

## JUST DO IT

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≡ Menu

# installing and compiling with WinAVR in Windows(+a simple avr compiling&uploading example/tutorial)

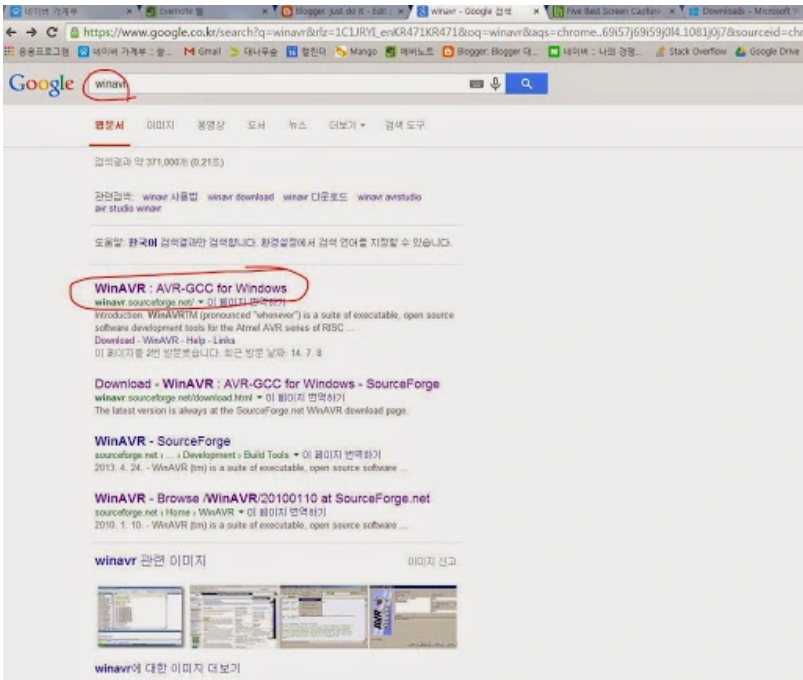
👤 mainuser   📁 AVR   ⌚ 2014-07-212014-09-21   ≡ 5 Minutes

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- 1) installing WinAVR
- 2) simple example/tutorial of compiling & uploading code to atmel chip

## 1) installing WinAVR

just follow the screen captures (click the images to zoom in)



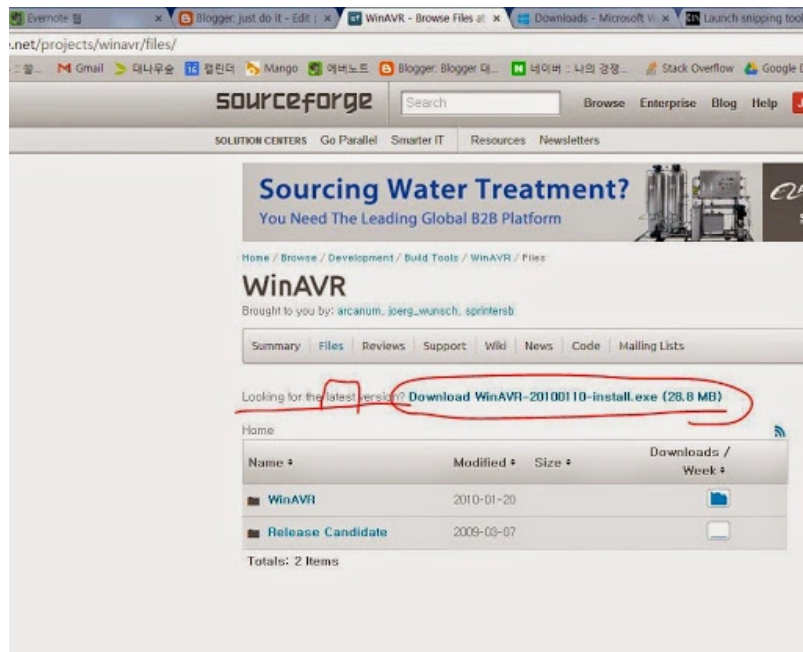
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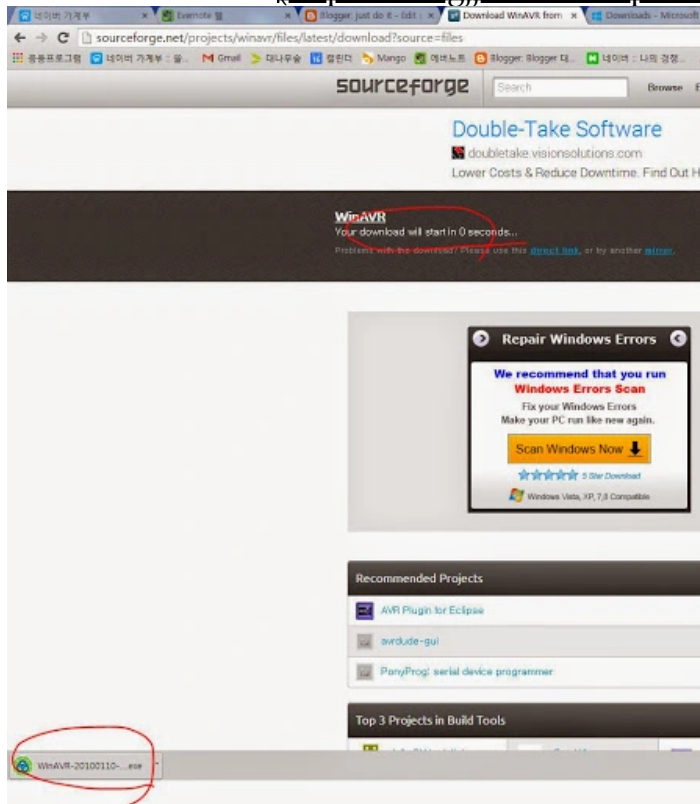
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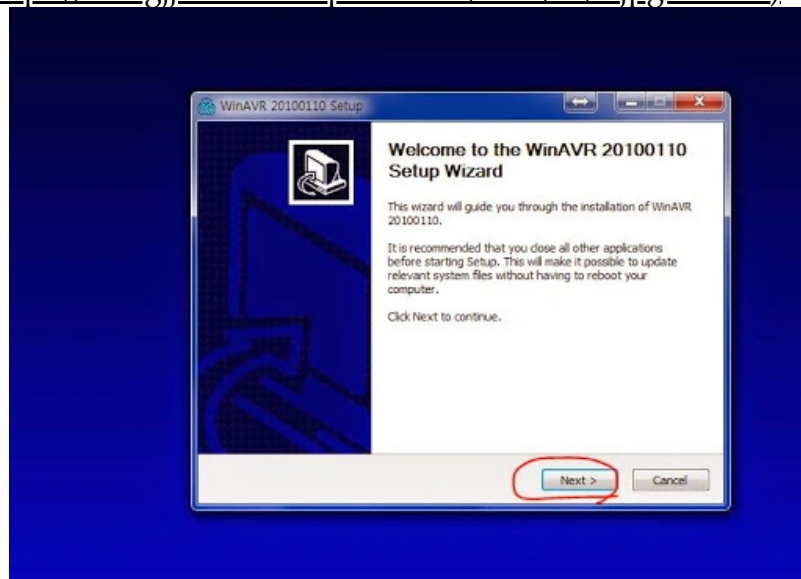
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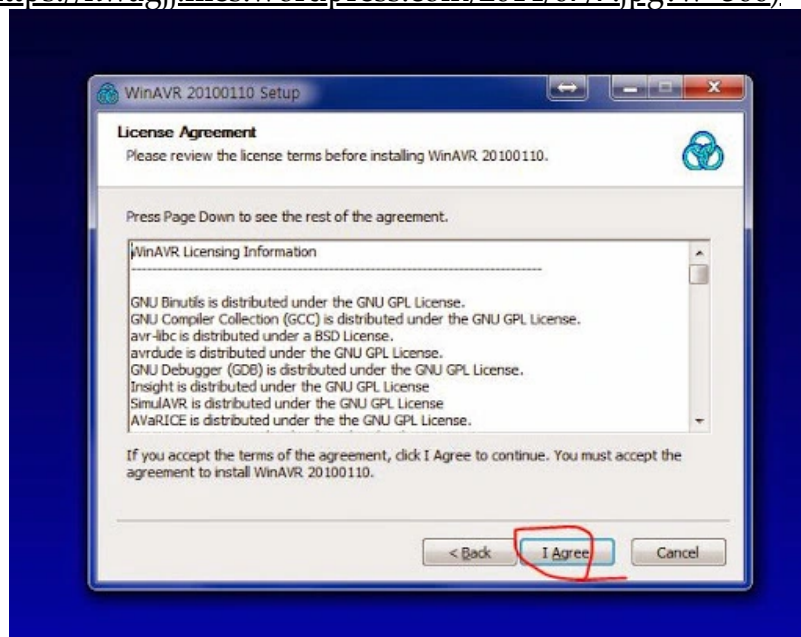
(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/5.jpg?w=260>).



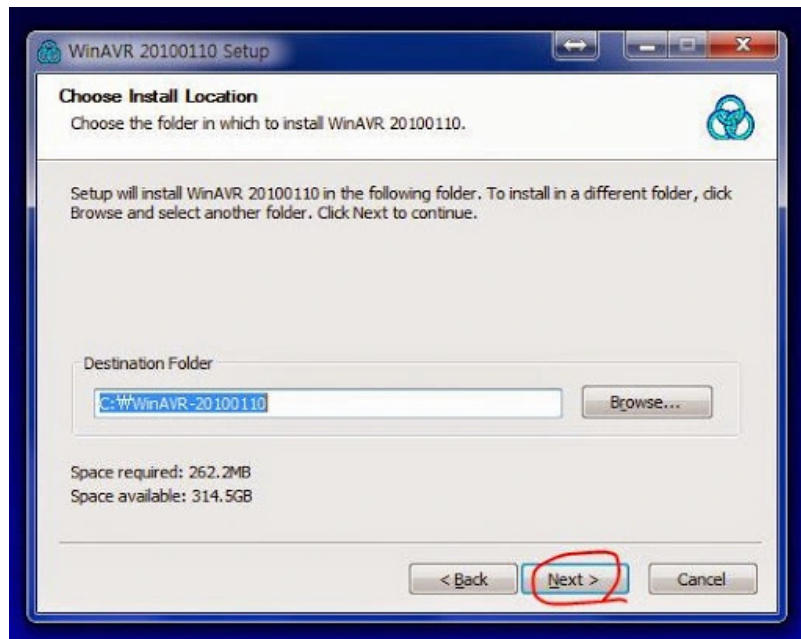
(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/6.jpg?w=300>).



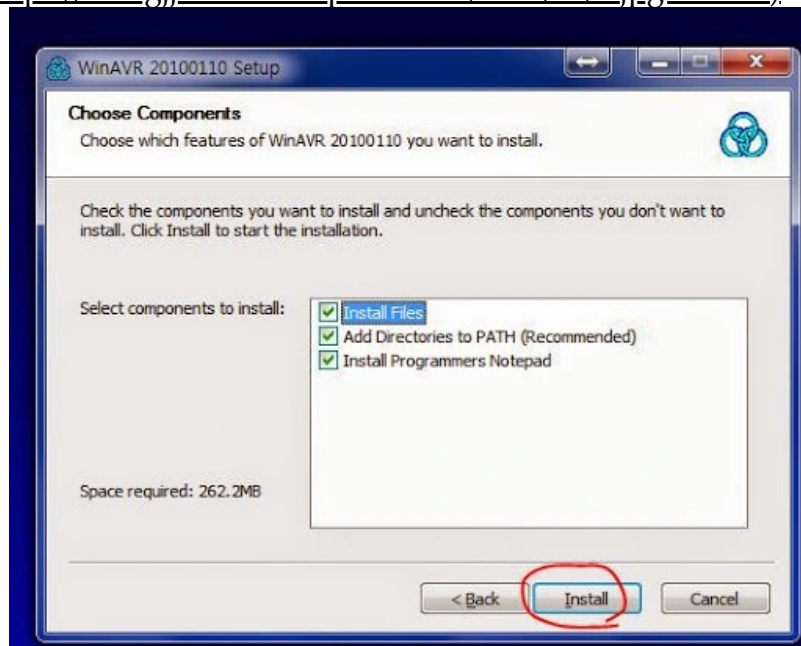
(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/7.jpg?w=300>).



(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/8.jpg?w=300>).



(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/9.jpg?w=300>).



(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/10.jpg?w=300>).





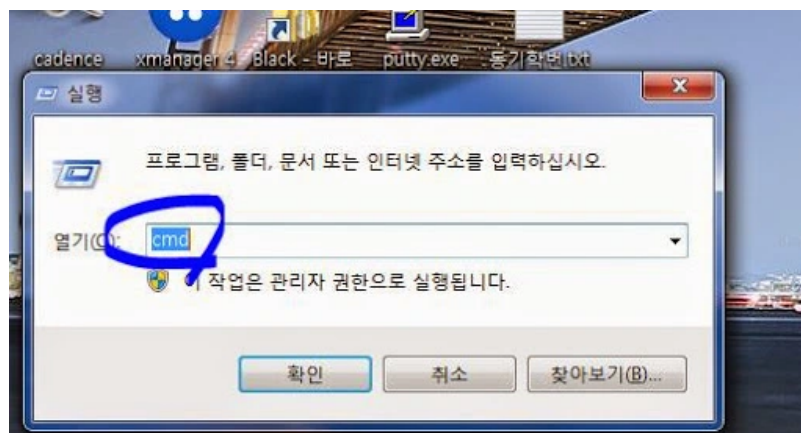
(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/11.jpg?w=300>).

after installation a webpage will be automatically opened. Its just a readme page but it's good to check out the "2.1 Manifest" part. There's a list of what kind of programs are installed. You may not know what does what, but later on when you understand how the compiling is done, you'll understand why these programs are needed and installed.

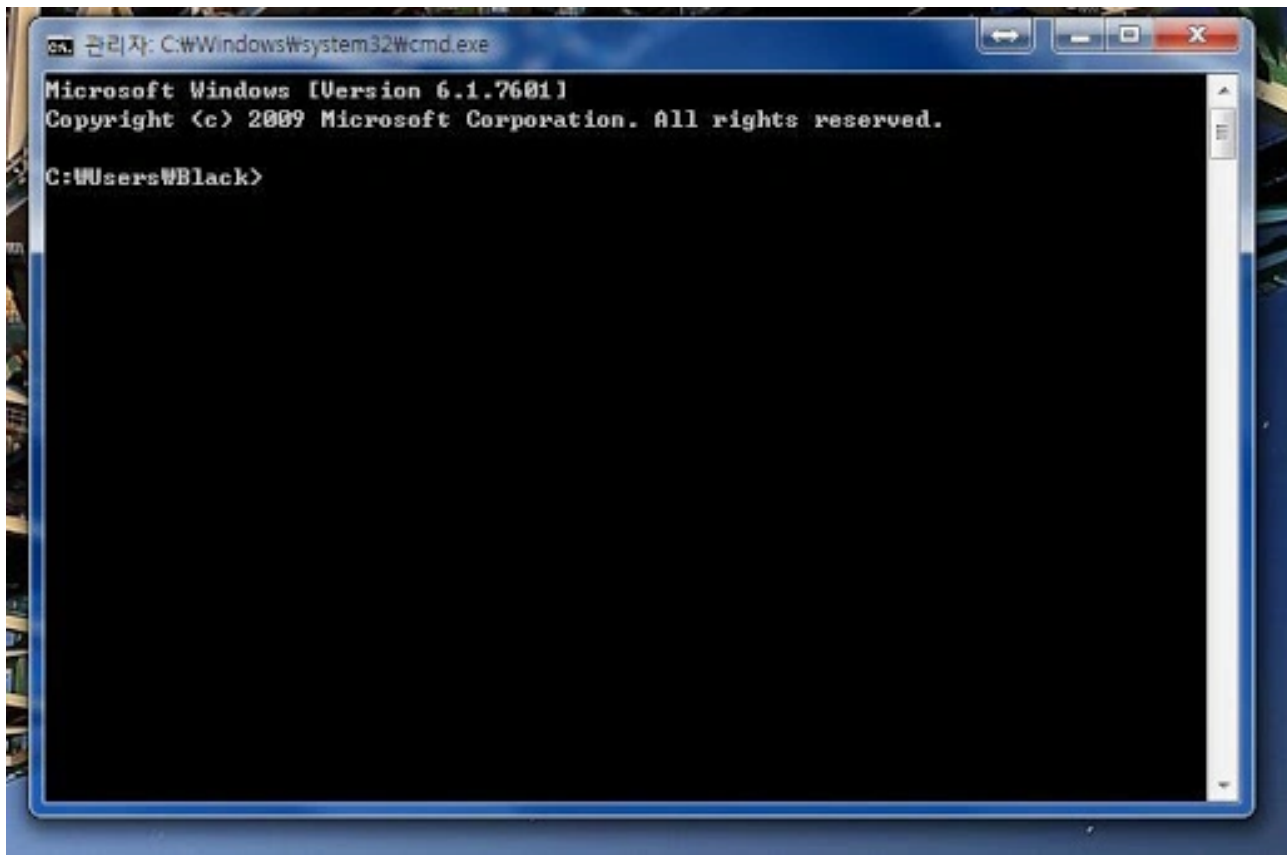
## 2) simple example/tutorial of compiling & uploading code to atmel chip

### 2-1) check if the installation works

'Start' – 'Run' and type 'cmd' to open command terminal.



(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/13.jpg?w=300>).



(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/14.jpg?w=300>).

```

Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\WBlack>avrdude
Usage: avrdude [options]
Options:
  -p <partno>          Required. Specify AVR device.
  -b <baudrate>        Override RS-232 baud rate.
  -B <bitclock>        Specify JTAG/SPI/USB2 bit clock period (us).
  -C <config-file>     Specify location of configuration file.
  -c <programmer>      Specify programmer type.
  -D                  Disable auto erase for flash memory
  -i <delay>           ISP Clock Delay (in microseconds)
  -P <port>            Specify connection port.
  -F                  Override invalid signature check.
  -e                  Perform a chip erase.
  -O                  Perform RC oscillator calibration (see AVR853).
  -U <memtype>[:r|w|v[:<filename>][:format]]
                        Memory operation specification.
                        Multiple -U options are allowed, each request
                        is performed in the order specified.
  -n                  Do not write anything to the device.
  -U                  Do not verify.
  -u                  Disable safemode, default when running from a script.
  -s                  Silent safemode operation, will not ask you if
                        fuses should be changed back.
  -t                  Enter terminal mode.
  -E <exitspec>[,<exitspec>] List programmer exit specifications.
  -x <extended_param> Pass <extended_param> to programmer.
  -y                  Count # erase cycles in EEPROM.
  -Y <number>          Initialize erase cycle # in EEPROM.
  -v                  Verbose output. -v -v for more.
  -q                  Quell progress output. -q -q for less.
  -?                  Display this usage.

avrdude version 5.10. URL: <http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/avrdude/>

C:\Users\WBlack>

```

(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/15.jpg?w=246>).

type 'avrdude' and press enter. If the WinAVR is successfully installed, a bunch of introduction about 'avrdude' will appear. Of course this isn't the ultimate way of checking if the WinAVR is installed. If you have check the readme after the installation, there's a description saying that 'avrdude' is one of the programs installed during the installation of WinAVR. So, typing 'avrdude' is just a way to see if this avrdude program works or not.

## 2-2) create a sample code

In my case, I am using ATmega8-16PU chip. Initially, the chip seems to be working with clock frequency of 1MHz.(This is something that I found out later. You should check the fusebit and compare it with the datasheet to check the frequency that your chip is operation with. For checking out the fusebits, [here](http://kwagjj.blogspot.kr/2014/07/how-to-read-fuse-bits.html) (<http://kwagjj.blogspot.kr/2014/07/how-to-read-fuse-bits.html>) is post about how to read/write fusebits. But try this after understanding the tutorial on this page first.)



anyhow the following is a simple code:

the code will just simply turn on and off pin PD6 every 1 second(is the program is properly set).

I'm going to save this code as 'main.c' in a directory called 'avrprj' which I made new.

I'll show you this again in steps:

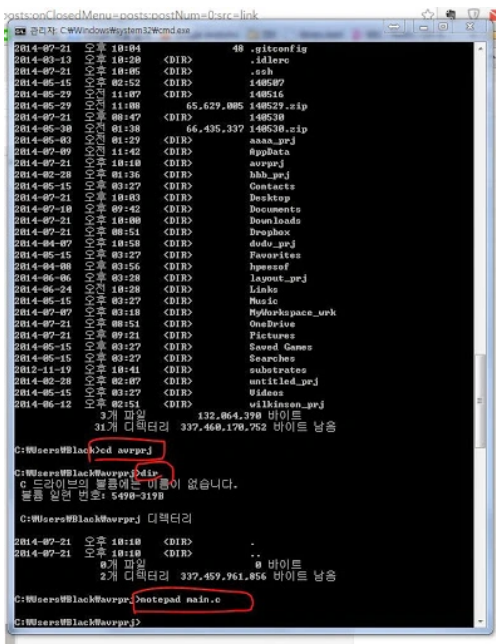
※ Again, if you have read the part I recommended to read in the readme, 'cygwin' dlls allow us to use simple unix command lines in cmdlet!!! this means you can use the well-known 'ls', 'mkdir', 'rm', 'cp' commands!! FYI, cygwin is another open-source project that allows window users to simulate a unix-like environment in Windows OS. Of course, there are limitations but its really cool and one should check this out when you have free time.

[\\_ \(https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a1.jpg?w=240\).](https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a1.jpg?w=240)

In my 'username(Black)' directory, first I'll show a list of files/dirs in this path.

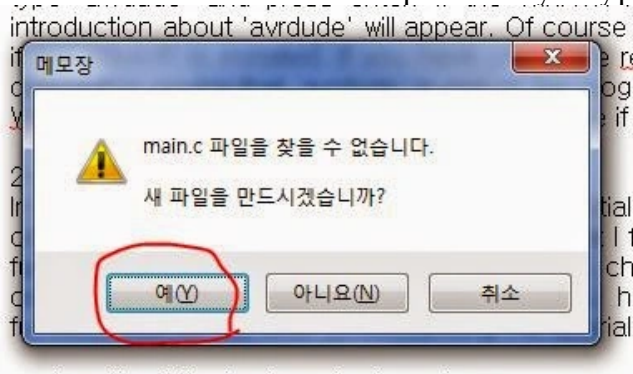
[\\_ \(https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a2.jpg?w=234\).](https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a2.jpg?w=234)

now I'll make a new directory named 'avrprj'. I typed 'mkdir avrprj'. After that I typed 'dir' again to check if the directory is created. You can see that a directory named 'avrprj' has created successfully.



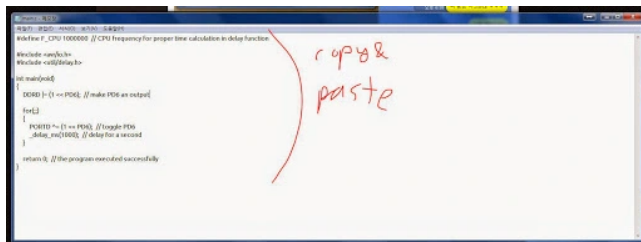
[\\_ \(https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a3.jpg?w=232\)](https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a3.jpg?w=232)

move to 'avrprj' by typing 'cd avrprj'. Then I typed 'dir' to see the contents. Clearly, there are no contents in this directory. now, It's time to create a file named 'main.c' to put in the code shown previously. I type in 'notepad main.c'



[\\_ \(https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a4.jpg?w=300\)](https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a4.jpg?w=300)

The notepad program executes but a popup alerting that there is no such file named 'main.c' exists and asks the user if he would like to create the file 'main.c'. Click 'yes' to create one.



[\\_ \(https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a5.jpg?w=300\)](https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a5.jpg?w=300)

copy and paste the example code shown previously. Save it and close the notepad.

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
2014-05-15 오후 03:27 <DIR> Contacts
2014-07-21 오후 10:03 <DIR> Desktop
2014-07-10 오후 09:42 <DIR> Documents
2014-07-21 오후 10:00 <DIR> Downloads
2014-07-21 오후 08:51 <DIR> Dropbox
2014-04-07 오후 10:58 <DIR> dudu_prj
2014-05-15 오후 03:27 <DIR> Favorites
2014-04-08 오후 03:56 <DIR> hpsocif
2014-06-06 오후 03:28 <DIR> layout_prj
2014-06-24 오후 10:28 <DIR> Links
2014-05-15 오후 03:27 <DIR> Music
2014-07-07 오후 03:18 <DIR> MyComputer_vmk
2014-07-21 오후 08:51 <DIR> OneDrive
2014-07-21 오후 09:21 <DIR> Pictures
2014-05-15 오후 03:27 <DIR> Saved Games
2014-05-15 오후 03:27 <DIR> Searches
2012-11-19 오후 10:41 <DIR> substrates
2014-02-28 오후 02:07 <DIR> untitled_prj
2014-05-15 오후 03:27 <DIR> Ulaos
2014-06-12 오후 02:51 <DIR> wilkinson_prj
3개 파일 132,064,390 바이트 남음
3개 디렉터리 337,468,170,752 바이트 남음

C:\Users\WBlack>cd avrprj
C:\Users\WBlack>dir
c 드라이브의 볼륨에는 이름이 없습니다.
볼륨 일련 번호: 5490-319B

C:\Users\WBlack>dir
2014-07-21 오후 10:10 <DIR>
2014-07-21 오후 10:10 <DIR> ..
0개 파일 0 바이트
2개 디렉터리 337,457,961,856 바이트 남음

C:\Users\WBlack>notepad main.c
C:\Users\WBlack>dir
c 드라이브의 볼륨에는 이름이 없습니다.
볼륨 일련 번호: 5490-319B

C:\Users\WBlack>dir
2014-07-21 오후 10:12 <DIR>
2014-07-21 오후 10:12 <DIR> ..
1개 파일 387 바이트
2개 디렉터리 337,458,688,000 바이트 남음

C:\Users\WBlack>

```

(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/a6.jpg?w=239>).

now lets check if the 'main.c' has been created. type 'dir' again and check that 'main.c' has been created successfully.

2-3) compile and upload 'main.c'

here I present 'three' command lines that will compile and upload the code to the atmel chip. Here I am using arduino uno as the avr programmer.

```

C:\Users\WBlack>ls
avrprj main.c

C:\Users\WBlack>avr-gcc -mmcu=atmega8 -Wall -Os -o main.elf main.c

C:\Users\WBlack>ls
avrprj main.c main.elf

```

(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/1.png?w=300>).

the first command is: "avr-gcc -mmcu=atmega8 -Wall -Os -o main.elf main.c"  
after executing you will find that an object file named 'main.elf' has been created.

```

C:\Users\WBlack>ls
avrprj main.c main.elf

C:\Users\WBlack>avr-objcopy -j .text -j .data -O ihex main.elf main.hex

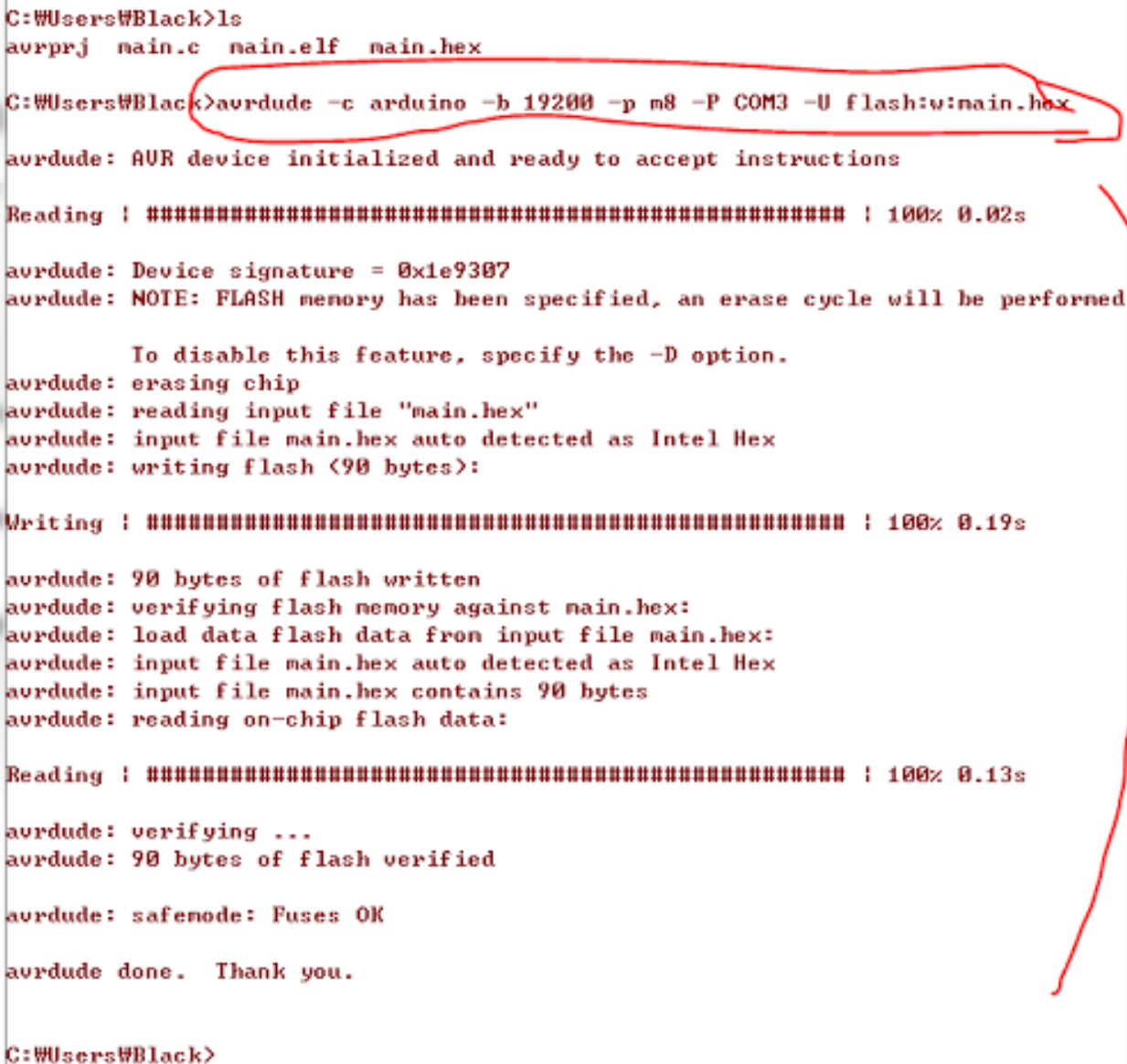
C:\Users\WBlack>ls
avrprj main.c main.elf main.hex

C:\Users\WBlack>

```

(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/2.png?w=300>).

the second command: "avr-objcopy -j .text -j .data -O ihex main.elf main.hex"  
this command picks up the .text and .data parts of main.elf and converts them into ihex format file named main.hex. After execution, you'll notice "main.hex" has been newly created.



```

C:\Users\Black>ls
avrprj  main.c  main.elf  main.hex

C:\Users\Black>avrdude -c arduino -b 19200 -p m8 -P COM3 -U flash:w:main.hex
avrdude: AVR device initialized and ready to accept instructions

Reading : ##### : 100% 0.02s

avrdude: Device signature = 0x1e9307
avrdude: NOTE: FLASH memory has been specified, an erase cycle will be performed

        To disable this feature, specify the -D option.
avrdude: erasing chip
avrdude: reading input file "main.hex"
avrdude: input file main.hex auto detected as Intel Hex
avrdude: writing flash (90 bytes):

Writing : ##### : 100% 0.19s

avrdude: 90 bytes of flash written
avrdude: verifying flash memory against main.hex:
avrdude: load data flash data from input file main.hex:
avrdude: input file main.hex auto detected as Intel Hex
avrdude: input file main.hex contains 90 bytes
avrdude: reading on-chip flash data:

Reading : ##### : 100% 0.13s

avrdude: verifying ...
avrdude: 90 bytes of flash verified

avrdude: safenode: Fuses OK

avrdude done.  Thank you.

C:\Users\Black>

```

(<https://kwagjj.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/3.png?w=300>).

the third command is : "avrdude -c arduino -b 19200 -p m8 -P COM3 -U flash:w:main.hex"

this one got a lot of options.

first, the '-c' option declares the type of avr programmer you are using. Since I'm using the arduino-transformed avr programmer I wrote 'arduino'. If you're using a different avr programmer, you need to write the correct option.

'-b' switch declares the baud rate I'm going to communicate with. In my case, I'm guessing because I'm currently communicating with the arduino with a baud rate of 19200, I have to write down '-b 19200' here. In other cases which I saw from googling, some don't write '-b' switch at all. I guess this depends on other external factors.

'-p' switch declares what kind of chip I'm using. Since I'm using atmega8-16pu, this model is included in the category of 'm8'. If you have a different chip, you probably should type in a different category name for this switch. The list of compatible chip categories are written in [this webpage](http://www.nongnu.org/avrdude/user-manual/avrdude_4.html) ([http://www.nongnu.org/avrdude/user-manual/avrdude\\_4.html](http://www.nongnu.org/avrdude/user-manual/avrdude_4.html)).

'-P' switch declares the serial port which you will be sending the hex file to. In my case, when I opened the sketch program(for arduino programming) I noticed that the arduino is connected to COM3 port. So, I just wrote down 'COM3' for this switch. Please check which COM port the avr programmer is connected to.

‘-U’ declares what kind of action you will do after doing all the setting to communicate with the chip. In this case, we are trying to shove the hex file into the chip. This is what the ‘flash:w:main.hex’ means. ‘flash’ means you’re ‘flashing’ the code in to the chip. “:w” means ‘with’ literally. “:main.hex” means that the ‘main.hex’ file is what you wish to flash with.

After pressing enter, you’ll see a bunch of lines that show the progress of flashing. In the image above, the flash process has been successful. If not, you might get some error messages. Here’s a tip: even though an error occurs, that “avrdude done. Thank you” message always come up at the end. So don’t be fooled that you’ve succeeded in uploading the code just by this message.

If the uploading is done successfully, the chip will immediately work as the code says. Here’s a video of my atmega8 chip blinking the led on PD6 pin. You may notice that it blinks much faster than 1 second. This is because our sample code was written under the assumption that the operation clock is 1MHz. But recently I’ve changed the chip operation frequency to 8MHz by changing the fuse bits. This is why the led is blinking 8 times faster than we intended.

[//www.youtube.com/get\\_player](http://www.youtube.com/get_player) ([//www.youtube.com/get\\_player](http://www.youtube.com/get_player)).

congratulations! now you know the basic steps to program an atmel chip! The procedures I wrote here are not the only way to program the chip. You might feel a bit uncomfortable using a command line directly. If so, you could just use the ‘programmer’s notepad’ which is installed as a part of WinAVR. You can lookup at other WinAVR tutorials using such programs. However, I found directly using the command lines are much useful and helpful(+and more awesome) for understanding how avr programming works.

By the way, about the three command lines that I showed you, aren’t they kind of irritating to write down everytime you want to compile and upload?? Here’s a really good tip: the command lines can be stored in a script called ‘Makefile’ and you can use ‘make’ program(which is installed as a part of WinAVR) to make this procedure much simpler!

Check out [this post](http://kwagjj.blogspot.com/2014/07/what-and-how-to-usemake-your-own.html) (<http://kwagjj.blogspot.com/2014/07/what-and-how-to-usemake-your-own.html>) on how to use Makefiles. Understanding this is directly related to you’re understanding of using Mfile program later on.

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