1/3/2018 Project 4A

Project 4A Beaglebone Bring-Up

INTRODUCTION:

The venerable Arduino, while fun and useful, is an old and weak system:

- Limited CPU power greatly restricted the possible processing.
- Limited memory greatly restricted the type of software that could be run.
- The available libraries were minimal, and mostly device related.
- Development had to be done on another system, cross-compiled, and then up-loaded and flashed onto the Arduino.

The Beaglebone is a much more powerful platform. It runs a full-blown Linux system:

- it hosts remote terminal access via both USB and WIFI.
- it has a package manager that can be used to find and download software from the internet.
- it can host its own complier and development tools.

Other than size and power, the biggest difference between an Beaglebone and a desktop computer is that the Beaglebone has a great many programmed I/O pins that can be used to interact with a wide range of sensors and actuators. This difference makes it a very reasonable platform for both Embedded Systems and Internet of Things projects.

The Beaglebone comes in several models. You will be working with the Beaglebone Green Wireless model. Obtaining this model is important, since other Beaglebone models do not have the wireless networking capability required for the project you will be performing. You will be provided with detailed instructions on obtaining the right model of Beaglebone for this project.

RELATION TO READING AND LECTURES:

None. All of this work is preliminary to embedded system software development.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- ensure students have a working Beaglebone.
- ensure that students can log into their Beaglebone via both USB and WIFI.
- ensure that students have the ability to transfer files to/from their Beaglebone.
- ensure students have a working Beaglebone development environment.
- ensure students have the ability to install new packages on their Beaglebone.

This should be a simple matter of following simple steps. But if you do not have communication with a working Beaglebone development environment, you will be unable to complete the remaining embedded systems projects.

DELIVERABLES:

A single compressed tarball (.tar.qz) containing:

- a selfie (my beaglebone.jpg) of you holding your assembled Beaglebone (showing the chip).
- a screen shot (connected.png) from a USB terminal command session connected to your system, showing that you gave it a name and configured network access.
- a screen shot (copy.png) from a local session in which you copy a hello world program from your laptop/desktop to your Beaglebone.
- a screen shot (build_run.png) from a WIFI SSH session in which you build and run a trivial (hello world) program.

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- a screen shot (git.png) from a WIFI SSH session in which you install git and clone a repository.
- a README file containing the serial number of your Beaglebone and the WiFi (unless you are using a hard-wired ethernet connection) MAC address, and a description of the above files.

Most phones can produce .jpg images and Linux screen shots are usually .png but any of these images can be submitted in .jpg, .png or .gif format.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

If you have not already done so, read the following tutorials on using the Beaglebone:

- 1. <u>Introduction to the Beaglebone</u>. This tutorial will provide information on configuring your BeagleBone's hardware and software. Follow its instructions on how to assemble it, power it up and connect it (via USB) to your personal notebook or desktop. Establish a USB terminal login session from your notebook/desktop to your Beaglebone.
- 2. <u>Linux on the Beaglebone</u>. This provides some basic information on using Linux on the Beaglebone.
- 3. <u>WiFi, SSH, and SFTP on the Beaglebone</u>. Follow the instructions in this tutorial to create a password for your Beaglebone and enable WiFi access to it. Change the name of your Beaglebone to *studentID*.lasr.cs.ucla.edu (instructions on how to do so can be found <u>here</u>). Then run the *ifconfig* command to display the IP and MAC addresses, and take a screen shot.
- 4. <u>Beaglebone Tutorial: GPIO, Interrupt, Analog and PWM</u>. This tutorial will provide information on how to use the Grove Base Cape and sensors with your Beaglebone.
- 5. Log in to your Beaglebone (over WIFI) via ssh (or putty or other equivalent tool).
- 6. On your notebook/laptop, write a trivial C "Hello World" program. Follow the instructions in <u>WiFi, SSH, and SFTP on the Beaglebone</u> to use *sftp* to copy that program from your notebook/desktop to your Beaglebone. Alternately, figure out how to use *scp(1)* to transfer your program to the Beaglebone. Take a screen shot (on your desktop/laptop) of the successful copy command.
- 7. Use *ssh(1)* to connect (via WIFI) to your Beaglebone, and compile and run a simple C "Hello world." program. Take a screen shot of the compilation and execution.
- 8. Download the *git* version control system onto your Beaglebone and use it to create a code repository on that Beaglebone. Use *apt-get* to get the *git* package onto the Beaglebone. You can find instructions on using *apt-get* at the Debian <u>apt-get</u> description page. Once you have installed *git*, use it to clone a local copy of a repository (e.g. your own github repo). Take a screen shot of the clone command and directory listing.

SUBMISSION:

Your tarball should have a name of the form lab4a-studentID.tar.gz. You are strongly advised to sanity check your submission with this <u>test script</u>. Much of this project will be auto-graded. Passing the sanity check does not guarantee a high score, but submissions that do not pass the sanity check should expect to receive very low scores!

We will test it on a departmental Linux server. You would be well advised to test your submission on that platform before submitting it.

Your **README** file must include lines of the form:

NAME: your name EMAIL: your email ID: your student ID

And, if slip days are allowed on this project, and you use some:

SLIP: your student ID,#days

GRADING:

Points for this project will be awarded:

Value Feature

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5%	untars expected contents
5%	obtain and assemble your own Beaglebone
10%	successfully establish USB terminal session
20%	successfully establish ssh session
20%	successfully copy a file via scp/sftp protocol
20%	successful compilation and execution
20%	successful git install and clone