## Introduction

This page will instruct you to install and configure Eclipse as your MidiBox Integrated Development Environment (IDE). Eclipse is supported on multiple platforms, including Windows, Linux and Mac OS. The long-term goal is for this wiki page to provide instruction for all platforms. As it stands today, these instructions are written for use on the following operating systems:

- Windows XP Professional SP3
- Windows 7 Ultimate SP1
- Ubuntu Linux 10.10

The following software versions were used when generating these instructions. As these free and open-source tools evolve, the user interfaces may change and appear different from those displayed here.

- Java Runtime Environment: Sun Java 5 Update 22
- Eclipse: Helios Service Release 2, build ID 20110218-0911
- MSYS: 1.0.11
- CodeSourcery G++: Lite 2010.09-51
- OpenOCD:

## **Install Eclipse**

Eclipse is a Java application, and therefore requires you to have a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) installed on your computer. The recommended JREs for use with Eclipse, handily sorted by computer operating system, can be found on this web page. Download the JRE and install according to the JRE provider's instructions.

Download Eclipse from this web page. Eclipse comes in a few flavors. For use as a MidiBox IDE, you want to download "Eclipse IDE for C/C++ Developers". This Eclipse package includes the C/C++ Development Tooling (CDT), which makes Eclipse C and C++ friendly. Be sure to select the correct version for your computer's operating system (32- or 64-bit).

Installation is very easy: simply extract the archive you downloaded from the Eclipse website and copy the contents to your computer's hard drive. Because there is no formal installation, you will need to generate your own desktop shortcuts, if desired.

# **Optional Eclipse Workspace Configurations**

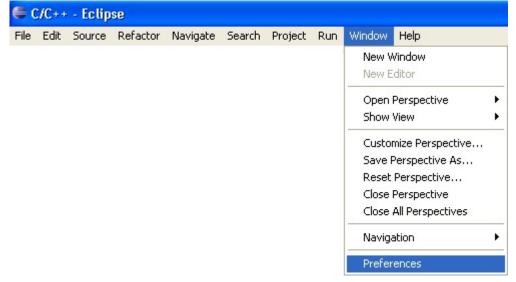
Open Eclipse. You may be prompted to select a workspace. If unfamiliar with Eclipse, you should just use the default workspace location for now.

🖨 Workspace Launcher	
Select a workspace	
Eclipse stores your projects in a folder called a workspace. Choose a workspace folder to use for this session.	
Workspace: C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\workspace	Browse
Use this as the default and do not ask again	
	OK Cancel

If you are presented with the 'Welcome' screen, click the "Go To the Workbench" link.



You should now be presented with the Eclipse workbench. To configure your workspace, select 'Preferences' from the 'Window' menu.



You are now presented with the 'Preferences' window where you will configure your workspace.

By default, Eclipse will build a project every time you open the project or switch to it. This "feature" can sometimes be extremely annoying. To disable this behavior, select General→Workspace in the 'Preferences' window and uncheck the 'Build automatically' option.

Preferences	
type filter text  General  Compare/Patch Content Types Editors Keys Network Connections Perspectives	Workspace         See 'Startup and Shutdown' for workspace startup a         Build automatically         Refresh automatically         Save automatically before build         Always close unrelated projects without prompt
<ul> <li>Search</li> <li>Security</li> <li>Startup and Shutdown</li> <li>Web Browser</li> <li>Workspace</li> <li>Build Order</li> <li>Linked Resources</li> <li>Local History</li> </ul>	Workspace save interval (in minutes): 5 Workspace name (shown in window title): Open referenced projects when a project is opene Always Onever Oprompt

You can define Environment variables that will only be used by Eclipse. You can use this feature instead of modifying the operating system environment variables. To define Environment variables, select  $C/C++\rightarrow$ Build $\rightarrow$ Environment in the 'Preferences' window and click the 'Add' button on the right. These environment variables will automatically apply to all projects in the workspace, and you can override them on a per-project basis by modifying the projects' configurations.

🖨 Preferences			
type filter text	Environment	$\diamond \star \diamond$	-
	Environment variables to set	ba Cad	bt
Appearance Build Build Variables Console Environment Make Targets B Makefile Editor Code Style Debug Editor Editor	Variable MIOS32_BIN_PATH MIOS32_BOARD MIOS32_FAMILY MIOS32_GCC_PREFIX MIOS32_LCD MIOS32_PATH MIOS32_PROCESSOR New variable	Value  Value  \$(MIO532_PATH)/bin  MBHP_CORE_STM32  STM32F10x  arm-none-eabi clcd  cl	ect) lit elete define
File Types     File Types     Indexer     Language Mappings     New CDT Project Wizard     Property Pages Settings     Task Tags     Template Default Values     Help	Name: Value: OK Ca	ancel	

You can also modify the PATH environment variable that will be used within Eclipse. This is particularly useful if you want to switch between different toolchains, or use a particular toolchain for one of your projects.

For Windows, add a variable 'Path' and give it a value something like the following:

```
C:\msys\1.0\bin;C:\Program Files\CodeSourcery\Sourcery G++ Lite\bin;${Path}
```

For Linux, add a variable 'PATH'

```
${HOME}/mios32_toolchain/bin:${env_var:PATH}
```

Note the value you enter for the PATH variable may be different than the above depending upon where you installed the MidiBox toolchain.

# Setup Eclipse as MIOS32 IDE

It is assumed that you have completed the MIOS32 toolchain installation for your particular system (either Windows or Linux) and have successfully obtained the MIOS32 source code prior to completing the instructions that follow.

## **Configure Your Workspace**

The Eclipse project files in the MIOS32 repository are created to make use of a relative path to the MIOS32 directories. This is required because the MIOS32 code can be located anywhere within a developer's file system. We will create the path variable in our workspace which is referenced by the project file, allowing Eclipse to locate all the directories specified by the project file. In the 'Preferences' window, select General→Workspace→Linked Resources from the tree in the left-hand pane. Click the 'New...' button on the right. Give the variable the name 'MIOS32\_ROOT', then specify the location of your MIOS32 checkout on your computer (this may be something like 'C:\subversion\mios32\trunk', or for Linux '~/mios32'). You can also select the directory by browsing to it after clicking the 'Folder...' button.

Web Browser	Defined path variables:	
Workspace	Name Value	
Build Order Linked Resources Local History ■ C/C++		Edi <u>t</u> <u>R</u> emove
ia Help ⊡ Install/Update	🖨 New Variable	
<ul> <li>Run/Debug</li> <li>Tasks</li> <li>Team</li> <li>Usage Data Collector</li> </ul>	Define a New Path Variable Enter a new variable name and its associated location.	
	Name:     MIOS32_ROOT       Location:     C:\subversion\mios32	Folder
	ОК (	Cancel
?	ОК	Cancel

### **Import the Template Projects**

Select 'Import...' from the 'File' menu or right-click in the whitespace of the Project Explorer pane on the left and select 'Import...' from the menu that appears.

<u>Eile E</u> dit <u>S</u> ource Re	efac <u>t</u> or <u>N</u> avigate	Search	Project	Run	<u>W</u> indow	He
<u>N</u> ew	Alt+Shift+N	•				
Open File <u>.</u>						
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You will be presented with the 'Import' window. Expand 'General' and select 'Existing Projects into Workspace', click 'Next >' button.

🖨 Import	
Select Create new projects from an archive file or directory.	Ľ
Select an import source:	
type filter text         Constraint         Archive File         Existing Projects into Workspace         File System         Preferences         C/C++         C         Preferences         Preferences	
(?) < <u>Back</u> <u>Next</u> > <u>Einish</u>	Cancel

Click the 'Browse...' button next to 'Select root directory'. Browse to your MIOS32 directory and select the folder \apps\templates\app\_skeleton\_cpp, click 'OK' button. The app\_skeleton\_cpp project should appear in the 'Projects' field of the 'Import' window, its checkbox should be checked. Click 'Finish' button.

🖨 Import		
Import Projects Select a directory to searc	ch for existing Eclipse projects.	
<ul> <li>Select root directory:</li> <li>Select archive file:</li> <li>Projects:</li> </ul>	C:\subversion\mios32\apps\templates\app_sk	Browse
····· ♥ app_skeleton_cpp	o (C:\subversion\mios32\apps\templates\app_ske	Select All
Copy projects into working sets		Select
?	< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > <u>Finish</u>	Cancel

Browse For Folder
Select root directory of the projects to import
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🖃 👧 mios32
🖃 👧 apps
🗉 👧 benchmarks
🗉 😥 controllers
표 👧 examples
🗷 😥 mios32_test
🗉 😥 misc 📃
🗄 🐼 sequencers
🗉 😥 synthesizers
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🧖 app_skeleton
🤛 app skeleton cpp
🗉 🐼 troubleshooting
🗉 🐼 tutorials
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🛛 🕀 📾 dor 🔛
Folder: app_skeleton_cpp
Make New Folder OK Cancel

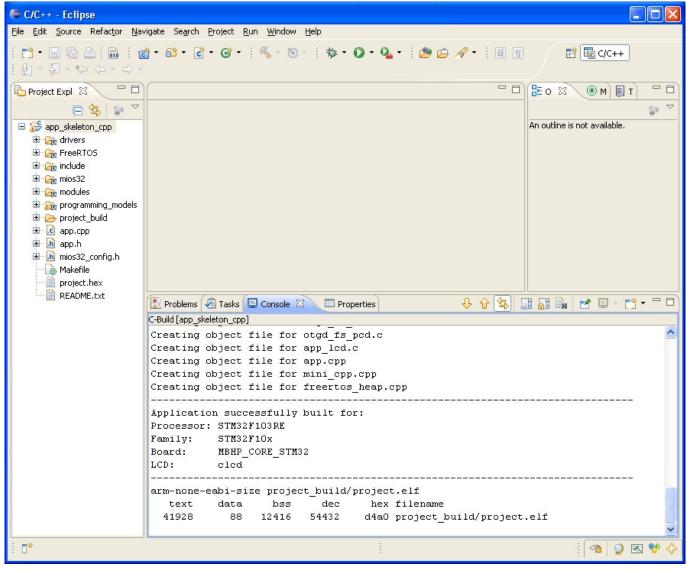
The app\_skeleton\_cpp project should now appear in the Project Explorer pane in Eclipse. If you've done everything correctly, you should be able to browse the MIOS32 source code in the app\_skeleton\_cpp project's linked directories. Repeat the above steps to import the app\_skeleton project into Eclipse.

## **Build a Project**

If you have performed all steps correctly, you should be ready to build this project. Select the app\_skeleton\_cpp project, right-click and select 'Build Project'. You can also select 'Build Project' from the 'Project' menu, or use the keyboard shortcut 'CTRL+B'.

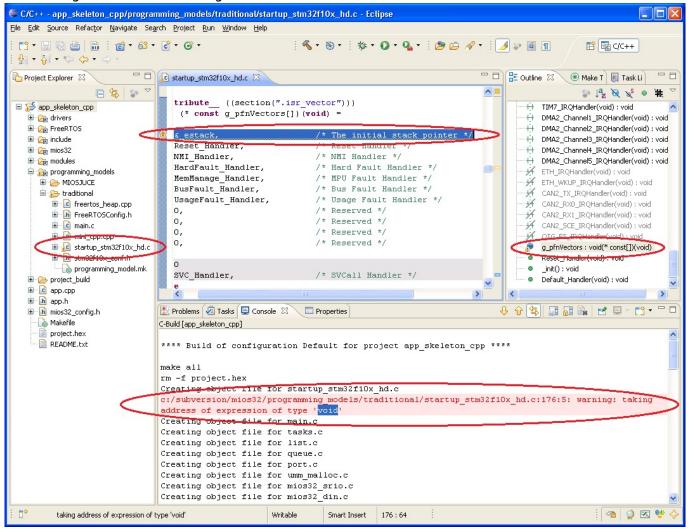
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🗄 🖳 modules	[ Сору	Ctrl+C
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	Move	
	Rename	F2
project.hex	Magnet	
EADME.tx	🛃 Export	
	Build Project	
	Clean Project	
	🔊 Refresh	F5
	Close Project	

The console output should be visible in the 'Console' pane of Eclipse.



### Some Useful Things to Observe

The app\_skeleton\_cpp build produced a warning, you can see this warning is highlighted in red in the console pane. Eclipse is able to parse the console output of the build and highlight warnings and errors for you. Even better still, you can double-click the warning in the console pane. The file that contains the source of the warning will be found and opened, and you will be taken to the exact line of code that generated the warning.



Even more information is available to you... notice the icon next to the line of code that generated the warning. This icon also appears on the file icon in the Project Explorer tree. In the right-hand panel is an outline of the code in this c module. The function that generated the warning also has the warning icon. If your compilation did not generate this warning, add something to the code that will generate an error during compilation (for instance, delete a semi-colon), then build the project. The build will hault once the error is detected, and you should be able to trace that error in the same ways that are described above for the warning.

## **Create Your Own Projects**

# Setup Eclipse to Debug MIOS32 Applications

This section documents how to setup and execute debug sessions using a JTAG interface to a midibox STM32 core module.

The following is used in this section: core:.....STM32 OS:....windows 7 x64 toolchain:....mios32\_toolchain (wiki) IDE:....Eclipse (Indigo) OpenOCD:.....0.5.0 x64 Download GDB:....Yagarto (gdb version 7.3.1) JTAG:....Amontec JTAGkey-tiny

## OpenOCD

### Install OpenOCD

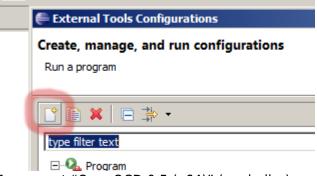
1. Unpack the OpenOCD download to C:\OpenOCD.

### **External Tools Configuration**

Open Eclipse: External Tools Configurations.



- 1. Click pulldown on button pictured above
- 2. Select "External Tools Configurations..."
- 3. Click button (new configuration, pictured highlighted)



- 4. Name: put "OpenOCD 0.5 (x64)" (or similar)
- 5. Location: put "C:\OpenOCD\openocd-x64-0.5.0\bin\openocd-x64-0.5.0.exe"
- 6. Working Directory: put path to root directory of projects that may use this debug setup e.g

#### "W:\sw"

7. **Arguments:** "-f C:\OpenOCD\openocd-x64-0.5.0\interface\jtagkey.cfg -f C:\OpenOCD\openocdx64-0.5.0\target\STM32F1x.cfg" the first argument is the JTAG interface config file, the second is for the core chip.

## **GDB Debugger**

### Install Eclipse GDB Plugin

- 1. Open "Install" dialog: Help→Install New Software...
- 2. Work with: pulldown and select "Indigo ht tp:/download.eclipse.org/releases/indigo"
- 3. In the tree shown, open branch at "Mobile and Device Development"
- 4. Click the box beside "C/C++ GDB Hardware Debugging"
- 5. Click "Next" at bottom of dialog
- 6. Follow the prompts to install the plugin

### Install GDB

- 1. Download yagarto: Here
- 2. Unpack yagarto to C:\yagarto

### **Debug Configuration**

This config will have the function of simply running the debugger with a project that is already flashed in the midibox core (it may have been flashed using MIOS Studio in the usual way). It does not actually build the program or flash it. Frequently you'll want to run the debugger for various test cases without changing the program. This does it quickest.

Open Debug configurations (click pulldown on button pictured below)



- Unordered List Item Select "Debug Configurations..."
- click the "Launch New Configuration" button (similar to the External Tools config in previous section)
- Main tab:→
- **Name:** type "YourProjectName debug" appropriately.
- C/C++ Application: e.g. "W:\sw\aMyProj\project\_build\project.elf" (i.e full path to project \*.elf file)
- Project: click browse button and select from list of workspace project names
- Select "Disable auto build" on this tab, to suppress the Make operation.
- Debugger tab:→
- GDB Command: "C:\yagarto\bin\arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe" (i.e full path to gdb executable)

- Other check boxes on this tab left unchecked.
- Startup tab:→
- "Reset and Delay" is checked, "Halt" is checked
- Text box in the "Initialization Commands" section:

```
target extended-remote localhost:3333
b main
monitor soft_reset_halt
monitor sleep 500
continue
clear main
```

- "Load Image" unchecked
- "Load symbols" checked
- "Use project binary" selected. Should show path to project.elf
- Source and Common tabs are not altered.
- Click "Apply" to save the configuration.

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