

# Best way to get started with programming other things than your computer? [closed]

Asked 16 years, 2 months ago    Modified 13 years, 2 months ago

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25



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What is the best way to get started with programming things outside of your computer?

I don't mean mainstream things like cell phones with APIs.

Please assume working knowledge of C/C++

c

embedded

microcontroller

device

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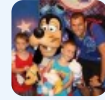
edited Oct 19, 2008 at 14:24



freespace

16.7k ● 4 ● 39 ● 59

asked Sep 27, 2008 at 23:30



Brian R. Bondy

347k ● 126 ● 602 ● 640

19 Answers

Sorted by:

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27



I vote for the Nintendo DS:

- Nice hardware : 2 CPUs, 2 screens, touchscreen, mic, speakers, wireless, 2D and 3D acceleration
- No OS to speak of
- Freedom to talk to the bare metal without restriction
- Well-documented
- Very active dev community
- Enthusiastic audience for anything cool you create
- Cheap (shockingly so if you go for 1st-gen units)

All-in-all it's really excellent fun to play with.

To get started:

1. Get a [DS](#)
2. Get a SLOT1 flash-cart (I've got a DS-X, but there are plenty of others)

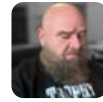
3. Get [devkitpro](#)

4. Go [here](#) for help or advice

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edited Oct 15, 2011 at 5:22



[eric.christensen](#)

3,231 ● 4 ● 31 ● 35

answered Sep 28, 2008 at 0:22



Mike F



16



Brian, you might find the [Arduino](#) interesting. It is inexpensive and pretty popular. I started playing around with micro controller boards and such a few years back and that lead to an interest in robots. Kind of interesting, at least to me.



If one is interested in a .NET-flavored development environment, there is an analog to the arduino call [netduino](#) that is worth a look.



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edited Oct 17, 2011 at 12:22

answered Sep 27, 2008 at 23:35



[itsmatt](#)

31.4k ● 11 ● 102 ● 165

If you're in the New York City area, NYC Resistor does occasional classes on Arduino programming. I took one in November and it was a great introduction to the board, its

programming environment, and how to control devices.

– [Ben Combee](#) Dec 4, 2008 at 15:39

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12



Embedded programming is fun.

You can start with things like the [Basic stamp](#) or [PIC](#), or since you know c/c++ you can use a real microcontroller like an Atmel AVR. look at the [Butterfly](#) or [Arduino](#) kit

The Arduino has an amazing [community of projects](#) and info behind it.

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[edited Jun 9, 2009 at 14:14](#)

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answered Sep 27, 2008 at 23:41



[Martin Beckett](#)

96k ● 28 ● 195 ● 268

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The Basic Stamp is easy-peasy to hook up to other interesting things (like, for example, a smoke machine and motion detector:

[atalasoft.com/cs/blogs/stevehawley/archive/2008/10/24/...](http://atalasoft.com/cs/blogs/stevehawley/archive/2008/10/24/...))

– [plinth](#) Jun 9, 2009 at 13:57

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8



It's not a microcontroller, but the [Lego Minstorm](#) is a good place to start learning the ins and outs of embedded programming.

answered Sep 27, 2008 at 23:57



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Bill the Lizard

405k ● 211 ● 572 ● 889



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4

I recently heard about the [BUG](#) which calls itself "open source hardware development". Is this the sort of thing you're looking for?



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answered Sep 27, 2008 at 23:33

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Greg Hewgill

990k ● 191 ● 1.2k ● 1.3k



Sounds like it, basically I want to tinker with hardware and then program it. – [Brian R. Bondy](#) Sep 27, 2008 at 23:35



4

Buy yourself an [HP 10C Calculator](#), and then program all those "programming 101" math algorithms using its insanely small but practical calculator language. Reminds me of assembler, but it's not.



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answered Sep 28, 2008 at 3:24

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rickumali

727 ● 8 ● 17



3

I'd strongly recommend to find an open-source project next to one of your leisure occupations.



First, open-source because the support is mostly very friendly, then open-source because other contributors will have at least one comparable hobby, and then favorite pastime occupation so you can see a need for tools etc.

Two projects I have been playing around with very successfully:

- Music: [Rockbox](#), a firmware replacement for many mp3-players and portable media players.
- Photography: [CHDK](#), a firmware addition to numerous Canon compact still cameras.

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answered Oct 29, 2008 at 19:10

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**Ilmbus**

1,588 ● 3 ● 14 ● 25



3

Give [SparkFun](#) a shot. For me, servos are what I love to hack around with.

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answered Oct 31, 2008 at 19:18

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**Taptronic**

5,150 ● 9 ● 46 ● 59



3

You can try with [BeagleBoard](#), though its kind of mainstream, nonetheless very impressive performance to speak off at just 149\$.



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answered May 6, 2009 at 12:02

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**Chintan Parikh**

609 ● 1 ● 5 ● 14



**2**



I'd look into stuff like (unofficial) GBA development or the like, sure there are "Libraries" but you can go digging and just stick bits into specific addresses and make stuff happen. You can't get more "No API" then raw memory-mapped hardware access.



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answered Sep 27, 2008 at 23:39

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**Dre**

4,319 ● 32 ● 39



Console dev FTW. You've got to love hardware that the manufacturer is desperate to sell as cheaply as possible :)  
– Mike F Sep 28, 2008 at 1:03



**1**



Maybe start with small microcontroller projects. This may be helpful: <http://www.kmitl.ac.th/~kswichit%20/>

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answered Sep 27, 2008 at 23:36

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**jmissao**

685 ● 1 ● 6 ● 15





1



What sort of things do you want to program?

Sounds like you might be interested in [MAKE](#) magazine, and some of their compilations, such as [Making Things Talk](#). With a little bit of experience with basic electronics, you can follow their recipes to do all sorts of odd and interesting things. When you get more comfortable, you can start modding their designs.

Good luck, :)

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answered Sep 28, 2008 at 0:01

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[brian d foy](#)

132k ● 31 ● 211 ● 604



1



I have personal experience and would recommend using these products to program PICs:

[Programming board GCBasic \(Open Source Basic\)](#)

The PICs are cheap (\$2 bucks or so) and the board will cost you around \$120.

Recently, I have been impressed with TIs wireless USB chips/programmers. You can get 2 chips and a programmer for \$50 bucks. It also comes with a free C compiler. By default it comes with a sample remote temperature program.

[TI wireless target board](#)



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answered Sep 28, 2008 at 1:36

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dr\_pepper

1,587 ● 1 ● 13 ● 28



1

I think it's fun to hack old iPods. You can get a [fourth generation iPod](#) (or any of a number of [supported devices](#)), run [Rockbox](#) on it, then get the source and help hack on it.



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answered Sep 28, 2008 at 1:38

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jfm3

37.7k ● 10 ● 34 ● 35



1

I would also recommend AVR (8-bit) and Butterfly or [DB101](#) kit. The main advantage is that there is a GCC compiler available and that you can program them through the Serial Port, without the need of a tool.



Inexpensive programming and debugging tools are also available. There is a very strong AVR community in



[AVRFreaks](#)



Another alternative is ARM7 and ARM9 microcontrollers (32bit). If you are interested in using an OS (ucLinux/FreeRTOS for ARM7, Linux for ARM9), you should go that way. There is of course a free GCC compiler. You can buy kits and tools at [Olimex](#)

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answered Oct 31, 2008 at 12:27

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[kgiannakakis](#)

104k ● 28 ● 161 ● 197



1



If you would like to create a cool gadget using a microcontroller as a learning experience, you can look at the starter kits from Rabbit ([website](#)). They have a variety of low-cost kits with 8-bit microcontrollers to get started with a particular technology.



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answered Jun 9, 2009 at 13:49



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[guzelo](#)

133 ● 8



0



There are a lot of programmable robots around. In fact, even some of the Roombas (automated vacuums) can be programmed. This is particularly good if you want to teach kids how to program.



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answered Sep 28, 2008 at 0:13

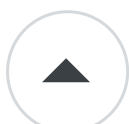


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[Uri](#)

89.6k ● 51 ● 226 ● 322



0



If you have a Nintendo Wii, you can crack it using Twilight Princess. You don't even have to buy it. I just rented it for a couple days. Go to [WiiBrew.org](#) and check out some of the projects that are available there. Most if not all are open source, and should give you a good starting point. Lots of ports of existing stuff, along with some original



programs written specifically for the Wii. You would of course do the programming on your computer, and transfer the compiled binaries to the Wii. I haven't looked into how hard it is to get a development environment set up and having it build for the Wii, but if you email the project maintainers from [wiibrew.org](http://wiibrew.org), they may be able to set you up.

[EDIT]

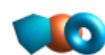
Just browsing around, I found [DevkitPro](#), which seems to be the toolkit of choice for developing on many different console and handheld systems, including the Wii.

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edited Sep 28, 2008 at 0:32

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answered Sep 28, 2008 at 0:26



Kibbee

66.1k ● 28 ● 144 ● 184



0



To ease yourself into embedded programming, you may want to try using XNA for either the Xbox or the Zune. You won't be doing memory management, but you'll get used to the constrained hardware if you do it on the Zune. Admittedly, it's using C#; but you could always do the programming itself using CIL.



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answered Sep 28, 2008 at 0:59

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TraumaPony

10.8k ● 13 ● 57 ● 75

