

GadgetPC & MINI-MAX/ARM9

Single Board Computers

C Programming Guide for Linux

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1 Overview

BiPOM's ARM Development System (GNUARM) consists of:

- Micro-IDE – A Windows IDE for microcontroller development
- GCC (GNUARM) C Compiler, Linker
- Downloaders for various boards
- Project examples for various platforms

BiPOM's version of GNUARM supports the following ARM microcontrollers:

- AT91SAM7 series from ATMEL
- AT91SAM9 series from ATMEL (these are used on GadgetPC and MINI-MAX/ARM9 series)
- LPC2000 series from NXP
- LPC2300 series from NXP

Micro-IDE is a versatile Integrated Development System (IDE) that has project manager, syntax-colored multi-window editor, terminal, tools, utilities and many other features.

Various downloaders and toolkits plug into Micro-IDE to simplify microcontroller program development in various languages such as Assembly, C and BASIC.

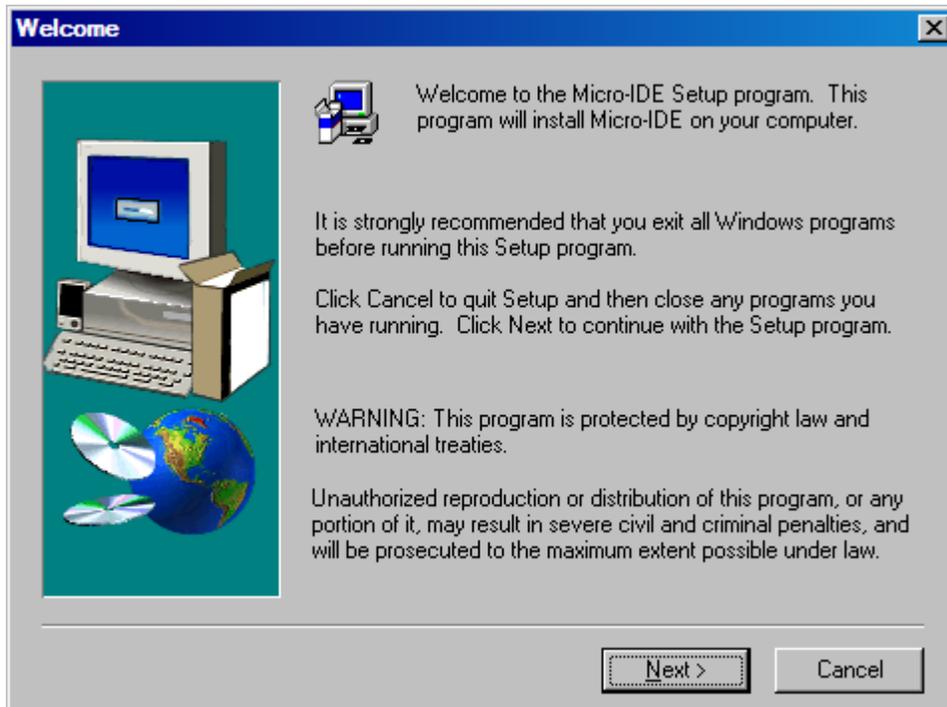
Software Installation

Download ARM Development System from:

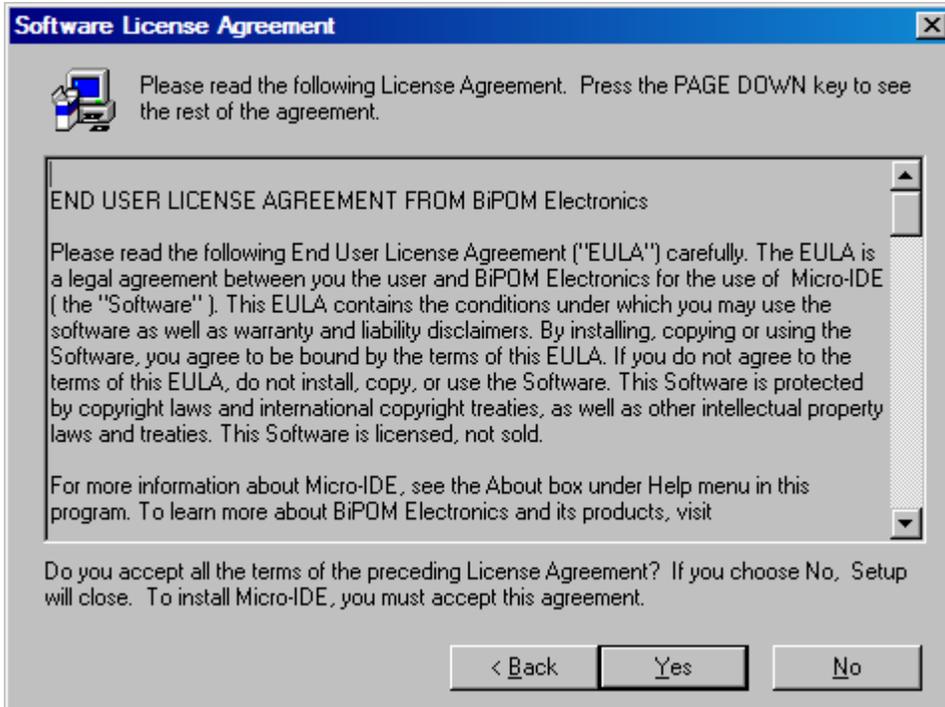
http://www.bipom.com/armdev_down.php

Open the zip file [armdev.zip](#) and install by running setup.exe.

A Welcome screen will appear:

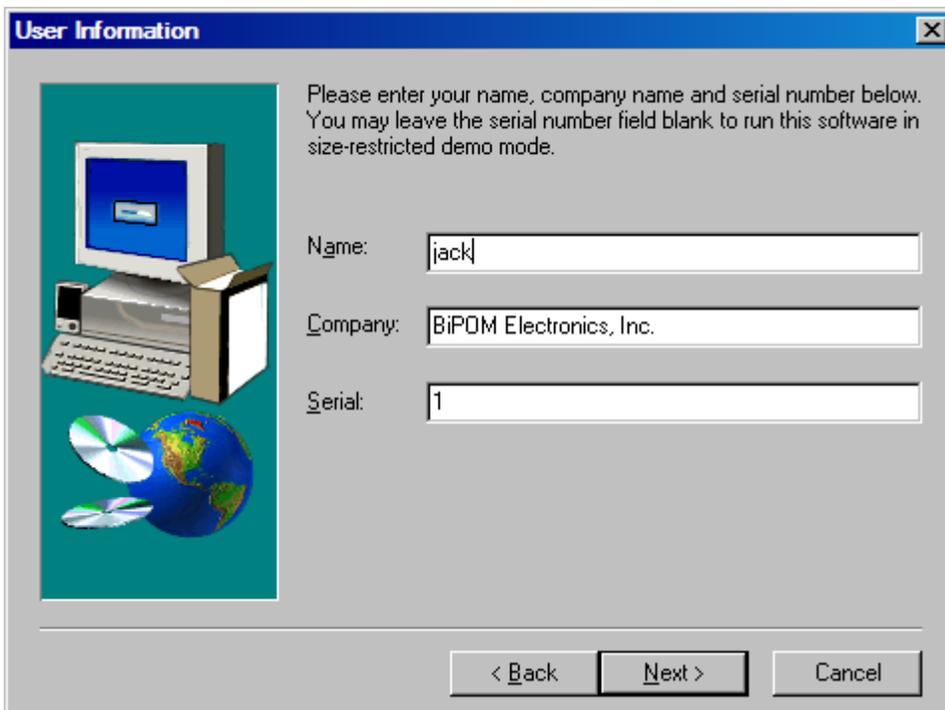


Click on Next. End User Agreement will appear:



Please read the agreement and click Yes if you wish to continue with installation.

Enter your name, company (if applicable) and serial number:

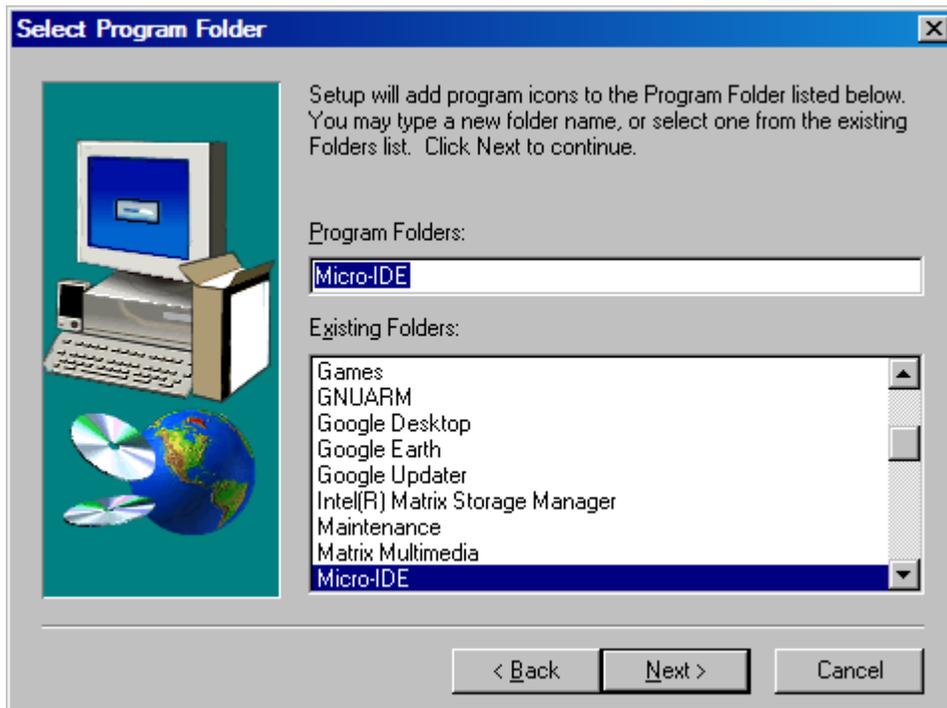


You can enter any Serial Number here in the Serial field. Click Next to continue.

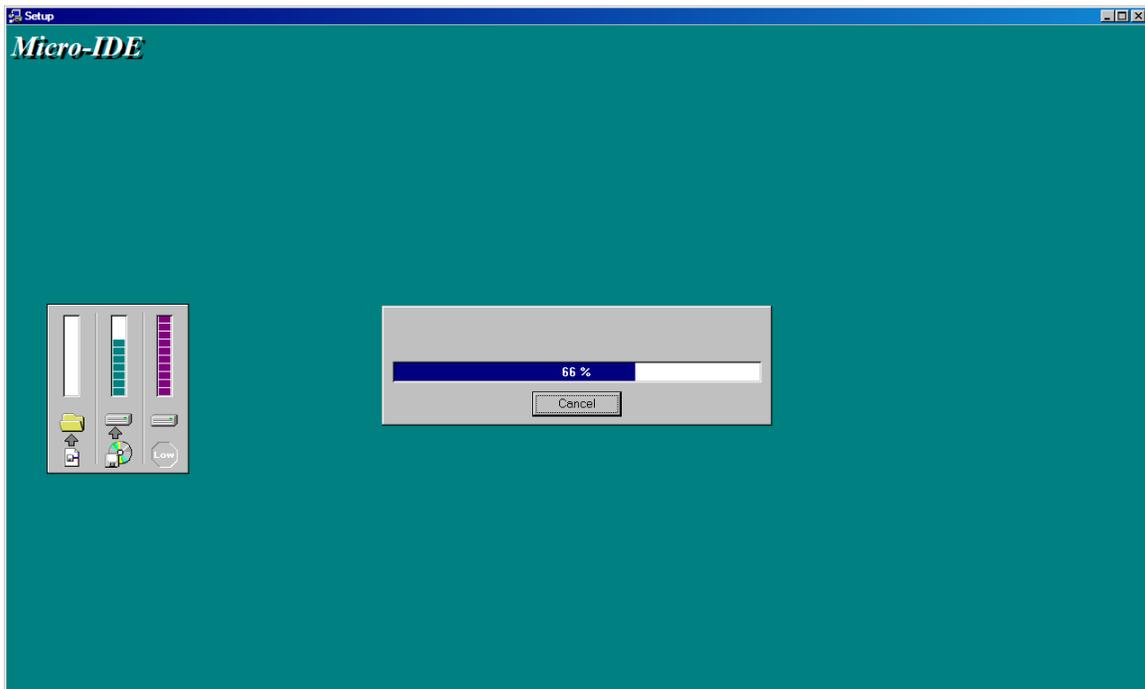
Select the disk location where the software will be installed. Using the default location of c:\bipom\devtools is recommended:



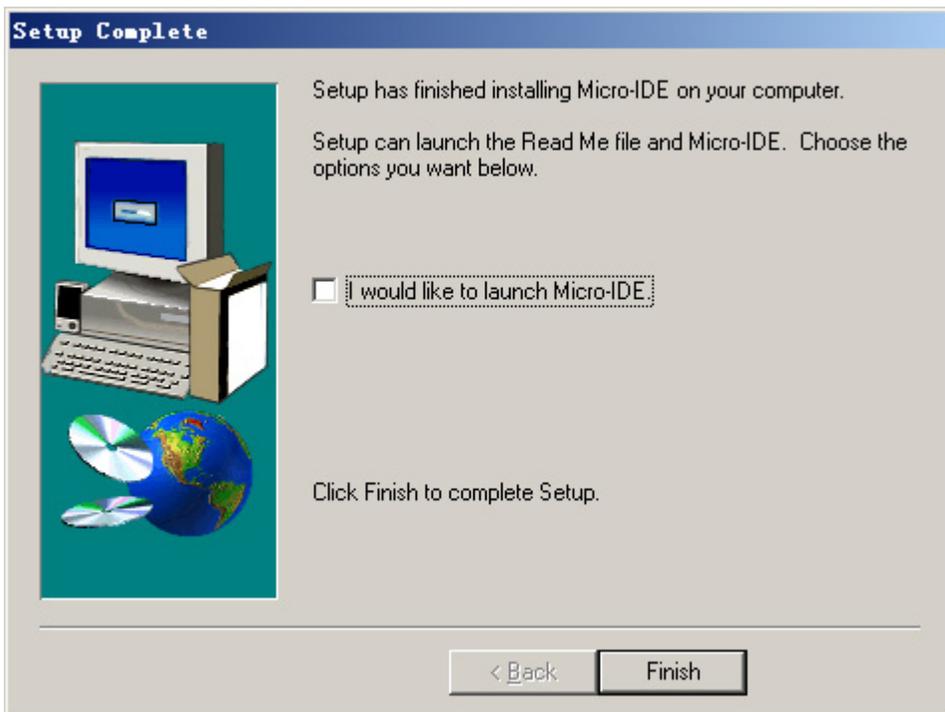
Click Next. Select the Program Folder where the icons for Micro-IDE will be installed. Default selection is **Micro-IDE** folder.



Click Next. Micro-IDE will be installed and you will see the progress:



When the installation is complete, you will be given an option to start Micro-IDE now:



Uncheck the option and click Finish button to finish the installation.

1.1.1 Installing the GNU ARM C Compiler

For creating programs that will run under Linux on GadgetPC or MINI-MAX/ARM9 series boards, Code Sourcery G++ Lite should be used.

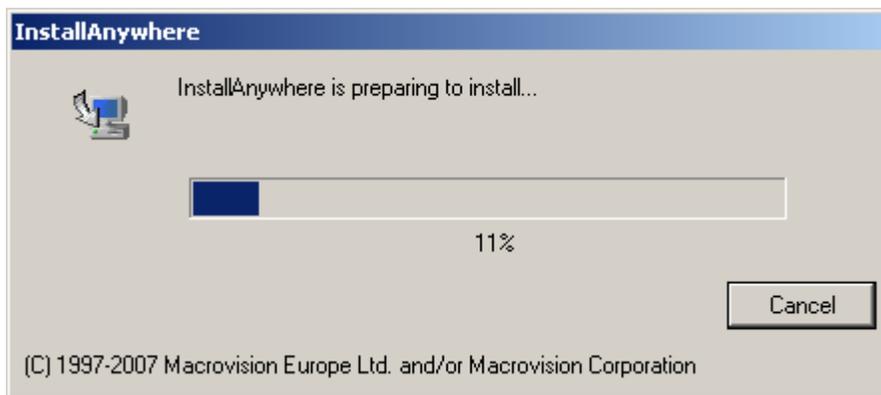
Download the latest version of **IA32 Windows Installer for Sourcery G++ Lite 2009q3-67 for ARM GNU/Linux** from:

www.codesourcery.com

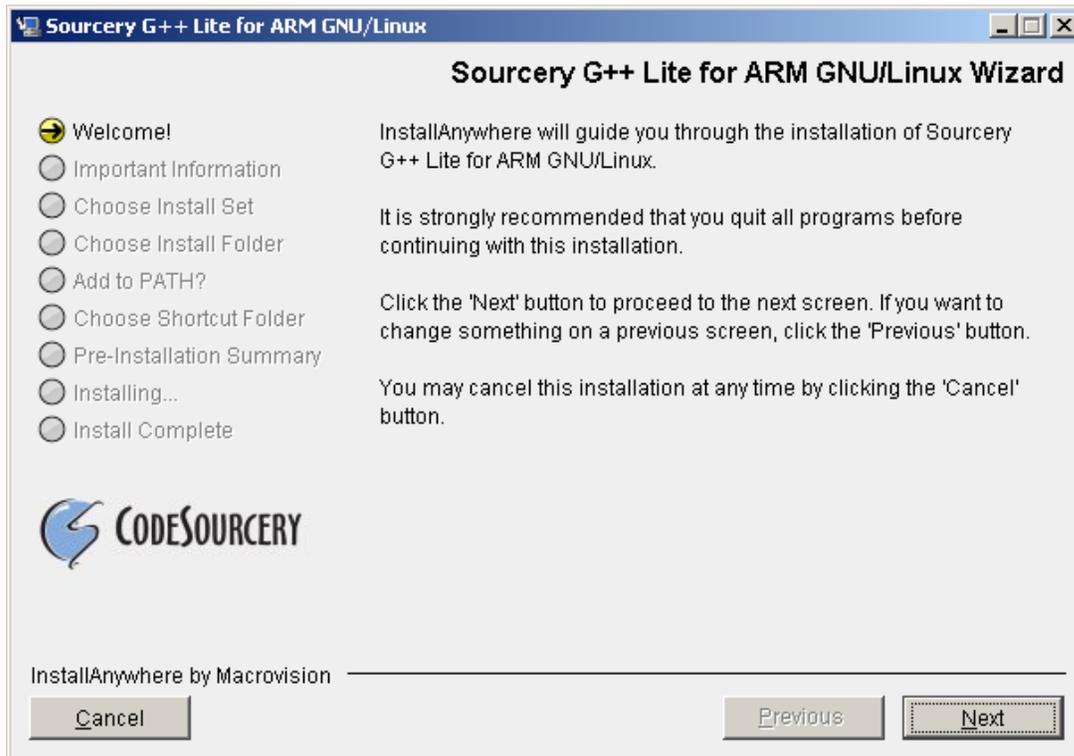
Typically, this package has a long name such as:

arm-2009q3-67-arm-none-linux-gnueabi.exe

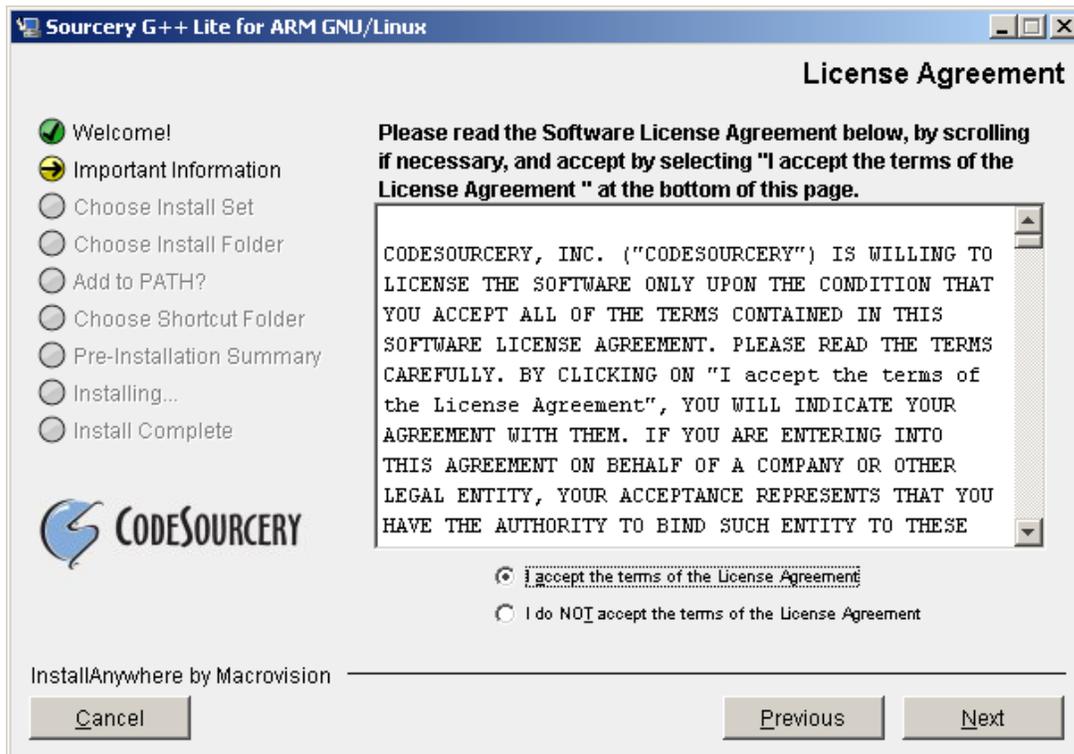
After the download is complete, run this package. You will see a progress bar that shows the progress of file extraction:



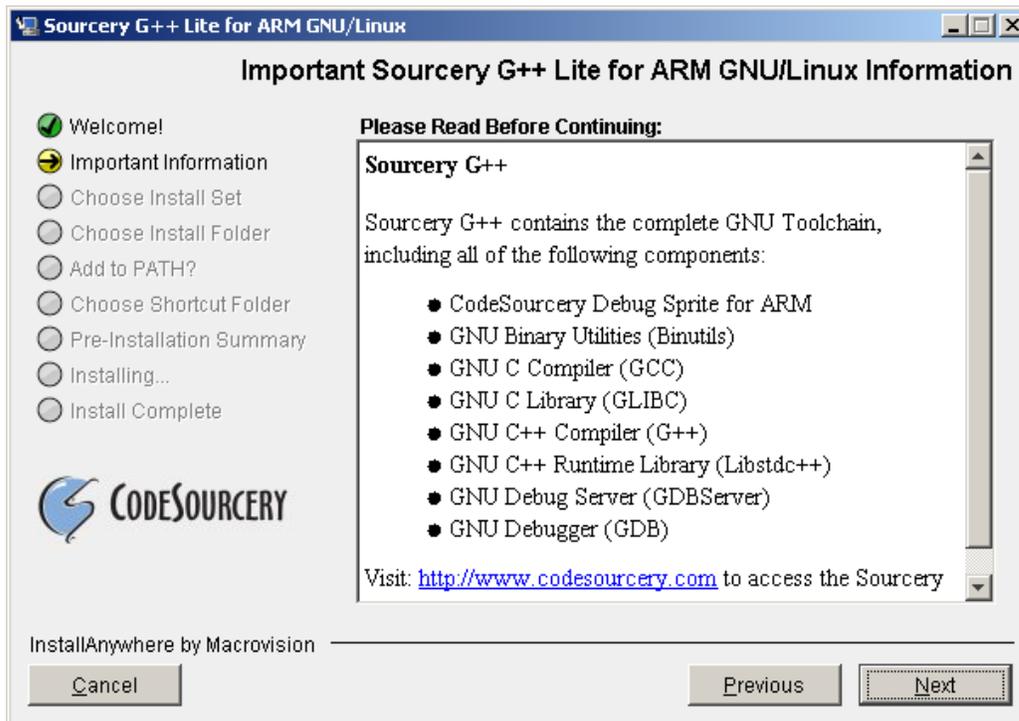
After the file extraction is complete, a Welcome dialog will appear:



Click Next. A License Agreement will appear:



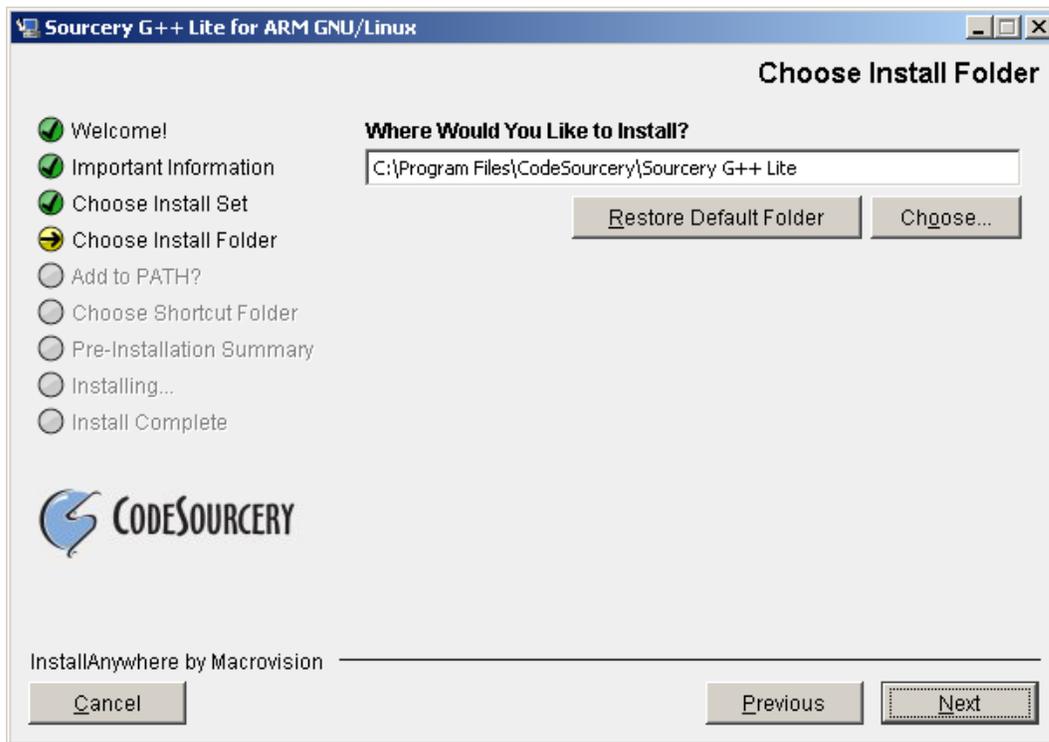
Check the "I accept the terms of the License Agreement" option and click Next. Important Information window will appear:



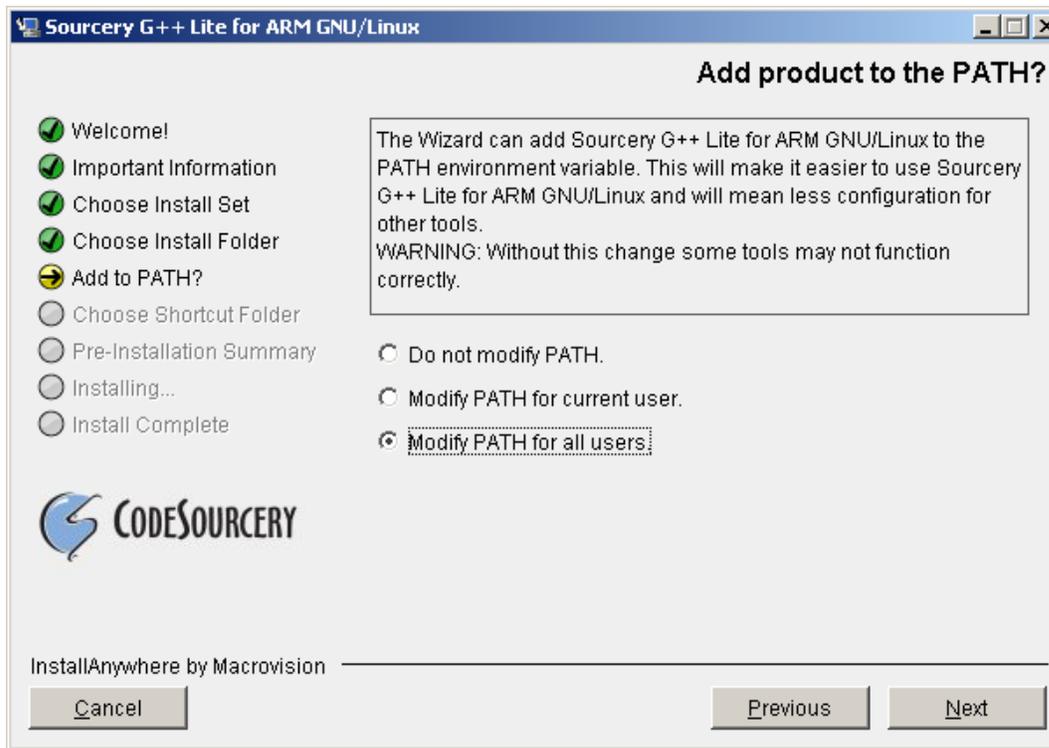
Click Next. Choose Install Set as Typical:



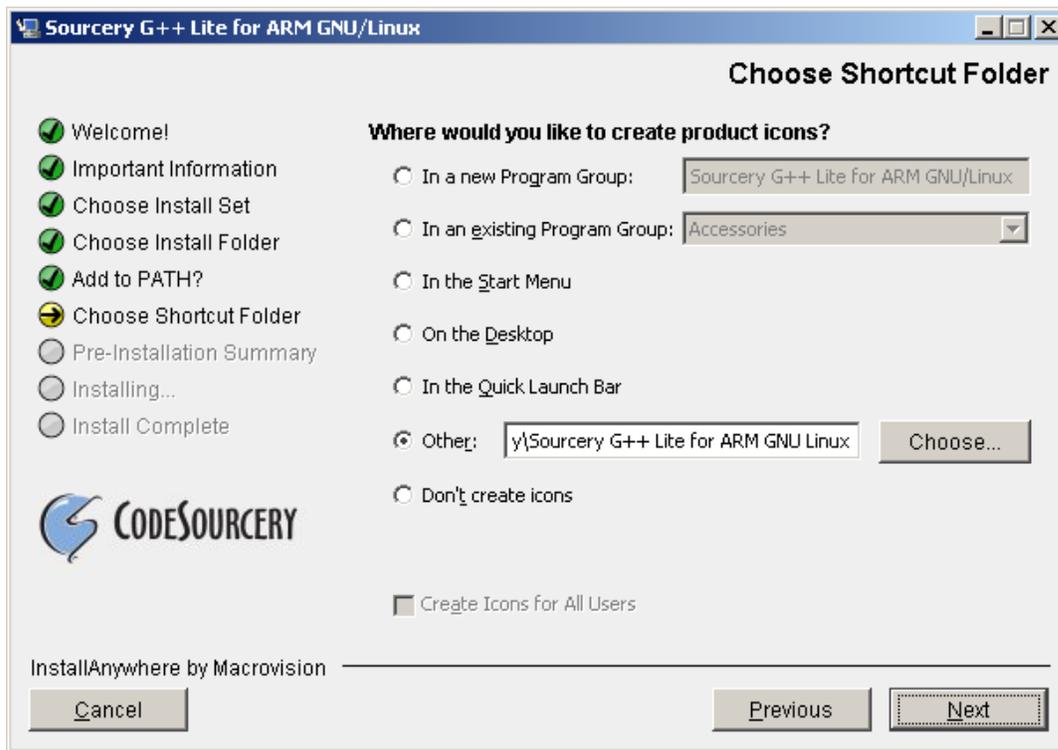
Click Next. Install Folder window will appear. Use the default location:



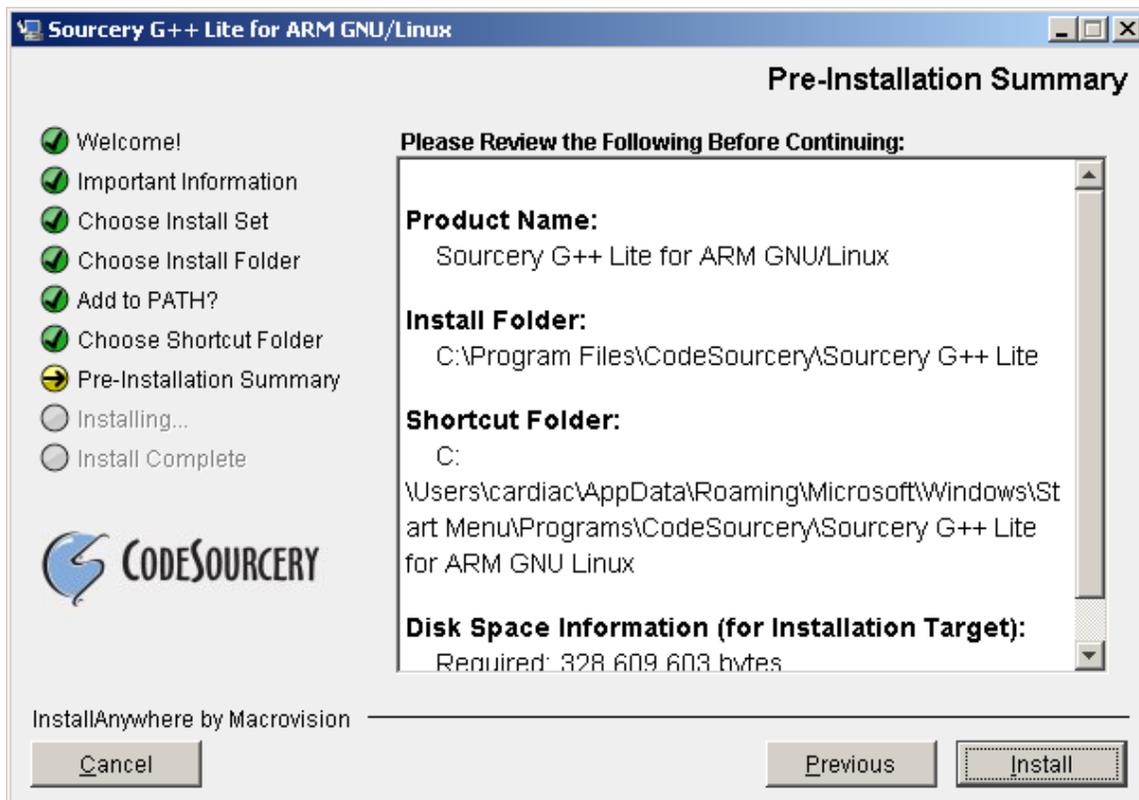
Click Next. Path window will appear. Select the option: Modify PATH for all users:



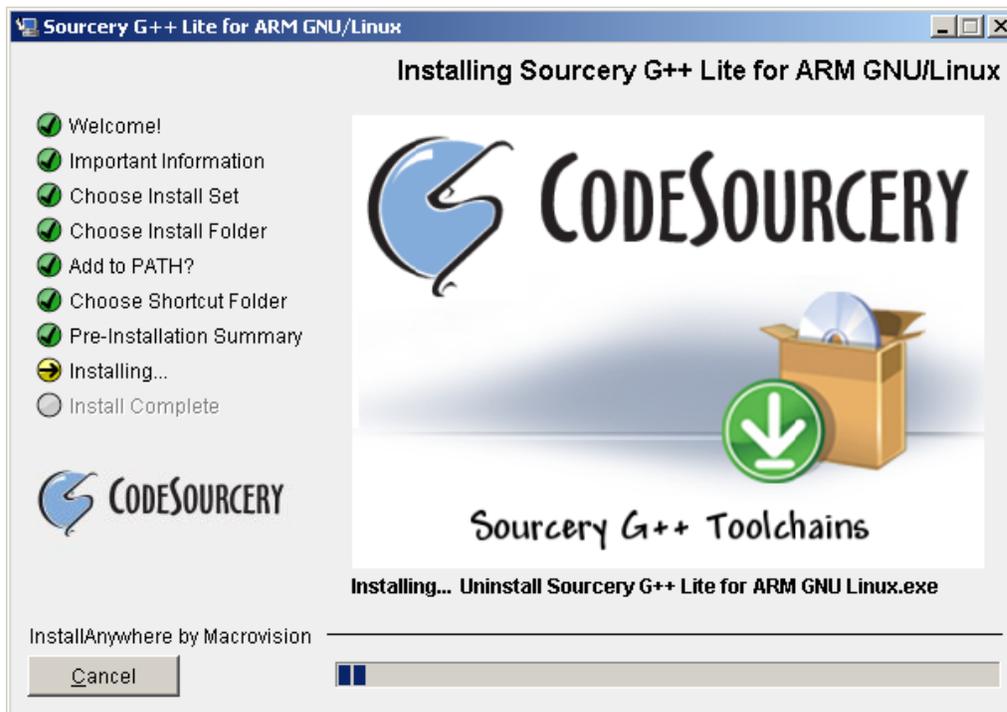
Click Next. Shortcut Folder window will appear:



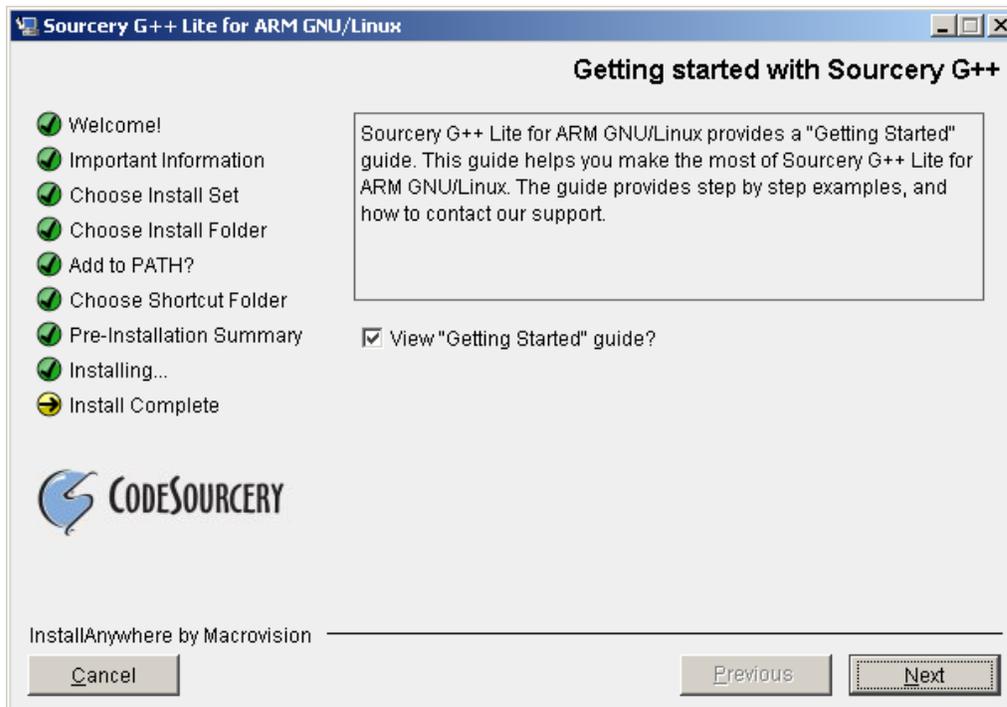
Leave all settings on this window as is. Click Next. Pre-Installation Summary window will appear:



Click Install. Installation will start and you will see the progress:



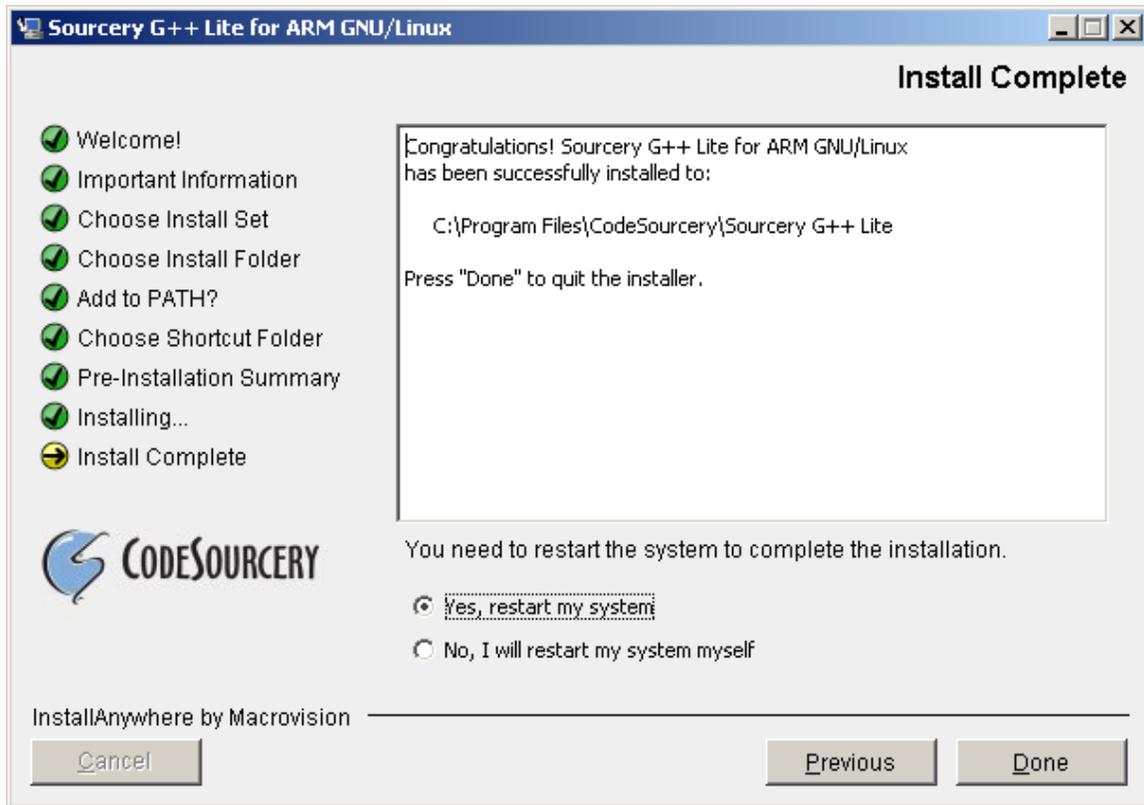
When the installation is complete, following page will appear:



Keep the "View Getting Start Guide" option checked. Click Next.

Getting Started Guide will launch. You can review this to learn more about Code Sourcery and ARM GNU/Linux tools.

You will also see the final window of the installation:

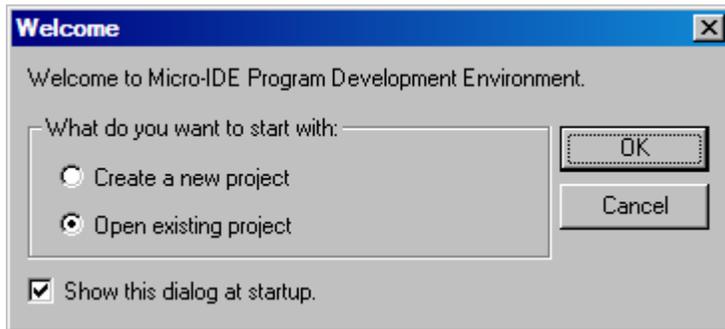


Make sure that all open applications are closed and data is saved on your computer. Keep "Yes, restart my system" option checked and click Done. This will restart your computer.

1.1.2 Building and Running Example Programs

Now that the development environment is installed and ready, you can build programs and run programs on your GadgetPC or MINI-MAX/ARM9 series board. Follow the steps below:

1. Run Micro-IDE from Windows Start menu. When Micro-IDE starts, the Project Selection window appears:

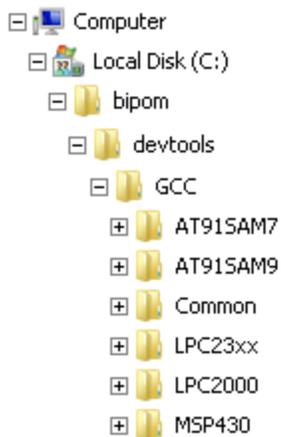


Click OK to select an existing example project.

ARM Development System is distributed with several example programs that illustrate how to program the ARM9 micro-controller under Linux. Example projects are located under the Examples folder under following folders:

bipom\devtools\GCC\AT91SAM9\Examples\Linux

The main folder for the GNU toolchain is “GCC”. A folder is created under “GCC” for each microcontroller family. There is also a “common” folder that contains the common files.



Under each microcontroller family directory, there is further classification of files:

cstartup: C start up file for that microcontroller family

examples: project examples for that microcontroller family

include: C language include files for that microcontroller family

lib: precompiled library files for that microcontroller family

src: C language source files for that microcontroller family

Project examples are typically designed to run on BiPOM boards.

Library files under lib folder typically have the naming convention:

lib<library name>.a

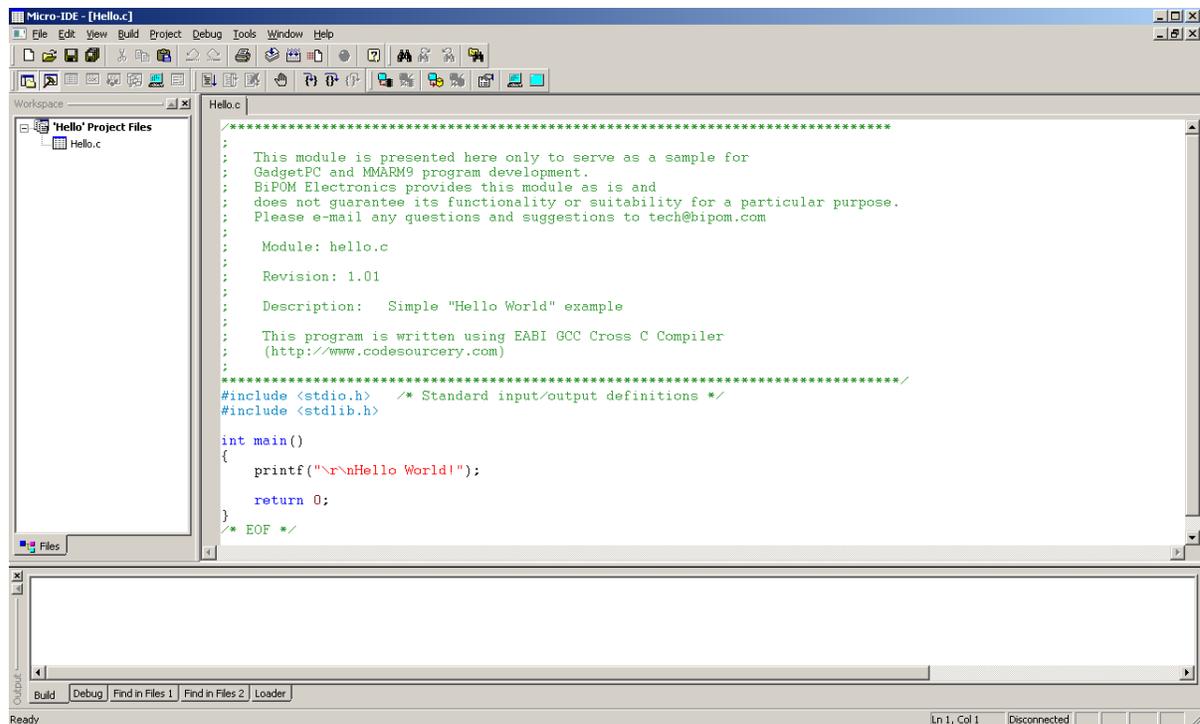
where <library name> is the name of the library. This follows the UNIX library naming convention. For example, BiPOM graphics library is called “g” so the name of the library file for “g” is

libgl.a

Examples under AT91SAM9 folder are compatible with BiPOM’s GadgetPC and MINI-MAX/ARM9 series boards. Examples in the **Linux** folder under the examples for AT91SAM9 are specifically designed to run under ARM9 Linux.

2. Open the example project Hello.prj from

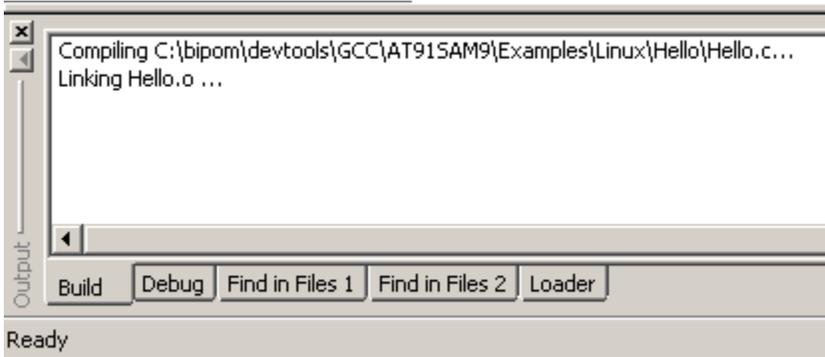
\\bipom\devtools\GCC\AT91SAM9\Examples\Linux\Hello



3. Click the Build button on the main toolbar. This will build the Hello project:



If the project builds successfully, you should see a message indicating no errors on the Output Window:



If the build completed without errors, the executable (binary) file called **hello** will be created in the **Hello** folder. You can see this in Windows Explorer:

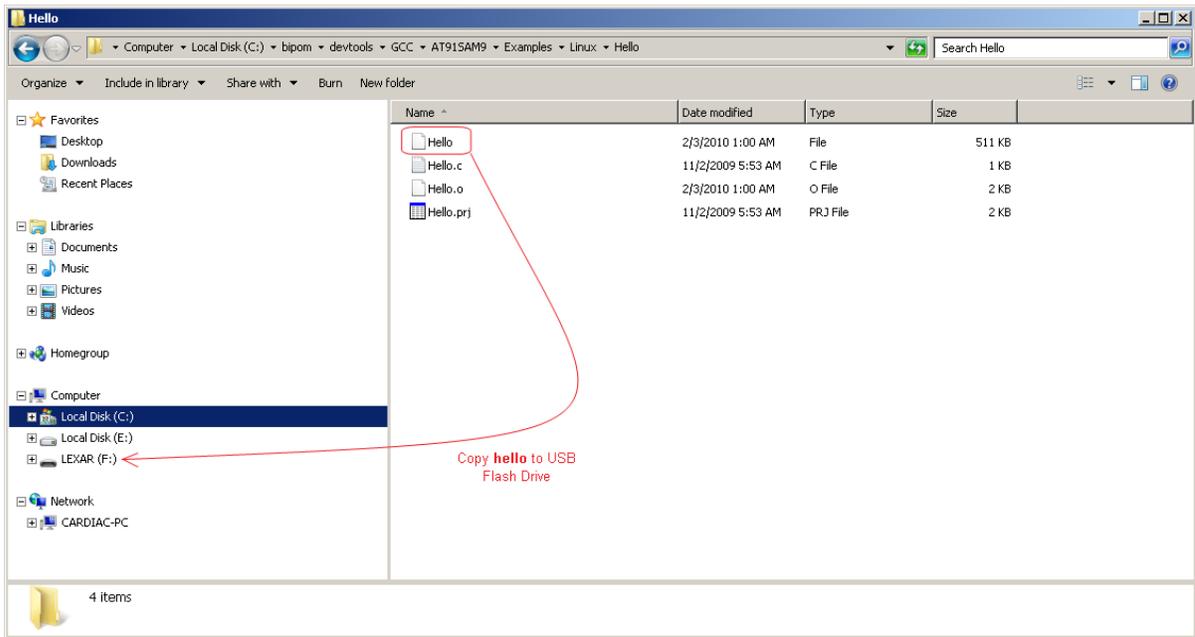
Name ^	Date modified	Type
 Hello	2/3/2010 1:00 AM	File
 Hello.c	11/2/2009 5:53 AM	C File
 Hello.o	2/3/2010 1:00 AM	O File
 Hello.prj	11/2/2009 5:53 AM	PRJ File

You can now copy this file **hello** to GadgetPC or MINI-MAX/ARM9 series board and run the program under Linux.

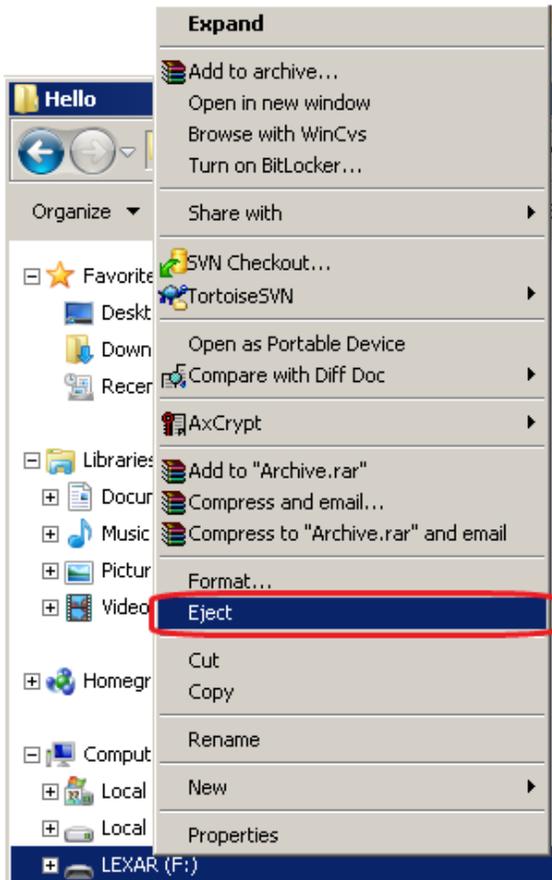
You can use either FTP or SSH to copy the file over the network or you can copy the file to the USB Flash Drive (the USB drive that is used for booting Linux) and run it from the USB Flash drive on the board.

To copy using the USB Flash drive, plug the USB Flash Drive to your PC's USB port:

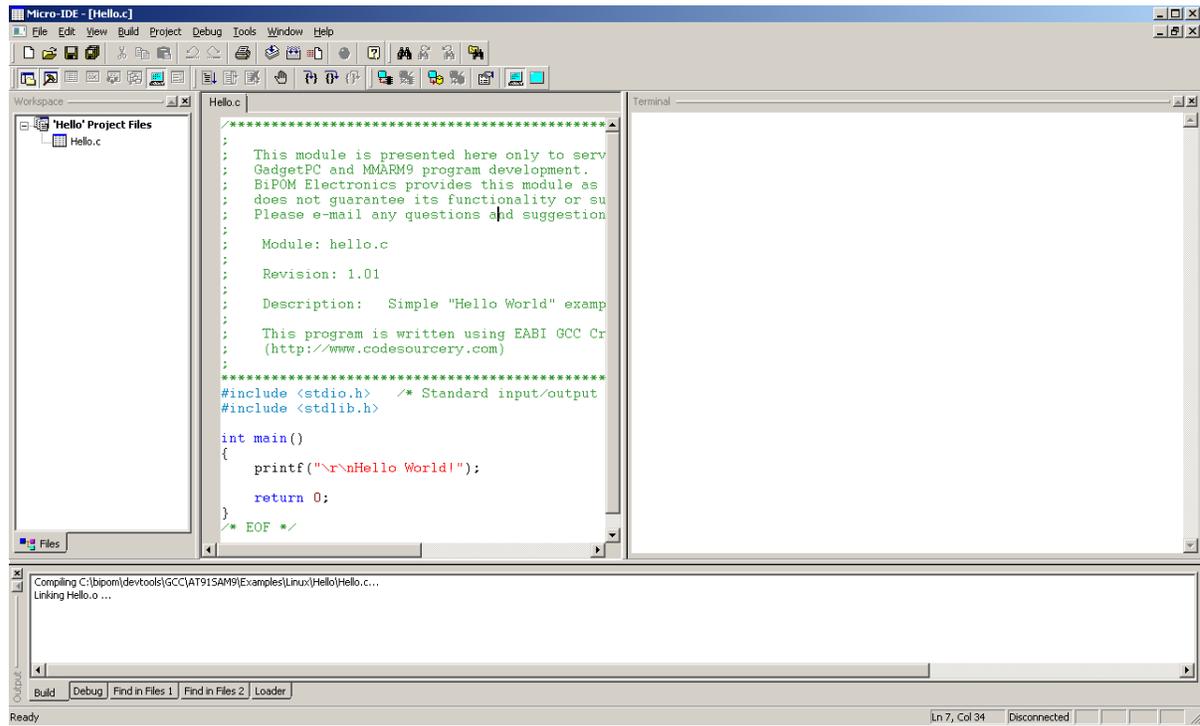




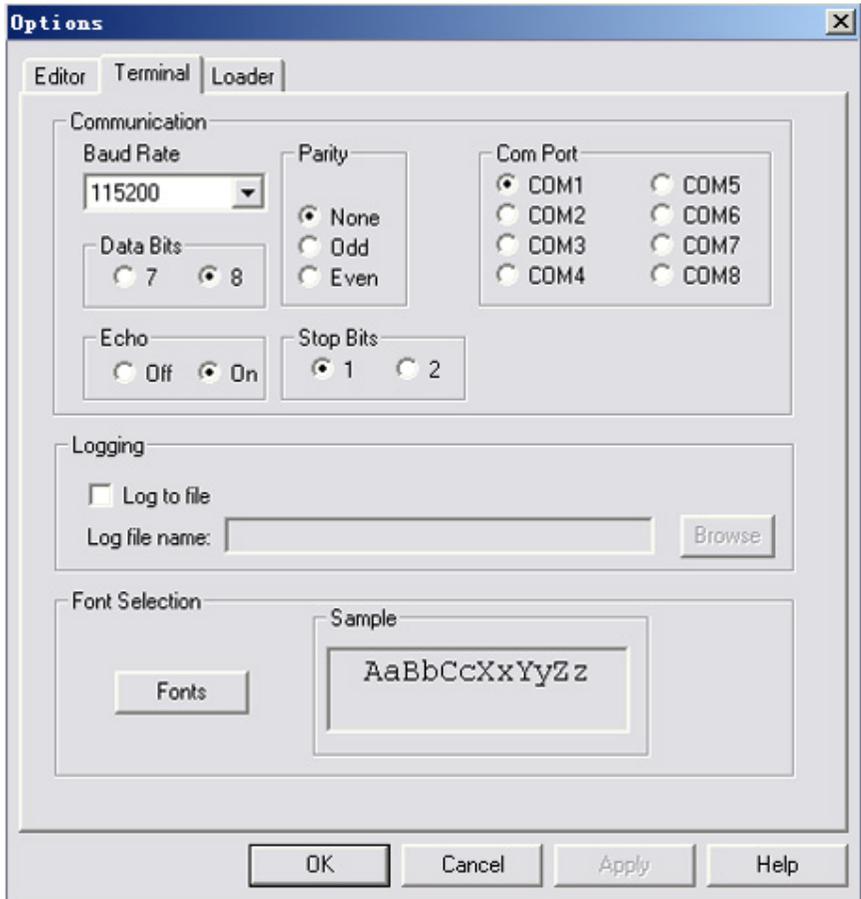
After you copy the program, safely eject the USB Flash Drive from your PC.



Select View->Terminal in Micro-IDE. A terminal window will appear:



Select Tools->Options->Terminal and set the COM port to your PC's serial port that is connected to the board (for example COM1):

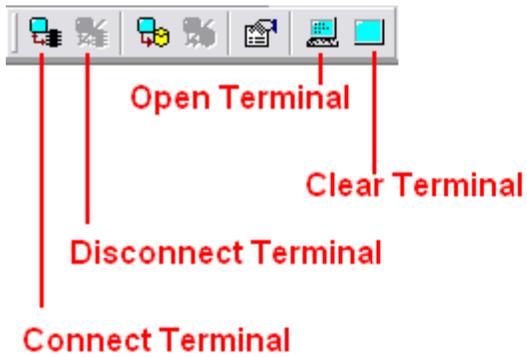


Set baud rate to 115200. Other parameters are

Parity: None
Data Bits: 8
Stop Bit: 1
Echo: Off

Click the OK button to save the setting and close the Options dialog.

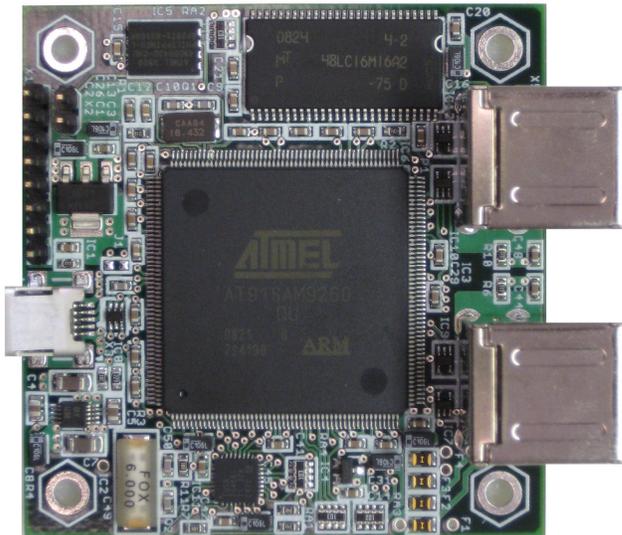
Using the Terminal Toolbar, connect the terminal (which opens the COM port). To do this, click the Connect Terminal button on the Terminal Toolbar:



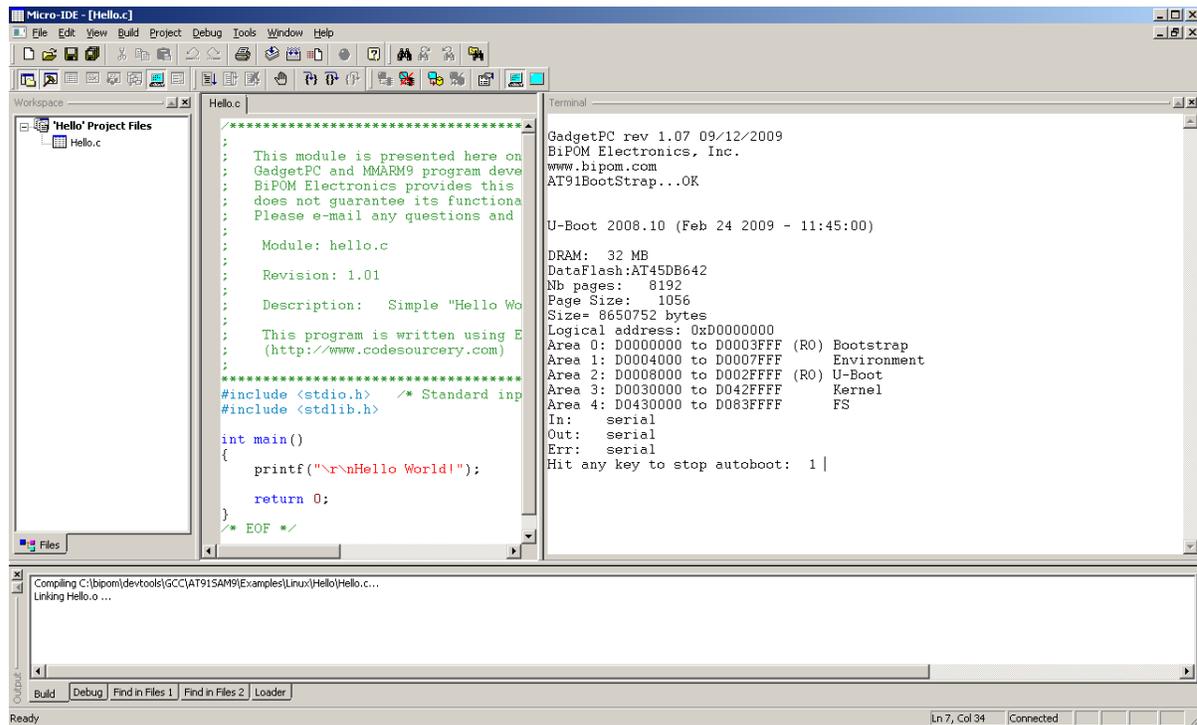
The Terminal Toolbar should now look like this:



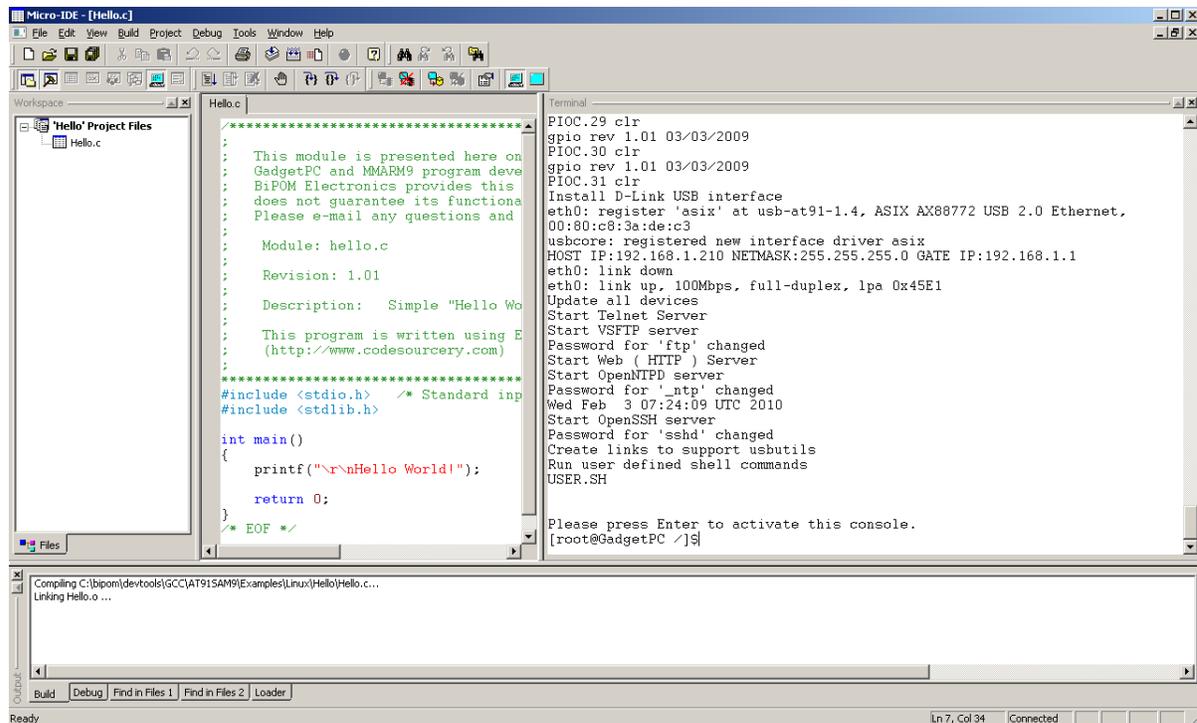
Plug the USB Flash Drive to your board and power the board:



As Linux boots, you will see the boot messages:



When Linux completes booting, press Enter and you will be at the console prompt:



Type **cd /mnt/usb** to change directory. Press Enter.

Type **ls** for directory listing. Press Enter.

You will see the contents of directory **/mnt/usb**:

```
Terminal
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$ cd /mnt/usb
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$ ls
Hello          iptables      openssh       thttpd
Help           jpeg          openssl      uImage
SerialPortTest lcdproc       php           uninstall.exe
UserImages.bmp lib           png          usbutils
bin            libusb        popt         user.sh
dhcpcd         loader        ppp          vsftpd
drivers        minicom       servfox      websites
efax           minigui       sh           wget
freetype       motion        slang        win_drivers
gpcfs.gz       mutt          spcaview    wireless
httpd          ncurses      ssmtp       zlib
inadyn         ntpd         stunnel
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$
```

Please note the Hello example that has been copied. To run the Hello example, type:

`./Hello`

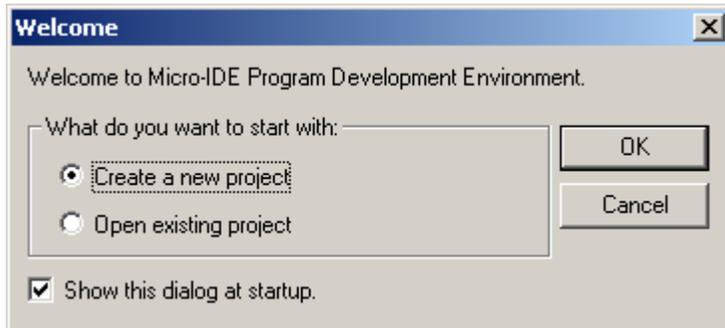
Hello program will run and print a message to console:

```
Terminal
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$ cd /mnt/usb
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$ ls
Hello          iptables      openssh       thttpd
Help           jpeg          openssl      uImage
SerialPortTest lcdproc       php           uninstall.exe
UserImages.bmp lib           png          usbutils
bin            libusb        popt         user.sh
dhcpcd         loader        ppp          vsftpd
drivers        minicom       servfox      websites
efax           minigui       sh           wget
freetype       motion        slang        win_drivers
gpcfs.gz       mutt          spcaview    wireless
httpd          ncurses      ssmtp       zlib
inadyn         ntpd         stunnel
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$ ./Hello
Hello World! [ root@GadgetPC usb ]$
```

1.1.3 Writing Your Own Programs

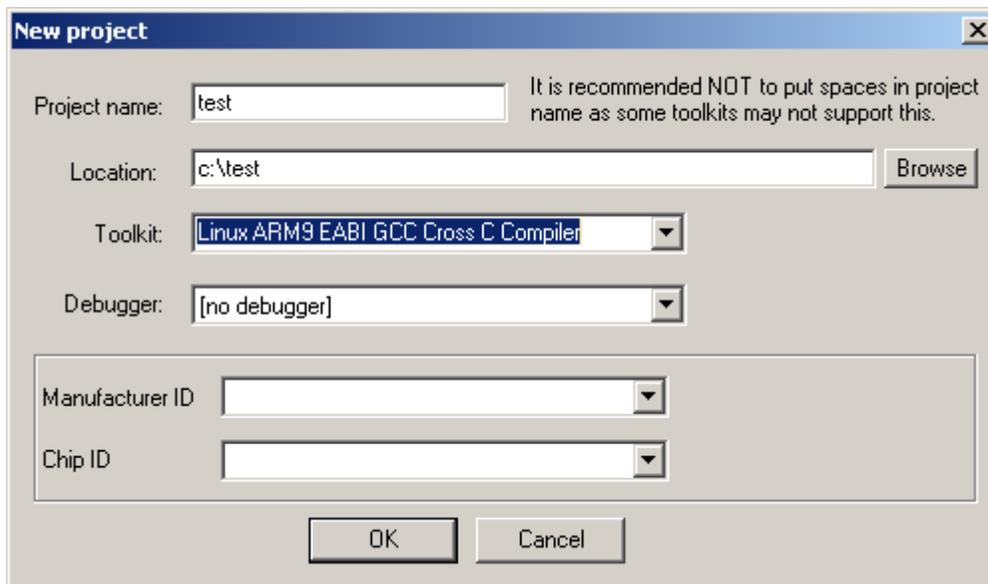
1.1.3.1 Creating Projects

To create your own project, start Micro-IDE. It will ask you to Open a Project or Create a Project:



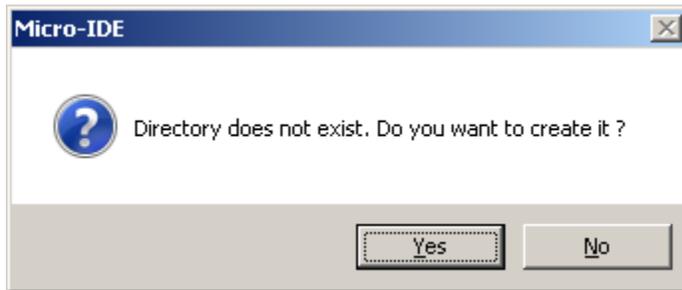
Select Create a new project and click OK.

This will display the New Project dialog:



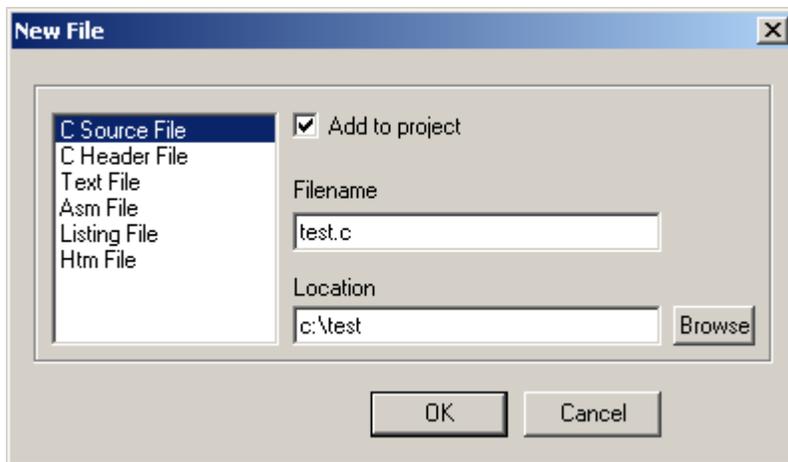
Enter the name of the new project and its location (this example uses **test** as the project name and c:\test as the project location). Select **Linux ARM9 EABI GCC Cross C Compiler** as the Toolkit. Click OK; the new project with the name of test under c:\test will be created.

If the directory c:\test does not exist, Micro-IDE will ask you if the directory should be created:



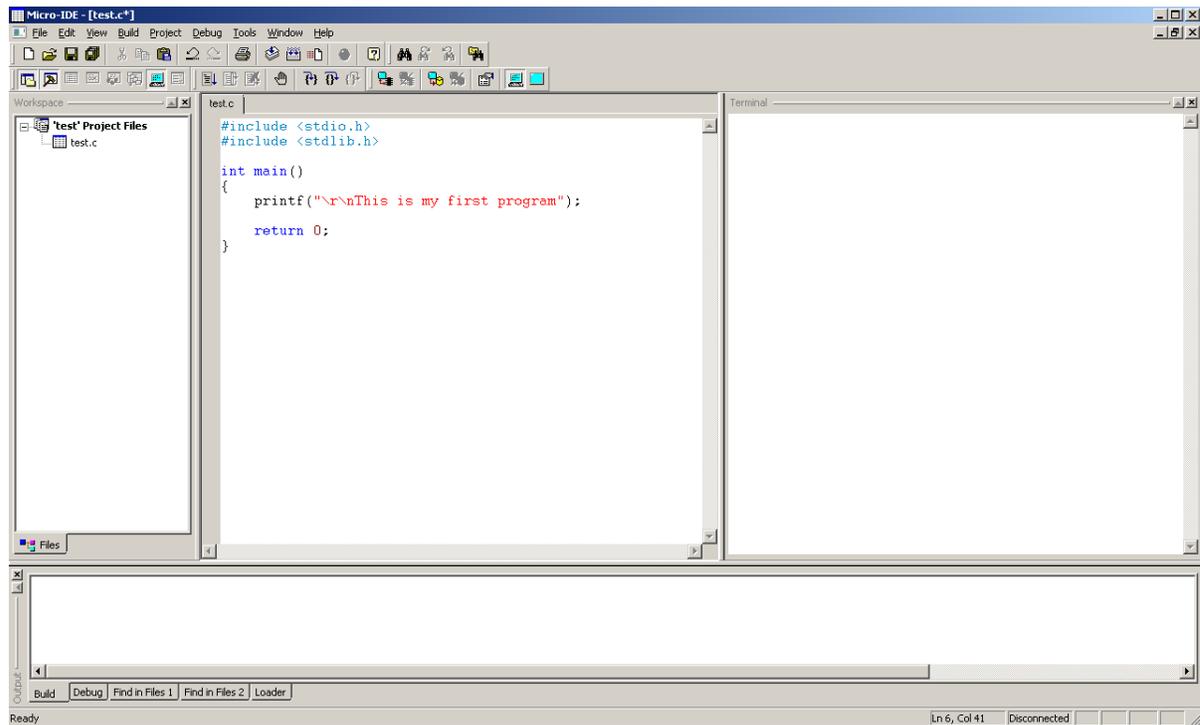
Click Yes.

Create a new C file for the project. Select File menu and click New File. The New File dialog displays:



Check Add to project option and enter the Filename "test". A blank C file (test.c) will be created and added to the test project.

Type the C Language sentences into test.c as shown below. The program should now look like this:



Similar to the Hello example, this program send a message to the serial console.

Build the program by clicking the Build All button (or by selecting Build->Build test from the menu).

If the program builds successfully, you will see the following messages on the Output Window:

Compiling c:\test\test.c...

Linking test.o ...

Copy the executable file **test** to the board and run it under Linux (similar to how you did with **hello** example:

```
Terminal
[ root@GadgetPC / ]$ cd /mnt/usb
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$ ls
Hello          iptables      openssh       test
Help           jpeg          openssl      thttpd
SerialPortTest lcdproc       php           uImage
UserImages.bmp lib           png           uninstall.exe
bin            libusb       popt         usbutils
dhcpcd        loader       ppp          user.sh
drivers       minicom      servfox      vsftpd
efax          minigui      sh           websites
freetype      motion       slang        wget
gpcfs.gz      mutt         spcaview    win_drivers
httpd         ncurses     smtp        wireless
inadyn        ntpd        stunnel     zlib
[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$ ./test

This is my first program[ root@GadgetPC usb ]$
```

Congratulations!!! You have built and executed your first Linux C program on the GadgetPC or MINI-MAX/ARM9 series board. J