil platform.</p>
MERT-3932	<p>Incorrect exception thrown when incorrectly opening a UART port for a second time.</p> <p>On the second attempt to open a UART port by a config which contains an unsupported databits value, the implementation will throw a PeripheralNotAvailableException instead of the correct exception, a PeripheralConfigInvalidException, which is what is thrown the first time.</p>

## Product Documentation

The following documentation is included with this release of the Oracle Java ME Embedded software. See <http://docs.oracle.com/javame/embedded/embedded.html>.

<b>Application</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Format</b>
All (This document)	<i>Release Notes</i>	HTML
Demonstrates how to install, run, and troubleshoot the Oracle Java ME Embedded software on the Windows platform.	<i>Windows Getting Started Guide</i>	PDF HTML
Introduction to running Oracle Java ME Embedded on the Keil F200 reference platform.	<i>Getting Started Guide for the Reference Platform (Keil)</i>	HTML PDF
Offers advice on using the Application Management System (AMS) APIs with an application.	<i>AMS API Guide</i>	PDF HTML
Offers advice on using the Device Access APIs with an application to access peripherals connected to an embedded board.	<i>Device Access API Guide</i>	PDF HTML
Accessing peripherals on embedded devices connected via various methods (Javadoc).	<i>Device Access API Reference, Version B</i>	HTML
Logging events and system status (Javadoc).	<i>Logging API Reference</i>	HTML
Implementing a custom Application Management System (Javadoc).	<i>AMS API Reference</i>	HTML
Accessing information about available networks (Javadoc).	<i>AccessPoint API Reference</i>	HTML

## Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at:

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