

# GR-LIDE

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## 1. Introduction

This document describes the installation of Cobham Gaisler development tools and the basic usage of the Eclipse environment. On Windows the tools can be installed by an installer which contains all the tools including evaluation versions of GRMON and TSIM. Professional versions can be installed separately.

### 1.1. Tools

The following tools are included in the installer:

- Eclipse with C Development environment for SPARC / LEON
- Evaluation version of GRMON – a debug monitor for the LEON processor
- Evaluation version of TSIM – a SPARC architecture simulator
- Bare C cross-compiler for the LEON processor
- RTEMS 4.10 cross-compiler for LEON/ERC32
- Source code for Newlib and RTEMS
- A Java Runtime Environment (JRE) needed to run Eclipse and GrmonRCP
- HASP License device driver for the GRMON and TSIM USB hardware license key

### 1.2. Supported Operating Systems

The installer and all tools included are supported on Windows XP Service Pack 3 and Windows 7. The tools are also available for Linux at Cobham Gaisler web page – <http://www.gaisler.com/>.

## 2. Windows installation

### 2.1. Installed versions

The installer contains a README.txt file that lists the version of the different packages.

### 2.2. Reinstalling or upgrading

Updates will be available from Cobham Gaisler web page at <http://www.gaisler.com/>. These can be installed by removing the corresponding folder and unpacking the downloaded package in the c:/opt folder.

### 2.3. PATH environment variable

It is required to add the location where you have installed GRTools to a PATH variable.

The PATH environment variable specify locations to search for commands and makes it possible to run a command without specifying the full path. The installer will add all installed tools to the PATH environment variable. This makes it possible to use e.g. `grmon-eval.exe` instead of `c:\opt\grmon-eval\win32\grmon-eval.exe`

If there are two tools with the same name both installed in the PATH environment variable Windows will use the one found first in the PATH. This can cause troubles if both the evaluation and professional version of a tool is installed.

The PATH environment variable can be changed from the Control Panel. Select **System -> Advanced -> Environment Variables** and then select PATH under **System variables** and click **Edit**. The value is a list of paths separated by a semicolon, e.g. `C:\Windows\;C:\Windows\System32`

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**NOTE:** Note: Restarting Eclipse is necessary for the PATH variable to be updated

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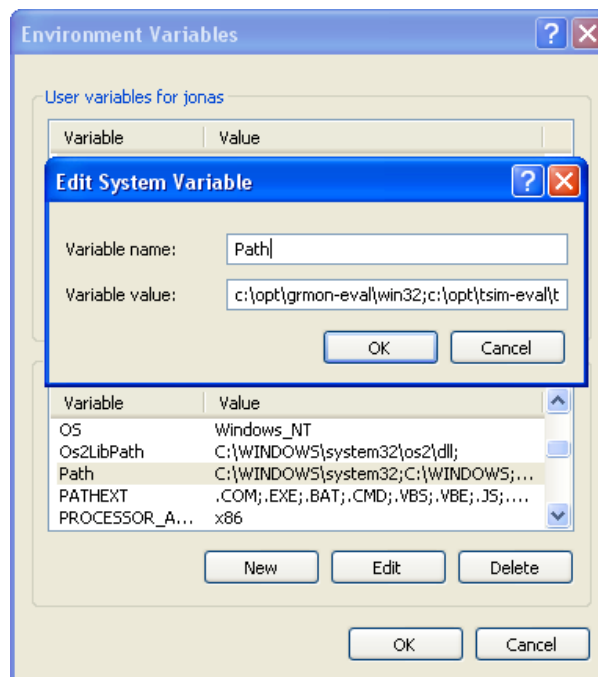


Figure 2.1. Editing the PATH environment variable.

### 2.4. Running the installer

The installer will automatically remove any previous installation of a tool before installing a new version. The folder which will be removed. This means that all files in the corresponding folder will be removed. Folders for tools that are not chosen for installation will be preserved. The installer contains a guide which will help with the installation.

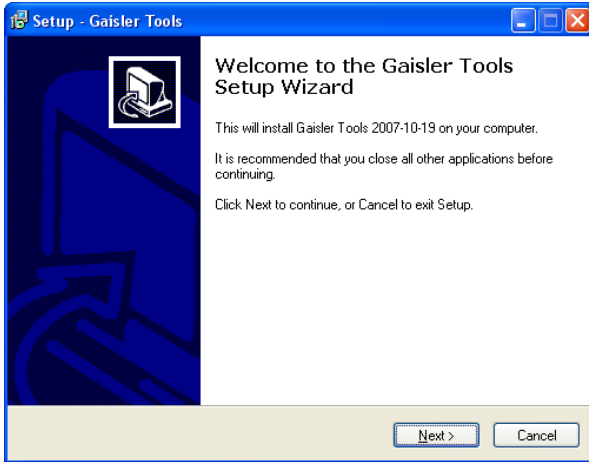


Figure 2.2. The welcome screen

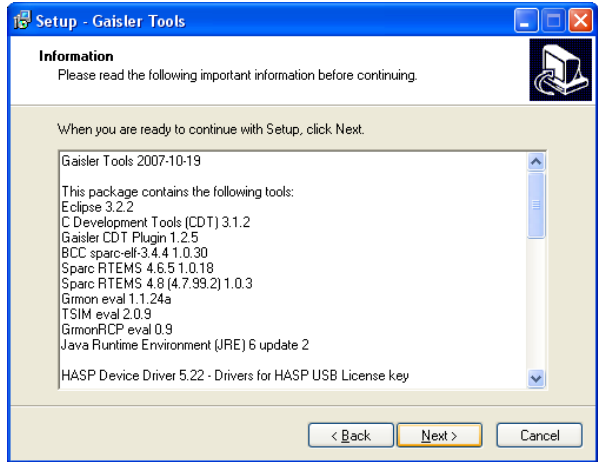


Figure 2.3. Read through the readme text. This file will also be available from the start-menu after the installation.

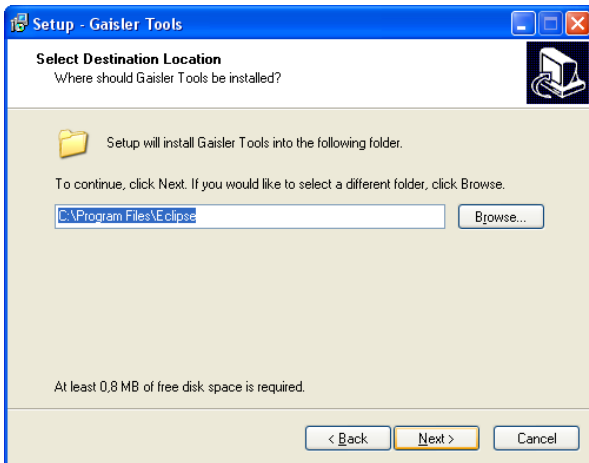


Figure 2.4. Choose where to install Eclipse

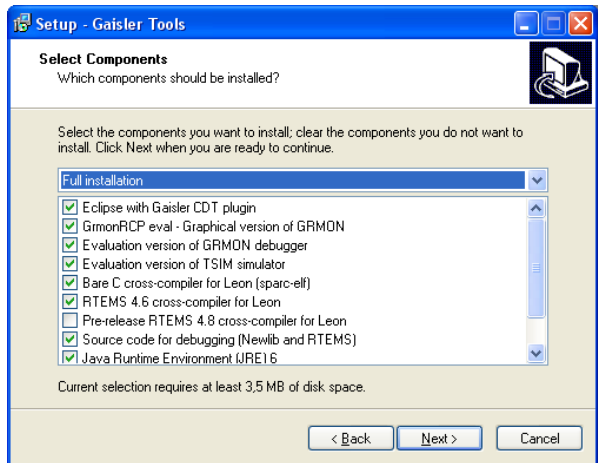


Figure 2.5. Choose which tools to install.

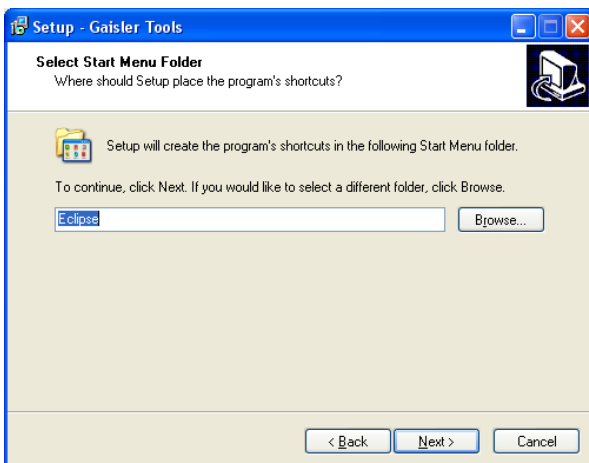


Figure 2.6. The installer will create a new start menu group with links to Eclipse and GrmonRCP.

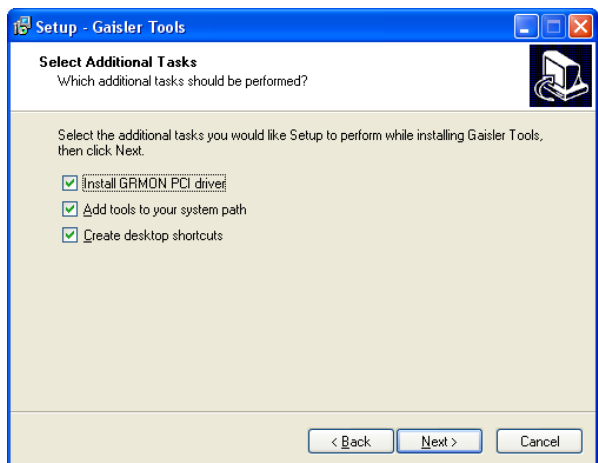


Figure 2.7. Chose if the GRMON PCI driver should be installed. The installer can also update the Path environment variable (Recommended) and create desktop short cuts.

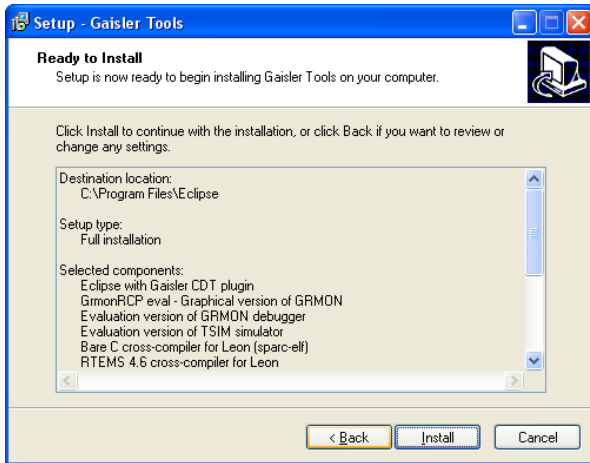


Figure 2.8. Summary of what is going to be installed

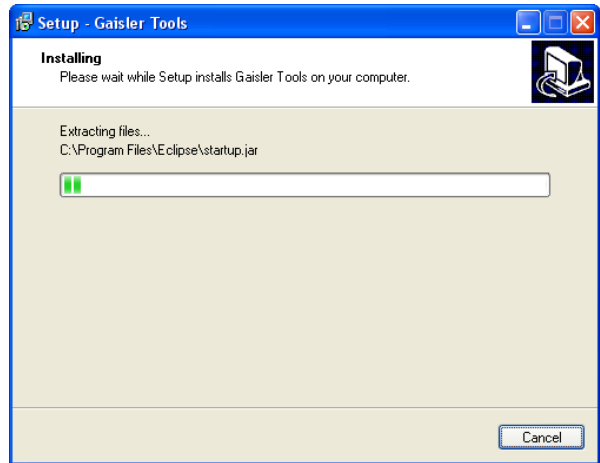


Figure 2.9. A progress will be shown during the installation

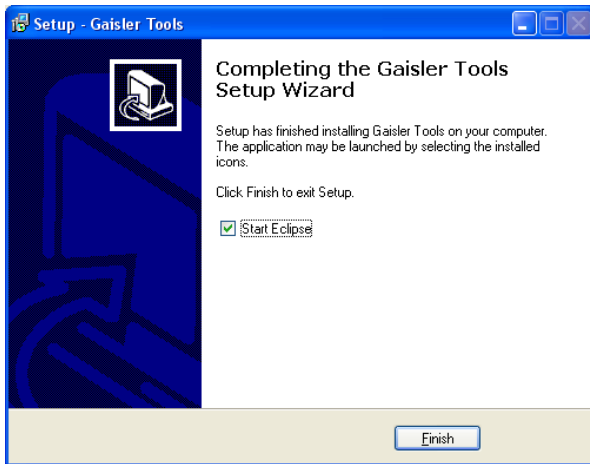


Figure 2.10. When the installation is finished there is an option to start Eclipse

### 2.4.1. GRMON and TSIM professional

It is recommended to install the tools to C:\opt. The installer will set up the PATH environment variable to prefer the professional version if installed there. If the tools are installed anywhere else either the PATH environment variable needs to be updated or the full path must be specified in Eclipse. See Section 2.3 for information on how to update the PATH environment variable. See Section 5.7 for how to use the professional tools in Eclipse.

### 3. Linux installation

#### 3.1. Tools

The tools can be downloaded separately from the Cobham Gaisler web page - <http://www.gaisler.com/>. Follow the installation manual included in each tool in order to properly install them.

#### 3.2. Path

For the tools to work it is required to create a path to the location of the folder for each of the added tools. The easiest way to do this is to edit the `.bashrc` file located in the home directory. Simply add `export PATH=$PATH: /opt/PATH/TO/TOOL;` at the end of the document. The path is then created each time you start the terminal.

#### 3.3. Installing LEON IDE

After the tools have been installed and the path has been added it is time to install it on Eclipse. The easiest way to do this is to install it using Eclipse's own software installer. To install LEON IDE using **Software Update** select **Help -> Software Updates... -> Available Software**. Click **Add Site...** and enter the location:

[http://www.gaisler.com/eclipse/lide\\_kepler/](http://www.gaisler.com/eclipse/lide_kepler/)

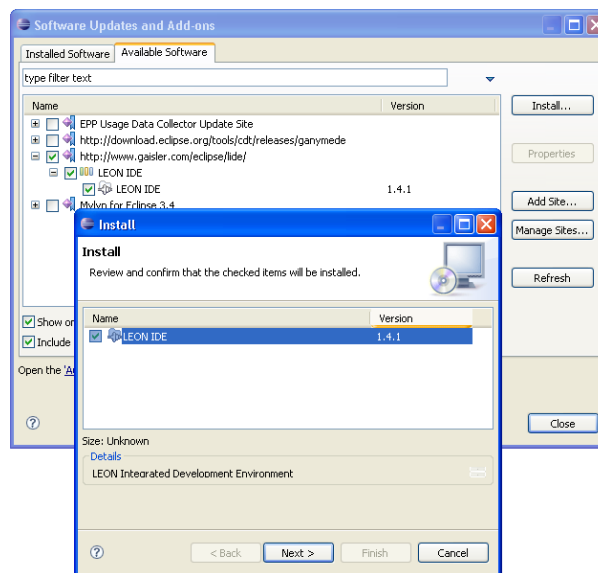


Figure 3.1. LEON IDE installation

## 4. Quick start

LEON IDE is a plug-in for the Eclipse C Development Tooling or CDT. CDT is a C / C++ development environment for Eclipse. LEON IDE extends the CDT environment to include support for development and debugging using the tools provided by Cobham Gaisler.

### 4.1. Starting Eclipse

The first time you start Eclipse a welcome screen will appear. Click the **x** to close it.



Figure 4.1. Eclipse welcome screen

### 4.2. Create a new project

To create a new project select **File -> New -> C Project** enter a **Project name**, select Hello World ANSI C Project and choose the SPARC Bare C Toolchain. Click **Next** to get to the configuration page, and then click **Finish** to create the project.

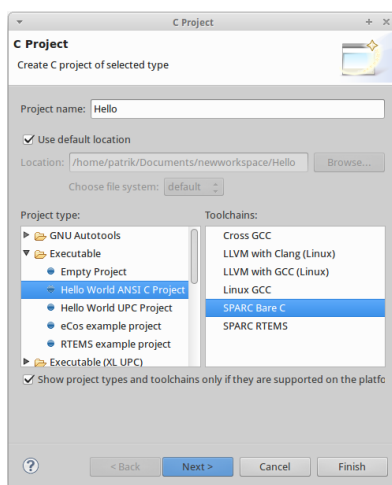


Figure 4.2. New Bare C project

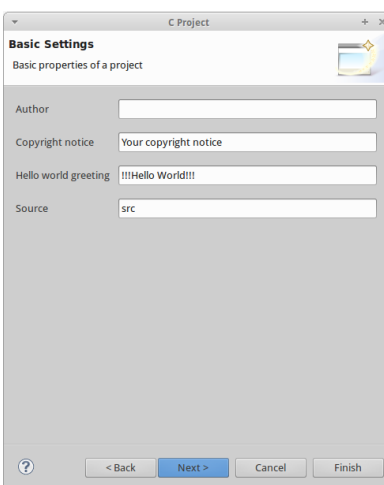


Figure 4.3. Bare C settings

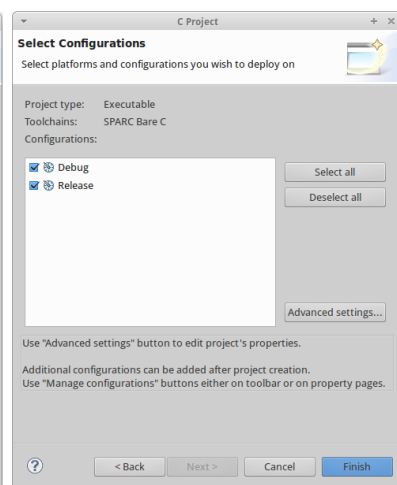


Figure 4.4. Bare C configurations



This quick start guide only includes instructions for creating a SPARC Bare C project, for information regarding the available toolchains and their respective specifics see Section 5.5

Eclipse will by default only show the tool chains which are detected as installed.

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**NOTE:** Note: If the toolchains does not show up and only show up when you untoggle the **Show project types and toolchains only if they are supported on the platform** the path has not been set up properly.

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### 4.3. Build project

Go to **Project->Build all** to build your project.

### 4.4. Debug configurations

Open the debug configurations by selecting **Run->Debug configurations**.

To create a new LEON Debugger right click the **LEON C/C++ Application** field then click **New**.

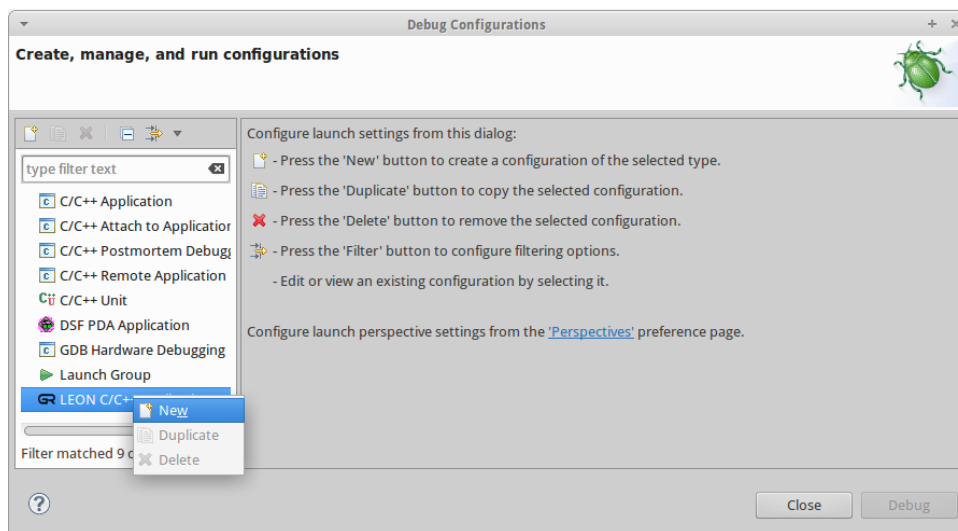


Figure 4.5. New LEON C/C++ Application

Select the **Debugger** tab and click **New** to create a target.

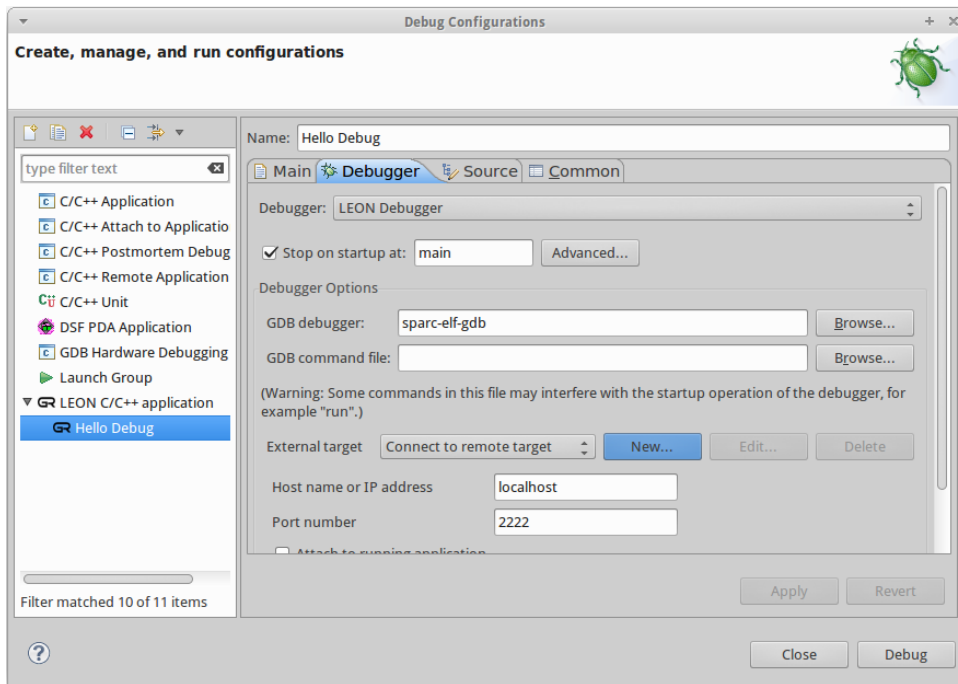


Figure 4.6. Create a new target

Enter a target name, select startup options and click **Finish**.

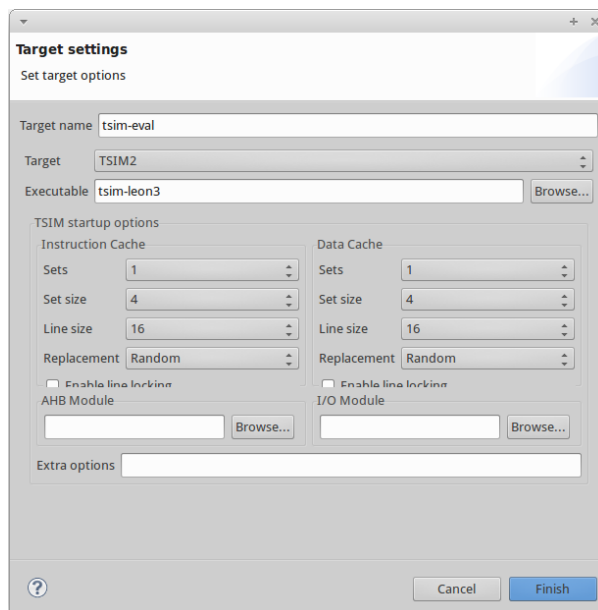


Figure 4.7. Target settings

## 4.5. Launching

Launch the application by clicking **Debug**.

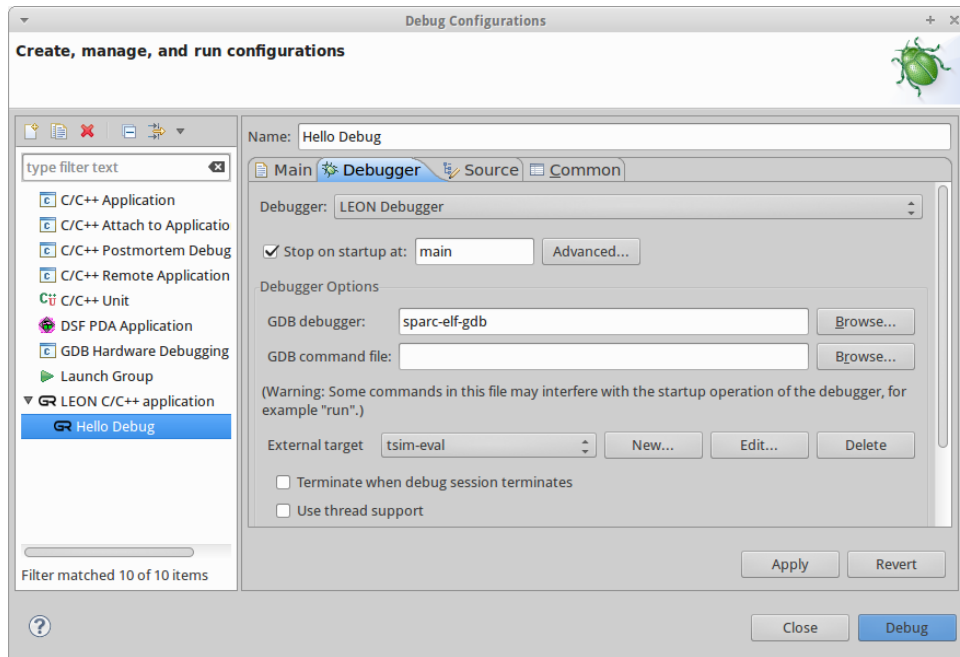



Figure 4.8. Launch debugger

Sequential debugs with the same settings can be done by clicking the green beetle in the toolbar. 

## 4.6. Results

Errors and warning from the compilation will be shown in the **Problems View**, which will show both the message from the compiler and which line caused the error or warning. The source file will also show markers for these items. Errors are marked with red colour and warnings are yellow.

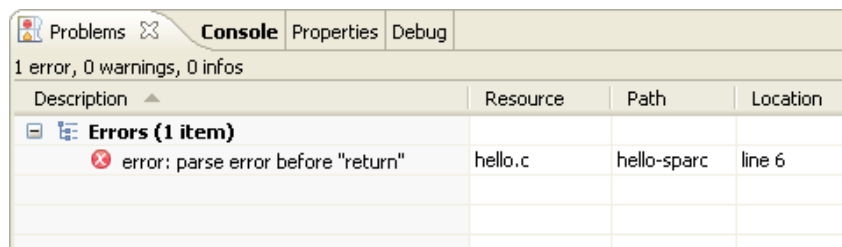


Figure 4.9. The problems view

A log from the compilation can be found in the Console view. It will show all the compilation commands that was run and all messages that was printed.

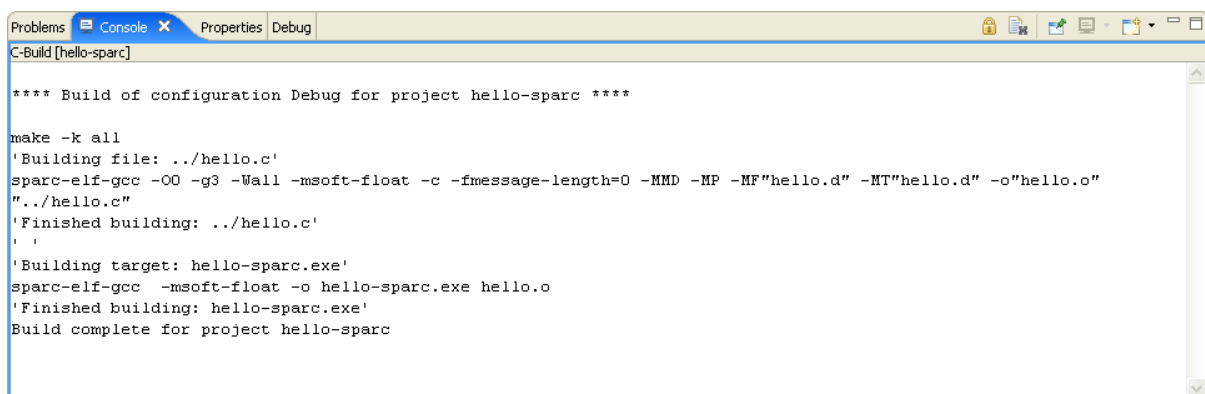


Figure 4.10. Target settings

## 5. Leon Integrated Development Environment

### 5.1. Compatibility

LEON IDE 1.6.0 is compatible with Eclipse Kepler.

### 5.2. General Eclipse information

#### 5.2.1. Workspaces

Eclipse uses a workspace to store the projects and all settings. When Eclipse is launched it will ask which workspace to use. The default path will be `C:\WORKSPACE`. Note that this path cannot contain spaces as this will confuse the Eclipse plug-in and some of the debugging tools.

#### 5.2.2. Perspectives

Eclipse divides each task into different perspectives. There are among others one perspective for C/C++ development and one for debugging. Each perspective will preserve the layout of all open views. The last used perspective will be saved when exiting Eclipse and will be restored the next time Eclipse is started. To switch to the C/C++ perspective go to **Window -> Open Perspective -> Other...** then select C/C++ and click **OK**.

#### 5.2.3. Debugging

When the application is launched Eclipse will ask if it should change to the **Debug perspective** if that is not already the current perspective. The **Debug perspective** contains useful views for, e.g., inspecting the stack or settings breakpoints. The Debug view which is part of the Debug perspective contains buttons to control the debug session. When the application is suspended it will show a back trace, and there are buttons to suspend, resume and step the application. When thread support is activated it will also show all the available threads.

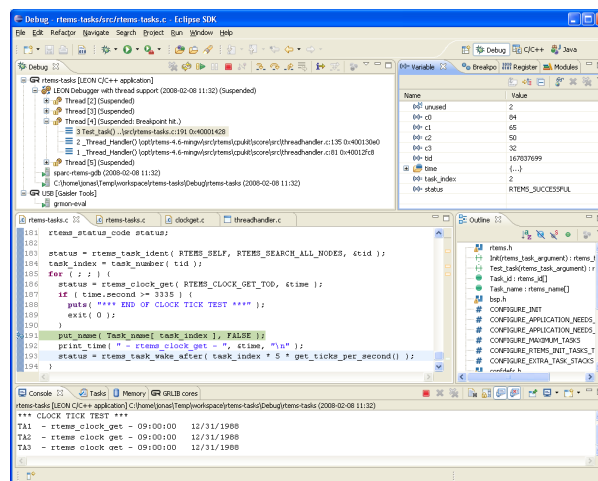


Figure 5.1. The debug perspective during debugging

#### 5.2.4. Projects

All code belongs to a project. A workspace can contain several projects which can be built and debugged separately.

#### 5.2.5. Create a new file

To add a new source file to a project right-click the project or folder to create it in and select **New -> Source File**. Enter a name for the source file and then click **Finish**.

#### 5.2.6. Import existing files

Existing files and folder can be imported by right-clicking the project and selecting **Import...** and then **General -> File System** Select a **From** directory mark all the files and folder to import Select a **Into** folder Then click **Finish**.

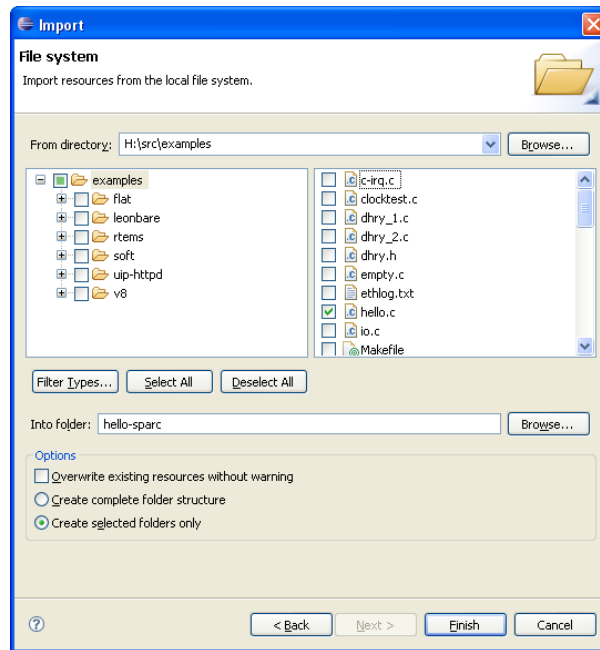


Figure 5.2. Import files and folders

### 5.3. Compiling

By default Eclipse is set to build automatically, which will compile the whole project on every save. To turn that feature off go to the Project menu and make sure Build Automatically is unchecked then the project can be compiled manually when desired instead. To compile manually right click on the project and select Build Project (this option is not available when Build Automatically is enabled and it's also available from the Project menu). The output from the compilation will end up in a different folder depending on the current build configuration. Also a special entry called Binaries will appear which contains all the binaries from the project.

### 5.4. Build configurations

A new project will have two default build configurations, debug and release. The active build configuration can be changed using the Project menu. Go to **Project -> Build Configuration -> Set Active**. For debugging to work correctly the application must be built with the debug configuration.

### 5.5. Toolchains

It is possible to select which kind of project you want to create. There are several different Toolchains to choose from. The available tool chains are:

- SPARC Bare C
- SPARC RTEMS
- SPARC ThreadX
- SPARC ThreadX
- SPARC Nucleus
- SPARC eCos

#### 5.5.1. Creating a RTEMS project

RTEMS requires special configurations, because of that it is recommended to create a RTEMS example project, when creating this project it is important not to click **Finish** straight away but instead to click **Next** and select the proper settings.

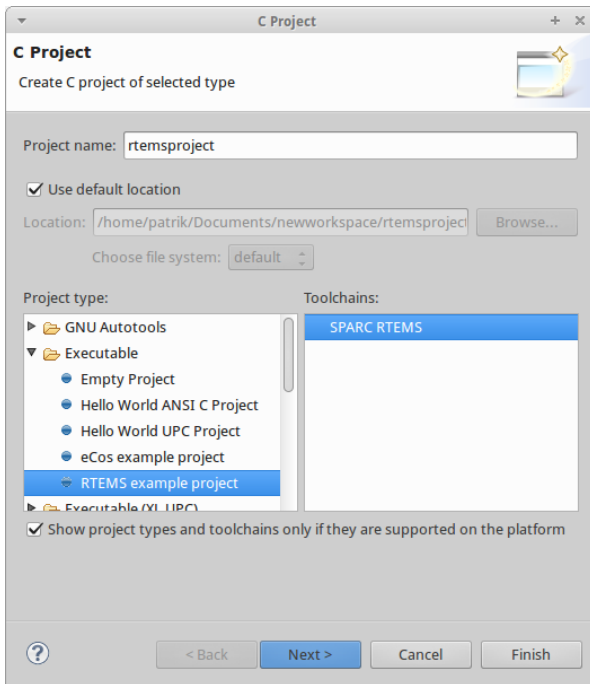


Figure 5.3. Creating a RTEMS project

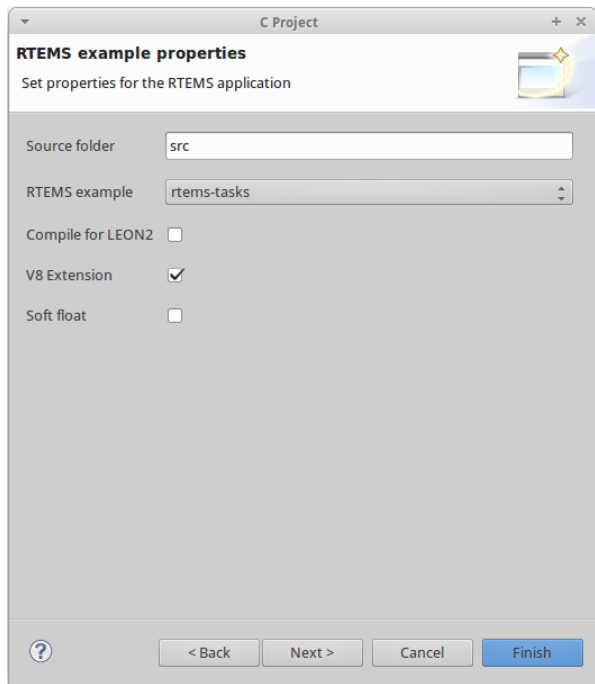


Figure 5.4. RTEMS project configuration

### 5.5.2. Creating an eCos project

eCos projects need to know the path for the eCos kernel. This can easily be achieved by using the Basic eCos project template. The wizard will ask for the eCos Install dir which is the path to the directory which contains the lib and include folder for the desired eCos kernel. The default is to use the environment variable ECOS\_INSTALL\_DIR. The kernel path can also be changed from the project properties under **C / C++ Build -> Settings -> Global options**. This settings is configuration specific so it needs to be set for both the Debug and Release

## 5.6. Compile properties

Right-click the project or the source file and select Properties, then select **C/C++ Build -> Settings**. This menu contains a large variety of different compile options.

### 5.6.1. Hardware options

Under the **C Compiler -> Hardware options** there are options to issue software floating point instructions (**-msoft-float**), issue hardware mul/div instructions (**-mv8**) and to use a flat register model (**-mflat**).

### 5.6.2. Libraries

The libraries to link into the application are specified in the the Linker section **Libraries**, e.g. to link against libm enter **m**. To link against external libraries, i.e. libraries not included in the compiler package, enter the path where the library can be found under **Library search path**.

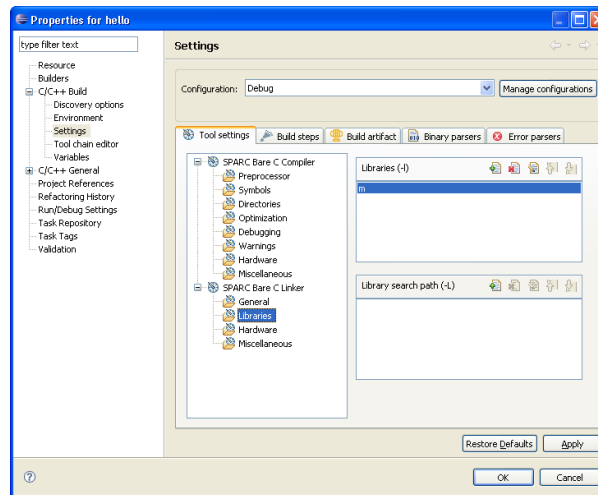


Figure 5.5. C libraries to link against

### 5.6.3. Link map

A link map can be obtained from the compiler by specifying extra linker flags in the Linker section **Miscellaneous**. Add the **Linker flags -Wl,-Map,mapfile** where **mapfile** is the file the link map will be written to. It will be found together with the compiled files in a folder named after the current build configuration.

### 5.7. Launch settings

**Break at startup** will tell GDB to insert a breakpoint at start-up. The default value for **Symbol** will be set according to the selected tool chain for the project. See Table 5.1.

Table 5.1. Default start-up break symbols

Toolchain	Symbol
BCC – Bare C	main
RCC – RTEMS	Init
Nucleus	Application_Initialize
ThreadX	tx_application_define
eCos	cyg_user_start

Thread support will enable debugging with threads. Please refer to the GRMON or the TSIM manual for additional information about thread support.

Table 5.2. Professional executables

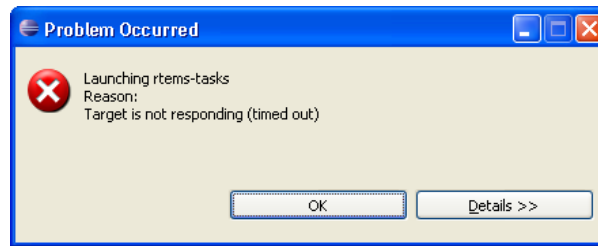
Tool	Executable (Windows)	Executable (Linux)
GRMON pro	grmon.exe	grmon
TSIM ERC32	tsim-erc32.exe	tsim-erc32
TSIM LEON	tsim-leon.exe	tsim-leon
TSIM LEON3	tsim-leon3.exe <sup>1</sup>	tsim-leon3

<sup>1</sup> The TSIM LEON3 executable has the same name as the TSIM Eval executable. If this is causing any problems either specify the full path or remove TSIM Eval by deleting the folder `c:\opt\tsim-eval`.

### 5.8. Launch time out

Eclipse has a launch time out set to 30 000 ms as default. This is a limit on the time it can take to start GRMON and download the binary. Since binary files sometimes can get very large this time is not always sufficient, especially

when debugging through a serial connection. To change this setting go to **Window -> Prefences... -> C/C++ -> Debug -> GDB MI** and set Launch timeout to something larger like 60 000 ms.



*Figure 5.6. Launch time-out error message*



## 6. Software update

Since LEON IDE is built upon the Eclipse framework it can use the Software Update feature available in Eclipse.

To update LEON IDE select **Help -> Check for updates**. Eclipse will look for updates to all installed plugin and give a list with available updates. Select LEON IDE if available and follow the instructions.

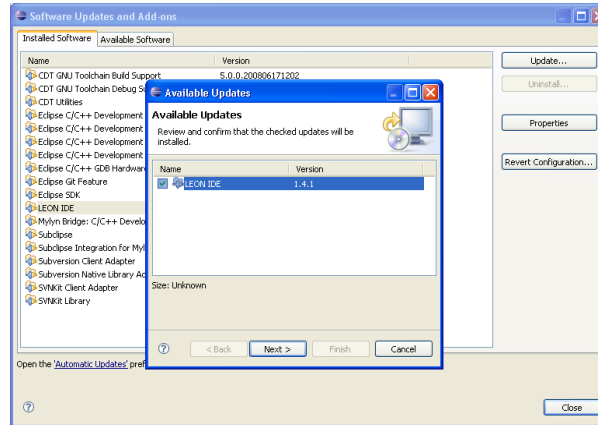


Figure 6.1. LEON IDE update

## 7. FAQ / TROUBLESHOOTING

- Q:** Open Declaration doesn't work. I only get "file not found" or "symbol not found".
- A:** This is because Eclipse defaults to using gcc for the indexing. To fix it open the project preferences and select C/C++ build → Discovery options. Change the following for both Debug and Release: Set "Discovery profile scope" to "Configuration-wide" and set "Compiler invocation command" to the compiler used (sparc-rtems-gcc, sparc-elf-gcc...). After a recompile the index will be updated and "Open Declaration" should work.
- Q:** I try to run GRMON command with the monitor command, but it only works the first time.
- A:** Eclipse tries to be smart and sends all output from the target to a separate console window. When you run the GDB monitor command the output goes to that console window instead of the GDB console and Eclipse will automatically select it. To run a new command select the GDB console again by clicking on the GDB process or using the console selection button.
- Q:** How do I issue a TSIM monitor command from within ECLIPSE?
- A:** In Eclipse open the GDB debugger console through the console dropdown. Issue a "monitor <tsim-command>". The output of the monitor command will appear in the console of the application being debugged.
- Q:** I get the error message: "error creating session localhost:2222: Bad file descriptor". What am I doing wrong?
- A:** This error message is usually caused by GRMON or TSIM not being able to launch correctly. Make sure that your launch configuration settings are correct and that GRMON or TSIM is launched with the right settings.
- Q:** After creating a C project with the rtems-hello.c code, building the project always generate a warning: **Error launching external scanner info generator (gcc -E -P -v -dD C:/workspace/.metadata/.plugins/org.eclipse.cdt.make.core/specs.c)**
- A:** It is a problem with Eclipse which we haven't found any workaround for. The warning is completely harmless.
- Q:** When the debug sessions start the following messages are printed (or similar): **No symbol "auto" in current context. monitor symbol C:\workspace\rtems-tasks\Debug\rtems-tasks Previous frame identical to this frame (corrupt stack?) The target endianness is set automatically (currently big endian)**
- A:** These are just informational messages from GDB and can be ignored.

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