

RflySim-RT

None

Table of contents

1.	RflySim-RT	3
1.1	1.1	3
1.2	1.2	3
2.		4
2.1		4
3.		17
3.1	WIFI	17
3.2	PX4 1.12	20
3.3		21
3.4		26
4.		33
4.1		33
4.2	FPGA	43
4.3		59
4.4		66
5.		67
5.1		67
6.		71
6.1	MkDocs Plugins	71

1. RflySim-RT

RflySim-RT

RflySim

RflySim RT

ARM A53

FPGA

1.1 1.1

- ARM A53 , .
 - Letter Shell , . xc_shell.
 - FATES SD littlefs
 - wifi RflySim3D ,
 - wifi Shell
 - 2000Hz
 - (cJSON) SD , PC , ,

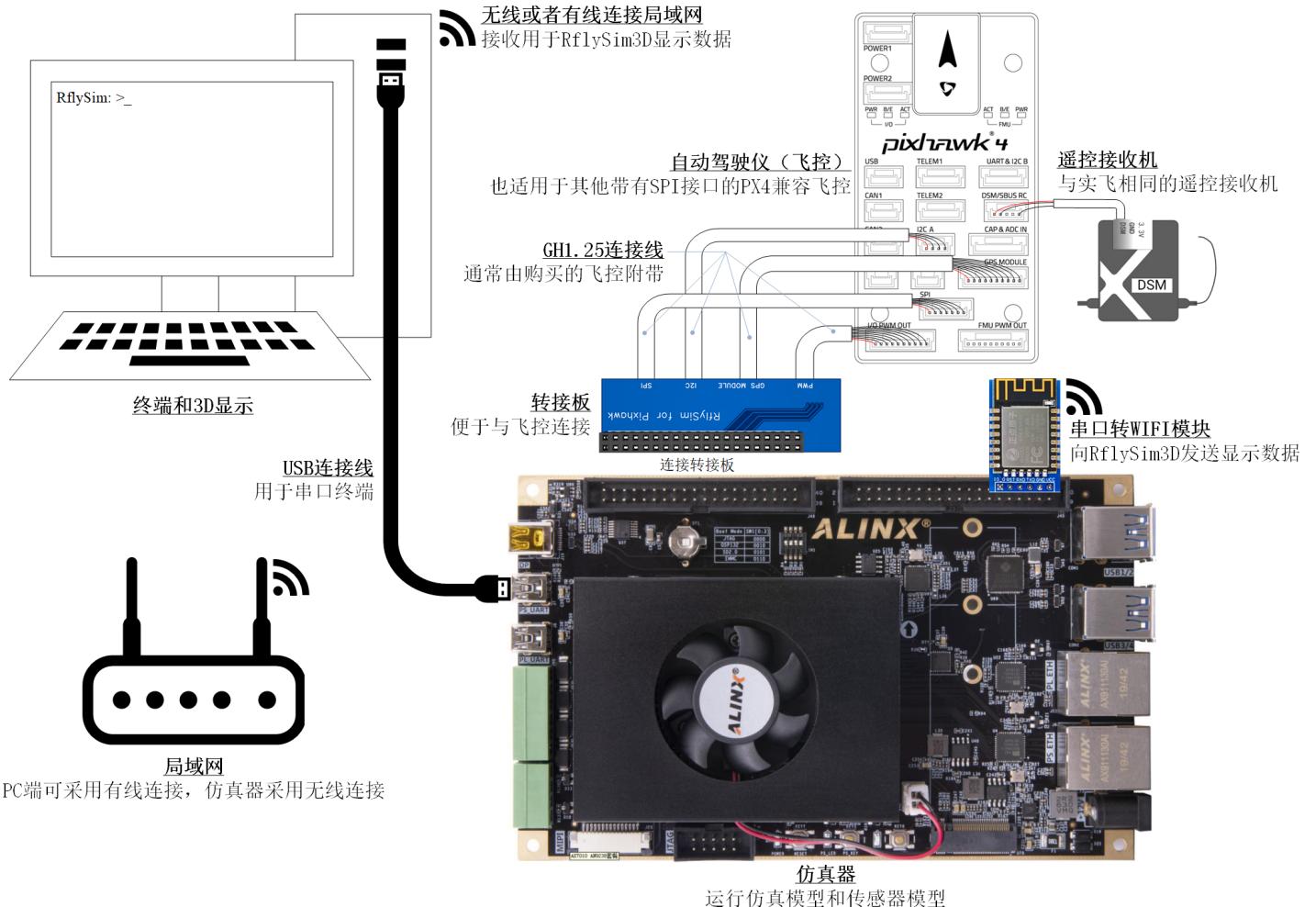
1.2 1.2

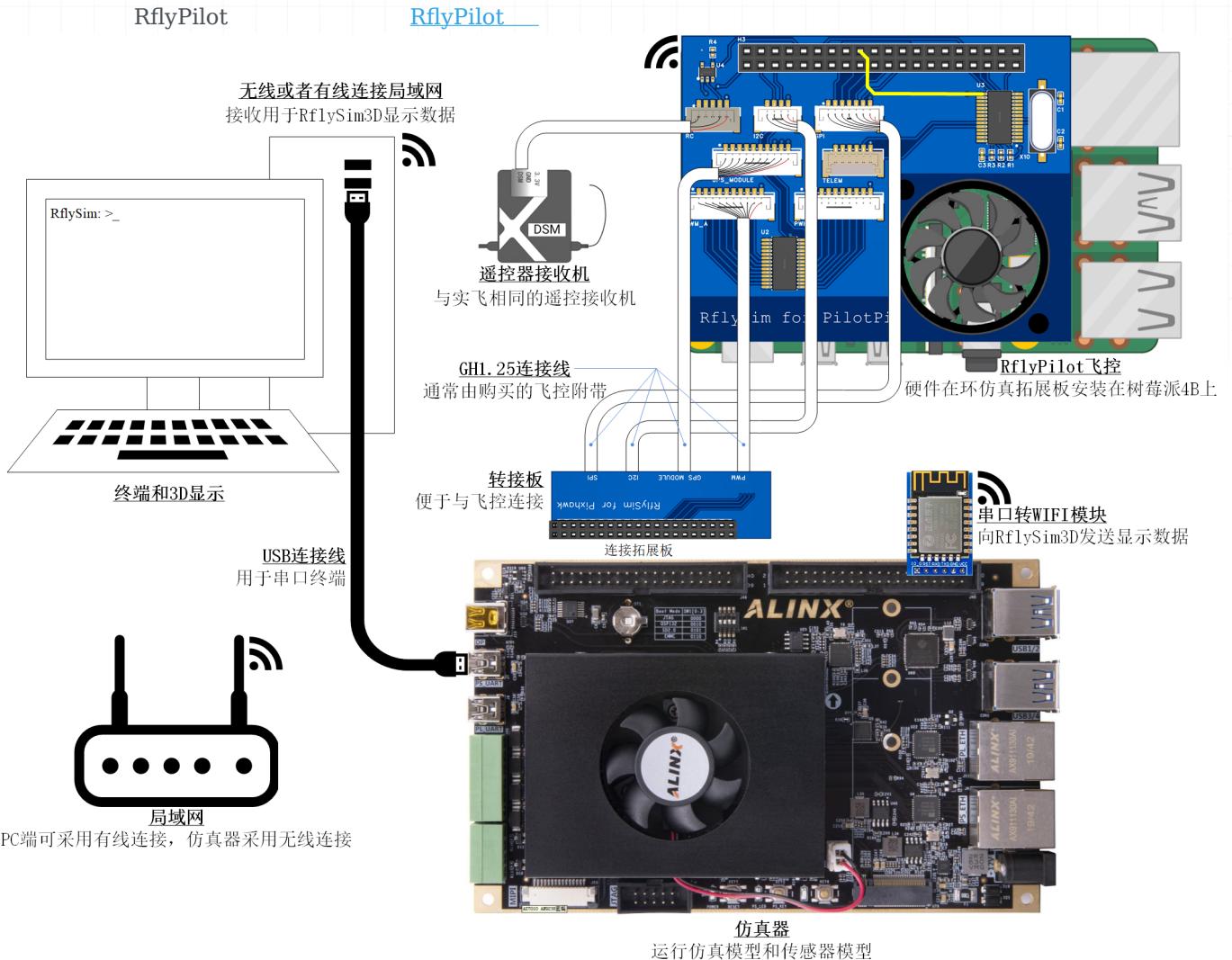
- PX4 ulog , ulog API .
 - MAVLINK , QGC ,
 - PC
 - , PC (shell PC), , , ,
 - ls cd rm cat

2.

2.1

2.1.1 1.



Tip**Tip****1.1**

- ALINX MPSoC AXU2CG-E XCZU2CG-SFVC784-1-E
- Pixhawk 4
- GH1.25
- wifi

Note

Pixhawk 4	SPI	PX4	SPI
-----------	-----	-----	-----

Pixhawk 4	STM32F765	216MHz
Pixhawk 5X	STM32F765	216MHz
Pixhawk 6X	STM32H753	480MHz
Holybro Durandal	STM32H743	480MHz
CUAV V5+	STM32F765	216MHz
CUAV X7+	STM32H743	480MHz
CUAV X7+ Pro	STM32H743	480MHz
CUAV Pixhawk V6X	STM32H753	480MHz

Kore Carrier board	Hex Cube-	SPI
--------------------	-----------	-----

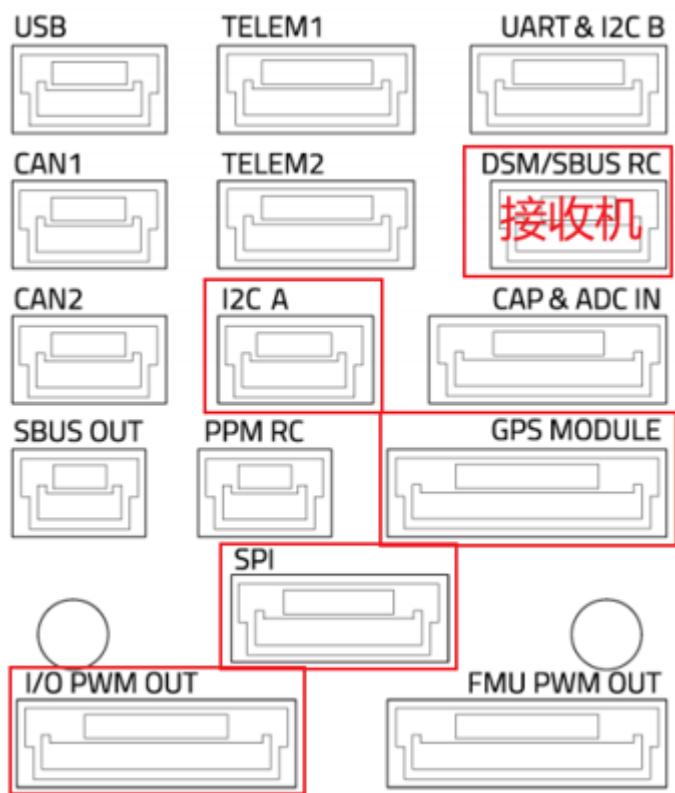
1.2

GH1.25

, .

Pixhawk 4**Note**

PIN 1, VCC



I2C A

Pin Signal Volt

1(red) VCC +5V

2(black) SCL4 +3.3V

3(black) SDA4 +3.3V

4(black) GND +3.3V

Pixhawk GPS

Pin Signal Volt

1(red) VCC +5V

2(black) TX4(out) +3.3V

3(black) RX4(in) +3.3V

4(black) SCL1 +3.3V

5(black) SDA1 +3.3V

Pixhawk SPI

Pin Signal Volt

1(red) VCC +5V

2(black) SCK +3.3V

3(black) MISO +3.3V

4(black) MOSI +3.3V

5(black) CS1 +3.3V

6(black) CS2 +3.3V

7(black) GND GND

Pixhawk I/O PWM OUT FMU PWM OUT

Pin Signal Volt

1(red) VDD_SERVO

2(black) IO_CH1\FMU_CH1 +3.3V

3(black) IO_CH2\FMU_CH2 +3.3V

4(black) IO_CH3\FMU_CH3 +3.3V

5(black) IO_CH4\FMU_CH4 +3.3V

6(black) IO_CH5\FMU_CH5 +3.3V

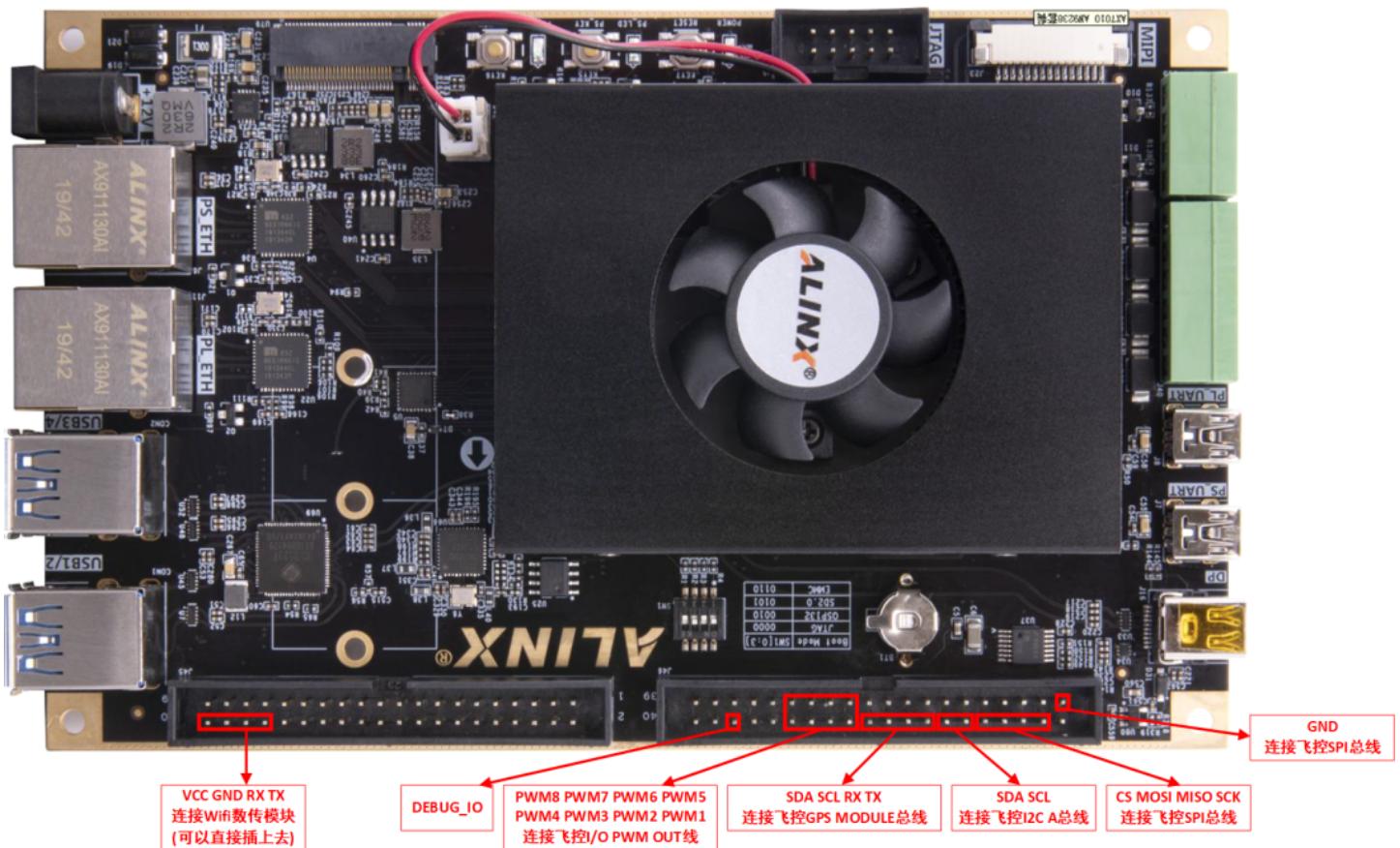
7(black) IO_CH6\FMU_CH6 +3.3V

8(black) IO_CH7\FMU_CH7 +3.3V

9(black) IO_CH8\FMU_CH8 +3.3V

10(black) GND GND

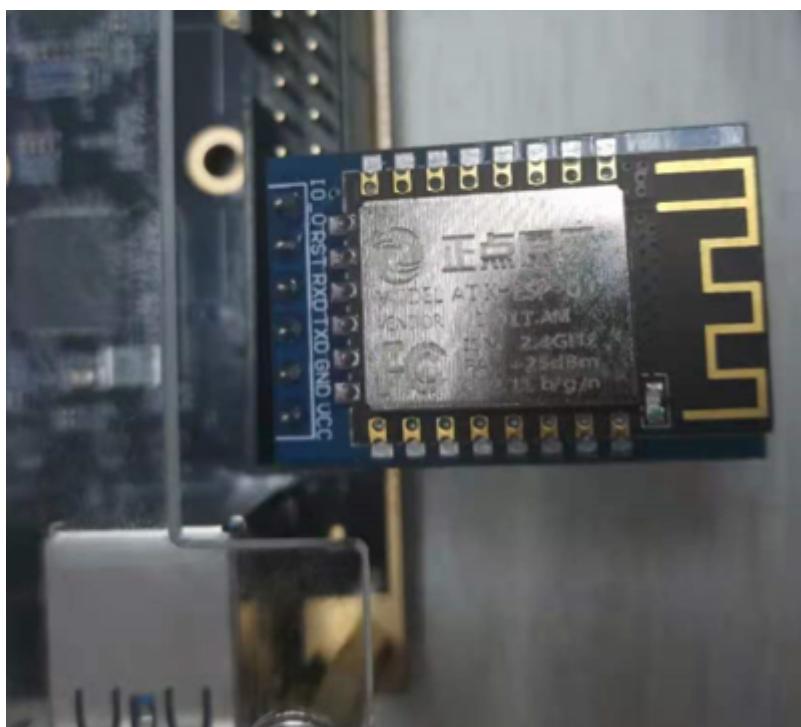
Note[Pixhawk4-Pinouts.pdf](#)**IO**,



FPGA IO引脚定义, 与飞控对应接口匹配关系

IO

wifi



1.3

1. PS USB

Note

[MobaXterm\](#)

[Putty\](#)

[SecureCRT\](#)

[WindTerm](#)

2.

Note

[DC](#)

2.1.2 2.

RflySim-RT FPGA

Pixhawk 4

SPI I2C

PX4

SPI I2C

SPI IMU

Note

PX4 v1.11

v1.12

[PX4 1.12](#)

RflySim

RflySim-RT

Pixhawk 4

X:

\PX4PSP\Firmware\boards\px4\fmu-v5\init\rc.board_sensors

\Firmware\boards



RflySim

C

Note

Windows

Firmware\boards\px4\fmu-v5\init\

rc.board_sensors

vscode

rc.board_sensors

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# PX4 FMUv5 specific board sensors init
#-----
#adc start
if ! icm20689 -S start
then
# Internal SPI bus ICM-20602
#icm20602 -s -R 2 start

# Internal SPI bus ICM-20689
icm20689 -s -R 2 start

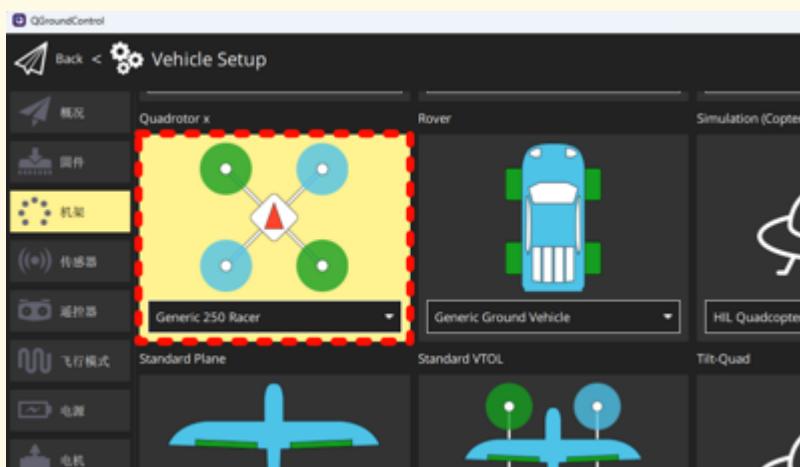
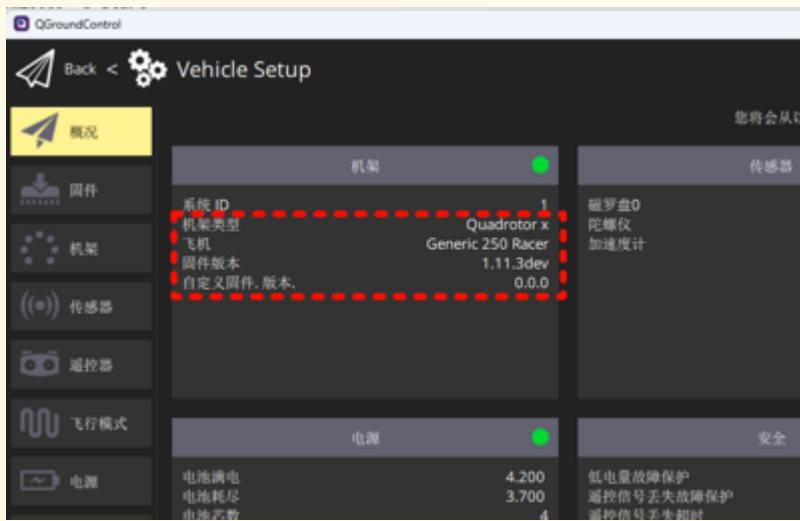
# Internal SPI bus BMI055 accel/gyro
#bmi055 -A -R 2 -s start
#bmi055 -G -R 2 -s start

# internal compass
#ist8310 -I start
fi

if ! ms5611 -X start
then
# Baro on internal SPI
ms5611 -s start
fi
#icm20689 -S start
#ms5611 -X start
```

Warning

- PX4 1.11.3



2.1.3 3.

SER_GPS1_BAUD	115200 8N1	Baudrate for the GPS 1 Serial Port
---------------	------------	------------------------------------

GPS_UBX_DYNMODEL	airborne with <lg ac u-blox GPS dynamic platform model
------------------	--

2.1.4 4.

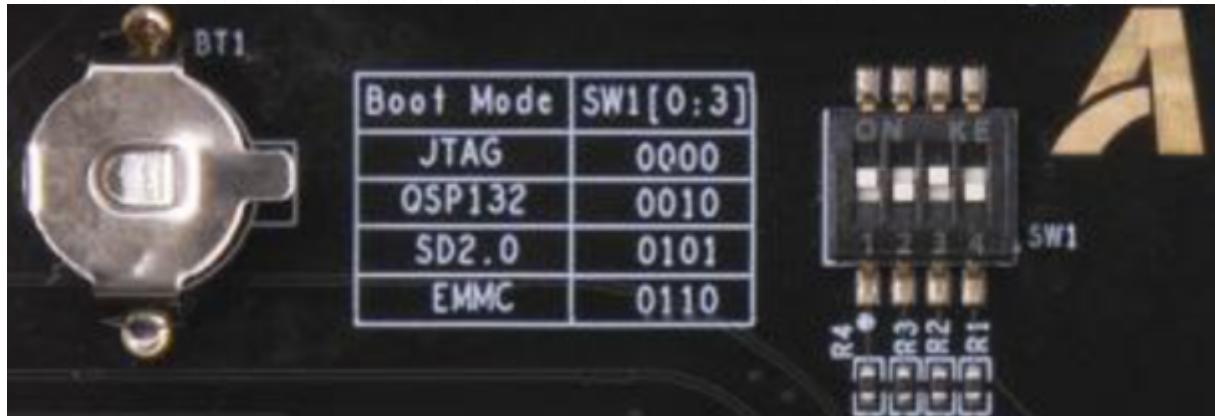
SD :

1. SD	SD	https://bhpans.buaa.edu.cn:443/link/1FF3201F500F3D00A9C483235A36B653	2023-09-01 23:59
-------	----	---	------------------

Warning

- SD FAT32
- BOOT.bin

2. SD 0101

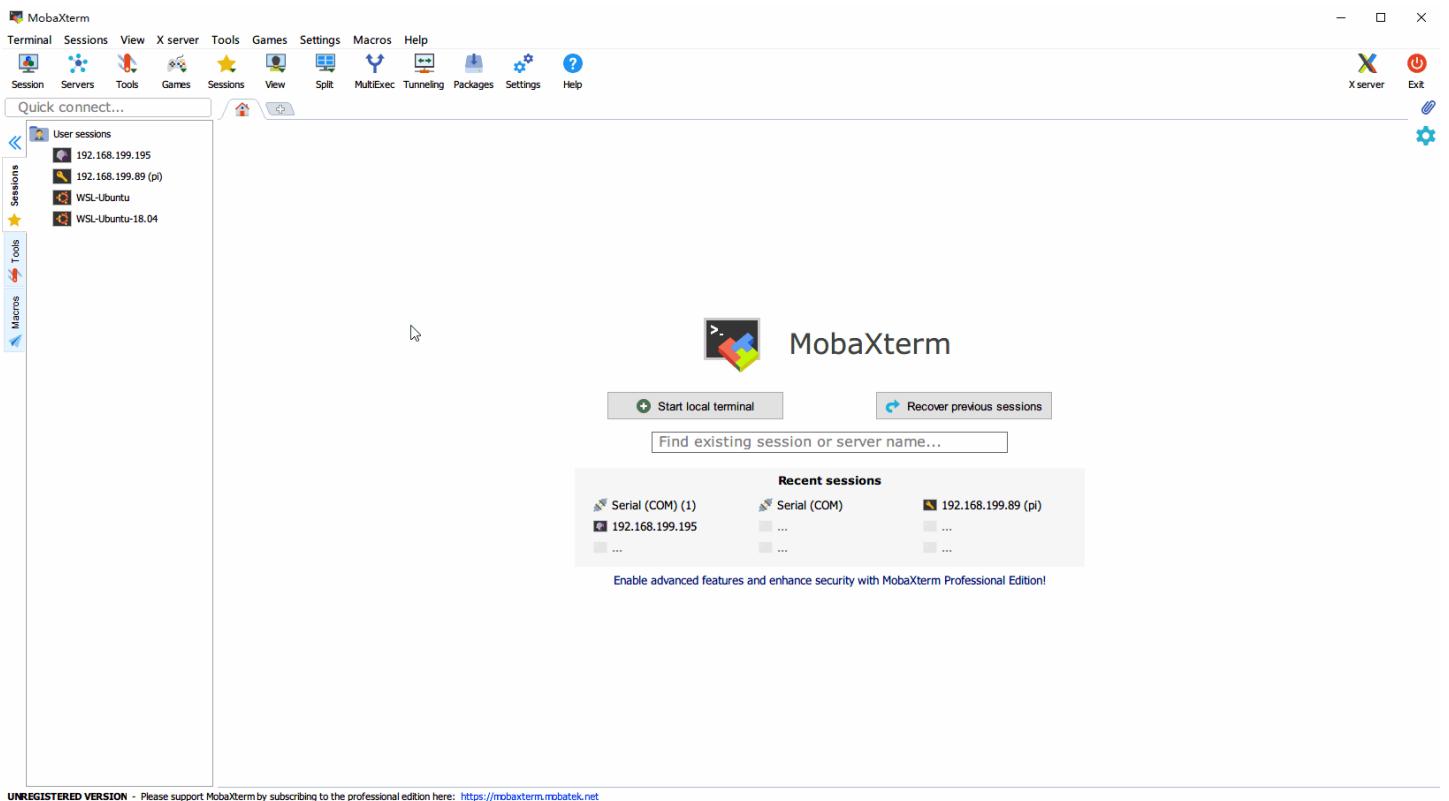


3. SD

USB CP210X

- ▼ 端口 (COM 和 LPT)
 - Silicon Labs CP210x USB to UART Bridge (COM16)

MobaXterm 115200 help



```

8. Serial (COM) x + ↻
help

Command List:
setVar      CMD ----- set var
help       CMD ----- show command info
users      CMD ----- list all user
cmds       CMD ----- list all cmd
vars       CMD ----- list all var
keys       CMD ----- list all key
clear      CMD ----- clear console
sh        CMD ----- run command directly

RflySim:/$ █

```

wifi

RflySim3D

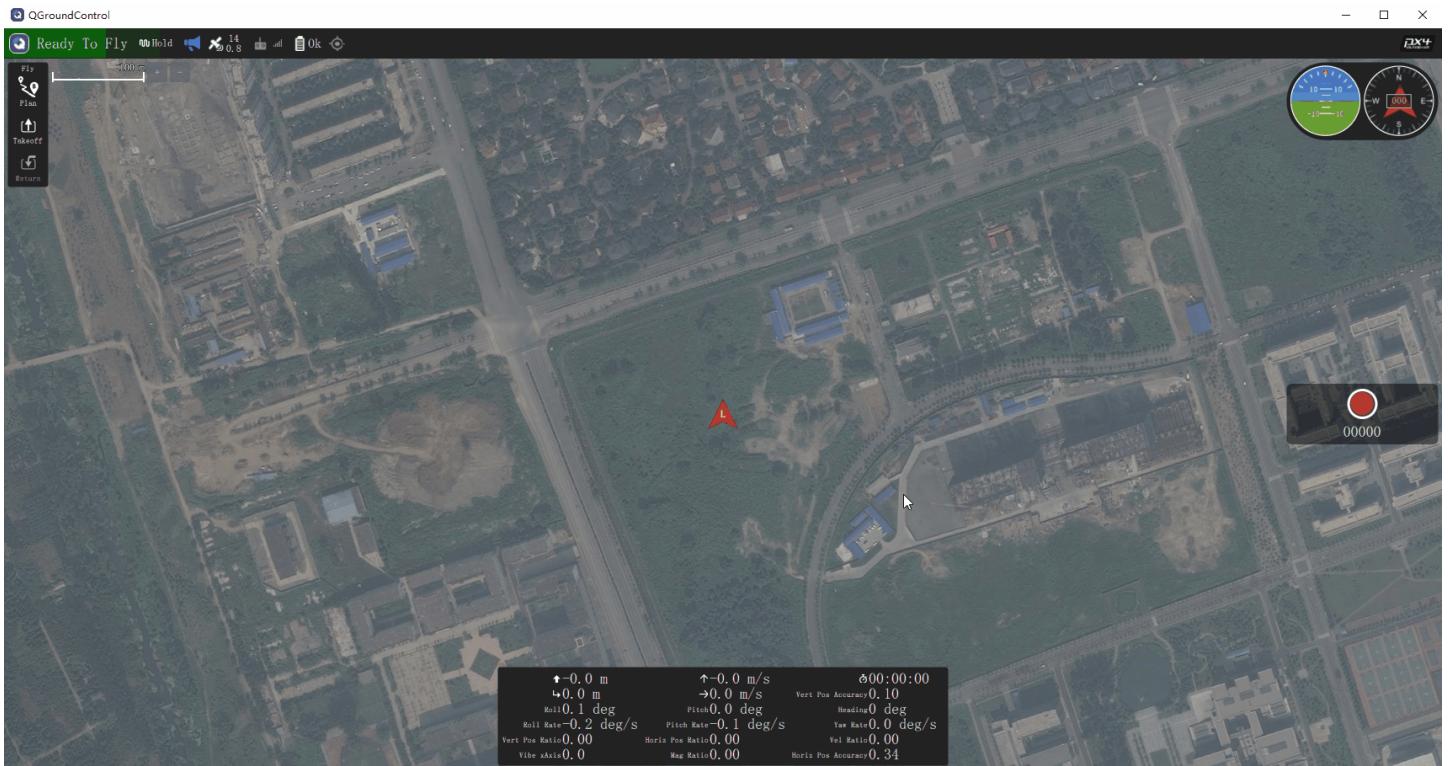
wifi



2.1.5 5.

QGC

sensors status



FPGA

```

NuttShell (NSH)
nsh> sensors status
INFO [sensors] selected gyro: 3932202 (0)
INFO [data_validator] validator: best: 0, prev best: 0, failsafe: NO (0 events)
INFO [data_validator] sensor #0, prio: 100, state: OK
INFO [data_validator]     val: -0.0103, lp: -0.0001 mean dev: -0.0000 RMS: 0.0060 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: 0.0043, lp: -0.0002 mean dev: 0.0001 RMS: 0.0061 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: 0.0048, lp: 0.0001 mean dev: -0.0000 RMS: 0.0060 conf: 1.0000

INFO [sensors] selected accel: 3932202 (0)
INFO [data_validator] validator: best: 0, prev best: 0, failsafe: NO (0 events)
INFO [data_validator] sensor #0, prio: 100, state: OK
INFO [data_validator]     val: 0.0600, lp: 0.0050 mean dev: 0.0005 RMS: 0.1177 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: 0.1085, lp: 0.0060 mean dev: 0.0009 RMS: 0.1187 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: -9.8621, lp: -9.7857 mean dev: 0.0004 RMS: 0.1202 conf: 1.0000

INFO [sensors] selected mag: 396809 (0)
INFO [data_validator] validator: best: 0, prev best: 0, failsafe: NO (0 events)
INFO [data_validator] sensor #0, prio: 125, state: OK
INFO [data_validator]     val: 0.2790, lp: 0.2767 mean dev: -0.0000 RMS: 0.0016 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: -0.0360, lp: -0.0350 mean dev: -0.0000 RMS: 0.0016 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: 0.4736, lp: 0.4723 mean dev: -0.0000 RMS: 0.0016 conf: 1.0000

INFO [vehicle_air_data] selected barometer: 4027937 (0)
INFO [data_validator] validator: best: 0, prev best: 0, failsafe: NO (0 events)
INFO [data_validator] sensor #0, prio: 75, state: OK
INFO [data_validator]     val: 101325.0000, lp: 101324.5313 mean dev: -0.0874 RMS: 0.6128 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: 24.9900, lp: 24.9900 mean dev: 0.0000 RMS: 0.0000 conf: 1.0000
INFO [data_validator]     val: 0.0000, lp: 0.0000 mean dev: 0.0000 RMS: 0.0000 conf: 1.0000

INFO [sensors] Airspeed status:
INFO [data_validator]     no data

INFO [vehicle_acceleration] selected sensor: 3932202 (0), rate: 396.9 Hz
INFO [vehicle_acceleration] estimated bias: [0.0000 0.0000 0.0000]
INFO [sensor_calibration] ACC 3932202 EN: 1, offset: [-0.0048 0.0039 -0.0002] scale: [1.0002 0.9999 0.9990]

INFO [vehicle_angular_velocity] selected sensor: 3932202 (0), rate: 396.9 Hz
INFO [vehicle_angular_velocity] estimated bias: [0.0000 0.0000 0.0000]
INFO [sensor_calibration] GYRO 3932202 EN: 1, offset: [-0.0004 0.0001 -0.0006]

INFO [vehicle_imu] IMU ID: 3932202, accel interval: 2512.7 us, gyro interval: 2512.7 us
vehicle_imu: accel data gap: 1 events
vehicle_imu: gyro data gap: 1 events
vehicle_imu: accel update interval: 24206 events, 2518.92us avg, min 2509us max 3495us 69.303us rms
vehicle_imu: gyro update interval: 24208 events, 2518.92us avg, min 2509us max 3495us 69.300us rms
INFO [sensor_calibration] ACC 3932202 EN: 1, offset: [-0.0048 0.0039 -0.0002] scale: [1.0002 0.9999 0.9990]
INFO [sensor_calibration] GYRO 3932202 EN: 1, offset: [-0.0004 0.0001 -0.0006]
nsh>

```

- Px4 1.11.3
-
-
-

3.

3.1 WIFI

WIFI	WIFI
WIFI	921600 UDP
ATK-ESP8266	
USB	WIFI

Note

1 _____ 2 _____

3.1.1 1

COM-SAT	UDP	WIFI
PC USB	WIFI	AT

Note

WIFI 115200

1. WIFI SAT

AT+CWMODE=1

2.

AT+RST

3. WIFI <wifi-name> <password>

AT+CWJAP="**<wifi-name>**", "**<password>**"

4.

AT+CIPMUX=0

5. 192.168.XXX.XXX IP 255.255.255.255

AT+CIPSTART="UDP", "192.168.XXX.XXX", 14550

3.1.2 2

WIFI

RflySim3D 20010

Tip

- QGC 14550
- RflySim3D **20010**
- WIFI **921600**

1.

+++

2.

AT+CIPSTATUS

3. IP

AT+CIFSR

4. WIFI

AT+CWJAP="**wifi-name**", "**<password>**"

5.

AT+SAVETRANSLINK=<mode>, <remote IP>, <remote port>, <type>, <TCP keep alive>, <UDP local port>

<mode> 0 1
<remote IP> IP "192.168.XXX.XXX"
<remote port>
<type> "TCP" "UDP"
<TCP keep alive>
<UDP local port> UDP

AT+SAVETRANSLINK=1, "192.168.XXX.XXX", 20010, "UDP", 20011

6.

AT+UART=921600,8,1,0,0

7.

AT+SAVETRANSLINK=0

3.1.3 3

[ATK-ESP8266 WIFI _ V1.3.pdf](#)

3.2 PX4 1.12

1.12 **1.11**

1. IST8310
2. IST8310

1.12

1.12 1.11 1.12 rc.board sensors Pixhawk 4

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# PX4 FMUv5 specific board sensors init
#-----
#
board_adc start

if ! icm20689 -S start
then
# Internal SPI bus ICM-20602
icm20602 -s -R 2 -q start

# Internal SPI bus ICM-20689
icm20689 -s -R 2 start

# Internal SPI bus BMI055 accel/gyro
bmi055 -A -R 2 -s start
bmi055 -G -R 2 -s start
fi

if ! ms5611 -X start
then
# Baro on internal SPI
ms5611 -s start
fi

if ! ist8310 -X -R 10 start
then
# internal compass
ist8310 -I -R 10 start

# External compass on GPS1/I2C1 (the 3rd external bus): standard Holybro Pixhawk 4 or CUAV V5 GPS/compass puck (with light)
ist8310 -X -b 1 -R 10 start
fi
```

3.3

RflySim-RT

param

3.3.1

param

param



Build: Mar 16 2023 22:10:46

Version: 3.1.1

Copyright: (c) 2020 Letter

Welcome To RflySim!

RflySim:/\$ █

```
param

param list
param listfile
param save

param save <filename>

param load
param load <filename>
param set <index> <value>
param set <index> <value_index> <value>

param set <filename>

param
```

3.3.2

- **param list**

```
RflySim:/$ param list
FrameConfigPath is: H250.json
SensorConfigPath is: SensorConfig.json
EnvConfigPath is: EnvConfig.json
[0]Mass is: 0.752000
[1]C_md is: 0.000100 0.000100 0.000060
[2]J is:
 0.005600 0.000000 0.000000
 0.000000 0.005600 0.000000
 0.000000 0.000000 0.010400
[3]motorCr is: 0.000000
[4]motorFitType is: 2.000000
[5]motorJm is: 8.849300
[6]motorMinThr is: 0.148000
[7]motorRateCurveCoeffi is: -2143.000000 5113.000000 -458.400000
[8]motorTc is: 0.032000
[9]motorWb is: 0.000000
[10]rotorCt is: 1.345000
[11]NoiseVarAcc0 is: 0.000100 0.000100 0.001000
[12]NoiseVarGyro0 is: 0.000050 0.000050 0.000050
[13]NoiseVarMag0 is: 0.000002 0.000002 0.000002
[14]PositionAcc0 is: 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
[15]DisplayUAVType is: 3.000000
[16]CopterID is: 6031.000000
[17]RotorDirection is: 1.000000 1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
[18]EfficiencyMatrix is:
 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000
 -0.088400 0.088400 0.088400 -0.088400 -0.000000 -0.000000 -0.000000 -0.000000
 0.088400 -0.088400 0.088400 -0.088400 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 0.016600 0.016600 -0.016600 -0.016600 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
[19]BoardRotation is: 0.000000 0.000000 45.000000
[20]IST8310_ConvertRatio is: 1320.000000
[21]Using_OneShot is: 1.000000
```

FrameConfigPath is: H250.json

H250.json

- **param listfile**

SD

```
RflySim:/$ param listfile
: System Volume Information
: Config.txt
: MainConfig.json
: FrameConfig.json
: BOOT.BIN
: H250.json
: F450.json
: F550.json
: octo.json
: backup
: modulocto.json
no more file
```

MainConfig.json

SD

- **param save**

param list

```
RflySim:/$ param save
File <H250.json> Save Successfully.
```

- **param save <filename>**

- <filename> .json

```
RflySim:/$ param save H250.json
File <H250.json> Save Successfully.
File <H250.json> is updated to FrameConfigPath Successfully.
```

- **param load**

```
RflySim:/$ param load
File <H250.json> Load Successfully.
```

- **param load <filename>**

- <filename> .json

```
RflySim:/$ param load H250.json
File <H250.json> Load Successfully.
File <H250.json> is updated to FrameConfigPath Successfully.
```

- **param set <index> <value>**

param save param save <filename>

- <index> param list
- <value>

- **param set <index> <value_index> <value>**

param set <index> <value>

- <index> param list
- <value_index> value_index 3x3 value_index 0-8

0	3	6			
1	4	7			
2	5	8			
- <value>

```
param set 2 3 1
```

2 3 1

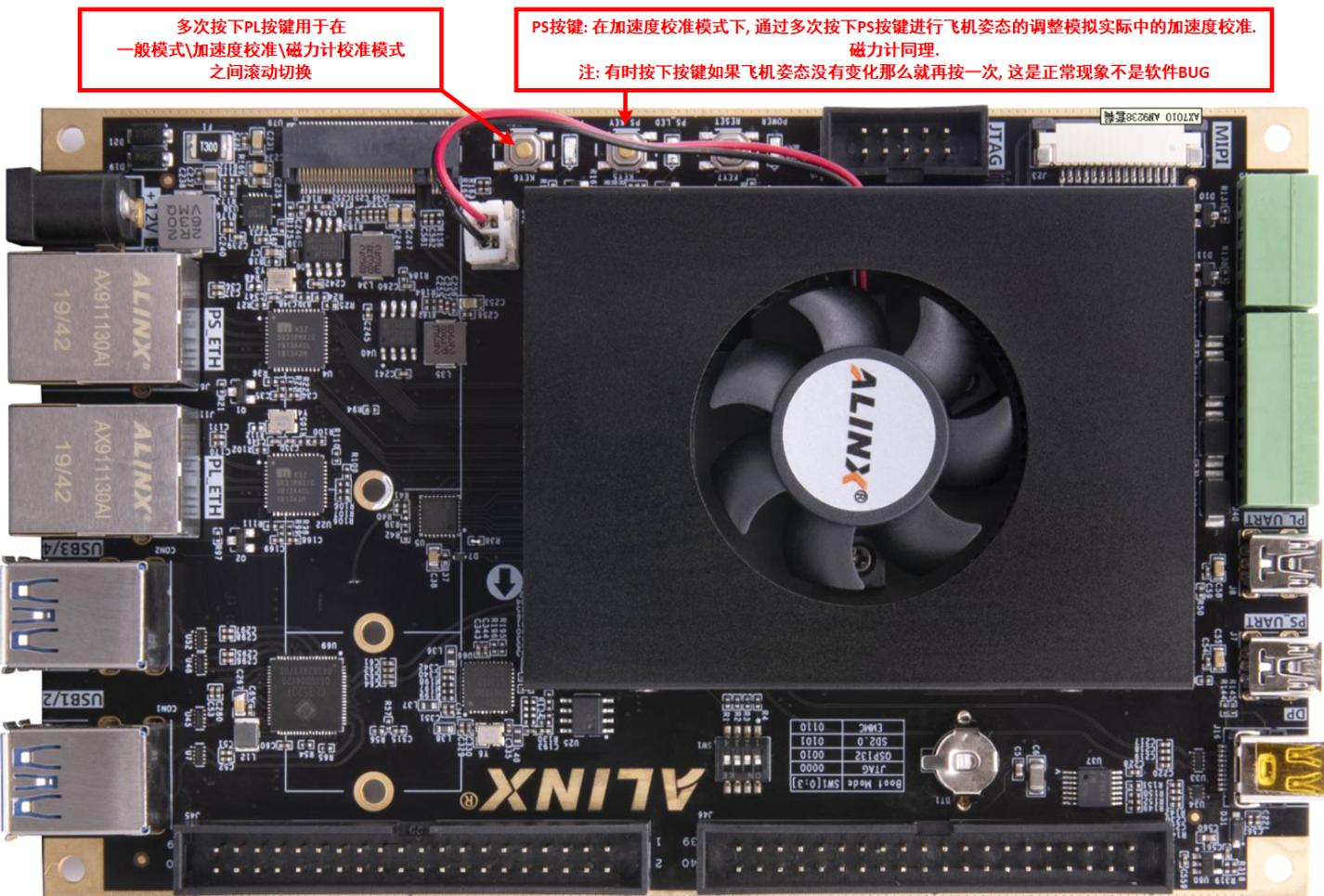
- **param set <filename>**

- <filename> .json

3.4

PX4

校准按键说明示意图



-

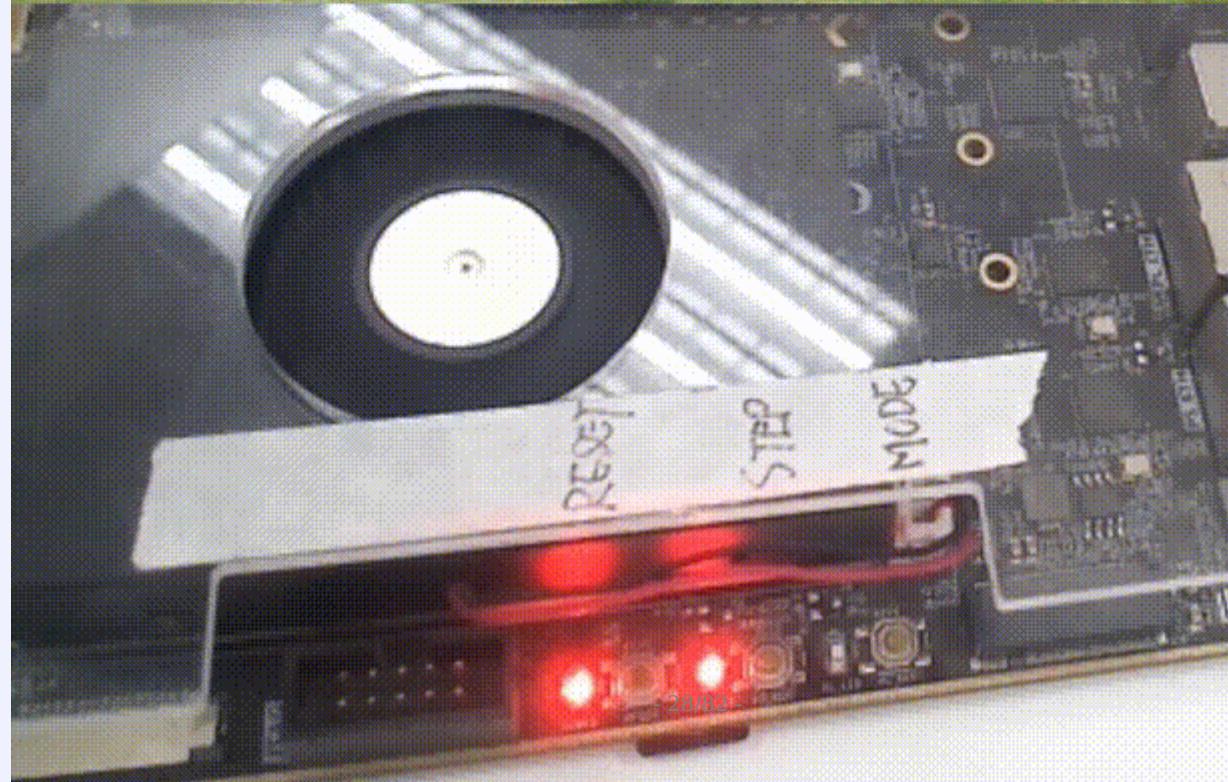
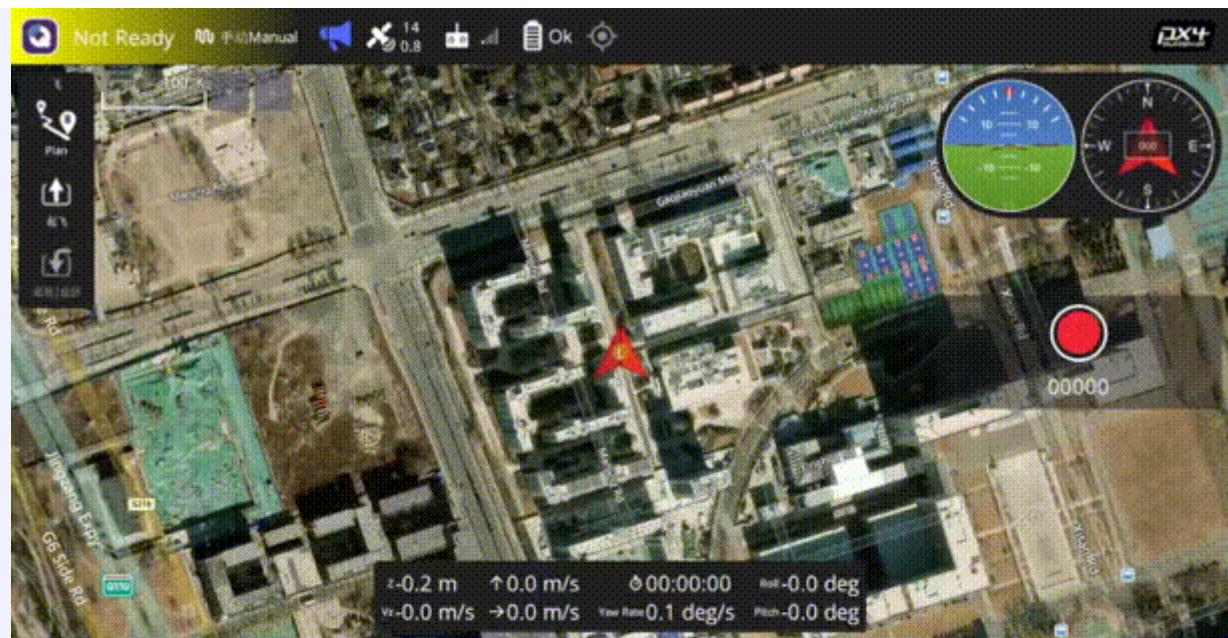
QGC

RflySim3D

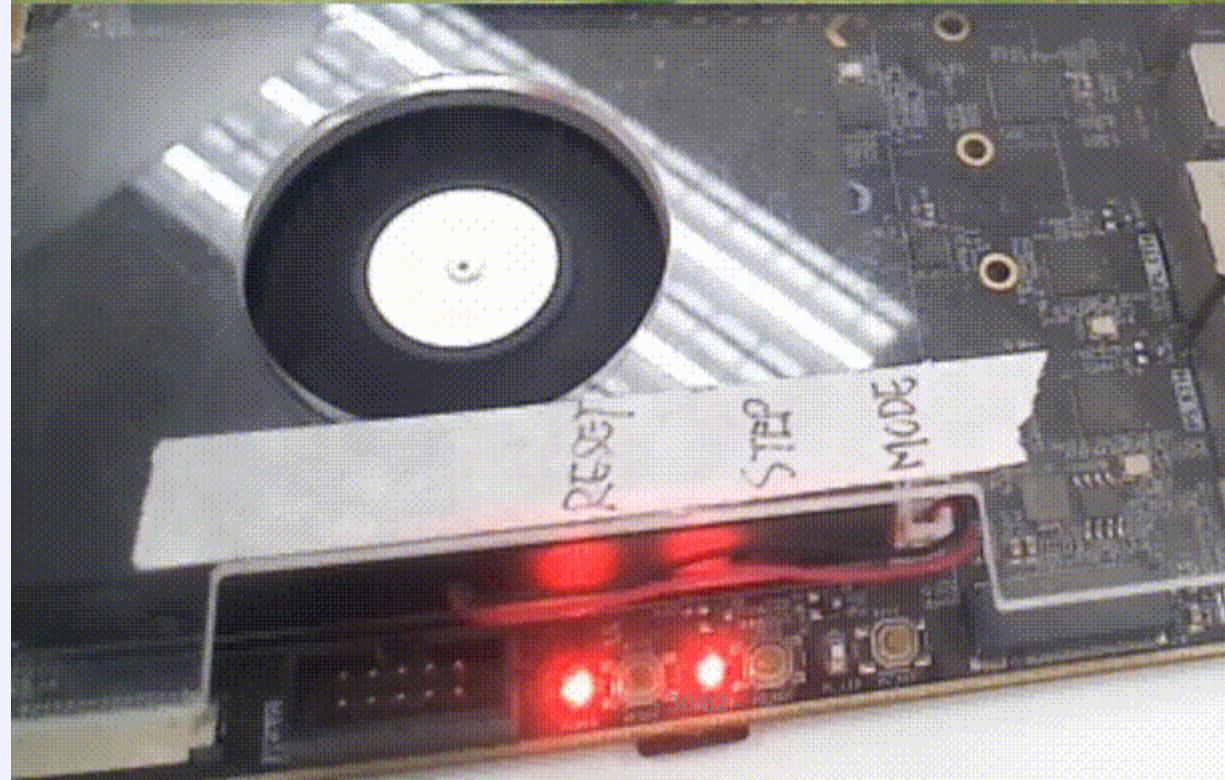
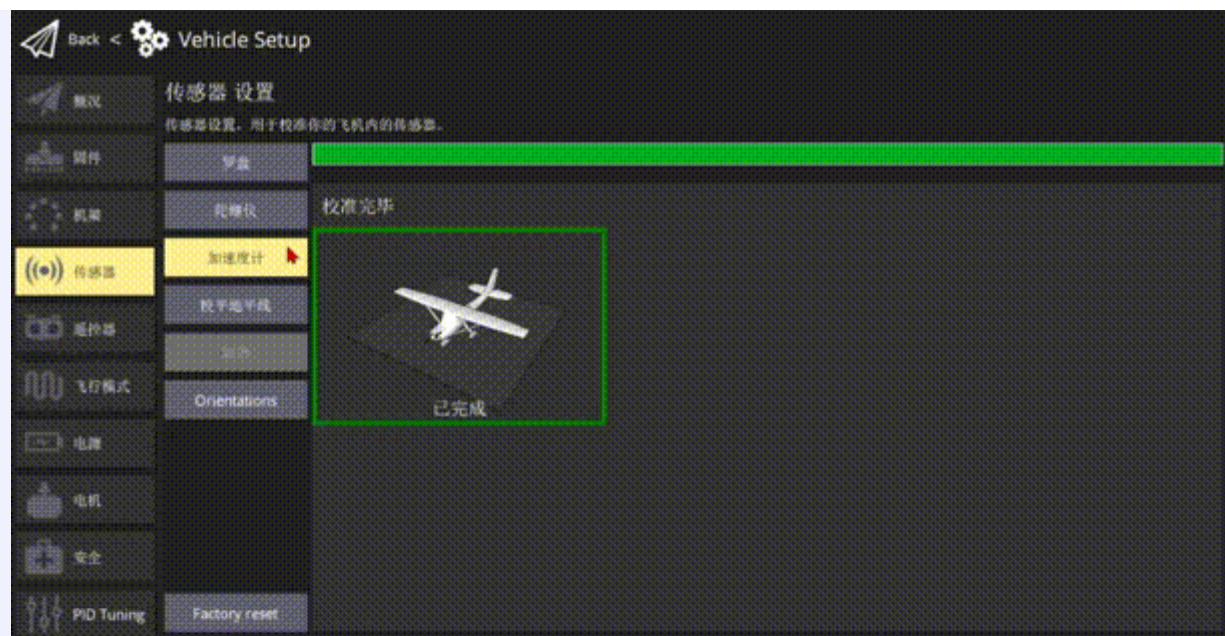
-

QGC

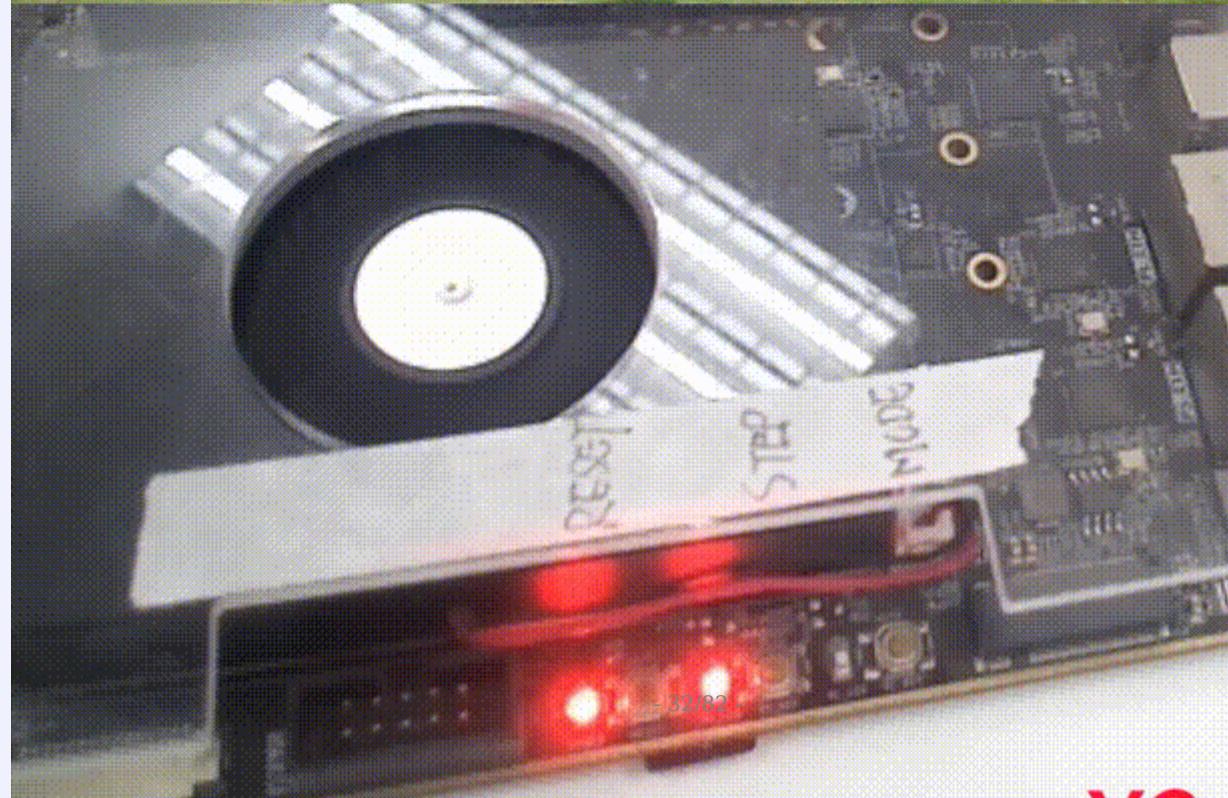
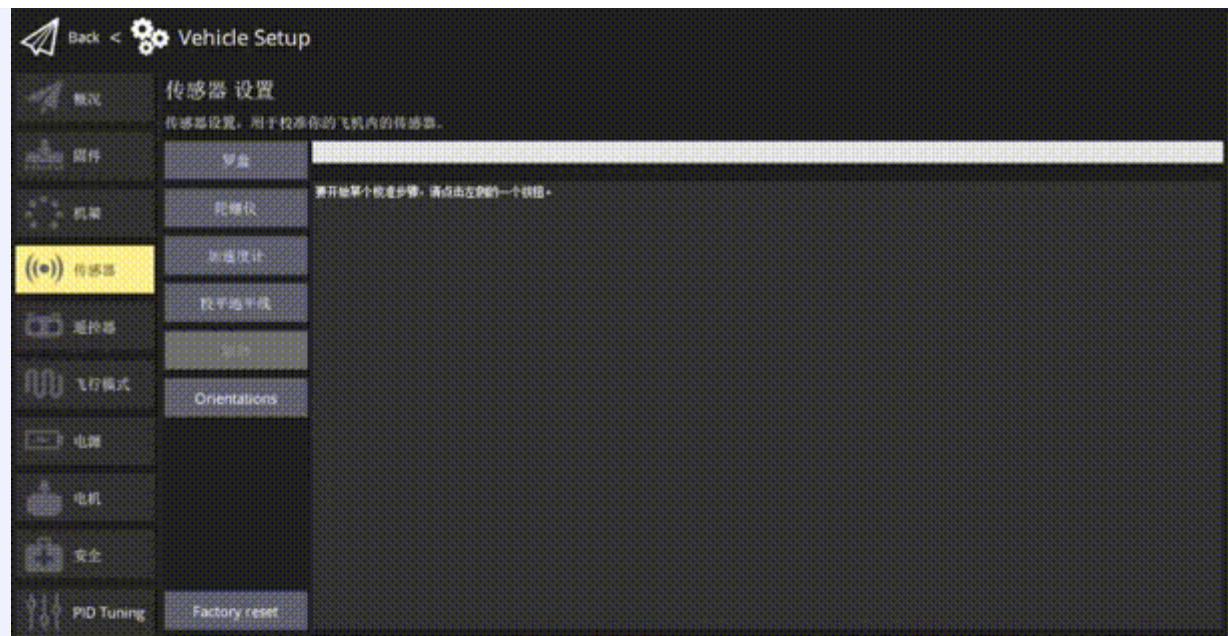
•



•



•



4.

4.1

4.1.1 1.

Windows 10/11

MATLAB 2021a

Vivado

HDL Coder Support Package for Xilinx Zynq Platform

HDL Coder Support Package for Xilinx FPGA Boards

Embedded Coder Support Package for Xilinx Zynq Platform

Embedded Coder Support Package for ARM Cortex-A Processors

Xilinx Unified 2020.1 (Vitis Vivado)

Visual Studio 2017 (VS2017)

1.1 MATLAB 2021a

MATLAB 2021a

Vivado



Warning

FPGA IP CORE

1. __

[attachment_2656440_2022-01-07.zip](#)

2.

MATLAB

3.

R2021a

IPEmitterVivado.p

<MATLAB>\toolbox\hdlcoder\hdlcommon\+hdlturnkey\

+ip\IPEmitterVivado.p

<MATLAB>

MATLAB 2021a

1.2

1. [<username>](C:\Users\<username>\Downloads\MathWorks\SupportPackages\R2021a)

2. MATLAB [<MATLAB>\bin\win64](<MATLAB>\bin\win64>") [SupportSoftwareInstaller.exe](#)

3.

Note

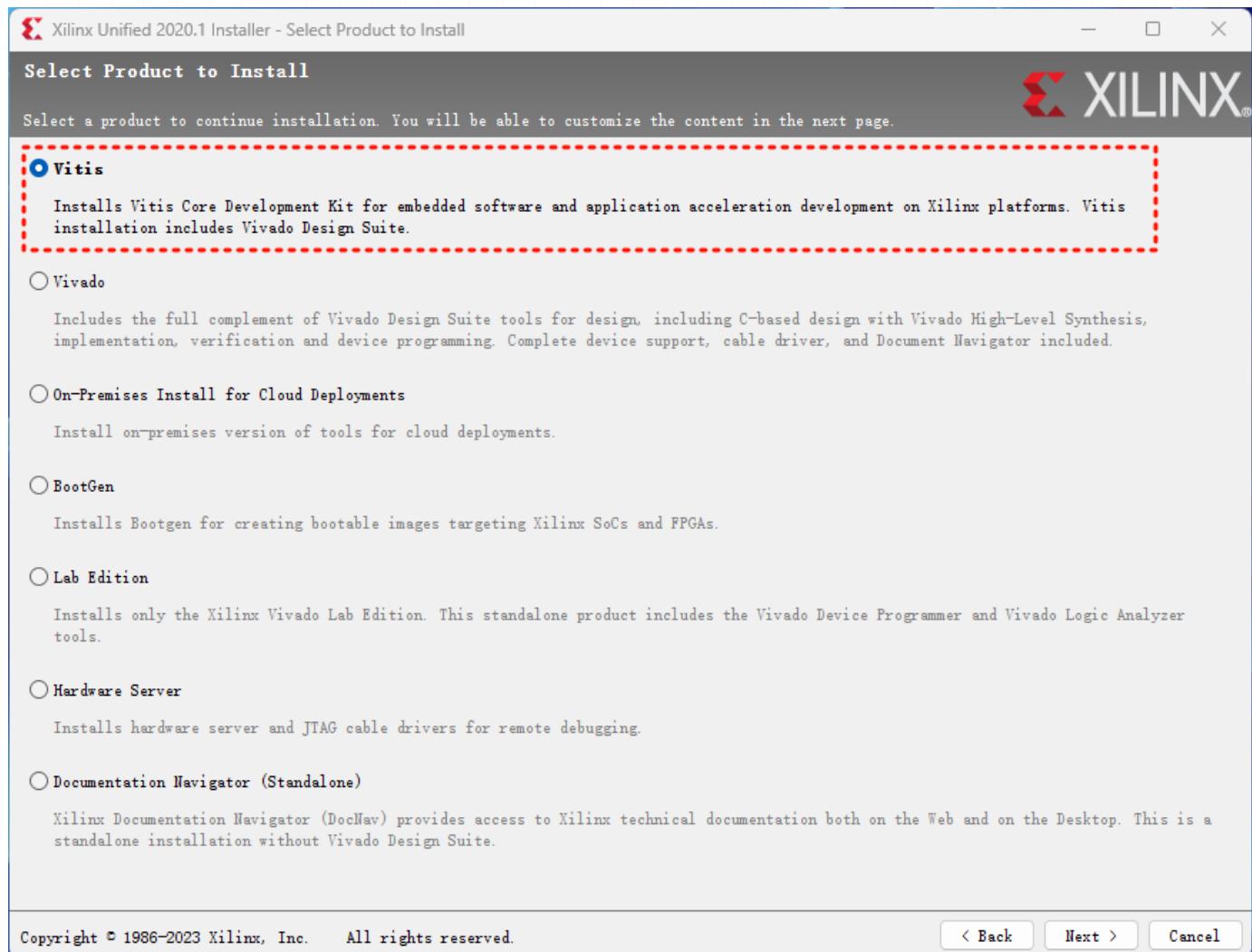
- Embedded Coder Support Package for Xilinx Zynq Platform
- Embedded Coder Support Package for ARM Cortex-A Processors

Linaro Toolchain v4.8

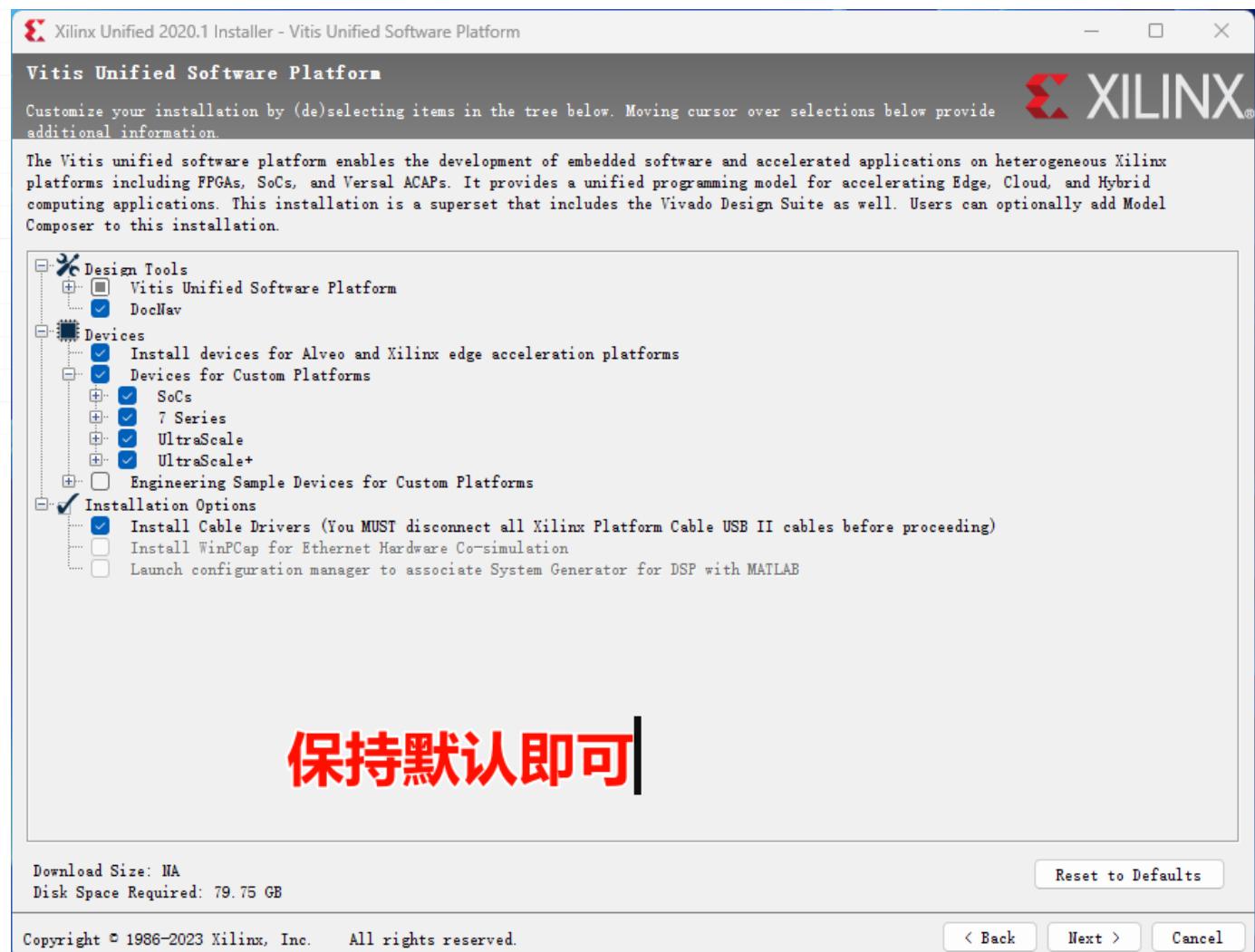
1.3 Xilinx Unified 2020.1

[https://china.xilinx.com/member/forms/download/xef.html?
filename=Xilinx_Unified_2020.1_0602_1208.tar.gz](https://china.xilinx.com/member/forms/download/xef.html?filename=Xilinx_Unified_2020.1_0602_1208.tar.gz)

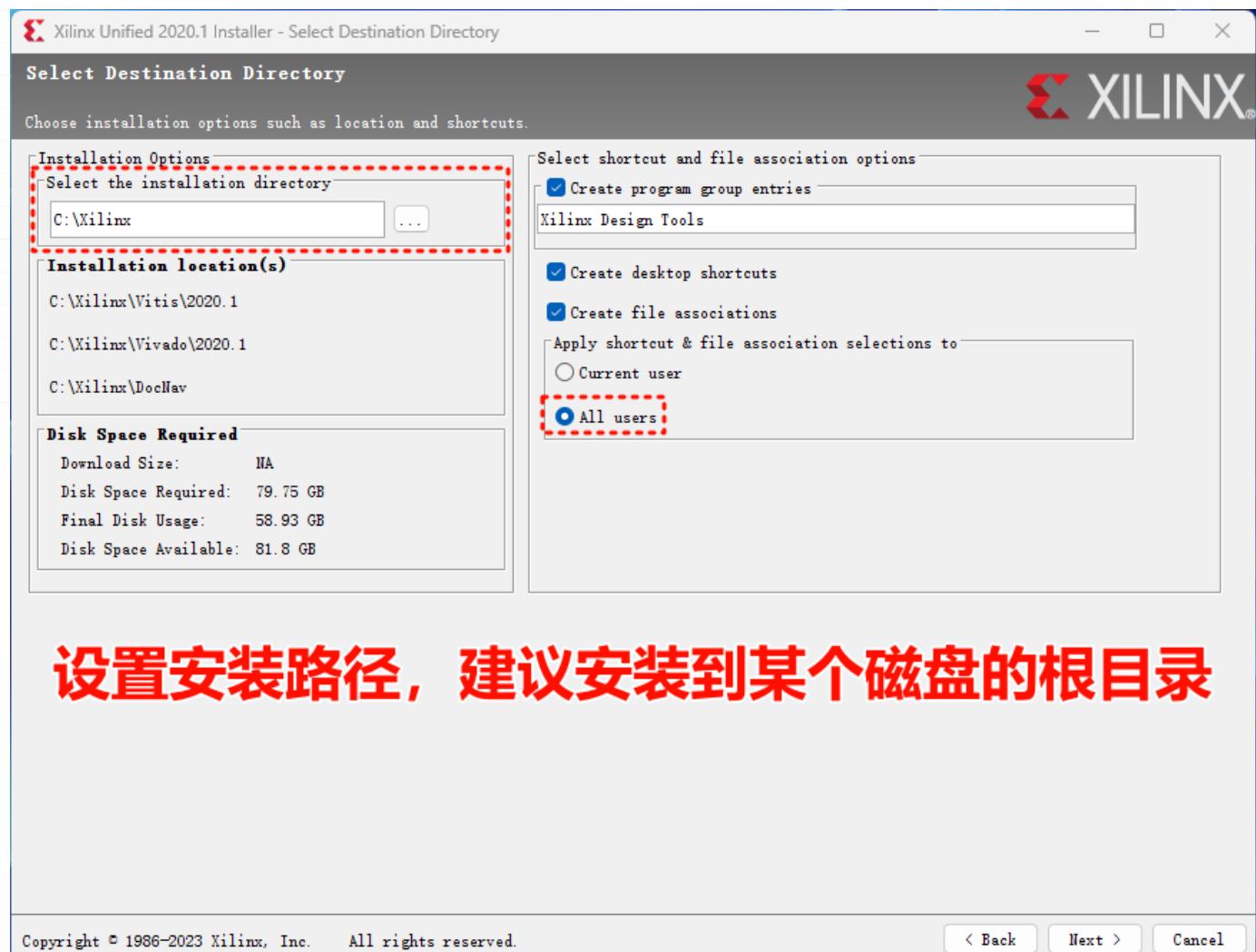
- 1. Vitis



- 2.



• 3.



设置安装路径，建议安装到某个磁盘的根目录

1.4 Visual Studio 2017

VS

MALAB 2021a

2021 VS

[vs_Community.exe](#)

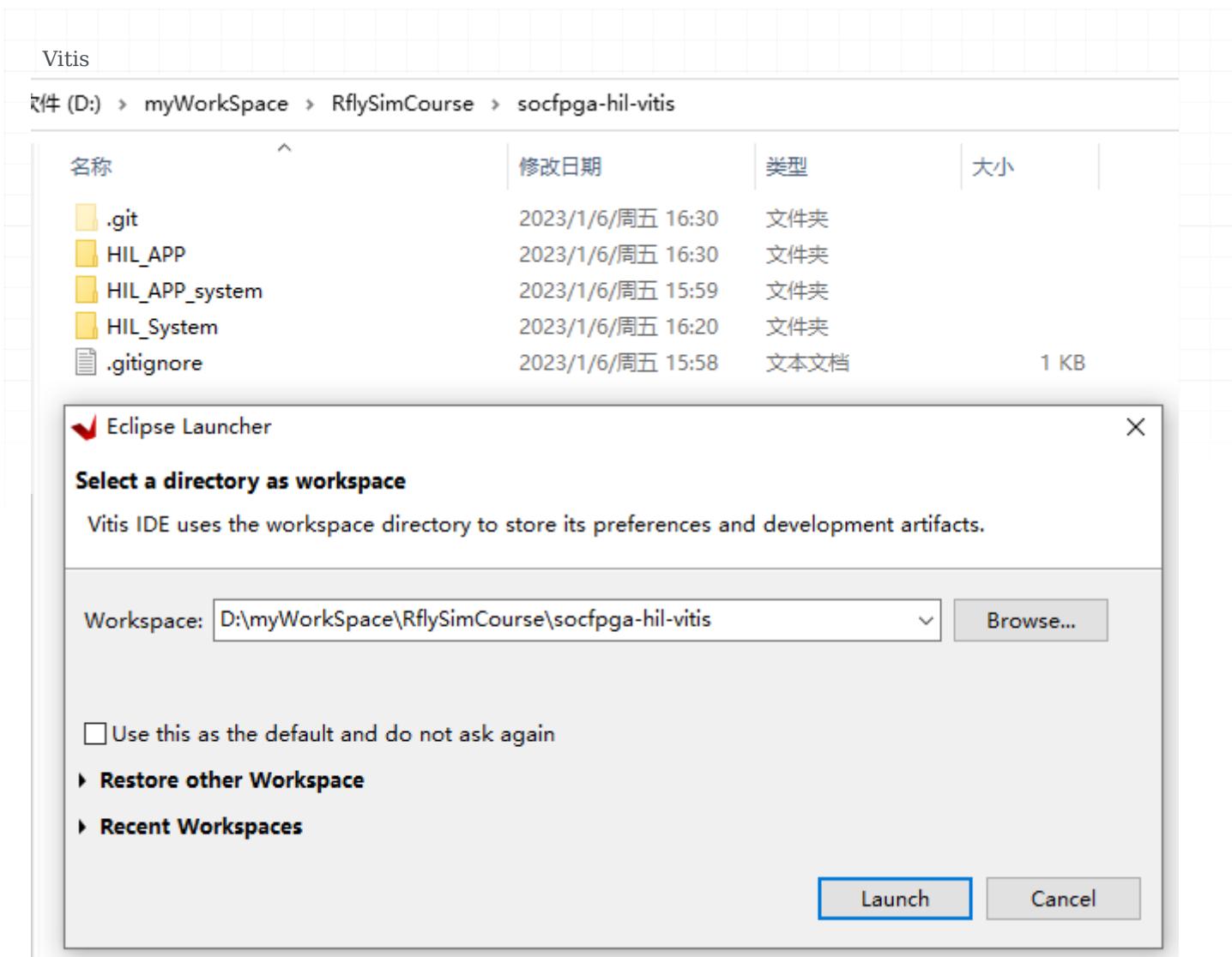
4.1.2 2. Vitis

git

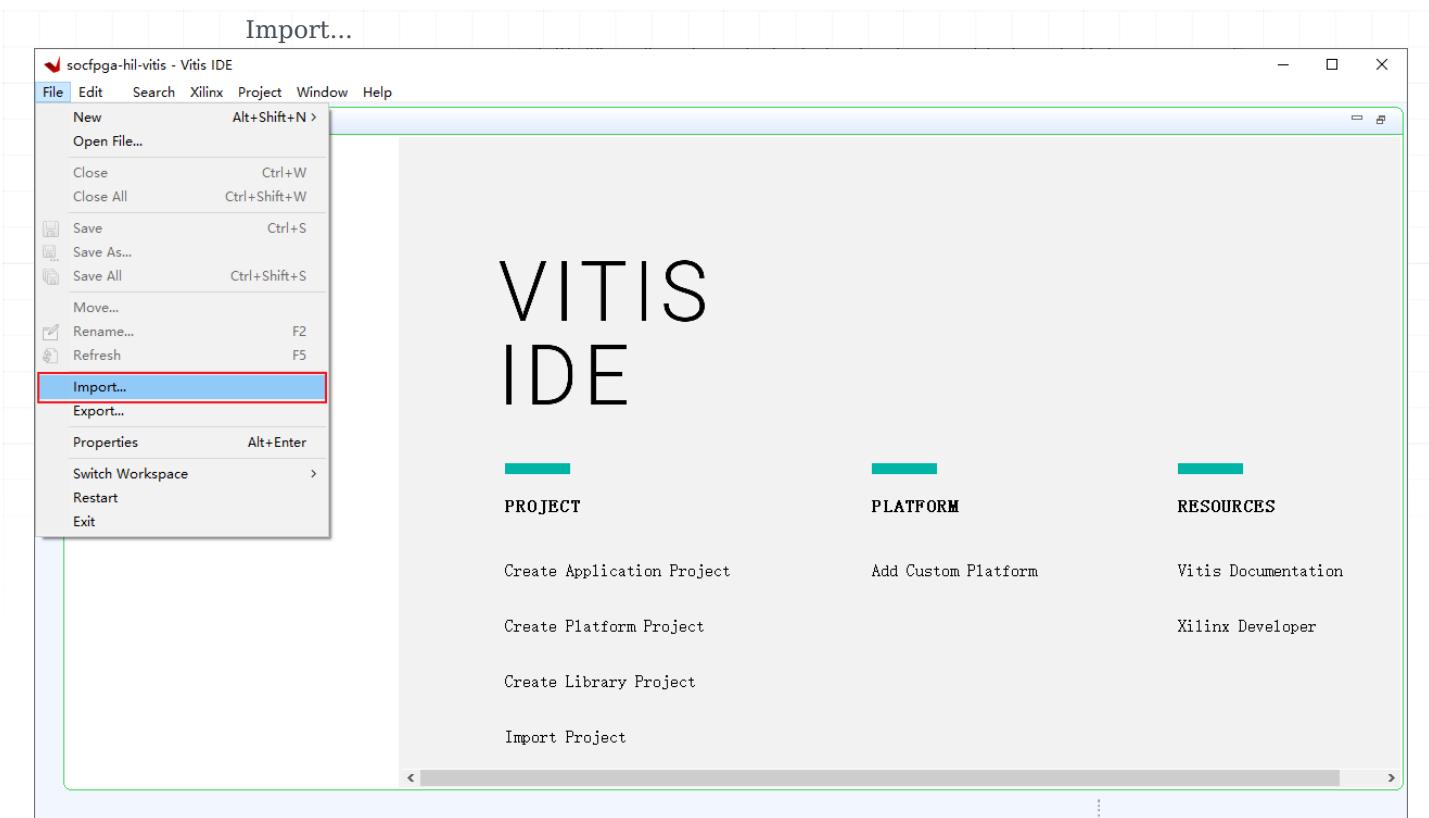
git

- 1. **Vitis**

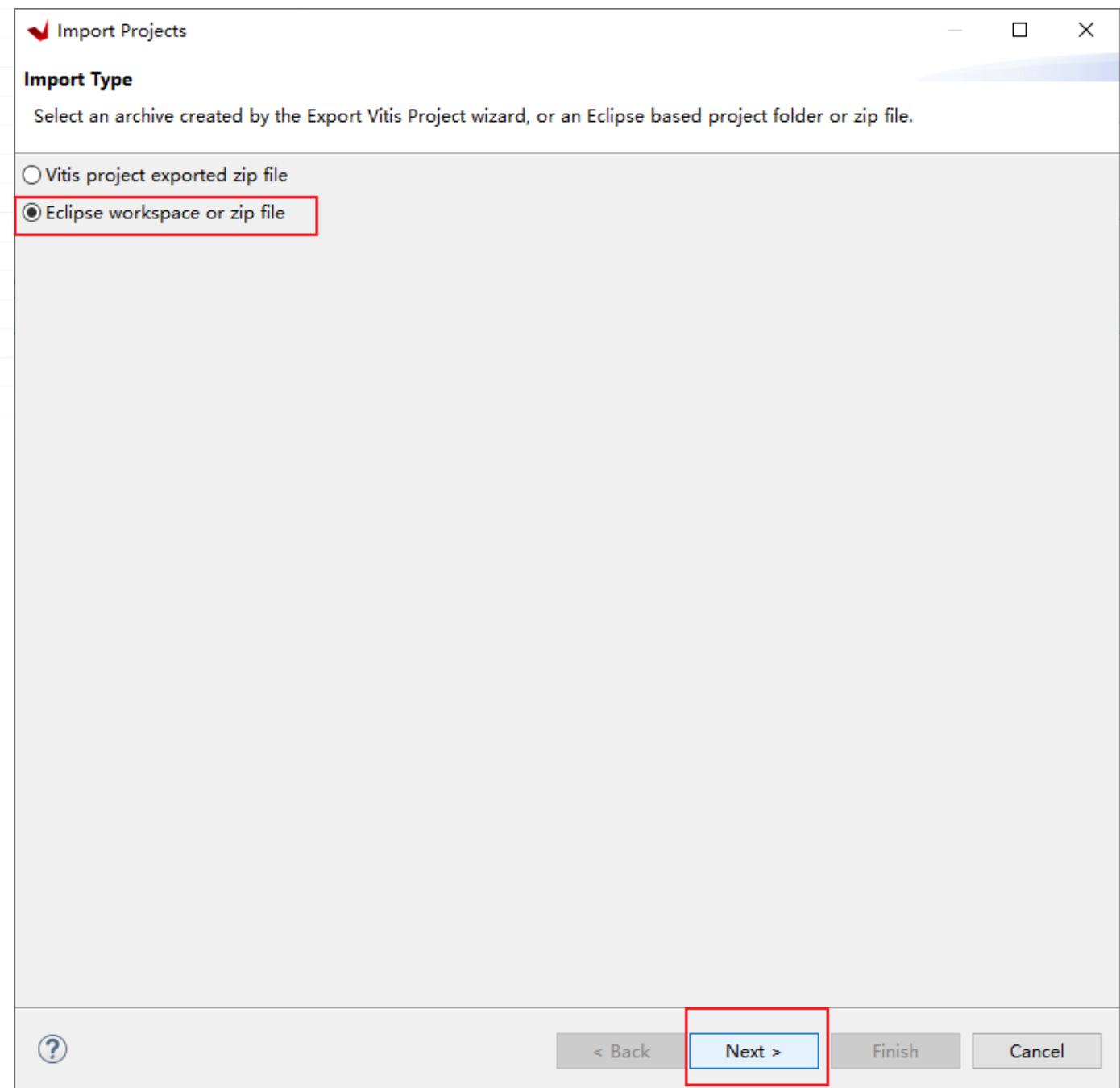
```
git clone https://gitee.com/RflyBUAA/rfly-sim-rt-vitis.git
```



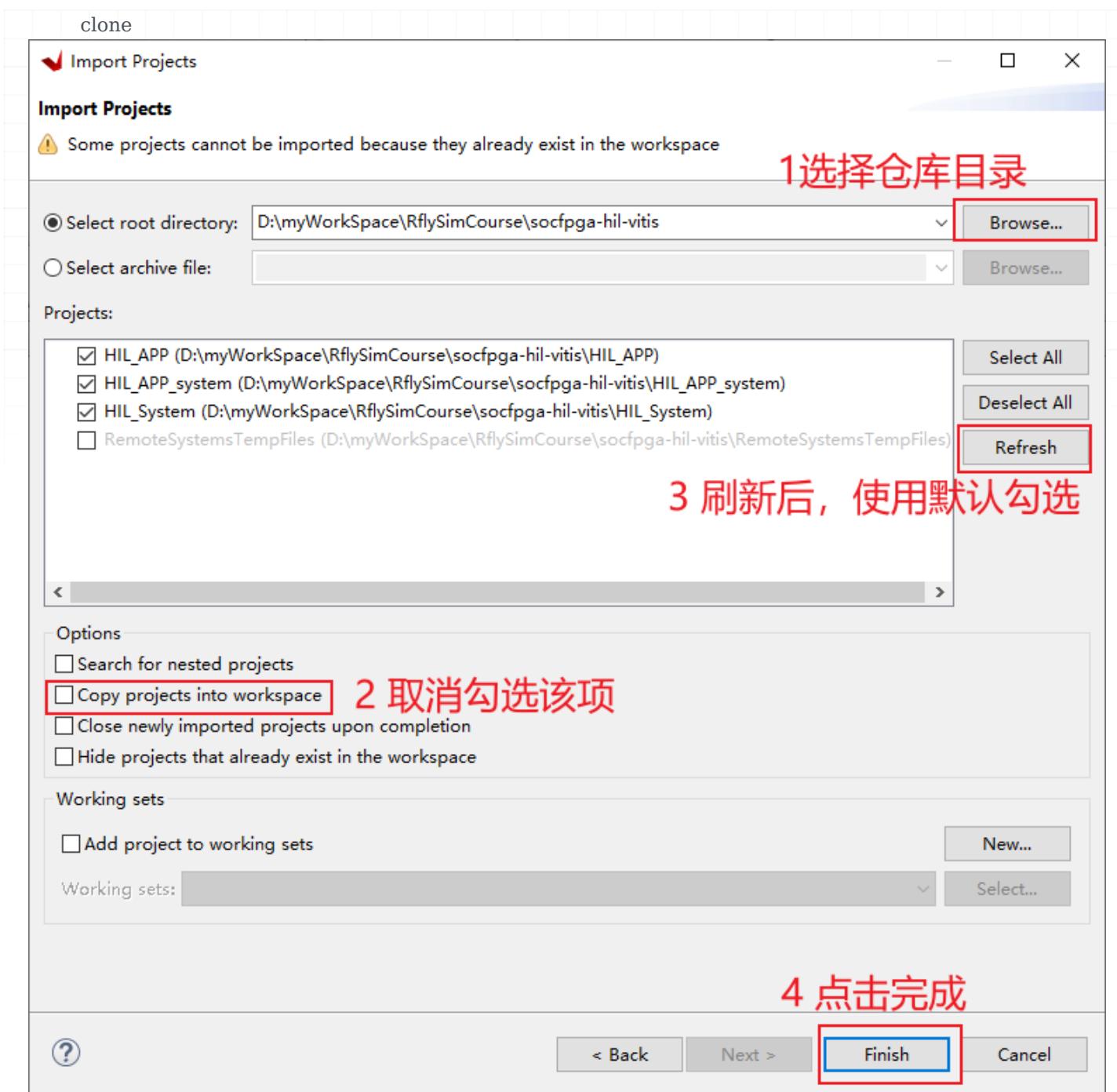
- 2.



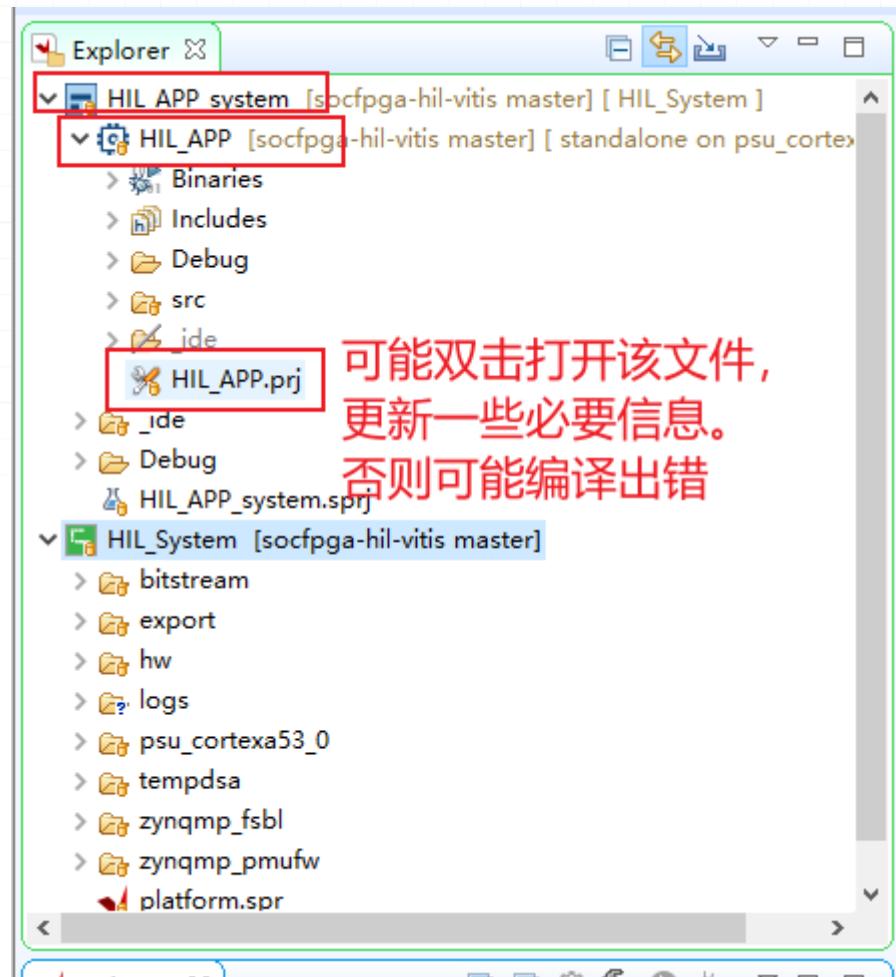
- 3. Eclipse



- 4.

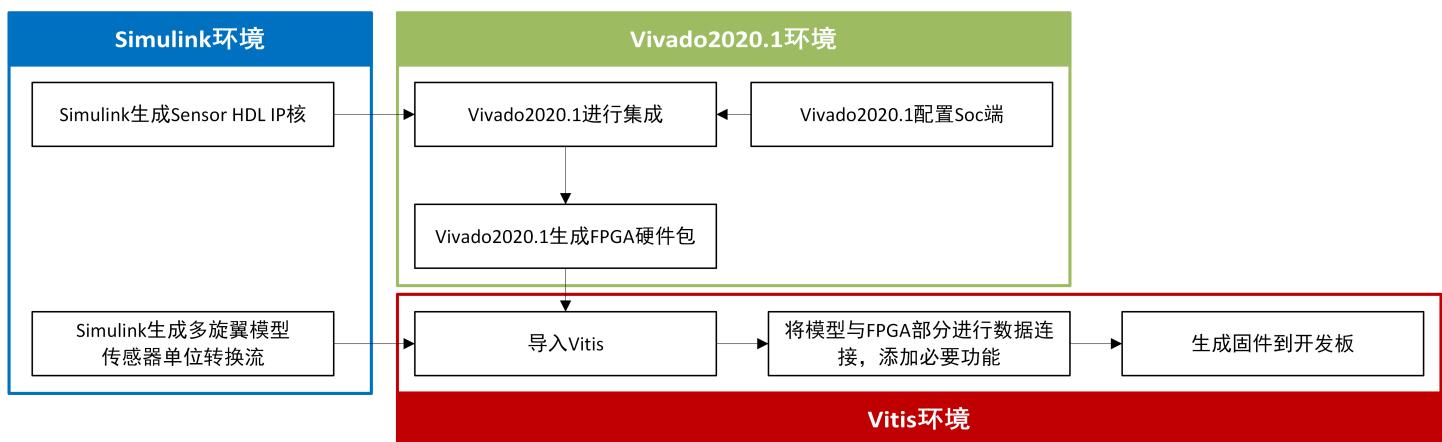


• 5.



Vitis

4.1.3 3.



Vitis

Simulink Vivado

```
git clone https://gitee.com/RflyBUAA/socfpga-hil-platformv2.git
```

MATLAB/Simulink Vivado

IP Vivado

PL MATLAB/Simulink

Packages

4.2 FPGA

MATLAB Vivado

MATLAB/Simulink FPGA

IP Core

vivado

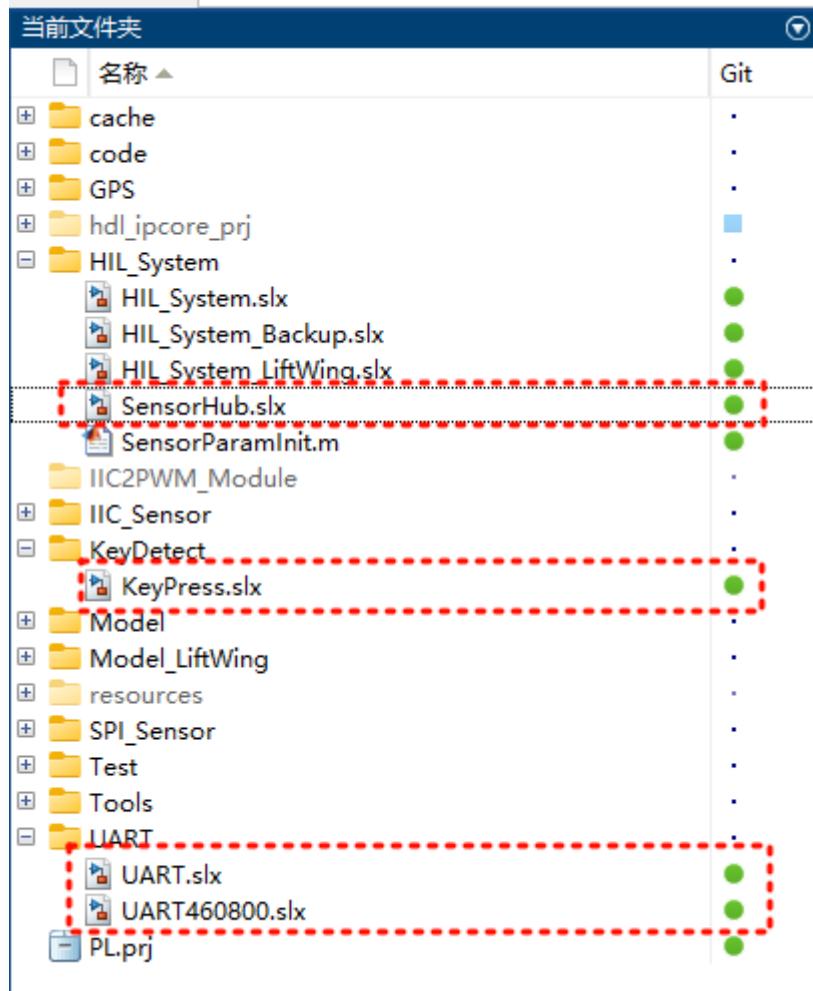
vivado

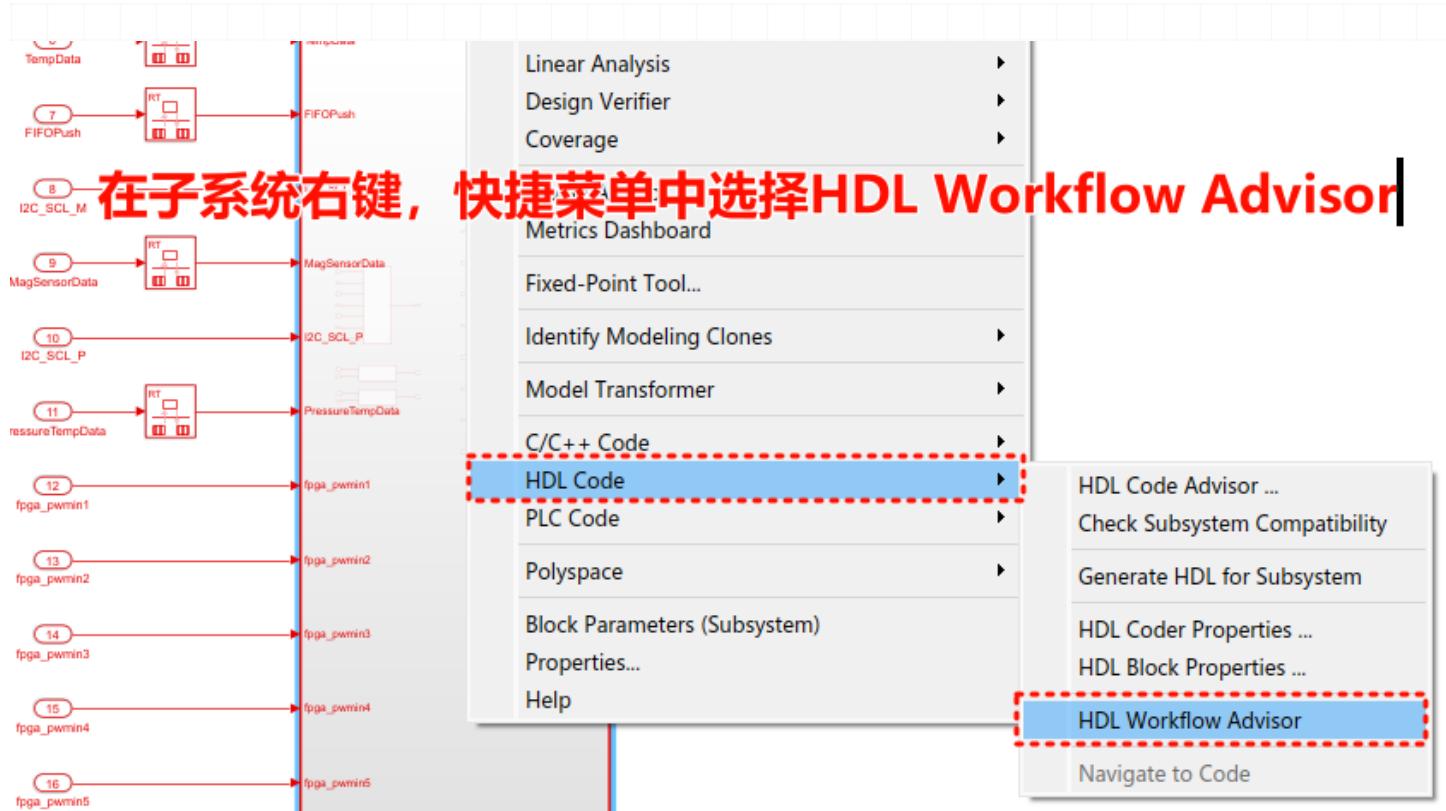
xsa

4.2.1 1. MATLAB FPGA

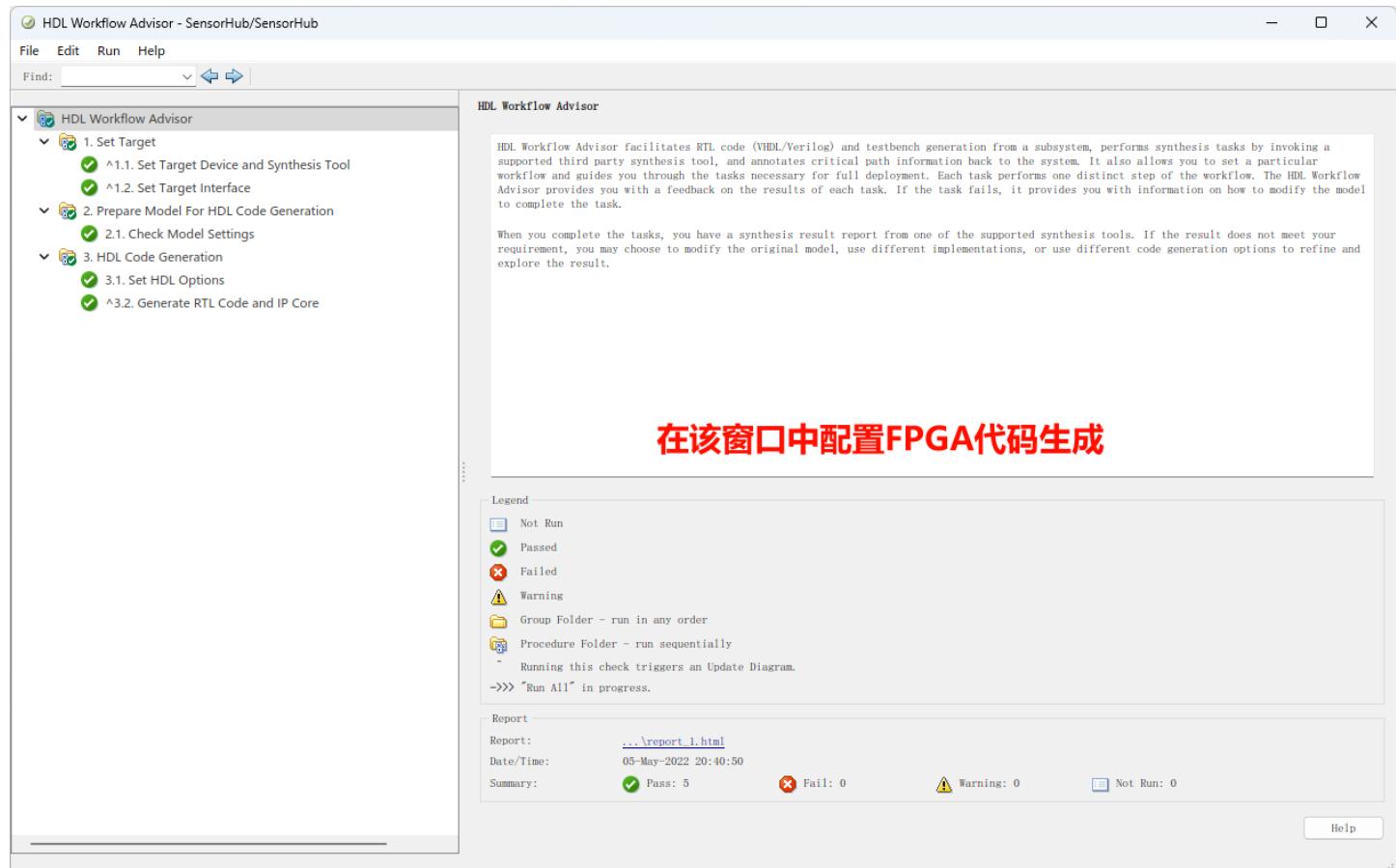
FPGA IP Core

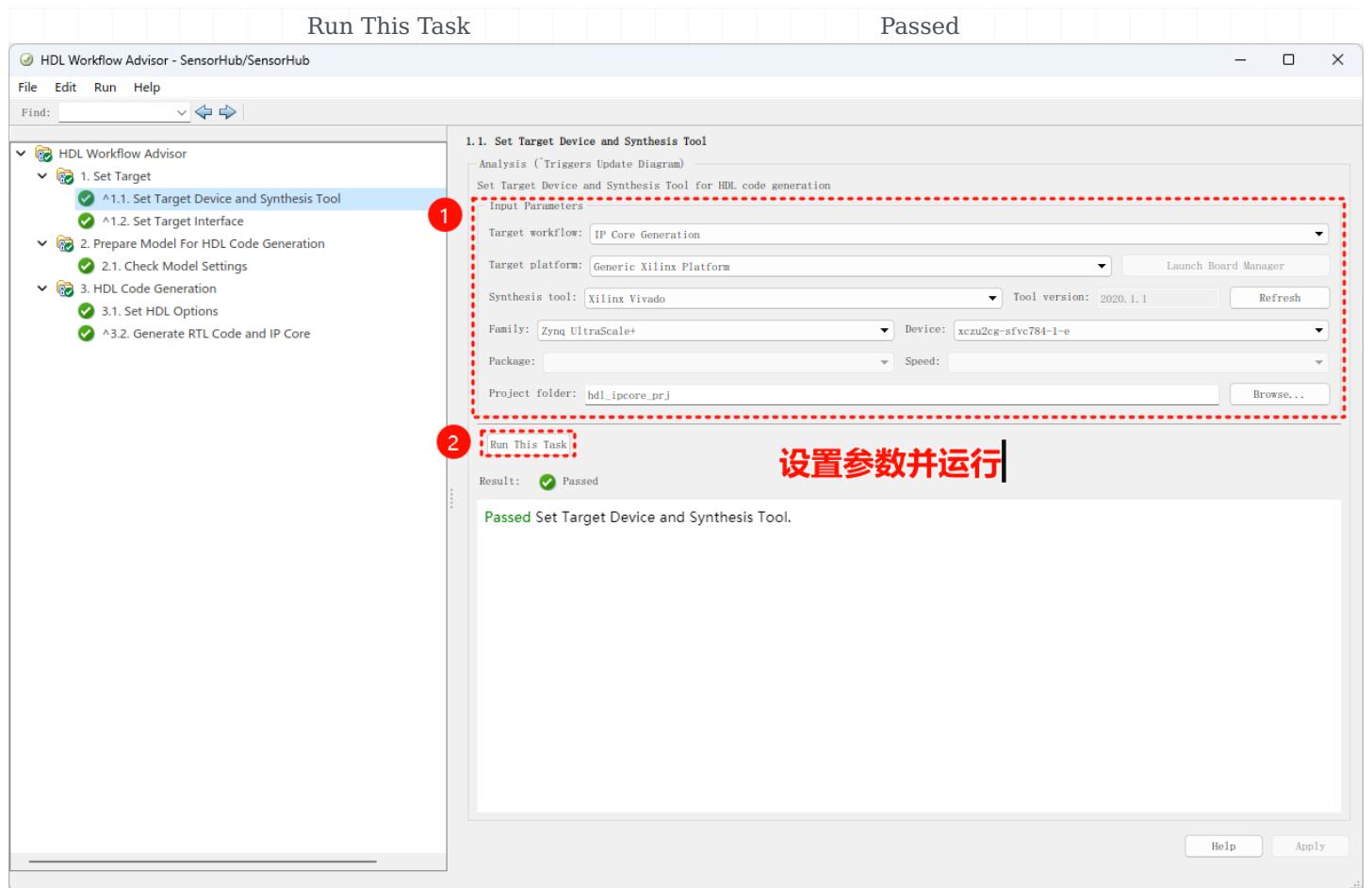
SensorHub.slx

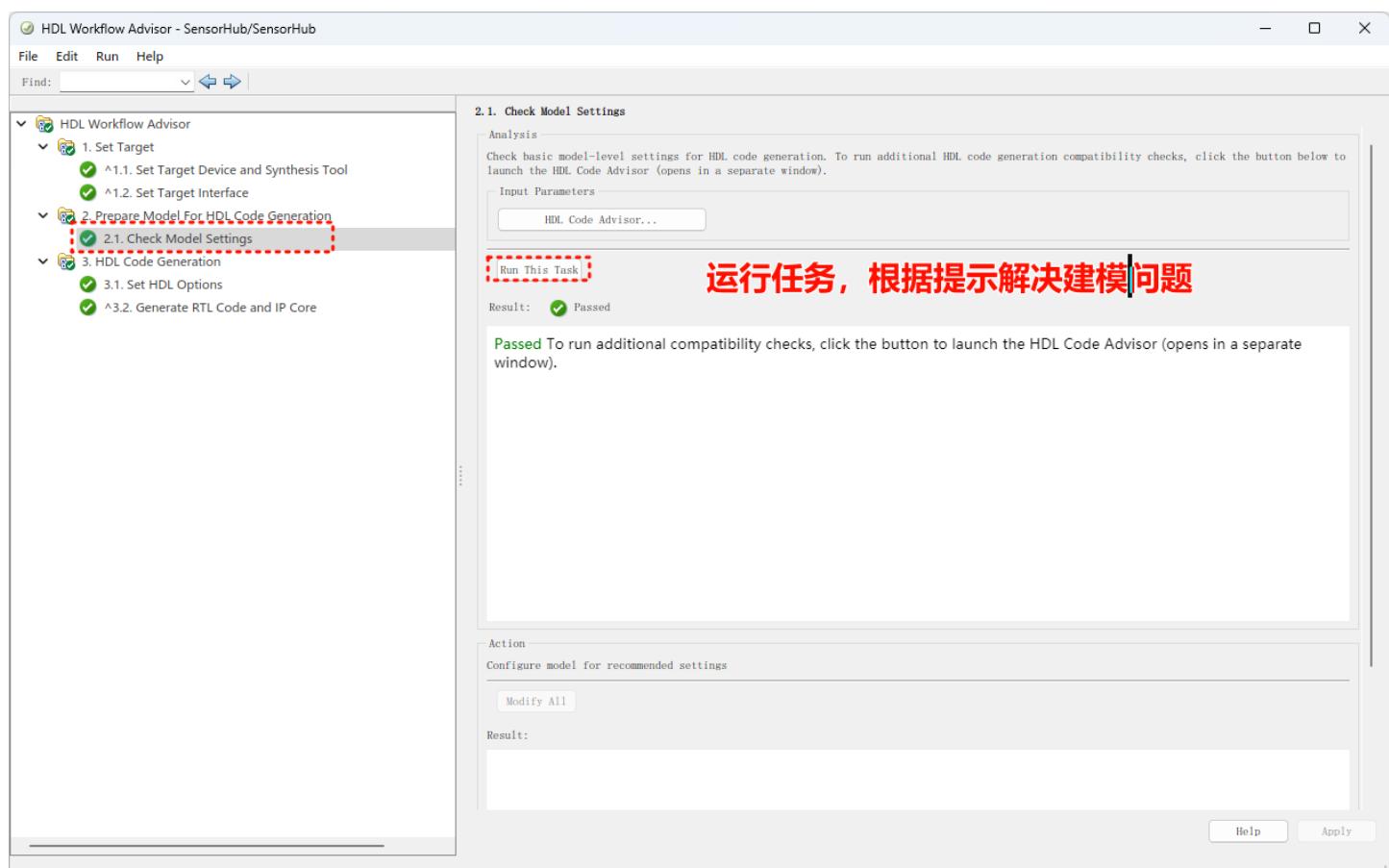
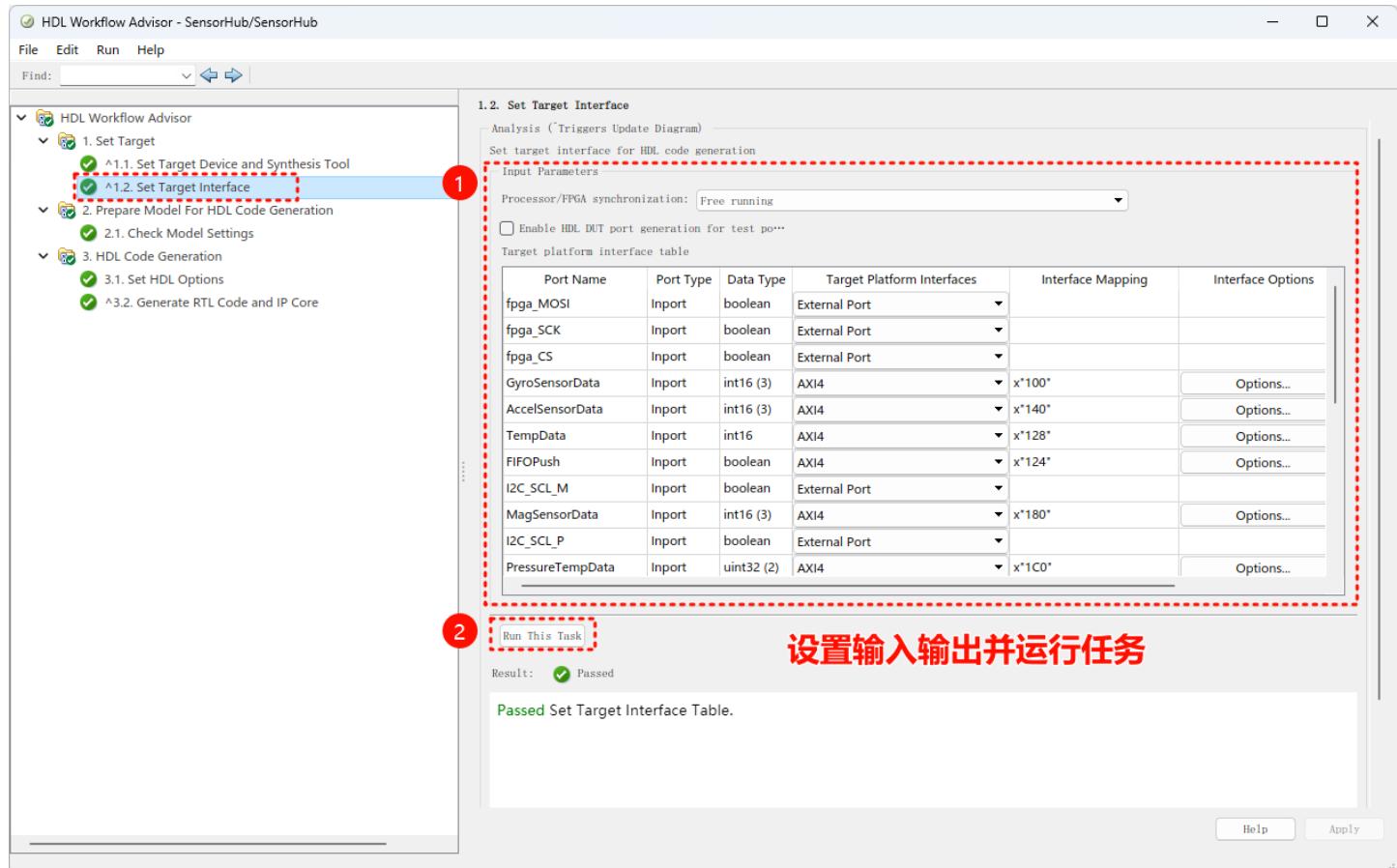


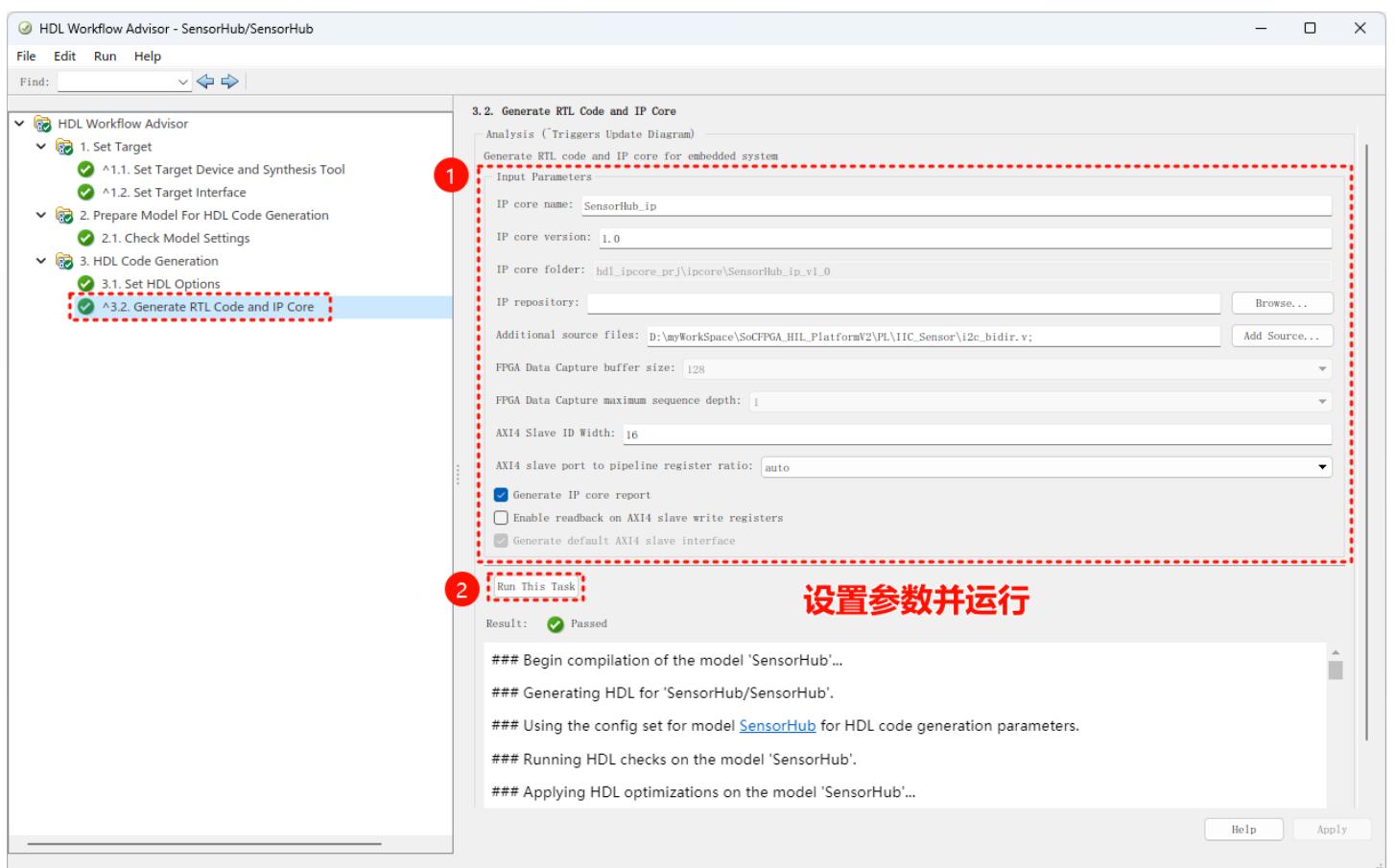
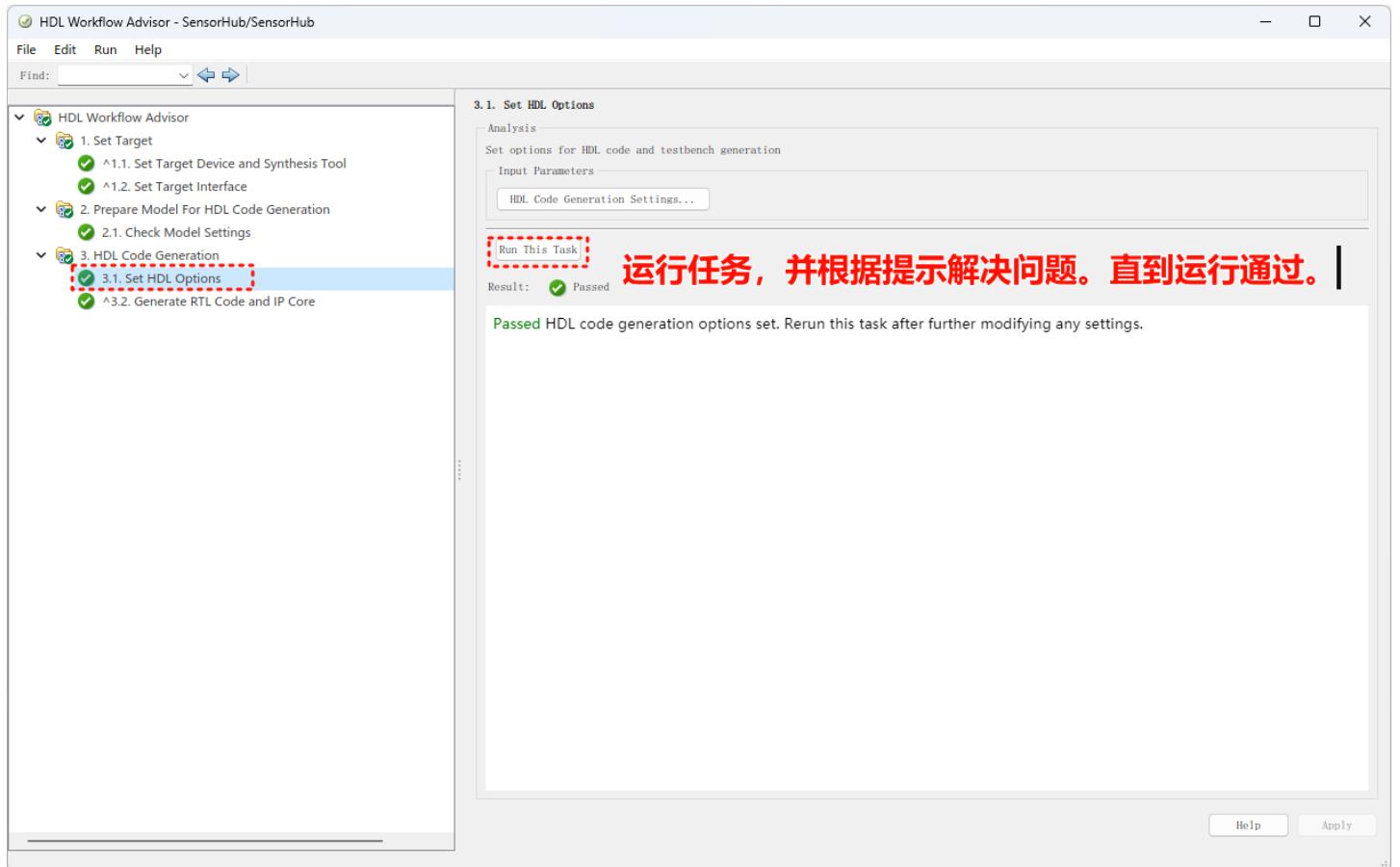


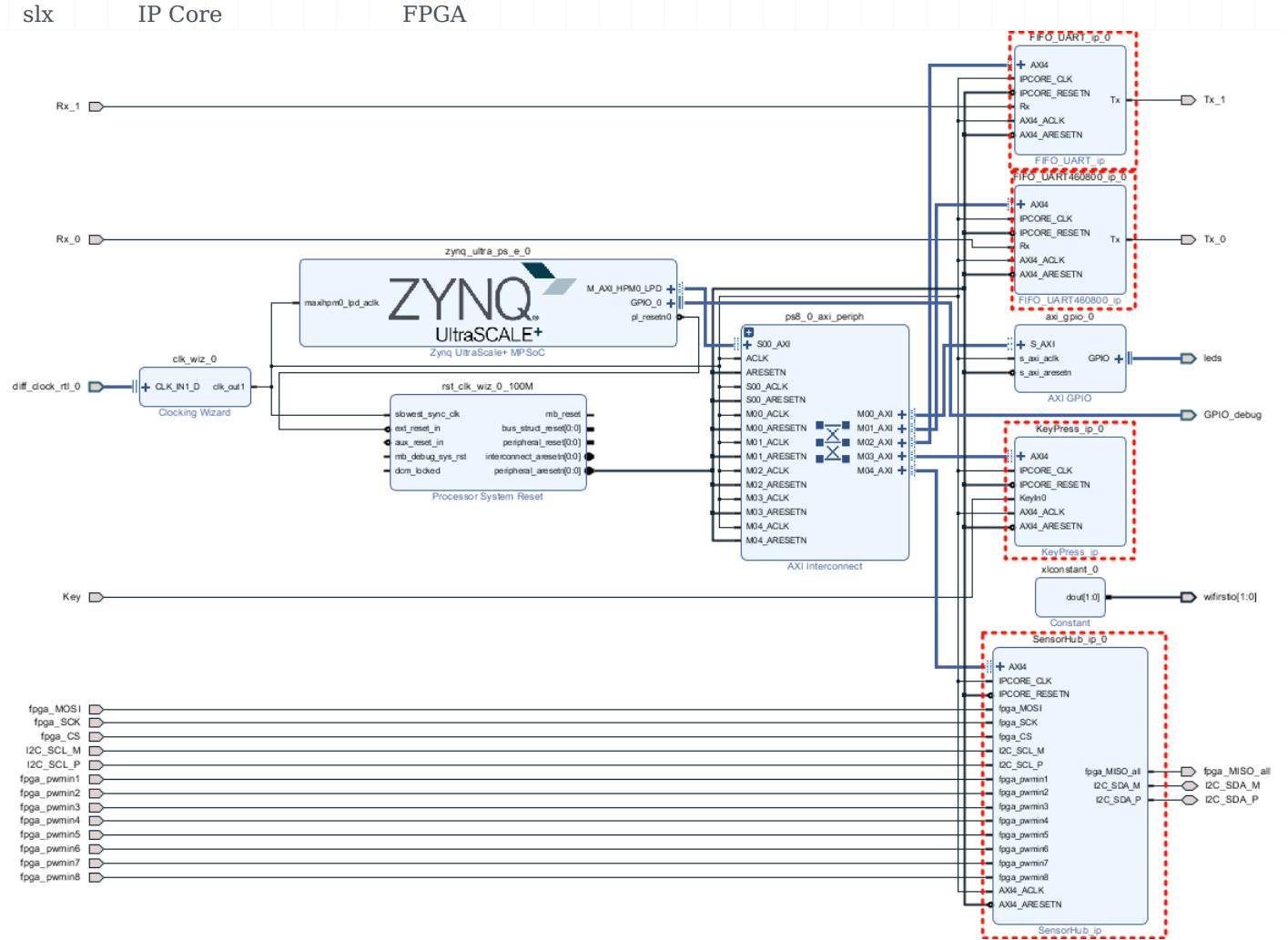
Yes No









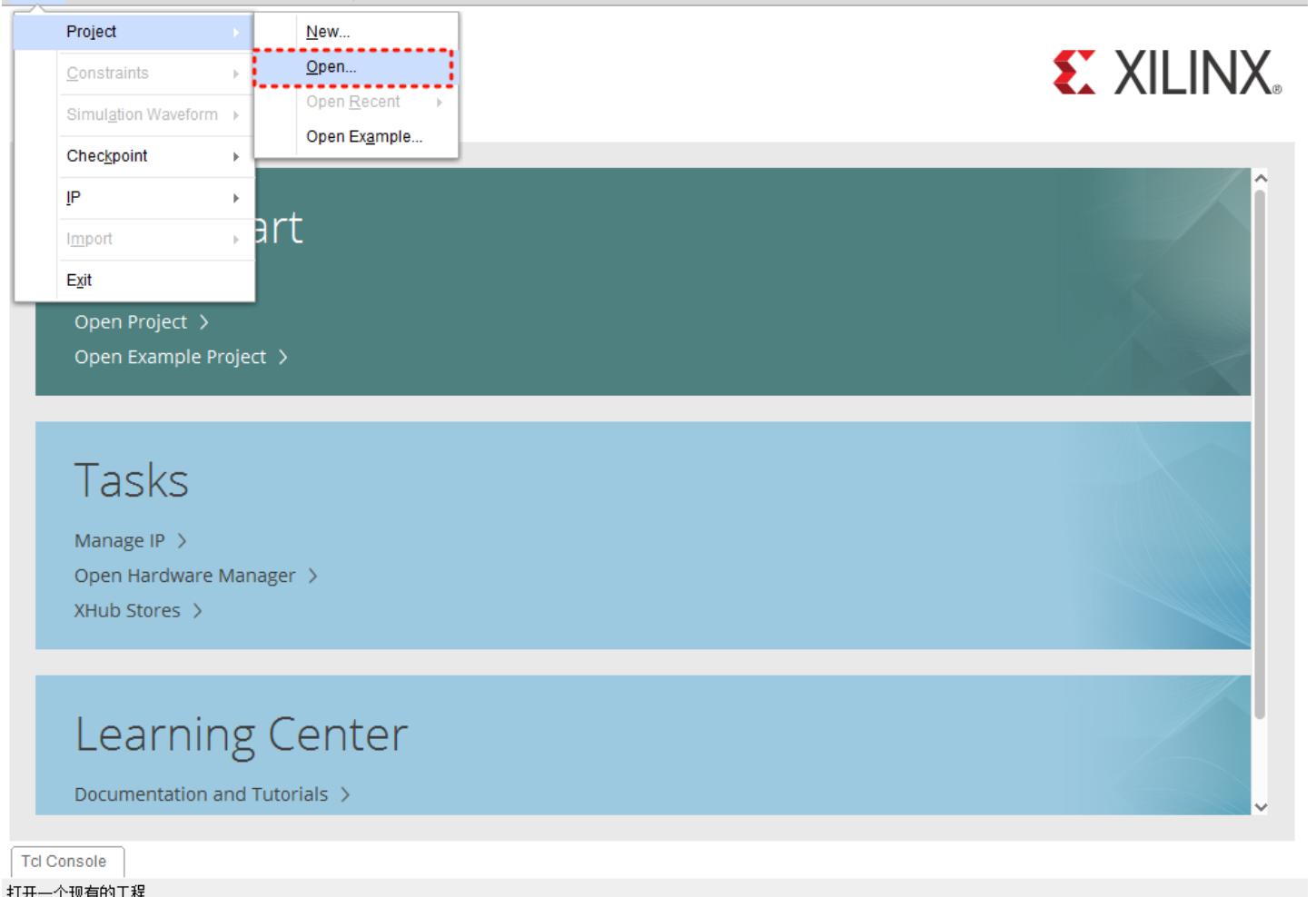


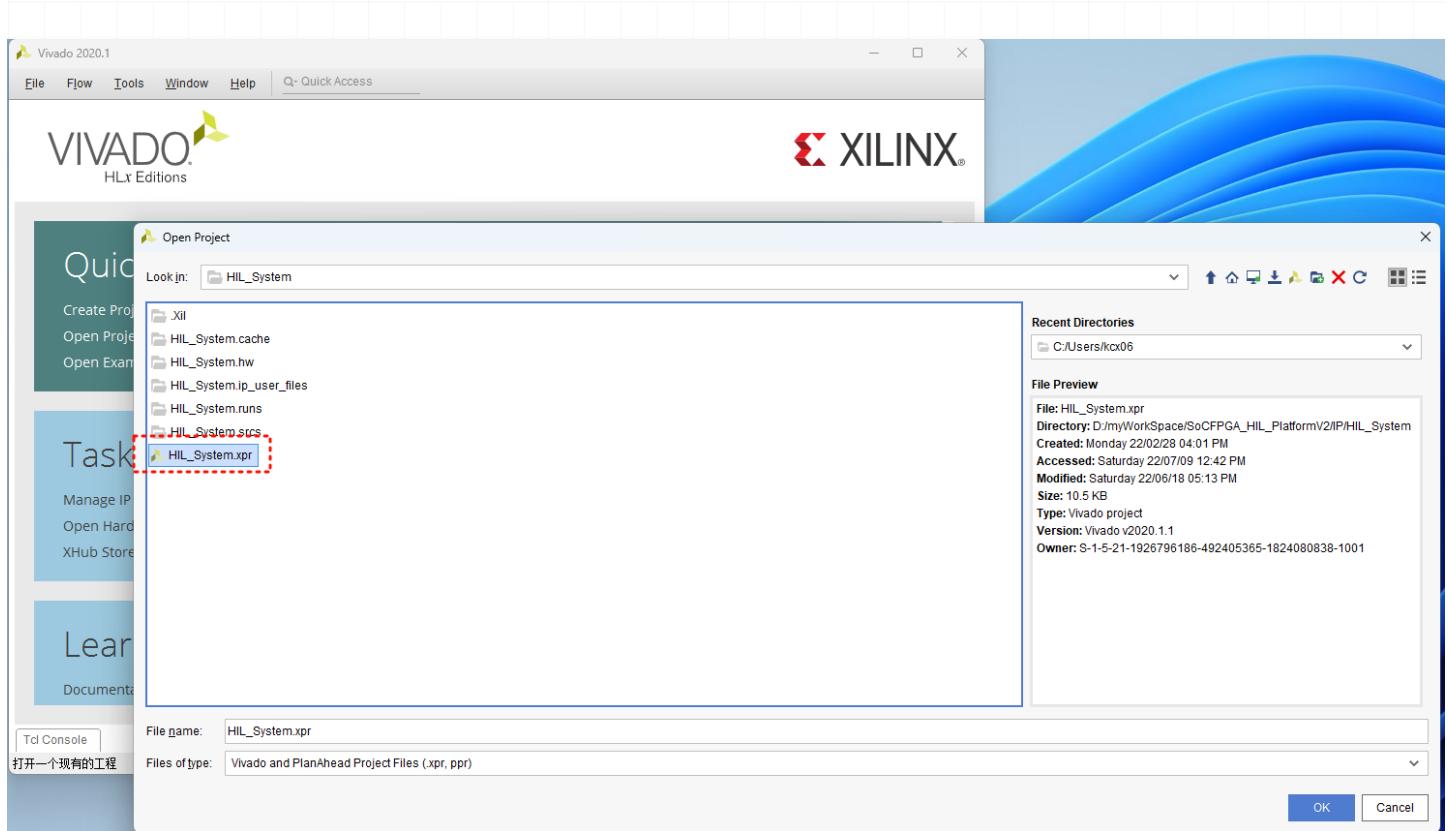
4.2.2 2. Vivado .xsa

vivado FPGA

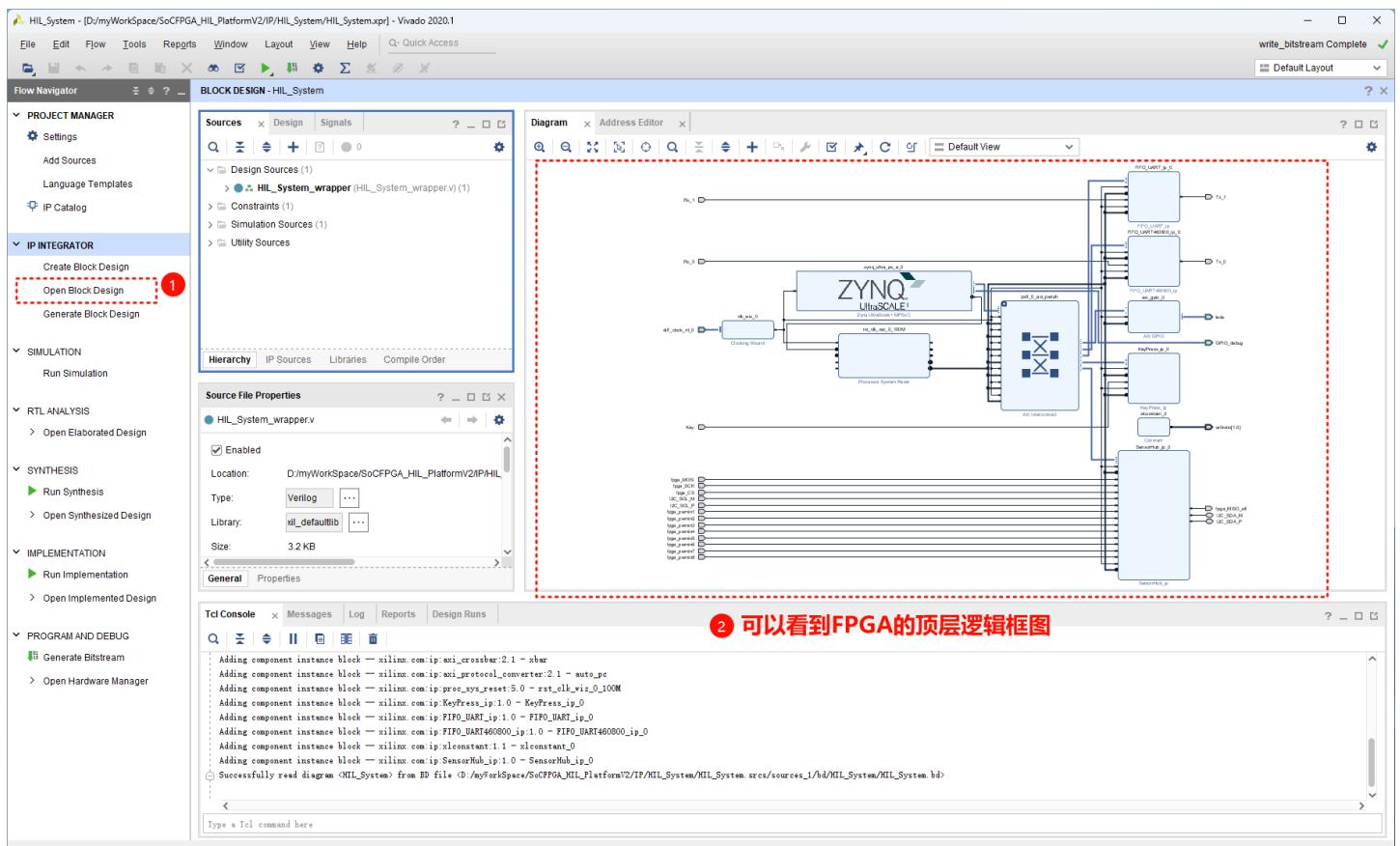
Vivado 2020.1

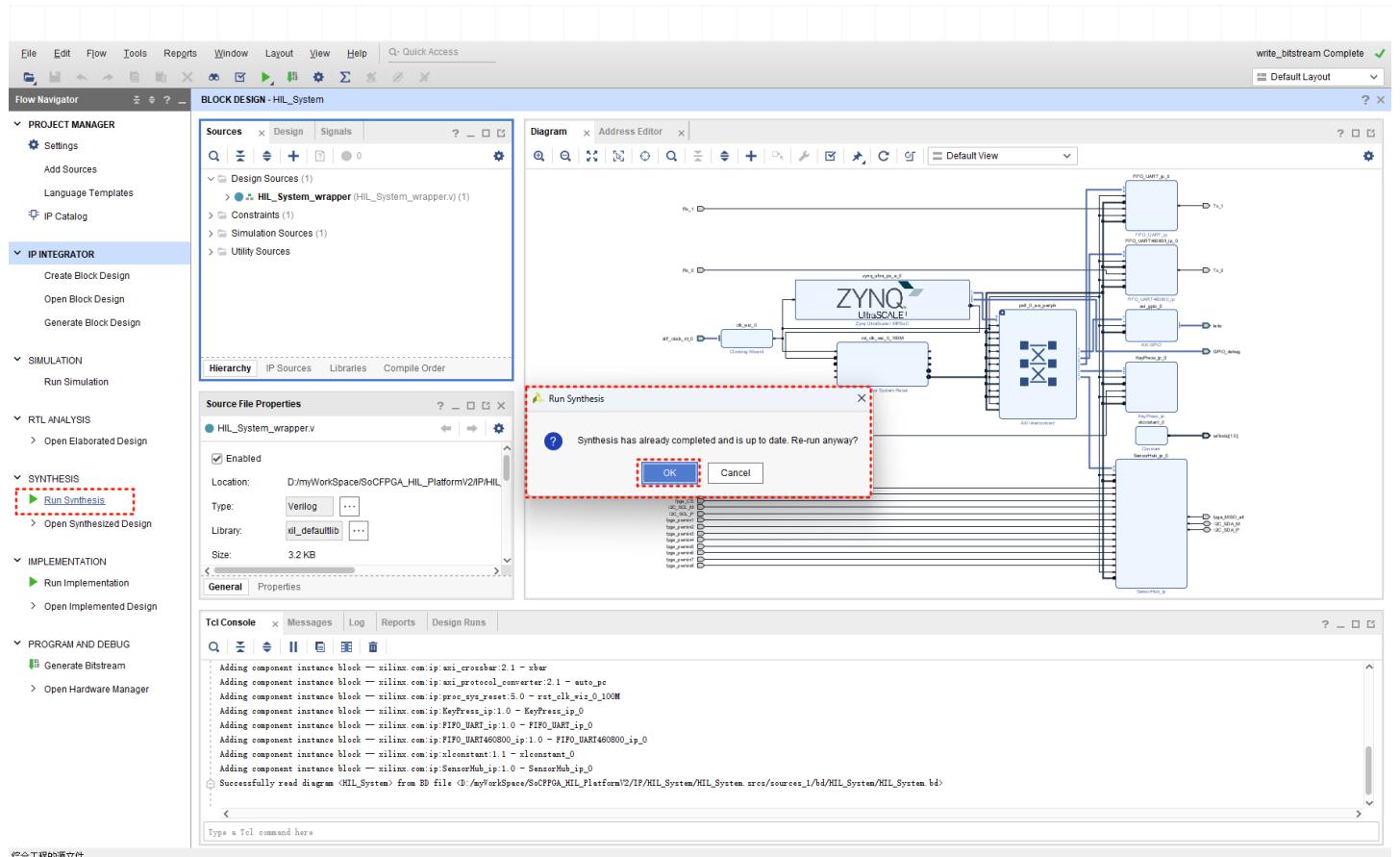
File Flow Tools Window Help Q- Quick Access



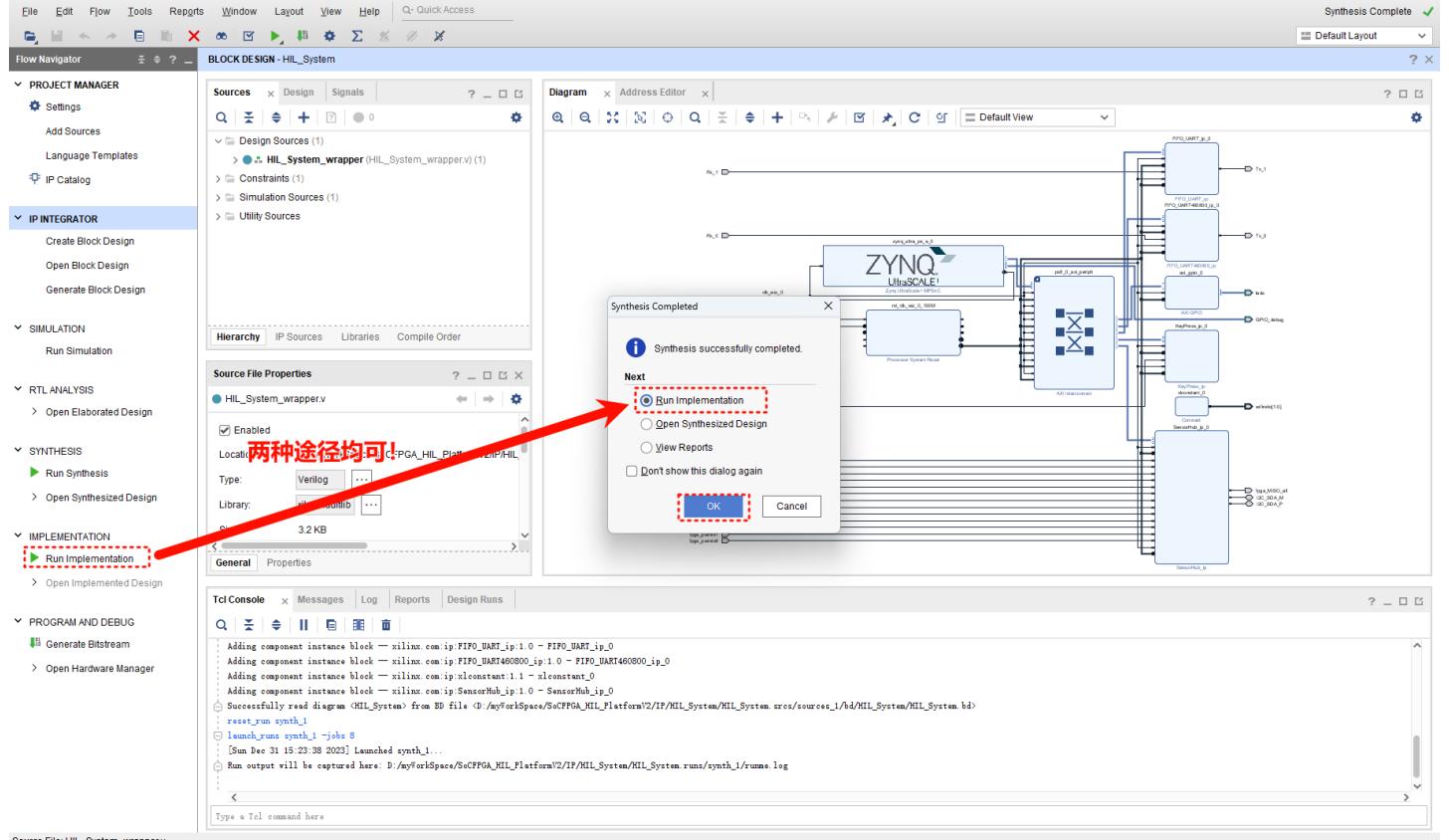


FPGA PL

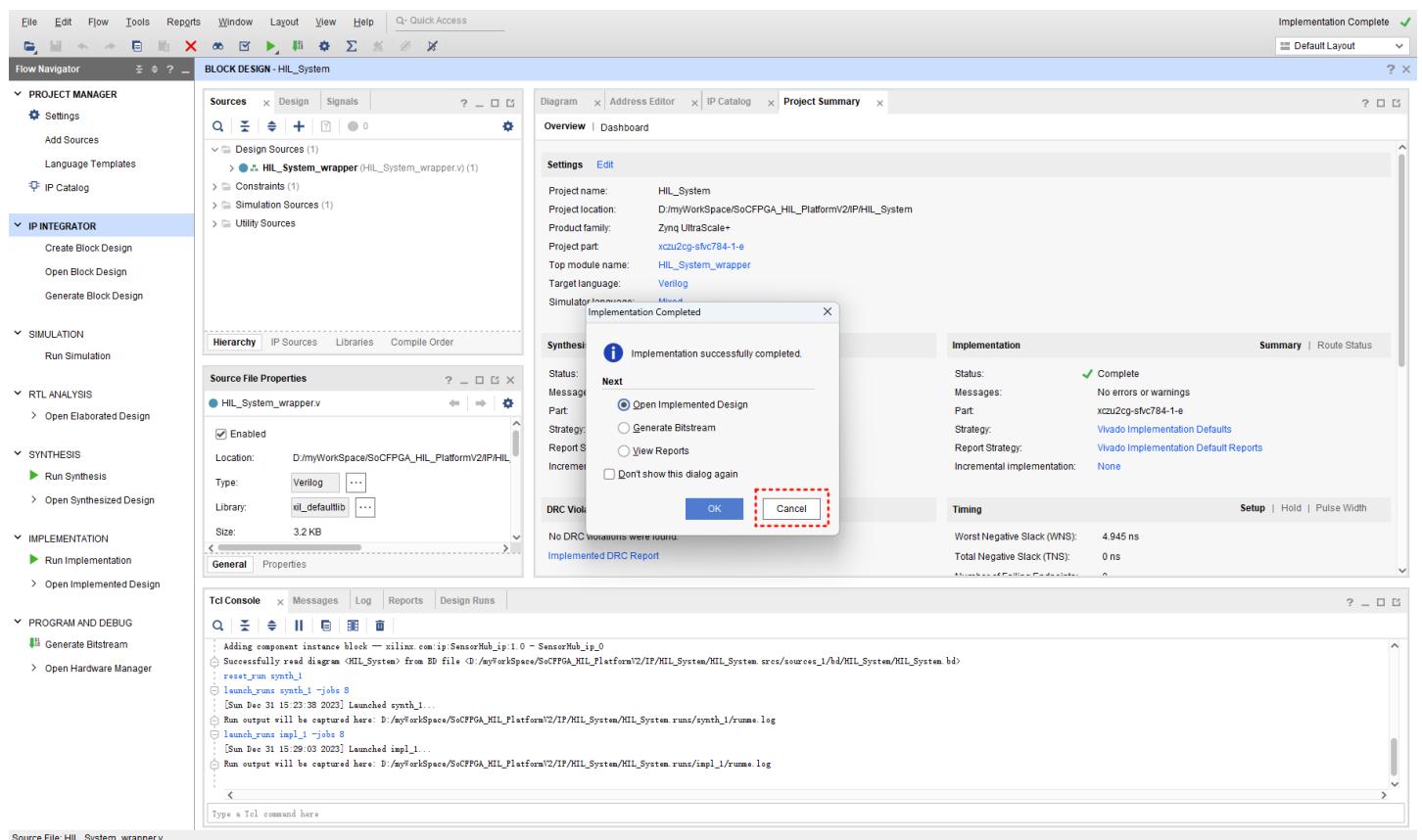
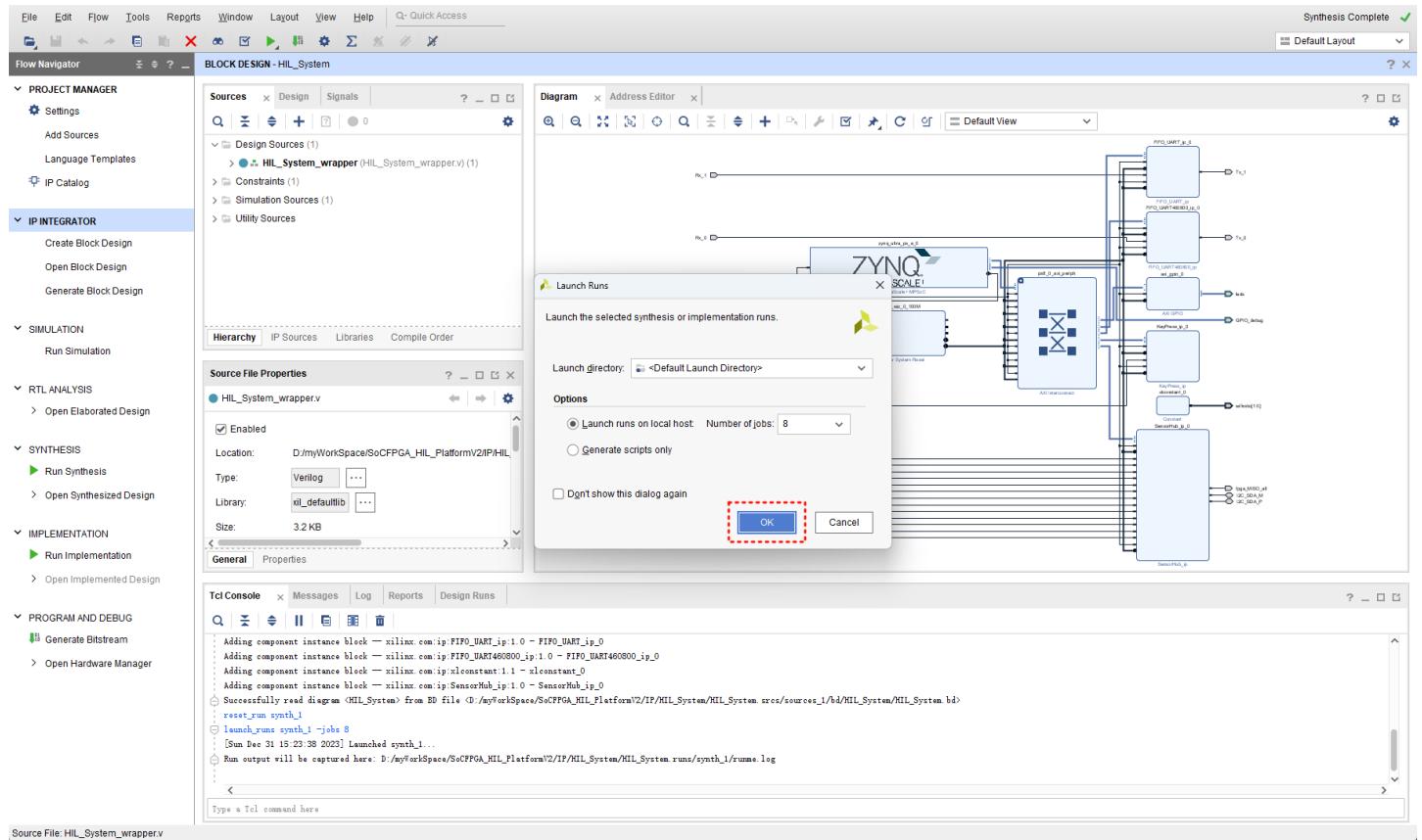


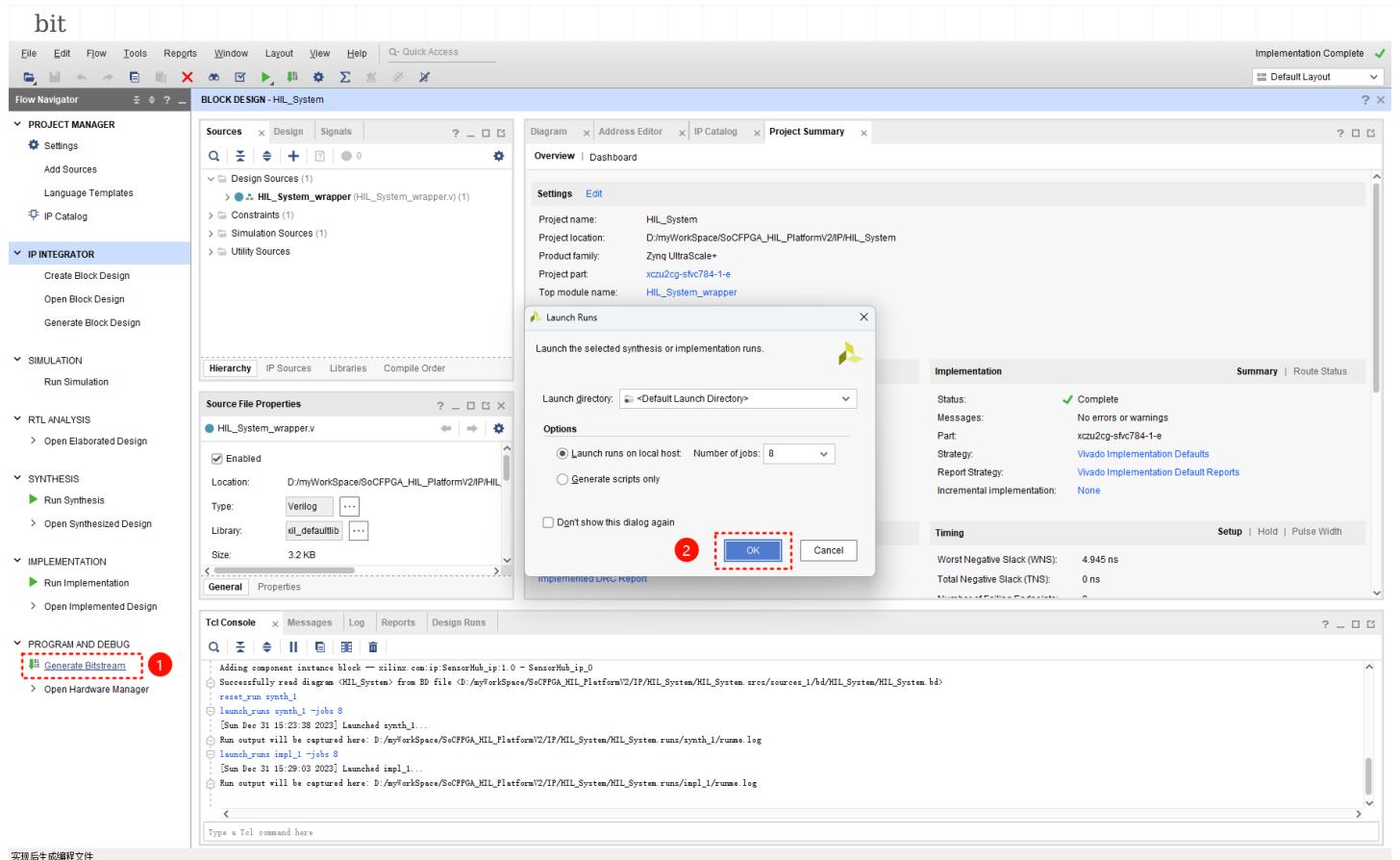


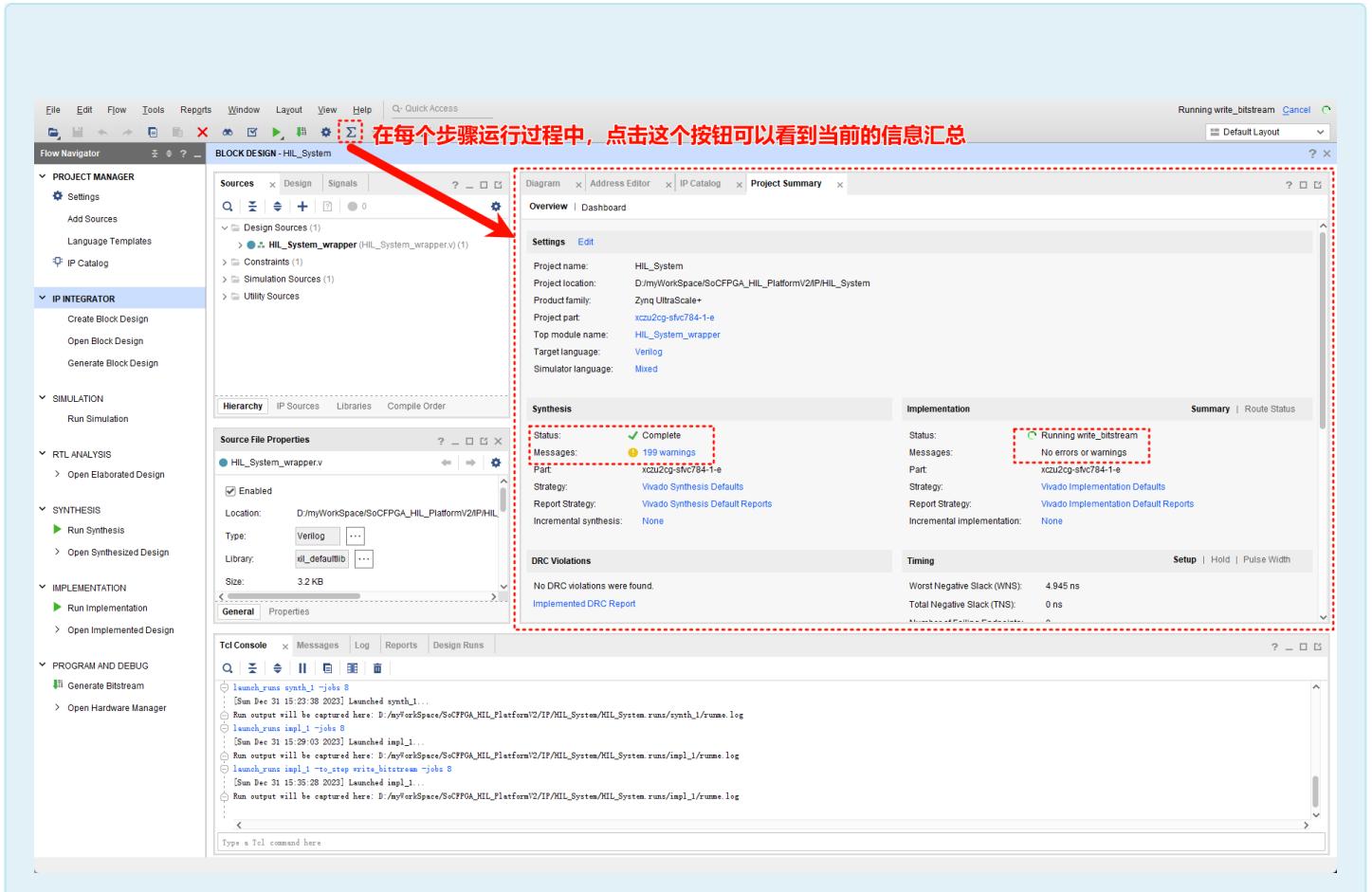
综合工具的源文件

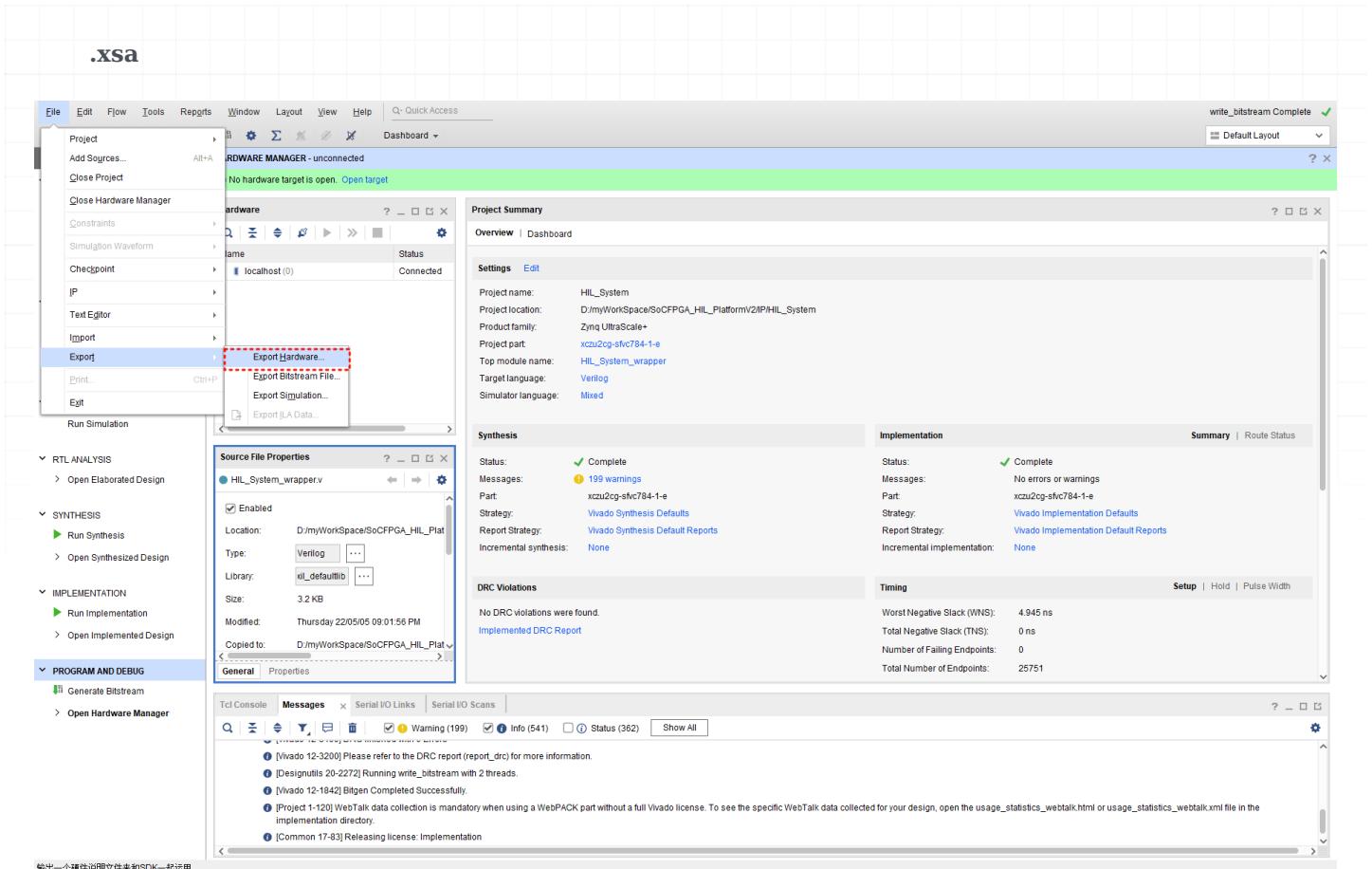


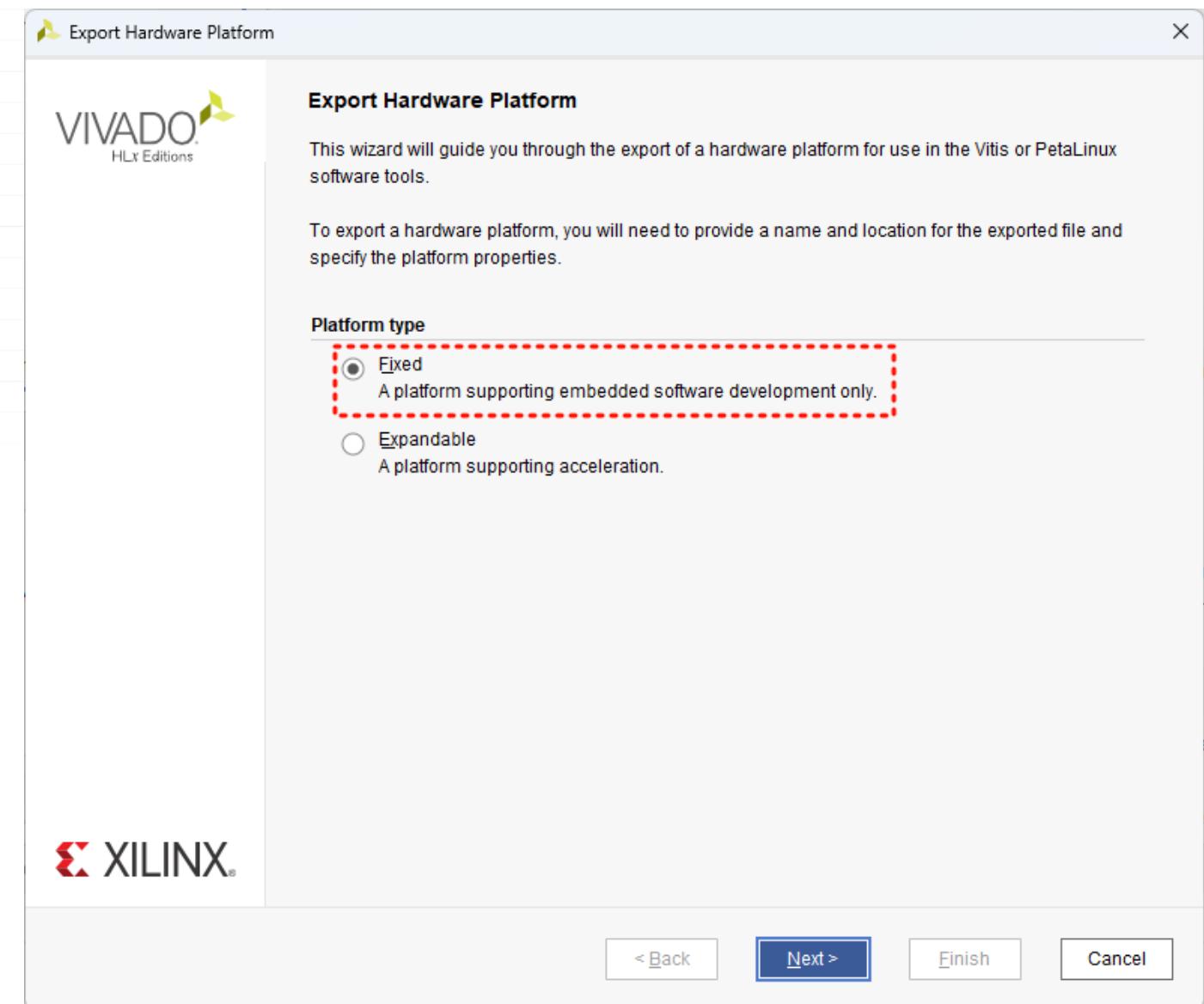
Source File: HIL_System_wrapper.v

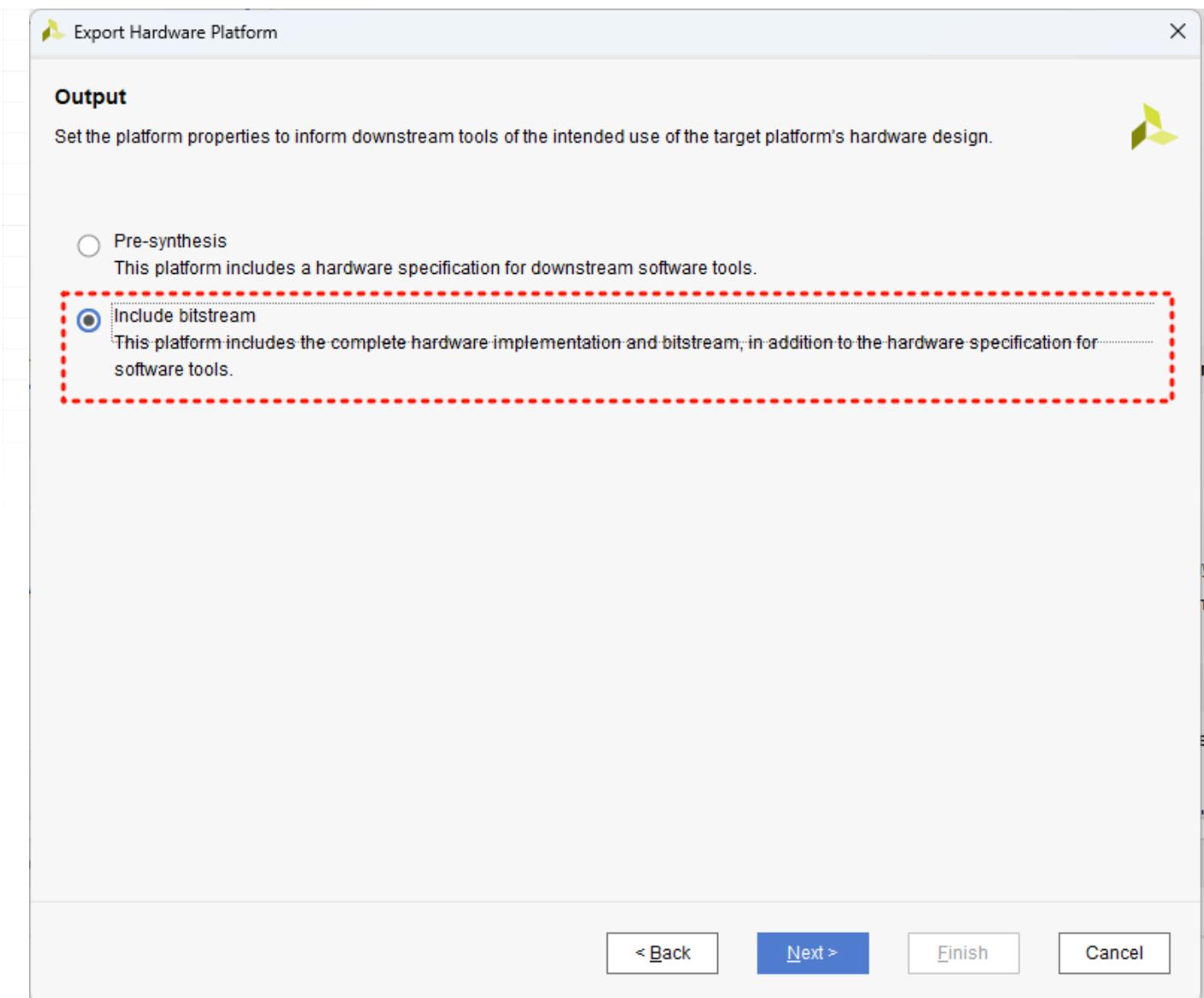


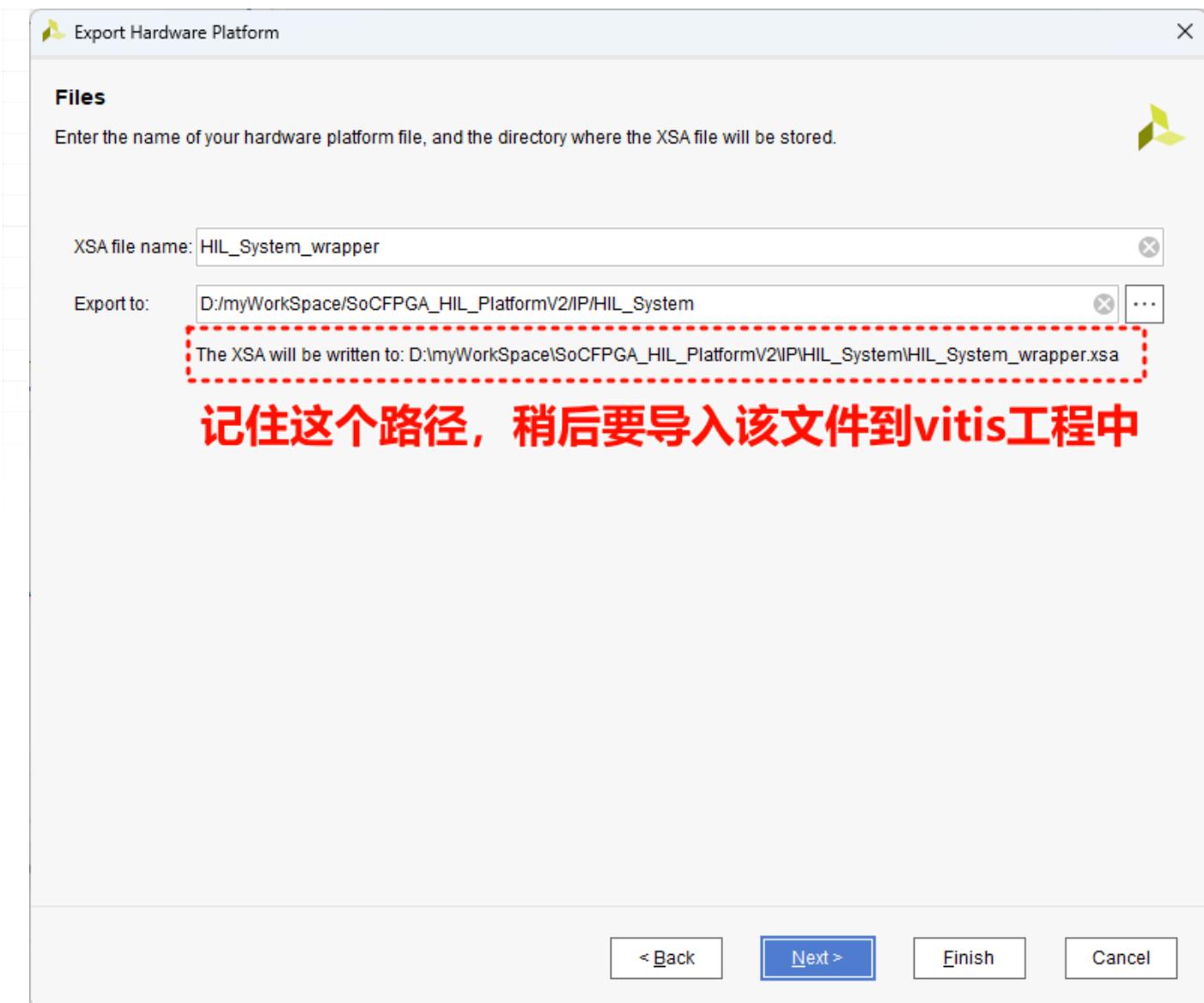












4.3

4.3.1 1.

MATLAB 2021a

[PL](#)

PL.prj

`.\Tools\CopyModelCode2VitisPrj.m`

vitis

```
vitisPrjPath = 'D:\myWorkSpace\RflySimCourse\socfpga-hil-vitis\';
unzip('code\Model.zip','Tools\Model')
delete .\Tools\Model\code\Model_ert_rtw\ert_main.c .\Tools\Model\code\Model_ert_rtw\buildInfo.mat .\Tools\Model\code\Mod
copyfile('.\Tools\Model',[vitisPrjPath,'HIL_APP\src\TaskINT\Model'])
rmdir Tools\Model s
```

`vitisPrjPath`

[Vitis](#)

4.3.2 2.

Xilinx

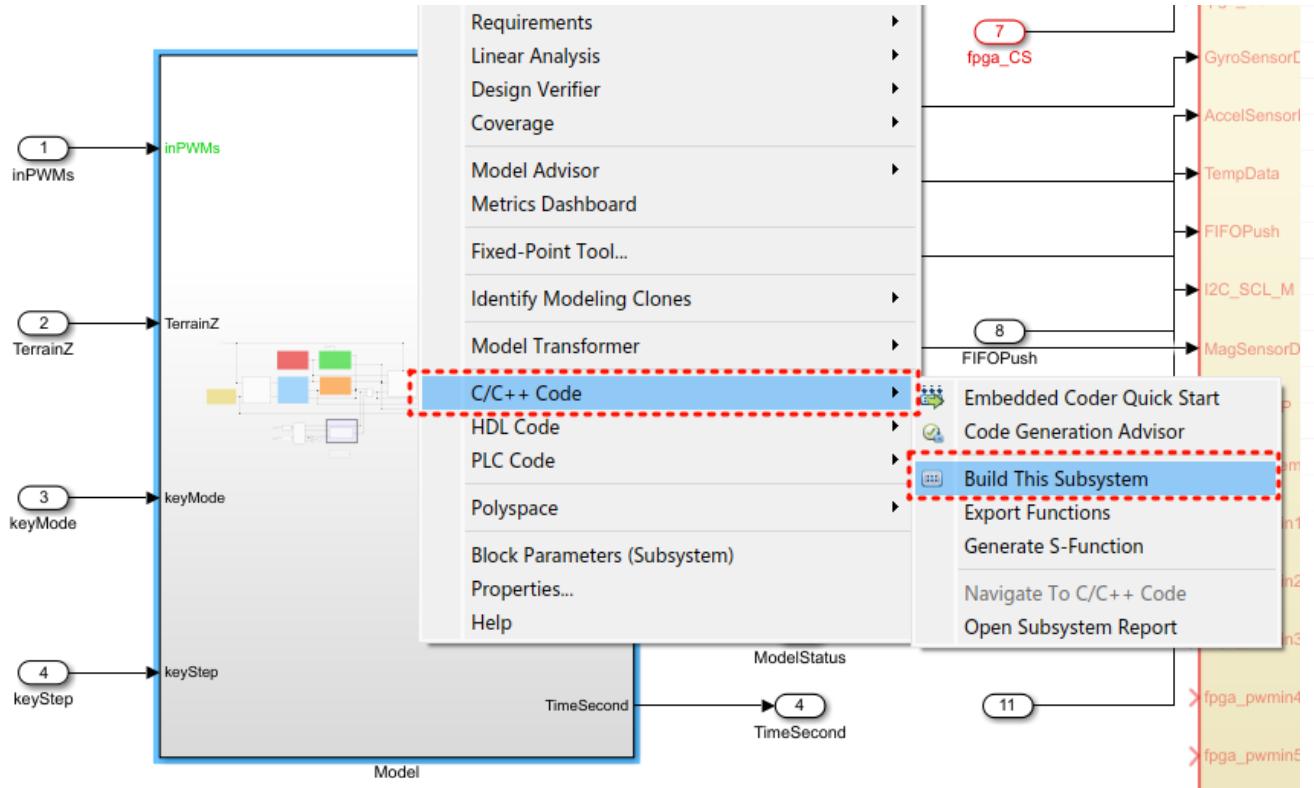
```
hdlsetupoolpath('ToolName','Xilinx Vivado','ToolPath','D:\Xilinx\Vivado\2020.1\bin\vivado.bat');
```

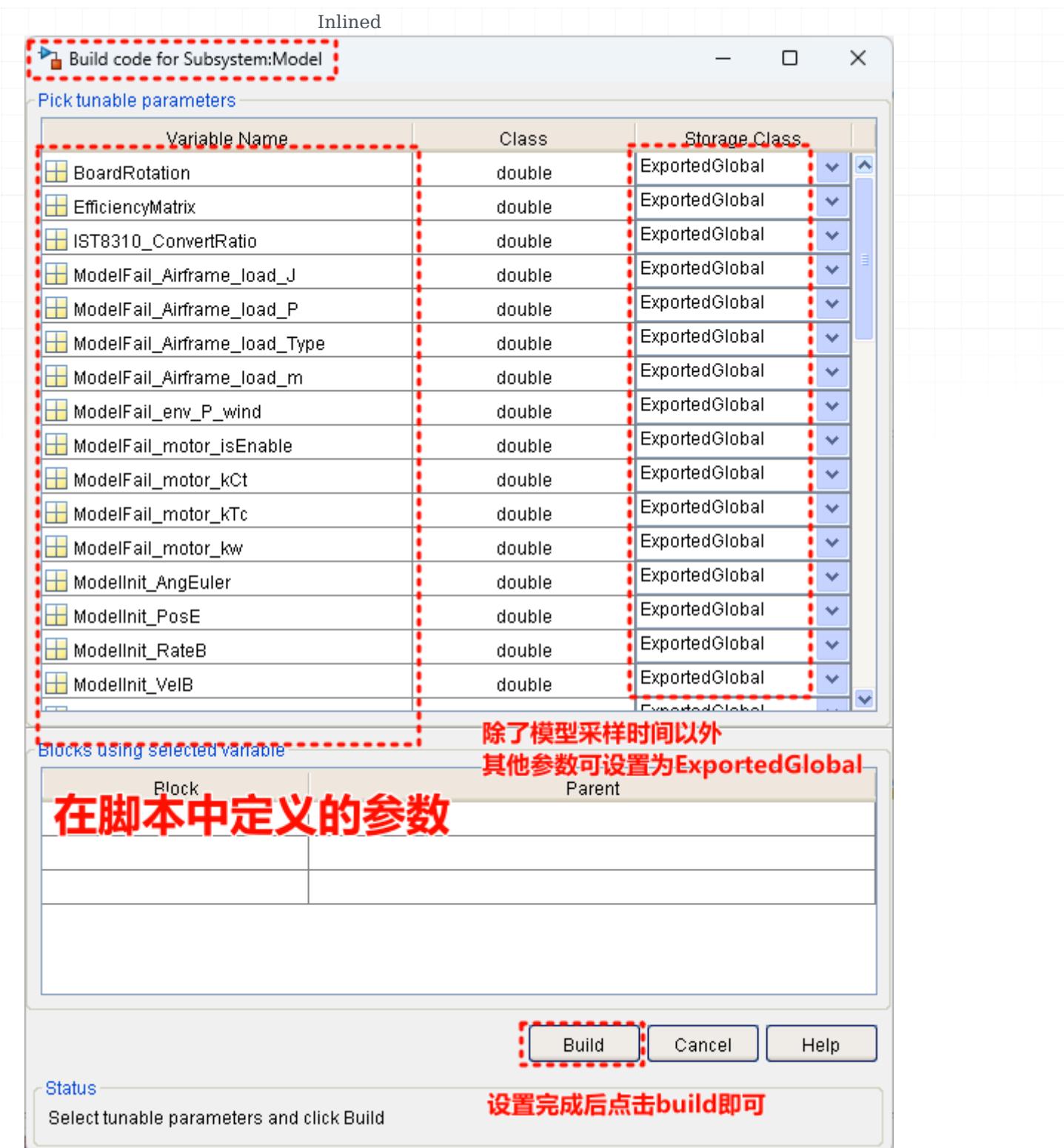
- PL\Model\H250DegradedParamInit4S.m
- PL\HIL_System\SensorParamInit.m

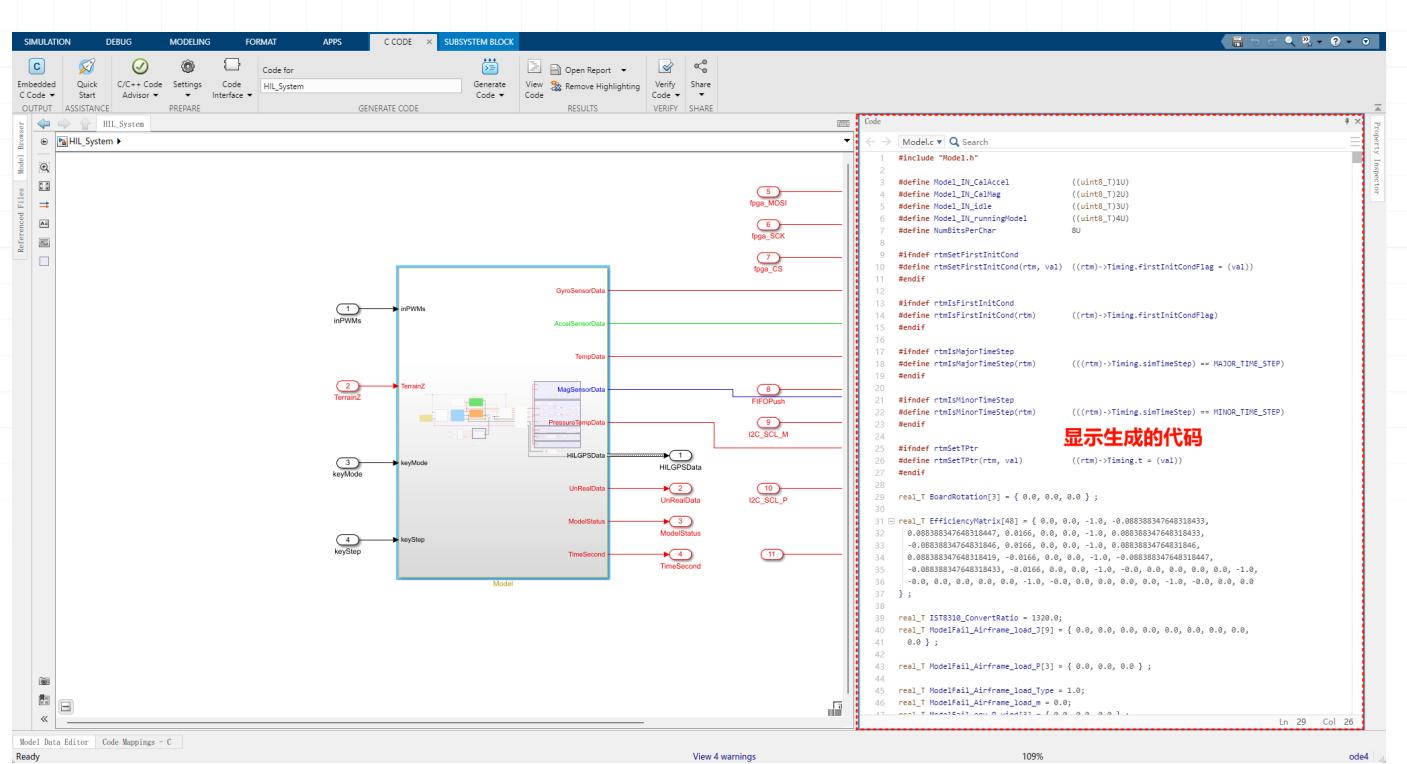
- PL\HIL_System\HIL_System.slx

model

•





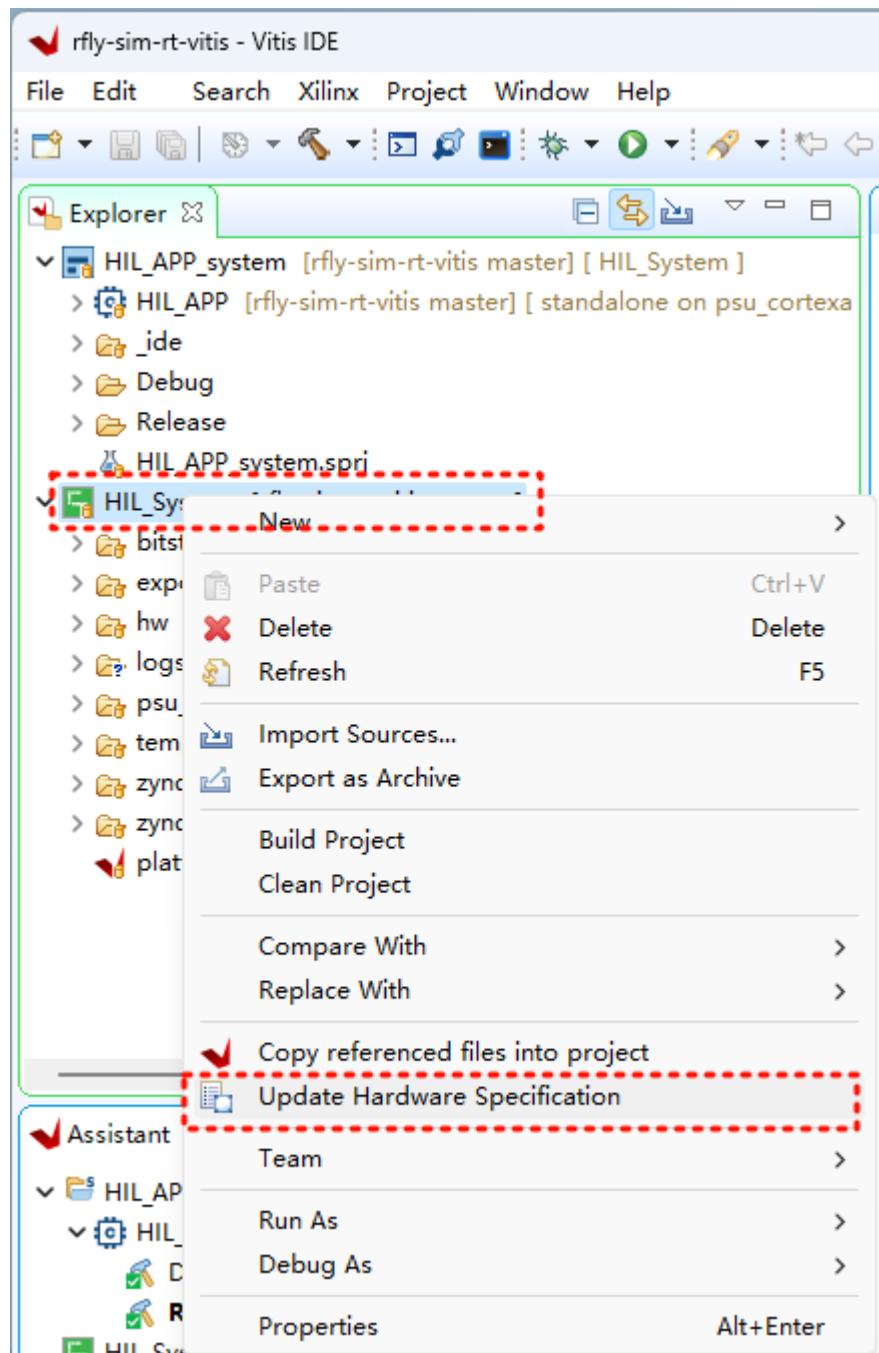


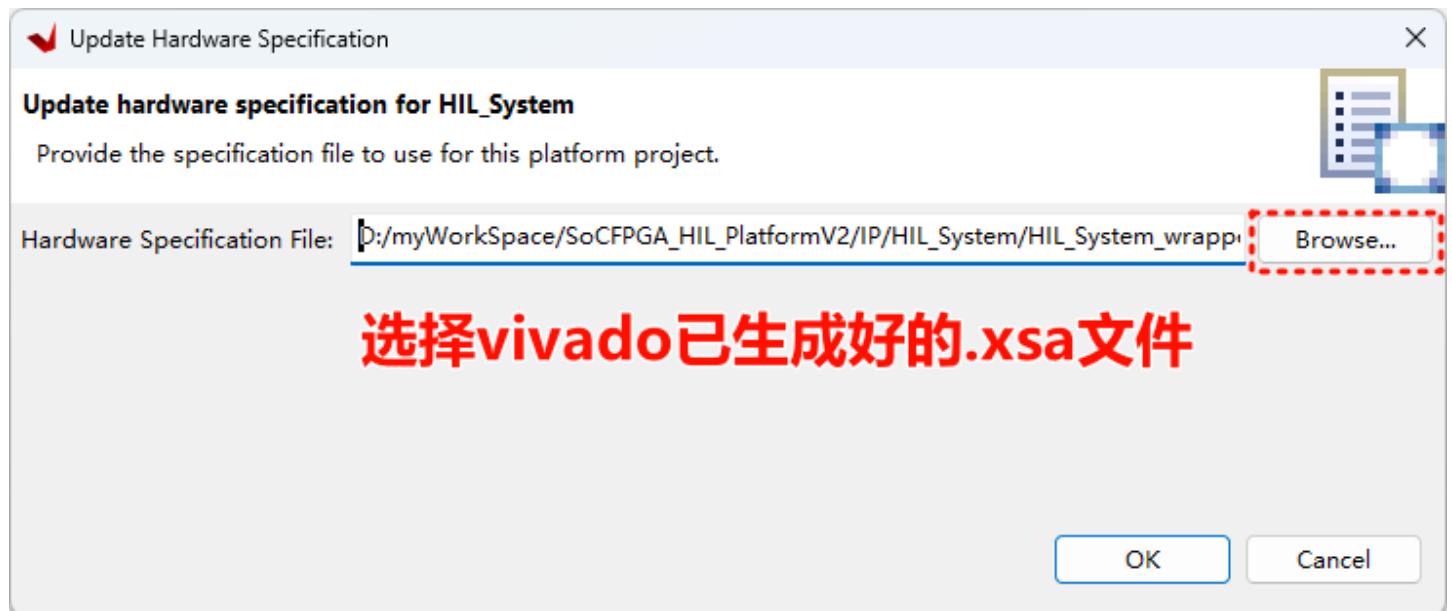
- PL\Tools\CopyModelCode2VitisPrj.m

Vitis HIL_System.slx

4.3.3 3. .xsa

FPGA FPGA xsa FPGA xsa vitis

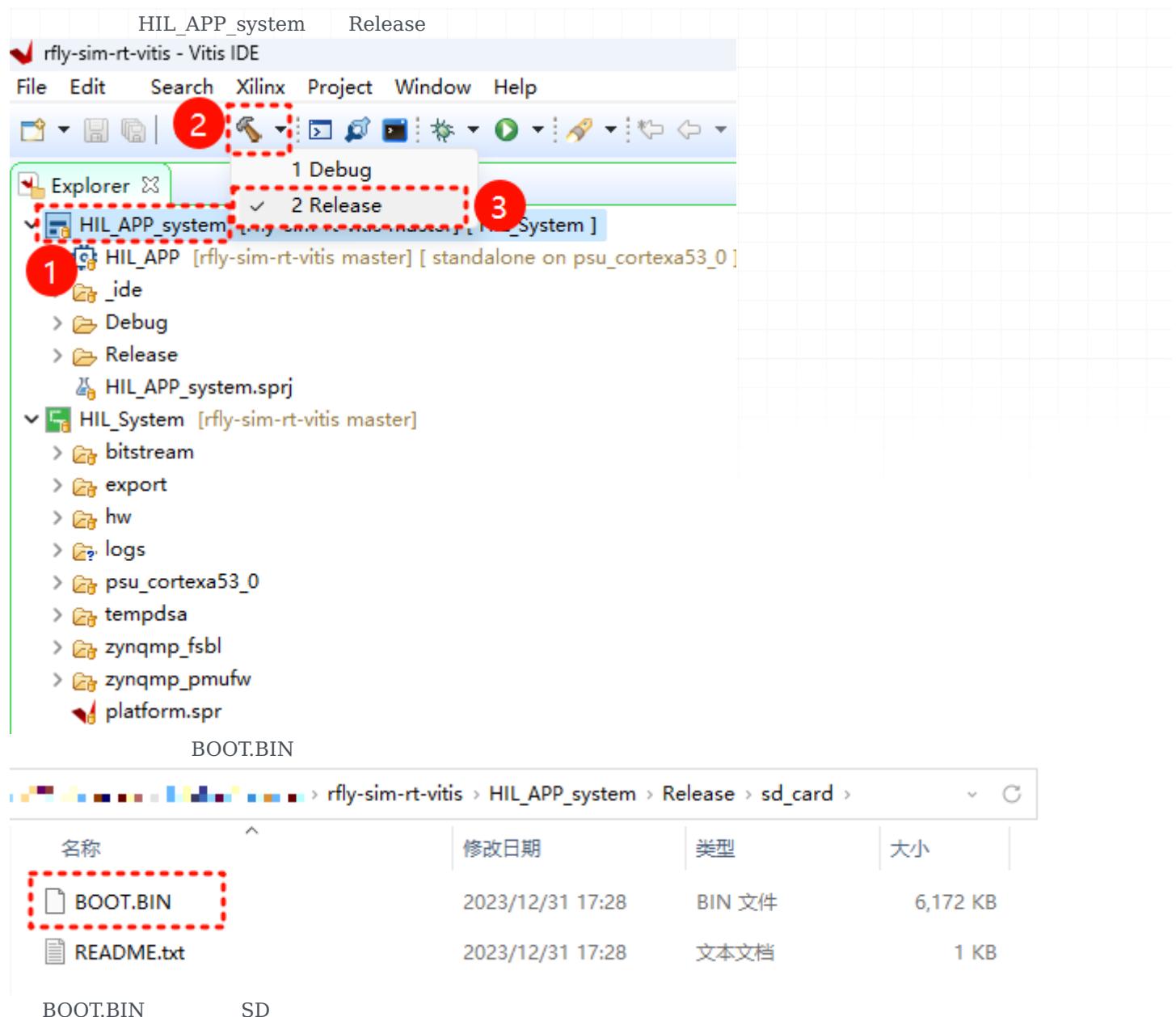




4.3.4 3.

Vitis 2020.1 [Vitis](#)

Note



4.4

vitis

rfly-sim-rt-vitis\HIL_APP\src\Config\config.c

ADD_PARAM()

C

```
const ModelParam modelParamList[] =
{
// ADD_PARAM(Mass,&ModelParam_Airframe_m,1),
ADD_PARAM(C_md,ModelParam_envC_md,3),
ADD_PARAM(J,ModelParam_Airframe_J,9),
ADD_PARAM(motorCr,&ModelParam_motorCr,1),
ADD_PARAM(motorFitType,&ModelParam_motorFitType,1),
ADD_PARAM(motorJm,&ModelParam_motorJm,1),
ADD_PARAM(motorMinThr,&ModelParam_motorMinThr,1),
ADD_PARAM(motorRateCurveCoeffi,ModelParam_motorRateCurveCoeffi,3),
ADD_PARAM(motorTc,&ModelParam_motorTc,1),
ADD_PARAM(motorWb,&ModelParam_motorWb,1),
ADD_PARAM(rotorCt,&ModelParam_rotorCt,1),
ADD_PARAM(NoiseVarAcc0, ModelParam_NoiseVarAcc0,3),
ADD_PARAM(NoiseVarGyro0, ModelParam_NoiseVarGyro0,3),
ADD_PARAM(NoiseVarMag0, ModelParam_NoiseVarMag0,3),
ADD_PARAM(PositionAcc0, ModelParam_PositionAcc0,3),
ADD_PARAM(DisplayUAVType,&RflySimDisplayUAVType,1),
ADD_PARAM(CopterID,&RflySimCopterID,1),
ADD_PARAM(RotorDirection, RotorDirectionVector, 8),
ADD_PARAM(EfficiencyMatrix, EfficiencyMatrix, 48),
//
ADD_PARAM(BoardRotation, BoardRotation,3),
ADD_PARAM(IST8310_ConvertRatio, &IST8310_ConvertRatio,1),
ADD_PARAM(Using_OneShot, &Using_OneShot,1)
};
```

ADD_PARAM()

```
#define ADD_PARAM(_name, _addr, _len) \
{\
    .name = #_name,\ \
    .addr = (double *)_addr, \
    .len = _len \
}
```

ADD_PARAM()

```
ADD_PARAM(Using_OneShot, &Using_OneShot,1)
```

C\C++

```
ADD_PARAM(BoardRotation, BoardRotation,3)
```

— json

json

json

5.

5.1

MkDocs

WSL

1. [mkdocs.org](#)

1.1 `pip install mkdocs-pdf-export-plugin`

`mkdocs.yml`

```
plugins:
  - pdf-export
```

1.2 `pip install pymdown-extensions`

1.3 `pip install markdown-callouts` <https://github.com/sondregronas/mkdocs-callouts>

1.4 `pip install mdx-gh-links`

1.5 `pip install mkdocs-click`

1.6 `pip install mkdocs-autorefs`

1.7 `pip install mkdocstrings` `pip install 'mkdocstrings[crystal,python]'`

1.8 `pip install mkdocs-gitbook`

1.9 `pip install mkdocs-with-pdf`

```
plugins:
  - with-pdf
```

1.10 `pip install markdown-checklist`

```
markdown_extensions:
  - markdown_checklist.extension
```

1.11 `pip install mkdocs-video`

```
plugins:
  - mkdocs-video
```

1.12 `pip install mkdocs-git-revision-date-localized-plugin`

```
plugins:
  - git-revision-date-localized
```

1.13 `pip install markdown-captions` `pip install mkdocs-video`

```
markdown_extensions:
  - markdown_captions
```

1.14 `pip install mkdocs-resize-images`

```
plugins:
  - resize-images
```

```
1.15 pip install mkdocs-git-latest-changes-plugin
```

```
plugins:
  - git-latest-changes
```

```
1.16 pip install mkdocs-latest-release-plugin
```

```
plugins:
  - git-latest-release
```

2. Git

2.1 WSL Git

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
git config --global user.email "email@example.com"
```

2.2 ssh key

```
ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

```
Your public key has been saved in /home/kcx064/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

```
cat .pub
cat /home/kcx064/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

github SSH keys

2.3 Git lfs

```
sudo apt-get install git-lfs
```

3.

3.1 `git clone https://github.com/RflyBUAA/RflySimRTDoc.git`

3.2 `git checkout master (gh-pages , gh-pages)`

3.3 markdown

3.4 `mkdocs build / site`

3.5 `mkdocs serve`

3.6 `mkdocs gh-deploy site`

3.7 `mkdocs gh-deploy push git push origin gh-pages`

3.8 master

6.

6.1 MkDocs Plugins

A Guide to installing, using and creating MkDocs Plugins

6.1.1 Installing Plugins

Before a plugin can be used, it must be installed on the system. If you are using a plugin which comes with MkDocs, then it was installed when you installed MkDocs. However, to install third party plugins, you need to determine the appropriate package name and install it using `pip` :

```
pip install mkdocs-foo-plugin
```

Warning

Installing an MkDocs plugin means installing a Python package and executing any code that the author has put in there. So, exercise the usual caution; there's no attempt at sandboxing.

Once a plugin has been successfully installed, it is ready to use. It just needs to be [enabled](#) in the configuration file. The [Catalog](#) repository has a large ranked list of plugins that you can install and use.

6.1.2 Using Plugins

The `plugins` configuration option should contain a list of plugins to use when building the site. Each "plugin" must be a string name assigned to the plugin (see the documentation for a given plugin to determine its "name"). A plugin listed here must already be [installed](#).

```
plugins:  
  - search
```

Some plugins may provide configuration options of their own. If you would like to set any configuration options, then you can nest a key/value mapping (`option_name: option_value`) of any options that a given plugin supports. Note that a colon (`:`) must follow the plugin name and then on a new line the option name and value must be indented and separated by a colon. If you would like to define multiple options for a single plugin, each option must be defined on a separate line.

```
plugins:  
  - search:  
    lang: en  
    foo: bar
```

For information regarding the configuration options available for a given plugin, see that plugin's documentation.

For a list of default plugins and how to override them, see the [configuration](#) documentation.

6.1.3 Developing Plugins

Like MkDocs, plugins must be written in Python. It is generally expected that each plugin would be distributed as a separate Python module, although it is possible to define multiple plugins in the same module. At a minimum, a MkDocs Plugin must consist of a [BasePlugin](#) subclass and an [entry point](#) which points to it.

BasePlugin

A subclass of `mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin` should define the behavior of the plugin. The class generally consists of actions to perform on specific events in the build process as well as a configuration scheme for the plugin.

All `BasePlugin` subclasses contain the following attributes:

`config_scheme`

A tuple of configuration validation instances. Each item must consist of a two item tuple in which the first item is the string name of the configuration option and the second item is an instance of `mkdocs.config.config_options.BaseConfigOption` or any of its subclasses.

For example, the following `config_scheme` defines three configuration options: `foo`, which accepts a string; `bar`, which accepts an integer; and `baz`, which accepts a boolean value.

```
class MyPlugin(mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin):
    config_scheme = (
        ('foo', mkdocs.config.config_options.Type(str, default='a default value')),
        ('bar', mkdocs.config.config_options.Type(int, default=0)),
        ('baz', mkdocs.config.config_options.Type(bool, default=True))
    )
```

New in version 1.4

Subclassing `Config` to specify the config schema

To get type safety benefits, if you're targeting only MkDocs 1.4+, define the config schema as a class instead:

```
class MyPluginConfig(mkdocs.config.base.Config):
    foo = mkdocs.config.config_options.Type(str, default='a default value')
    bar = mkdocs.config.config_options.Type(int, default=0)
    baz = mkdocs.config.config_options.Type(bool, default=True)

class MyPlugin(mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin[MyPluginConfig]):
    ...
```

Examples of config definitions

- **Example**

```
from mkdocs.config import base, config_options as c

class _ValidationOptions(base.Config):
    enabled = c.Type(bool, default=True)
    verbose = c.Type(bool, default=False)
    skip_checks = c.ListOfItems(c.Choice(['foo', 'bar', 'baz']), default=[])

class MyPluginConfig(base.Config):
    definition_file = c.File(exists=True) # required
    checksum_file = c.Optional(c.File(exists=True)) # can be None but must exist if specified
    validation = c.SubConfig(_ValidationOptions)
```

From the user's point of view `SubConfig` is similar to `Type(dict)`, it's just that it also retains full ability for validation: you define all valid keys and what each value should adhere to.

And `ListOfItems` is similar to `Type(list)`, but again, we define the constraint that each value must adhere to.

This accepts a config as follows:

```
my_plugin:
  definition_file: configs/test.ini # relative to mkdocs.yml
  validation:
    enabled: !ENV [CI, false]
    verbose: true
    skip_checks:
      - foo
      - baz
```

- **Example**

```
import numbers
from mkdocs.config import base, config_options as c

class _Rectangle(base.Config):
    width = c.Type(numbers.Real) # required
    height = c.Type(numbers.Real) # required

class MyPluginConfig(base.Config):
    add_rectangles = c.ListOfItems(c.SubConfig(_Rectangle)) # required
```

In this example we define a list of complex items, and that's achieved by passing a concrete `SubConfig` to `ListOfItems`.

This accepts a config as follows:

```
my_plugin:
  add_rectangles:
    - width: 5
      height: 7
    - width: 12
      height: 2
```

When the user's configuration is loaded, the above scheme will be used to validate the configuration and fill in any defaults for settings not provided by the user. The validation classes may be any of the classes provided in `mkdocs.config.config_options` or a third party subclass defined in the plugin.

Any settings provided by the user which fail validation or are not defined in the `config_scheme` will raise a `mkdocs.config.base.ValidationError`.

config

A dictionary of configuration options for the plugin, which is populated by the `load_config` method after configuration validation has completed. Use this attribute to access options provided by the user.

```
def on_pre_build(self, config, **kwargs):
    if self.config['baz']:
        # implement "baz" functionality here...
```

New in version 1.4**Safe attribute-based access**

To get type safety benefits, if you're targeting only MkDocs 1.4+, access options as attributes instead:

```
def on_pre_build(self, config, **kwargs):
    if self.config.baz:
        print(self.config.bar ** 2) # OK, `int ** 2` is valid.
```

All `BasePlugin` subclasses contain the following method(s):

load_config(options)

Loads configuration from a dictionary of options. Returns a tuple of `(errors, warnings)`. This method is called by MkDocs during configuration validation and should not need to be called by the plugin.

on_<event_name>()

Optional methods which define the behavior for specific [events](#). The plugin should define its behavior within these methods. Replace `<event_name>` with the actual name of the event. For example, the `pre_build` event would be defined in the `on_pre_build` method.

Most events accept one positional argument and various keyword arguments. It is generally expected that the positional argument would be modified (or replaced) by the plugin and returned. If nothing is returned (the method returns `None`), then the original, unmodified object is used. The keyword arguments are simply provided to give context and/or supply data which may be used to determine how the positional argument should be modified. It is good practice to accept keyword arguments as `**kwargs`. In the event that additional keywords are provided to an event in a future version of MkDocs, there will be no need to alter your plugin.

For example, the following event would add an additional `static_template` to the theme config:

```
class MyPlugin(BasePlugin):
    def on_config(self, config, **kwargs):
        config['theme'].static_templates.add('my_template.html')
        return config
```

New in version 1.4

To get type safety benefits, if you're targeting only MkDocs 1.4+, access config options as attributes instead:

```
def on_config(self, config: MkDocsConfig):
    config.theme.static_templates.add('my_template.html')
    return config
```

Events

There are three kinds of events: [Global Events](#), [Page Events](#) and [Template Events](#).

- **See a diagram with relations between all the plugin events**

- The events themselves are shown in yellow, with their parameters.
- Arrows show the flow of arguments and outputs of each event. Sometimes they're omitted.
- The events are chronologically ordered from top to bottom.
- Dotted lines appear at splits from global events to per-page events.
- Click the events' titles to jump to their description.

One-time Events

One-time events run once per `mkdocs` invocation. The only case where these tangibly differ from [global events](#) is for `mkdocs serve`: global events, unlike these, will run multiple times -- once per build.

`on_startup`

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_startup
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

`on_shutdown`

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_shutdown
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_serve

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_serve
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

Global Events

Global events are called once per build at either the beginning or end of the build process. Any changes made in these events will have a global effect on the entire site.

on_config

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_config
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_pre_build

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_pre_build
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_files

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_files
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_nav

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_nav
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_env

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_env
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_post_build

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_post_build
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_build_error

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_build_error
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

Template Events

Template events are called once for each non-page template. Each template event will be called for each template defined in the [extra_templates](#) config setting as well as any [static_templates](#) defined in the theme. All template events are called after the [env](#) event and before any [page events](#).

on_pre_template

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_pre_template
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_template_context

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_template_context
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_post_template

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_post_template
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

Page Events

Page events are called once for each Markdown page included in the site. All page events are called after the [post_template](#) event and before the [post_build](#) event.

on_pre_page

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_pre_page
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_page_read_source

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_page_read_source
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_page_markdown

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_page_markdown
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_page_content

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_page_content
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_page_context

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_page_context
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

on_post_page

```
::: mkdocs.plugins.BasePlugin.on_post_page
options:
show_root_heading: false
show_root_toc_entry: false
```

Event Priorities

For each event type, corresponding methods of plugins are called in the order that the plugins appear in the `plugins config`.

Since MkDocs 1.4, plugins can choose to set a priority value for their events. Events with higher priority are called first. Events without a chosen priority get a default of 0. Events that have the same priority are ordered as they appear in the config.

::: mkdocs.plugins.event_priority

There may also arise a need to register a handler for the same event at multiple different priorities.

`CombinedEvent` makes this possible since MkDocs 1.6.

::: mkdocs.plugins.CombinedEvent

Handling Errors

MkDocs defines four error types:

```
::: mkdocs.exceptions.MkDocsException
::: mkdocs.exceptions.ConfigurationError
::: mkdocs.exceptions.BuildError
::: mkdocs.exceptions.PluginError
```

Unexpected and uncaught exceptions will interrupt the build process and produce typical Python tracebacks, which are useful for debugging your code. However, users generally find tracebacks overwhelming and often miss the helpful error message. Therefore, MkDocs will catch any of the errors listed above, retrieve the error message, and exit immediately with only the helpful message displayed to the user.

Therefore, you might want to catch any exceptions within your plugin and raise a `PluginError`, passing in your own custom-crafted message, so that the build process is aborted with a helpful message.

The `on_build_error` event will be triggered for any exception.

For example:

```
from mkdocs.exceptions import PluginError
from mkdocs.plugins import BasePlugin

class MyPlugin(BasePlugin):
    def on_post_page(self, output, page, config, **kwargs):
        try:
            # some code that could throw a KeyError
            ...
        except KeyError as error:
            raise PluginError(f"Failed to find the item by key: '{error}'")

    def on_build_error(self, error, **kwargs):
        # some code to clean things up
        ...
```

Logging in plugins

To ensure that your plugins' log messages adhere with MkDocs' formatting and `--verbose` / `--debug` flags, please write the logs to a logger under the `mkdocs.plugins.` namespace.

Example

```
import logging

log = logging.getLogger(f"mkdocs.plugins.{__name__}")

log.warning("File '%s' not found. Breaks the build if --strict is passed", my_file_name)
log.info("Shown normally")
log.debug("Shown only with `--verbose`")

if log.getEffectiveLevel() <= logging.DEBUG:
    log.debug("Very expensive calculation only for debugging: %s", get_my_diagnostics())
```

`log.error()` is another logging level that is differentiated by its look, but in all other ways it functions the same as `warning`, so it's strange to use it. If your plugin encounters an actual error, it is best to just interrupt the build by raising [`mkdocs.exceptions.PluginError`][mkdocs.exceptions.PluginError] (which will also log an ERROR message).

New

New in MkDocs 1.5

MkDocs now provides a `get_plugin_logger()` convenience function that returns a logger like the above that is also prefixed with the plugin's name.

::: mkdocs.plugins.get_plugin_logger

Entry Point

Plugins need to be packaged as Python libraries (distributed on PyPI separate from MkDocs) and each must register as a Plugin via a setuptools `entry_points`.

Add the following to your `setup.py` script:

```
entry_points={
    'mkdocs.plugins': [
        'pluginname = path.to.some_plugin:SomePluginClass',
    ]
}
```

The `pluginname` would be the name used by users (in the config file) and `path.to.some_plugin:SomePluginClass` would be the importable plugin itself (`from path.to.some_plugin import SomePluginClass`) where `SomePluginClass` is a

subclass of [BasePlugin](#) which defines the plugin behavior. Naturally, multiple Plugin classes could exist in the same module. Simply define each as a separate entry point.

```
entry_points={  
    'mkdocs.plugins': [  
        'featureA = path.to.my_plugins:PluginA',  
        'featureB = path.to.my_plugins:PluginB'  
    ]  
}
```

Note that registering a plugin does not activate it. The user still needs to tell MkDocs to use it via the config.

Publishing a Plugin

You should publish a package on [PyPI](#), then add it to the [Catalog](#) for discoverability. Plugins are strongly recommended to have a unique plugin name (entry point name) according to the catalog.