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ArduinoIDE

[arduino](#), [iot](#), [development](#), [c programming](#)

ArduinoIDE portable

- Download the distribution from the official webpage:

```
wget https://downloads.arduino.cc/arduino-1.8.13-linux64.tar.xz
tar xvf arduino-1.8.13-linux64.tar.xz
```

- Inside arduino-1.8.13/, create a directory named portable

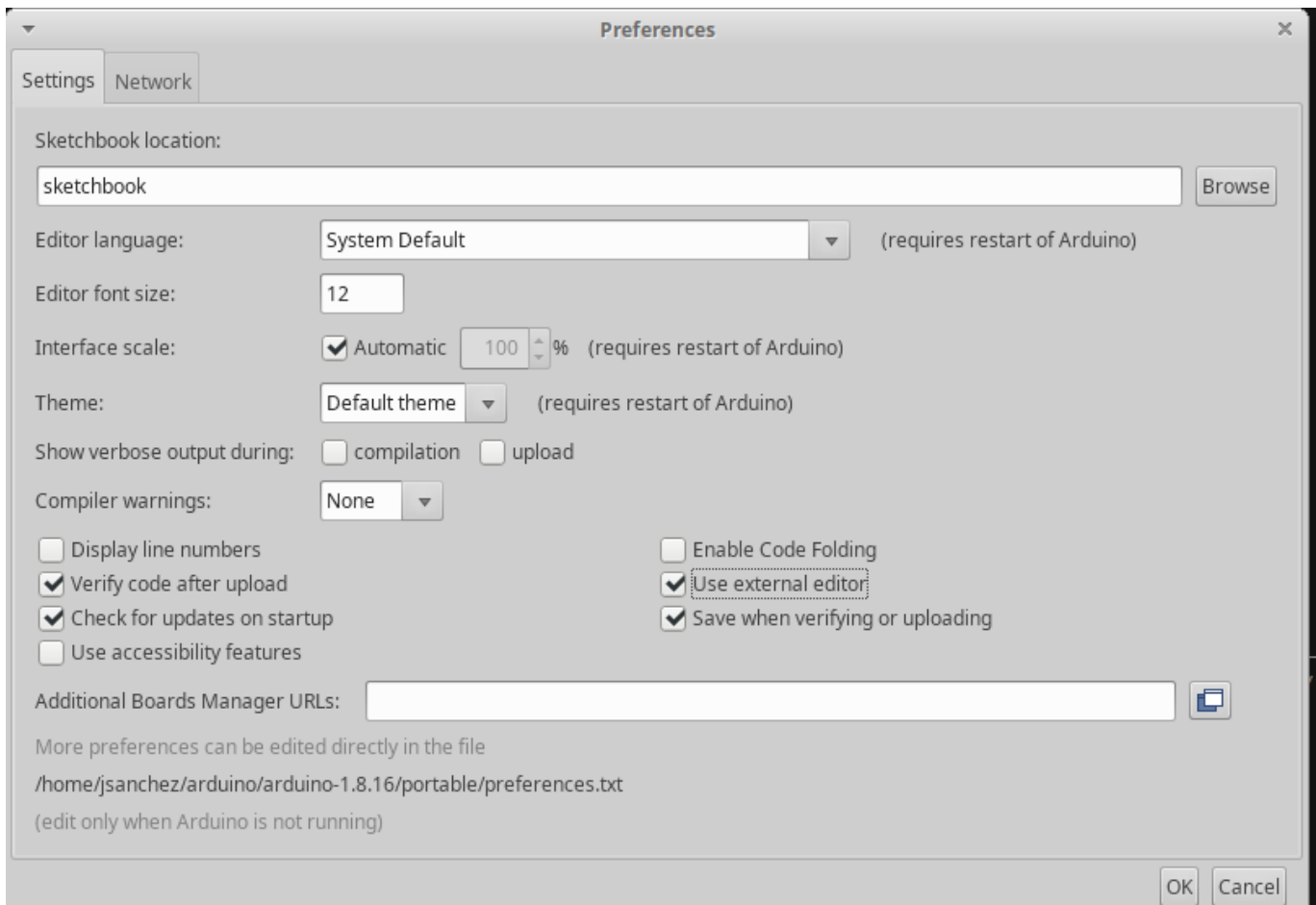
```
cd arduino-1.8.13/
mkdir portable
```

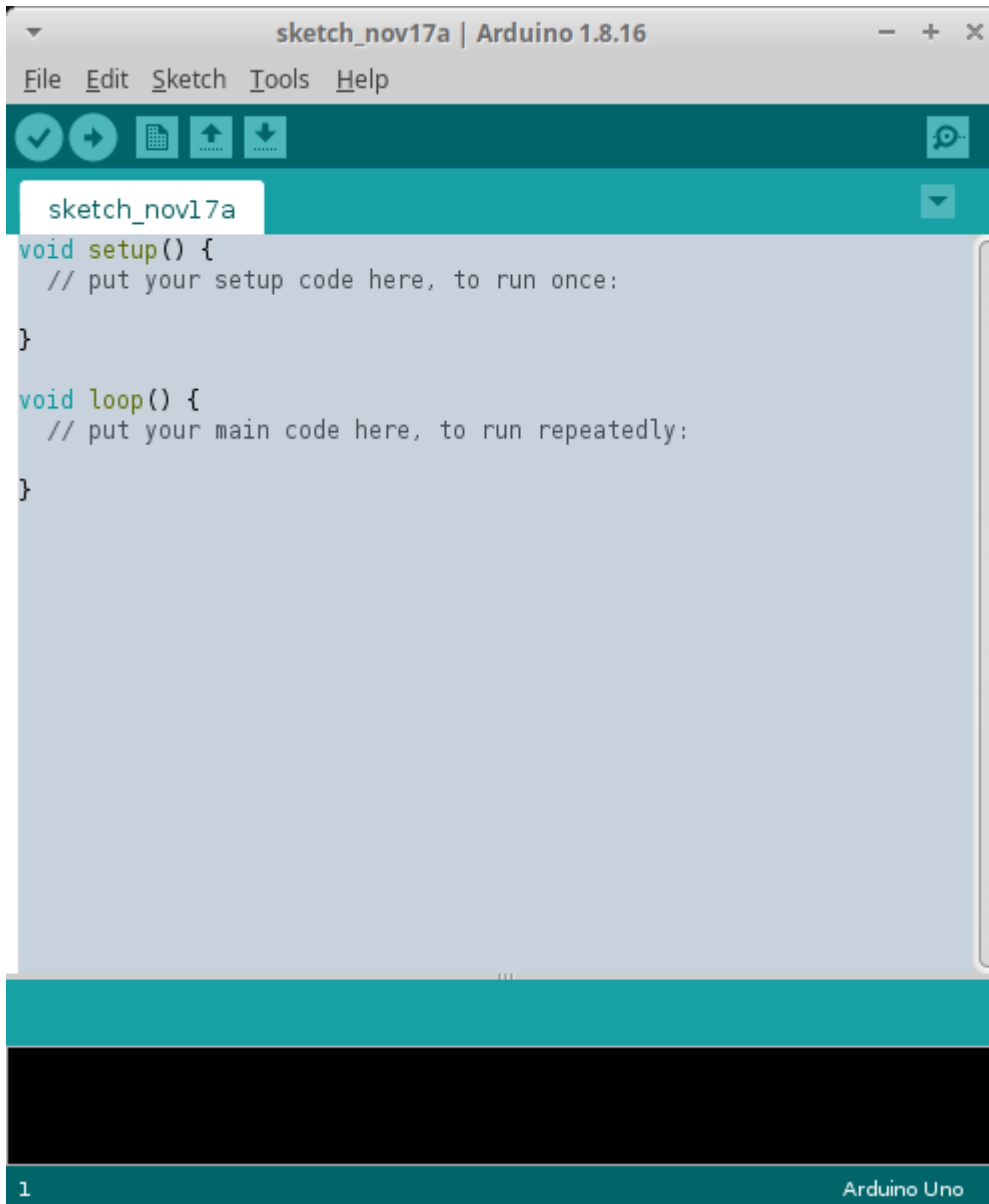
- By merely existing, this portable directory modifies the base behaviour of the ArduinoIDE environment. From now on, all the libraries, compilers, utilities, and configuration files are always contained within the portable folder.

```
cd arduino-1.8.13/
./arduino
```

ArduinoIDE with external Editor

- Go to settings and mark the Use External Editor option.
- Now you can edit the sketch files with your favourite editor and save.
- When you're done with editing, use ArduinoIDE Upload and Serial Console normally.





ArduinoIDE terminal compile and program board

- You can compile and program the board using ArduinoIDE from the terminal:

```
./arduino  
  --port /dev/ttyUSB0  
  --board Arrow:samd:SmartEverything_Fox_native  
  --preserve-temp-files --pref build.path=/home/jsanchez/tmp/arduino-build  
  --verify || OR || --upload  
  ./MYSKETCH.ino
```

- --port must be set to your serial device port.
- --board must be set to your board model (more on this next).
- --preserve-temp-files tells the compiler to build only the updated files instead of all the

code.

- This is a HUGE time saver!
- Must specify with `-pref build.path` the directory to contain all the temporary object files. This directory can be safely be deleted later.
- `--verify` only compiles the code without uploading it to the board (nice for debugging).
- `--upload` compiles and uploads the code to the board.

Don't forget the `./` in front of your sketch name!!

Finding the board name

```
./arduino
--port /dev/ttyUSB0
--board Arrow:samd:SmartEverything_Fox_native
--preserve-temp-files --pref build.path=/home/jsanchez/tmp/arduino-build
--verify || OR || --upload
./MYSKETCH.ino
```

- `--board` must be set to your board model.
- You can find several `boards.txt` files in your source tree.

```
hardware/arduino/avr/boards.txt
portable/packages/Arrow/hardware/samd/2.1.0/boards.txt
portable/packages/arduino/hardware/samd/1.6.18/boards.txt
```

You can build the board following the dir names and within the `boards.txt` file itself:
`SmartEverything_Fox_native.name=SmartEverything Fox (Native USB Port)`

ArduinoIDE modular code

- Besides your `.ino` file, you can place additional source files within your sketch folder.
- These will be compiled and linked implicitly by the ArduinoIDE toolchain.
- However, don't forget to do apply the correct C/C++ modular code practices!! i.e. `#include`, `extern`, etc.
- Note how the files are listed as TABS in the ArduinoIDE interface.

```
smelion_RN2483FirmwareUpdater - HexFileImage2483_103.h | Arduino 1.8.16
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
smelion_RN2483FirmwareUpdater HexFileImage.h HexFileImage2483_101.h HexFileImage2483_103.h
#ifndef HEXFILEIMAGE2483_H_
#define HEXFILEIMAGE2483_H_

#define HexFileImage RN2483_103
const char* const RN2483_103[] = {
  ":10030000D7EF01F0FFFFFFFFF5A82FACF2AF0FBCFB1",
  ":100310002BF0D9CF2CF0DACF2DF0F3CF2EF0F4CF95",
  ":100320002FF0F2BC9DA005D09EA003D021EC74F06C",
  ":1003300030D0F2BC9DA005D09EA003D017EC5DF088",
  ":1003400028D0F2BC9DA805D09EA803D0D9EC6FF0B0",
  ":1003500020D0F0B6F0A003D026EC75F01AD0F0B89B",
  ":10036000F0A203D023EC75F014D0F2B6F2A003D0C3",
  ":10037000F5EC73F00ED0F2BC9DA605D09EA603D07E",
  ":100380001BEC25F006D0F2BCA0A603D0A1B667EC0A",
  ":1003900075F02FC0F4FF2EC0F3FF2DC0DAFF2CC084",
  ":1003A000D9FF2BC0FBFF2AC0FAFF5A9211005BEF66",
  ":1003B0003EF002010CBFE3EF05F00001CA6BCB6B0E",
  ":1003C000CC6BCD6BCE6BD369D469D569D66902018C",
  ":1003D000CF6B0C51F10B04090C6FB8C2D7F00AA512",
  ":1003E00010D1350E1C25F66EF76AF80EF722F86A62",
  ":1003F000000EF8220800F5CFA8F079510001A825D9",
  ":10040000A96F000EA8BFFF0E02017A210001AA6F9A",
  ":10041000AB6BAC6B0C0ED890A937AA37AB37AC37A7",
  ":10042000E82EF9D7A9C064F0AAC065F0ABC066F0A9",
  ":10043000ACC067F07D0E686F696B6A6B6B6BF2EC3A",
  ":1004400059F064C071F065C072F066C073F067C0A7",
  ":1004500074F00201C05194EC68F0350E02012125C0",
  ":10046000F66EF76AF80EF722F86A000EF822080016",
  ":10047000F5CFA8F07B510001A825A96F000EA8BFF9",
  ":10048000FF0E02017C210001AA6FAB6BAC6B0C0E5E",
  ":10049000D890A937AA37AB37AC37E82EF9D7A9C01F",
  ":1004A00064F0AAC065F0ABC066F0ACC067F07D0E2A",
  ":1004B000686F696B6A6B6B6BF2EC59F064C071F03A",
  ":1004C00065C072F066C073F067C074F00201C1517C",
  ":1004D00094EC68F00201C0513CEC56F00201C151AD",
  ":1004E0003CEC56F0A6C0A8F0A7C0A9F00201B95193",
  ":1004F0000001AA6F0201BA510001AB6FAC6BAD6B8A",
  ".:10050000D60FAA03E3CEAFF0E4CEAFF0B06BB16B61"
```

```
[puesto8:smelion_RN2483FirmwareUpdater] jsanchez git:(8236dc4) x
$ ll
.rw-rw-r-- 828 jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 HexFileImage.h
.rw-rw-r-- 206k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 HexFileImage2483_101.h
.rw-rw-r-- 190k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 HexFileImage2483_103.h
.rw-rw-r-- 190k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 HexFileImage2483_106_RC3.h
.rw-rw-r-- 190k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 HexFileImage2903_098.h
.rw-rw-r-- 206k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 HexFileImage2903AU_097rc7.h
.rw-rw-r-- 9,3k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 IntelHexParser.cpp
.rw-rw-r-- 1,5k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 IntelHexParser.h
.rw-rw-r-- 11k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-09-05 17:07 Readme.md
.rw-rw-r-- 7,8k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 RN2483Bootloader.cpp
.rw-rw-r-- 2,9k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 RN2483Bootloader.h
.rw-rw-r-- 8,5k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-09-05 17:07 smelion_RN2483FirmwareUpdater.ino
.rw-rw-r-- 5,2k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 Sodaq_wdt.cpp
.rw-rw-r-- 1,8k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 Sodaq_wdt.h
.rw-rw-r-- 1,2k jsanchez jsanchez 2021-07-08 12:50 Utils.h
```

ArduinoIDE Debug PRINT

- Print function calls can be controlled across a whole .c file without rewriting code.
- This enables us to switch the debug PRINT on/off with a simple macro definition `#define DEBUG`.
- This is implemented in some way or another in different projects. It is a very widespread practice.
- Copy this block in your C file.

```
#ifdef DEBUG

#define PRINT(...) Serial.print(__VA_ARGS__)
#define PRINTLN(...) Serial.println(__VA_ARGS__)
#define PRINT_ARRAY(add, len) \
do { \
    int i; \
    for (i = 0 ; i < (len) ; i++) { \
        Serial.print((unsigned int)((uint8_t*)(add))[i], HEX); \
    } \
    Serial.println(); \
} while(0)

#else /* DEBUG */

#define PRINT(...)
#define PRINTLN(...)
#define PRINT_ARRAY(add, len)

#endif /* DEBUG */
```

- Then, write conditional print sentences as `PRINT(var)`.
- Additionally, the `PRINT_ARRAY(address, len)` function simply prints in HEX an array passed

as an argument.

- **NOTE** to activate the conditional debug print, `#define DEBUG` must be written **before** the previous code block.
 - Alternatively, it can be defined with a compiler CFLAG environment variable.

Use example:

```
uint8_t foo[255];
int bar = 7;
...
PRINTLN(bar);
PRINT_ARRAY(foo, sizeof(foo))
// These prints only if the DEBUG macro was defined.
7
EE FF 01 25 ...
```

ArduinoIDE alternative serial consoles

- ArduinoIDE comes with an embedded serial console.
- Alternatively you can use a serial console like picocom, but you must set it to the right parameters.

```
picocom

-g "logs/serial_console_log.txt" # Save the console text in a log file
-r                               # NO-reset - avoid resetting the device
-b 115200                         # Baudrate - MUST MATCH ARDUINOIDE!
--omap crclrf                    # Mapping of EOL characters
/dev/ttyACM0
```

- Exit Picocom with Ctrl+A, Ctrl+X.

Meter código C en Arduino

Se pueden meter archivos `.c` y sus respectivos `.h` en el mismo directorio que el sketch:

Fuente: <https://forum.arduino.cc/index.php?topic=45003.0>

C++, which the Arduino is programmed in, performs name-mangling. C, which your external functions are written in, does not.

Name-mangling means that the actual function that gets called is called using a name that is composed of the class name, function name, and argument type names.

In order to call a C function from a C++ function, the compiler needs to know that it should use C

calling syntax, not C++ calling syntax.

In the header file, before any function declarations, add:

```
#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif
```

After all function declarations, add:

```
#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif
```

This will allow the C functions to be called from C++.

Code Footprint

Reducir el tamaño de los firmwares

Por defecto, arduino le pasa al compilador el Flag `-g`, este flag añade a los archivos `.o` varios campos de depuración, que son listados en el `.map` como `.debug_info`, `.debug_range`, etc. Este código incrementa considerablemente el tamaño del firmware.

Para eliminar el código de depuración de los archivos objeto, editar el archivo `platform.txt` y quitar la opción `-g` de todos los flags de compilación.

- Los flags de compilación se encuentran en el archivo `platform.txt`, son líneas con el nombre `compiler`.

E.g.:

```
arduino-1.8.0/portable/packages/Arrow/hardware/samd/2.1.0/platform.txt
```

Luego compilar los firmwares respectivos, abrir el directorio de compilación y utilizar el script:

```
python3 ~/bin/analyze_map.py coap_eap_integration.ino.map
```

Los archivos que pertenecen a cada una de las partes del código están listados en el readme de cada firmware.

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