Amazon Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC on AmebaPro – Getting Started Guide

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USING THIS DOCUMENT

Though every effort has been made to ensure that this document is current and accurate, more information may have become available subsequent to the production of this guide.

1 AmebaPro RTL8715AD Board

1.1 AmebaPro Demo EVB

Ameba Demo board home page: https://www.amebaiot.com/zh/amebapro/

CPU

32-bit Arm v8M, up to 300MHz

32-bit Arm®Cortex®-M0, up to 4MHz

MEMORY

512KB RAM + 32MB LPDDR

KEY FEATURES

Integrated 802.11ac/n Wi-Fi SoC

Trustzone-M Security

Hardware SSL Engine

Root Trust Secure Boot

USB Host/Device

SD Host

LCDC

Codec

ISP

H.264

OTHER FEATURES

4 SPI interface

5 UART interface

2 I2S interface

4 I2C interface

11 ADC interface

16 PWM

2 PCM

Max 90 GPIO

1.2 PCB Layout Overview

The PCB layout of AmebaPro is shown in Fig 1-1.

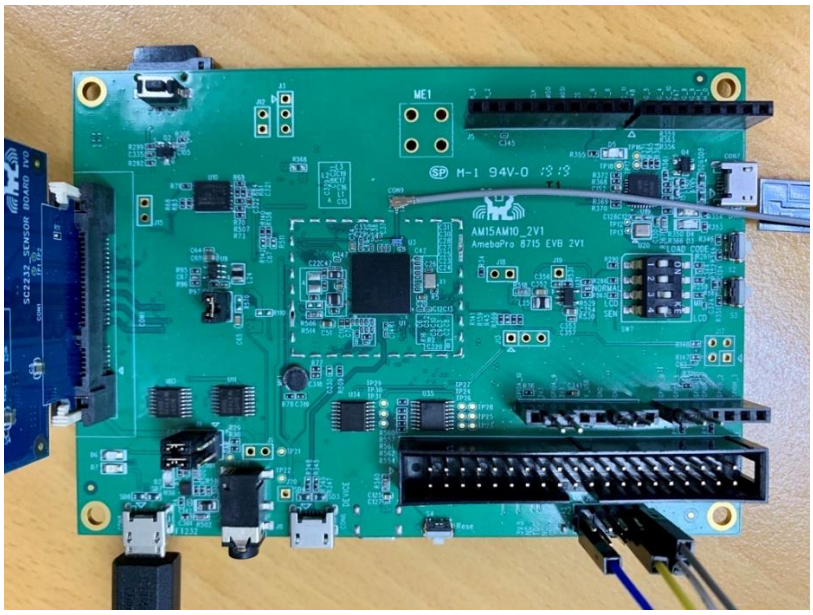


Fig 1-1 Demo board – PCB layout (2D)

1.3 LOGUART

The LOGUART is shown in Fig 1-2.

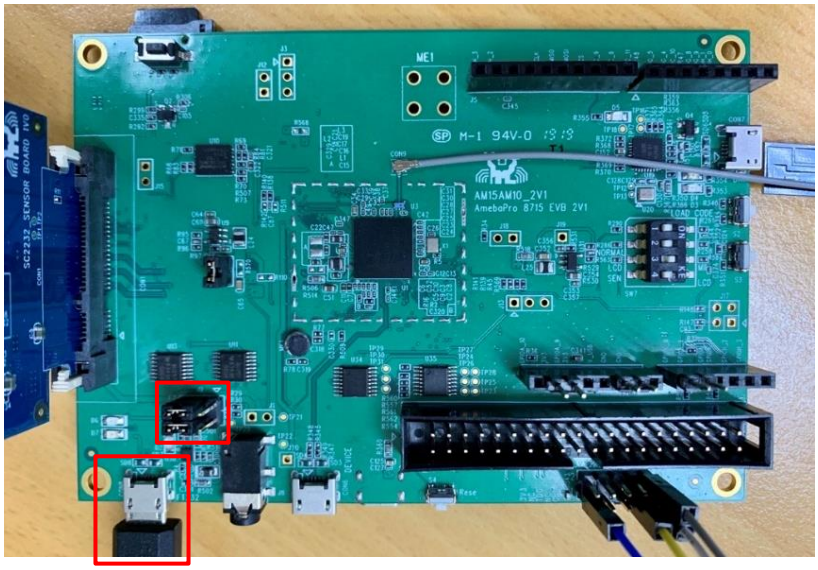


Fig 1-2 Demo board – LOGUART

1.4 JTAG/SWD

The SWD interface is shown in Fig 1-3.

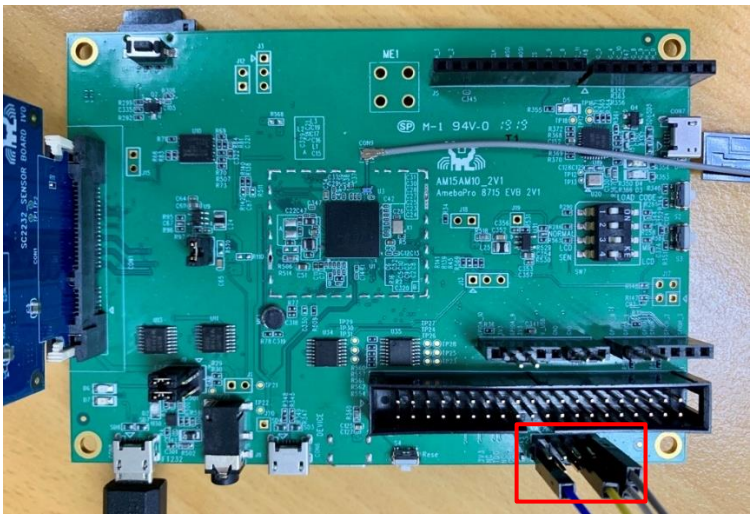


Fig 1-3 Demo board – JTAG/SWD

Note: If using 2V0、2V1 version AmebaPro. Please check SW7 pin 3 switch to ON before connection.

1.5 Image Sensor

There is an image sensor socket as shown in Fig 1-4.

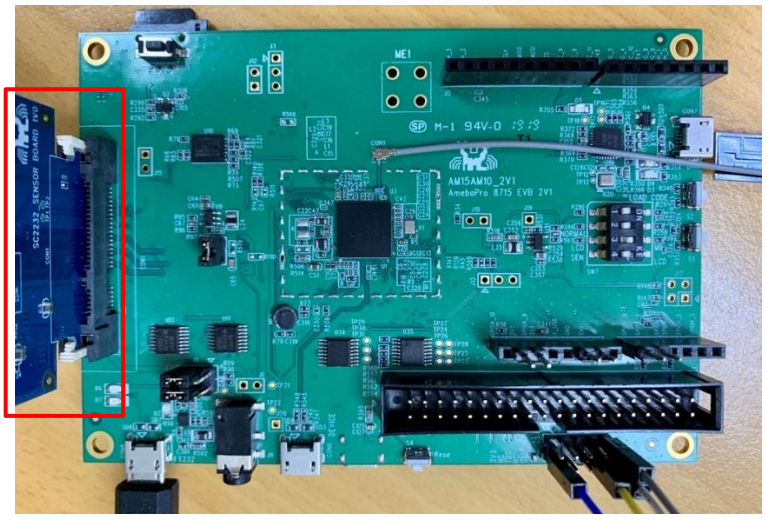


Fig 1-4 Demo board – image sensor

1.6 Requirement for Project Building

Supported IDE/toolchain: IAR, GCC

IAR Embedded Workbench - IAR Systems:

Please use IAR version 8.3 (There may be some compiler problems with v8.4)

GCC toolchain:

Linux: asdk-6.4.1-linux-newlib-build-3026-x86_64
Cygwin: asdk-6.4.1-cygwin-newlib-build-2778-i686

2 Set Up an AWS Account and Create an Administrator

Before you use Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC for the first time, refer AWS official guide tocomplete the following tasks: (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kinesisvideostreams-webrtc-dg/latest/devguide/gs-account.html)

- Sign Up for AWS (unless you already have an account)
- Create an Administrator IAM User
- Create an AWS Account Key

2.1 Sign Up for AWS

If you already have an AWS account, you can skip this step.

When you sign up for Amazon Web Services (AWS), your AWS account is automatically signed up for all services in AWS, including Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC.

To create an AWS account

1. Open https://portal.aws.amazon.com/billing/signup.
2. Follow the online instructions.
   Part of the sign-up procedure involves receiving a phone call and entering a verification code on the phone keypad.

Write down your AWS account ID because you need it for the next task.

2.2 Create an Administrator IAM User

When you sign up for AWS, you provide an email address and password that is associated with your AWS account. This is your AWS account root user. Its credentials provide complete access to all of your AWS resources.

Note:
For security reasons, we recommend that you use the root user only to create an administrator, which is an IAM user with full permissions to your AWS account. You can then use this administrator to create other IAM users and roles with limited permissions. For more information, see IAM Best Practices and Creating an Admin User and Group in the IAM User Guide.

To create an administrator and sign into the console

1. Create an administrator in your AWS account. For instructions, see Creating Your First IAM User and Administrators Group in the IAM User Guide.
2. As an administrator, you can sign in to the console using a special URL. For more information, see How Users Sign in to Your Account in the IAM User Guide.

The administrator can create more users in the account. IAM users by default don't have any permissions. The administrator can create users and manage their permissions. For more information, see Creating Your First IAM User and Administrators Group.

2.3 Create an AWS Account Key

You need an AWS Account Key to access Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC programmatically.

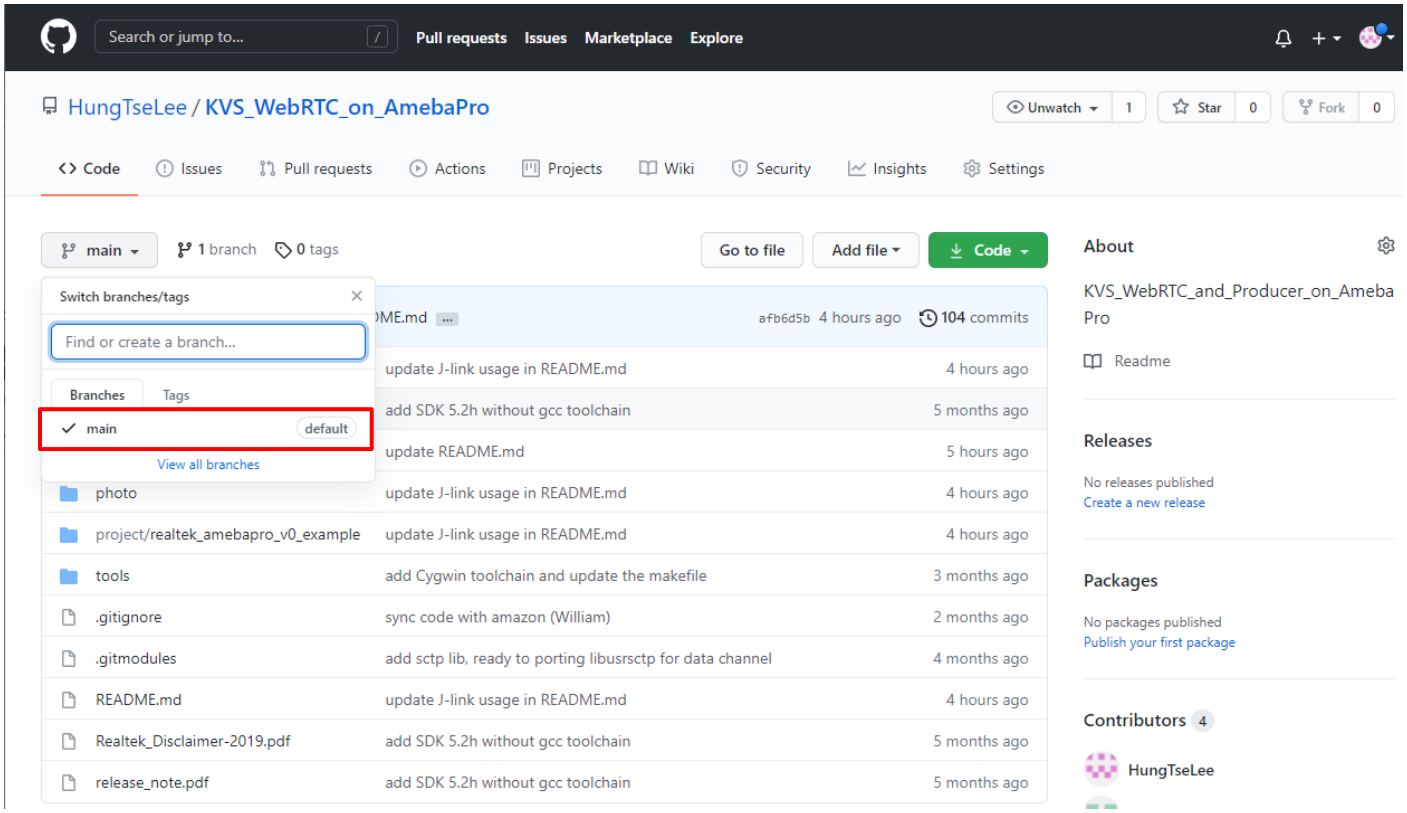
To create an AWS Account Key, do the following:

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the IAM console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.
2. Choose Users in the navigation bar, and choose the Administrator user.
3. Choose the Security credentials tab, and choose Create access key.
4. Record the Access key ID. Choose Show under Secret access key, and then record the Secret access key.

3 Configure AmebaPro for Amazon KVS

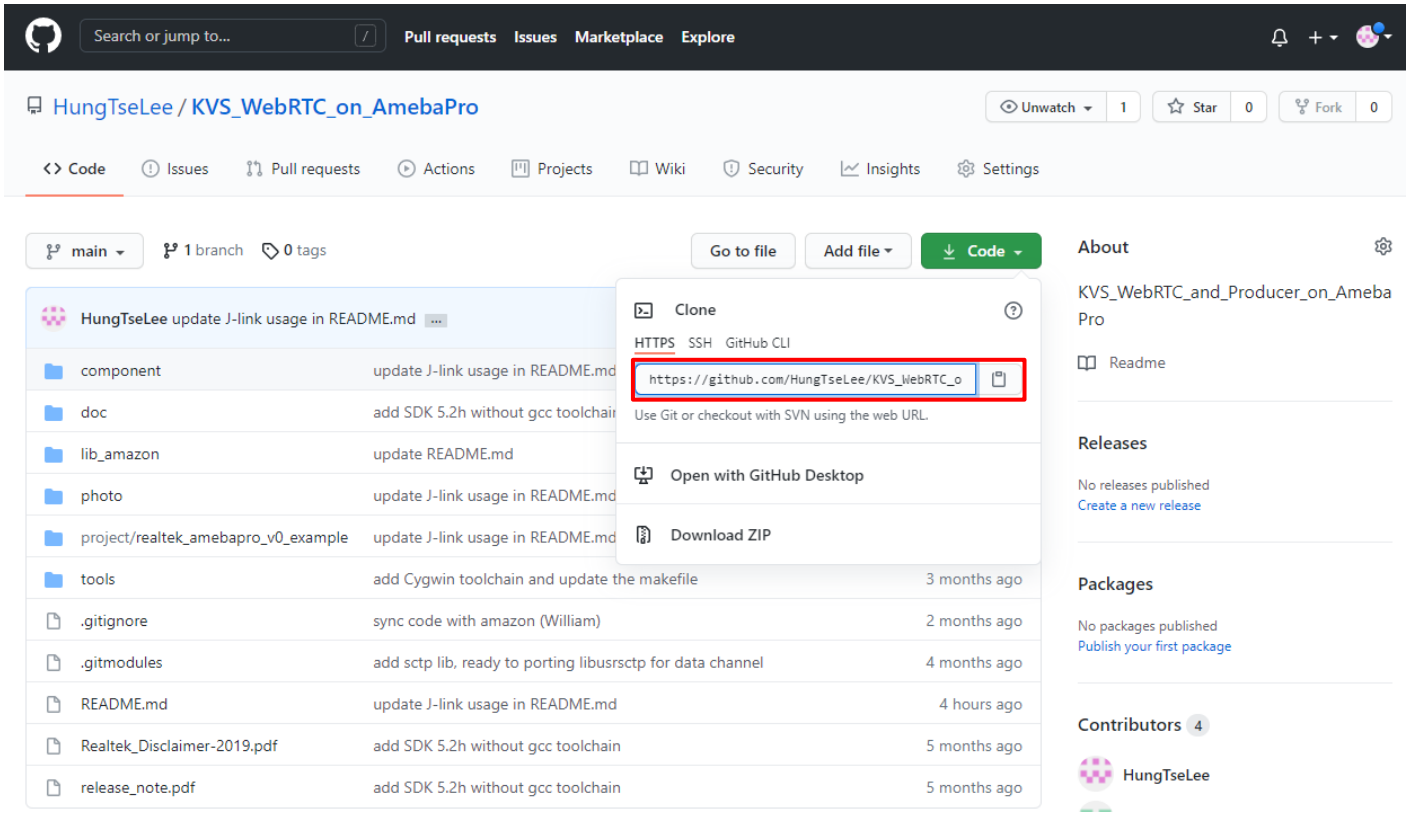
3.1 Download Source Code from Github

Open source link: https://github.com/HungTseLee/KVS_WebRTC_on_AmebaPro and select main branch for get newest source code. The stable version could be found by choosing specific tag.



3.1.1 Cloning the Repository by Git Command

On GitHub, navigate to the main page of the repository, and check its web URL.



Open a terminal on PC and run the command to download the whole project, including the libraries in submodule.

$ git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/HungTseLee/KVS_WebRTC_on_AmebaPro.git

If you already have a checkout, run the following command to sync submodules recursively:

$ git submodule update --init --recursive

If there is GCC makefile error like: "No rule to make target …", it may mean that some codes have not been downloaded correctly. Please run the above command again to download the missing codes.

3.2 Choose Image sensor

Please check **image sensor module name** is correct in **"sensor.h"** located in **\project\realtek_amebapro_v0_example\inc**
For example, if I use the sensor model IMX307, the SENSOR_USE should be defined as SENSOR_IMX307.

```
#define ISP_FW_FLASH    0x00
#define ISP_FW_DRAW     0x01

#define ISP_FW_INTERNAL  0x00
#define ISP_FW_USERSPACE 0x01

#define ISP_AUTO_SEL_DISABLE 0X00
#define ISP_AUTO_SEL_ENABLE  0X01

#define SENSOR_USE          SENSOR_IMX307
#define SENSOR_AUTO_SEL         ISP_AUTO_SEL_ENABLE //Enalbe Auto select
```

3.3 Set Access Key ID and Secret Access Key on AmebaPro

After getting **Access key ID** and Secret access key in chapter 2.3, enter the key pair and channel name in file: **example_kvs_webrtc.h**

```
#ifndef _EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_H_
#define _EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_H_

void example_kvs_webrtc(void);

/* Enter your AWS KVS key here */
#define KVS_WEBRTC_ACCESS_KEY    "XXXXXXXX"
#define KVS_WEBRTC_SECRET_KEY    "XXXXXXXX"

/* Setting your signaling channel name */
#define KVS_WEBRTC_CHANNEL_NAME "XXXXXXXX"
```

3.4 Put AWS Certificate in SD Card

If using WebRTC example, please prepare a SD card for AWS certificate
There is a **cert.pem** file in **lib_amazon\amazon-kinesis-video-streams-webrtc-sdk-c\certs**
Please copy it to your SD card, then insert it into AmabaPro.

3.5 Enable KVS WebRTC Demo

All examples provided by RTK exist in folder: SDK_path/common/example. Open platform_opts.h to specify the exampleto run.
For example, if users want to use KVS WebRTC with multi-media framework on AmebaPro, compile flag CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_MMF should be set to 1, which means

#define CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_MMF 1

```
/* For KVS WebRTC mmf module example*/
#define CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_MMF            1
```

Now you can start to compile AmebaPro Amazon KVS.

★★★ How to modify the video parameter in webrtc multi-media example? See *8.1 Modify the Video Parameter*

Note:
For more information of multi-media framework on AmebaPro, please see the following document:
https://github.com/HungTseLee/KVS_WebRTC_on_AmebaPro/blob/main/doc/AN0301%20Realtek%20AmebaPro%20multimedia%20framework%20v2.en.pdf
We will recommend to use the multi-media framework example, since it will be easier to integrate the example with other application.
However, if you don't want to use the multi-media framework for KVS webrtc example, you can use the following demo alternatively:

#define CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC 1

```
/* For KVS WebRTC example*/
#define CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC                1
#if CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC
#define CONFIG_FATFS_EN 1
#if CONFIG_FATFS_EN
// fatfs disk interface
#define FATFS_DISK_SD   1
#endif
#endif
```

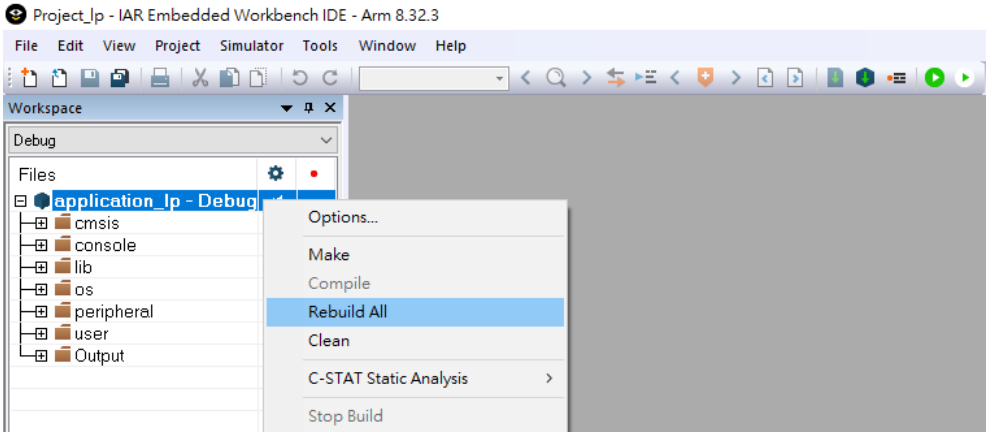
4 Compile AmebaPro Amazon KVS Project

4.1 IAR Embedded Workbench Build Environment Setup

AmebaPro use the newest Big-Little architecture. Since the big CPU will depend on the setting of small CPU, **it is necessary to compile the small CPU before the big CPU.**

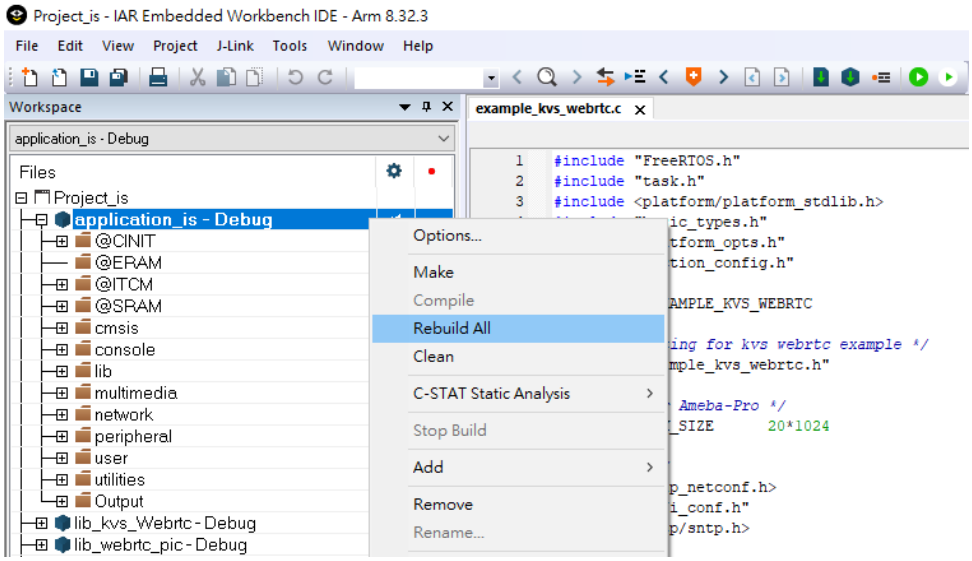
4.1.1 Compile Little CPU

step 1. Open SDK/project/realtek_amebapro_v0_example/EWARMRELEASE/Project_lp.eww.
step 2. Confirm application_lp in WorkSpace, right click application_lp and choose “Rebuild All” to compile.
step 3. Make sure there is no error after compile.



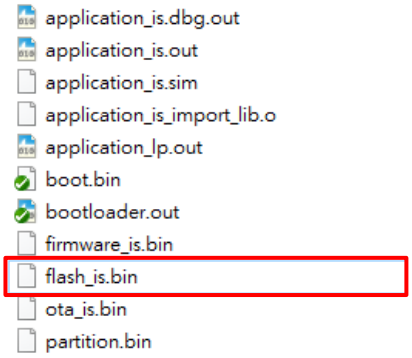
4.1.2 Compile Big CPU

step 1. Open SDK/project/realtek_amebapro_v0_example/EWARMRELEASE/Project_is.eww.
step 2. Confirm application_is in WorkSpace, right click application_is and choose “Rebuild All” to compile.
step 3. Make sure there is no error after compile.



4.1.3 Generating Image (Bin)

After compile, the images partition.bin, boot.bin, firmware_is.bin and flash_is.bin can be seen in the **EWARM-RELEASE\Debug\Exe**. flash_is.bin links partition.bin, boot.bin and firmware_is.bin. Users need to choose **flash_is.bin** when downloading the image to board by Image Tool.



4.2 Compile Program with GCC Toolchain

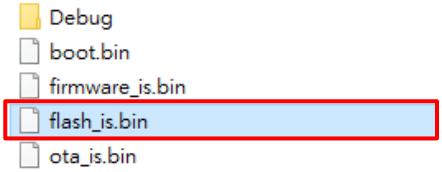
If using Linux environment or Cygwin on windows, follow the instructions below to build the project

$ cd project/realtek_amebapro_v0_example/GCC-RELEASE

Build the library and the example by running make in the directory

$ make -f Makefile_amazon_kvs all

If somehow it built failed, you can try to type **$ make -f Makefile_amazon_kvs clean** and then redo the make procedure.
After successfully build, there should be a directory named “application_is” created under GCC-RELEASE/ directory.
The image file **flash_is.bin** is located in ”application_is” directory.



If the application code is modified and need to build again, you just need to build the application project:

$ make -f application.is.amazon_kvs.mk all -j4

Note:
If there is compile error with shell script in "component/soc/realtek/8195b/misc/gcc_utility/", you may need to run following command

$ dos2unix component/soc/realtek/8195b/misc/gcc_utility/*

5 Using Image Tool to Download Image

The tool **ImageTool.exe** can be find in **project\tools\AmebaPro\Image_Tool\ImageTool.exe**

5.1 Introduction

As show in the following figure, Image Tool has two tab pages:

- Download: used as image download server to transmit images to AmebaPro through UART
- Generate: concat separate images and generate a final image

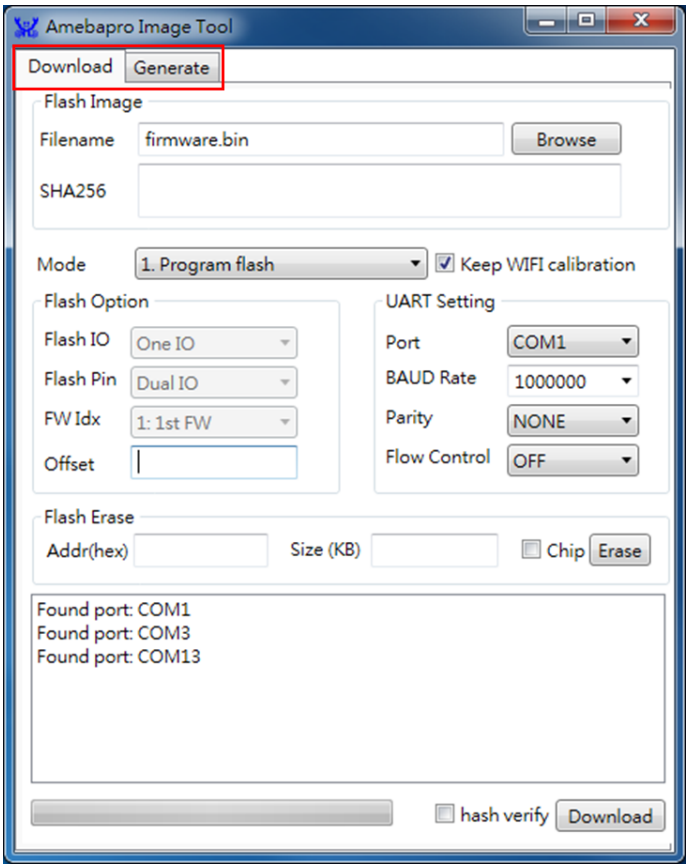


Fig 5-1 ImageTool UI

5.2 Environment Setup

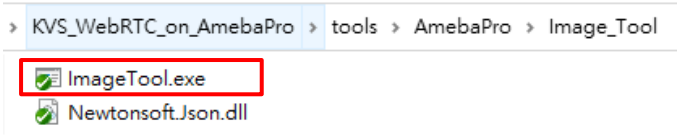
5.2.1 Hardware Setup

The hardware setup is shown in Fig 5-2.

Fig 5-2 Hardware setup

5.2.2 Software Setup

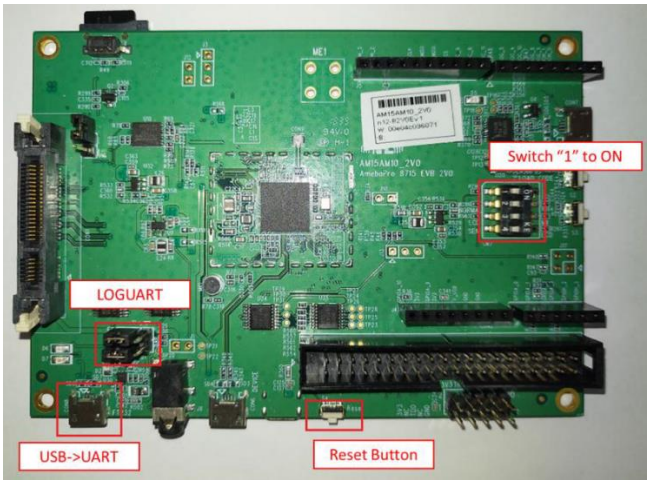
Execute **ImageTool.exe** from location **project\tools\AmebaPro\Image_Tool\ImageTool.exe**



5.3 Download

5.3.1 Enter the Download Mode to Ready

Image tool use UART to transmit image to AmebaPro board. Before performing image download function, AmebaPro need to enter UART_DOWNLOAD mode first. Please follow below steps to get AmebaPro into UART_DOWNLOAD mode:

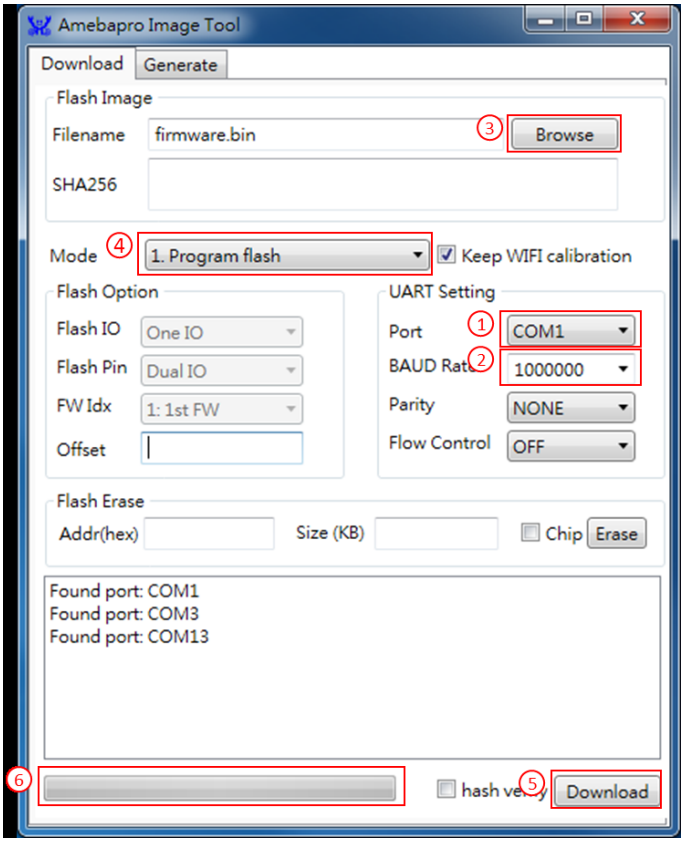


step 1. Connect LOGUART with FT pin by jumper cap.
step 2. Connect USB->UART to PC by using micro-USB wire.
step 3. Switch "1" to ON from SW7(2V0、2V1) or Switch "2" to ON from SW7(1V0)
step 4. Push reset button.

5.3.2 Download the Image to Flash

To download image through Image Tool, device need to enter UART_DOWNLOAD mode first.
Steps to download flash are as following:

step 1. Application will scan available UART ports. Please choose correct UART port. Please close other UART connection for the target UART port.
step 2. Choose desired baud rate between computer and AmebaPro.
step 3. Choose target flash binary image file “flash_xx.bin”
step 4. Check Mode is “1. Program flash”
step 5. Click “Download”
step 6. Progress will be shown on progress bar and result will be shown after download finish.
step 7. Switch “1” to OFF from SW7(2V0、2V1) or Switch “2” to OFF from SW7(1V0)
step 8. Push reset button to start the program.



6 Using J-Link to Download Image and Debug (GCC)

If under linux environment, using J-link to download image to EVB will be recommended.
AmebaPro supports J-Link for code download and enter debugger mode with GCC. The settings for J-Link debuggers are described below. Here, we will use **segger j-link** to demonstrate how to download image via SWD interface.

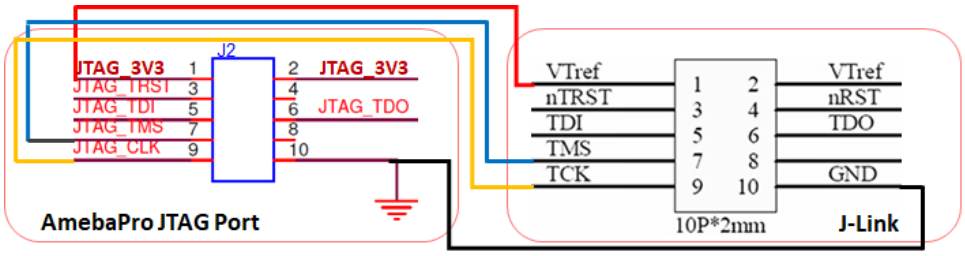
6.1 J-Link with SWD Interface

Note that if you are using Virtual Machine as your platform, please make sure the USB connection setting between VM host and client is correct so that the VM client can detect the device.
The external SWD interface requires two pins: bidirectional SWDIO signal and a clock, SWCLK, which can be input or output from the device.

Note:
If using 2V0、2V1 version AmebaPro. Please check SW7 pin 3 switch to ON before connection.

if using SWD, please check four pin (VTref[VDD]、TMS[SWDIO]、TCLK[SWCLK] and TDO[SWO]) connected to EVB correctly.

Reminder:
The JTAG pin names are incorrect on AmebaPro 2V0、2V1. Please follow the diagram in the following figure to connect AmebaPro to JTAG/SWD debugger.



6.2 Linux J-Link GDB Server

For J-Link GDB server, please check http://www.segger.com and download "**J-Link Software and Documentation Pack**" (https://www.segger.com/downloads/jlink). We suggest using Debian package manager to install the Debian version:

$ dpkg -i JLink_Linux_V698e_x86_64.deb

After the installation of the software pack, there should be a tool named "JLinkGDBServer" under JLink directory. Take Ubuntu 16.04 as example, the JLinkGDBServer can be found at **/opt/SEGGER/JLink/** directory. Please open a new terminal and type following command to start GDB server. Note that this terminal should NOT be closed if you want to download software or enter GDB debugger mode.

$ /opt/SEGGER/JLink/JLinkGDBServer -device cortex-m33 -if SWD

```
swinglass@ubuntu:~$ sudo /home/swinglass/Downloads/JLink_Linux_V632c_x86_64/JLinkGDBServer -device cortex-m33 -if SWD
SEGGER J-Link GDB Server V6.32c Command Line Version

JLinkARM.dll V6.32c (DLL compiled May 11 2018 16:32:39)

Command line: -device cortex-m33 -if SWD
-----GDB Server start settings-----
GDBInit file:                  none
GDB Server Listening port:     2331
SWO raw output listening port: 2332
Terminal I/O port:             2333
Accept remote connection:      yes
Generate logfile:              off
Verify download:               off
Init regs on start:            off
Silent mode:                   off
Single run mode:               off
Target connection timeout:     0 ms
------J-Link related settings------
J-Link Host interface:         USB
J-Link script:                 none
J-Link settings file:          none
------Target related settings-----
Target device:                 cortex-m33
Target interface:              SWD
Target interface speed:        4000kHz
Target endian:                 little

Connecting to J-Link...
J-Link is connected.
Firmware: J-Link EDU Mini V1 compiled Mar 29 2018 17:48:40
Hardware: V1.00
S/N: 801004052
Feature(s): GDB, FlashBP
Checking target voltage...
Target voltage: 3.30 V
Listening on TCP/IP port 2331
Connecting to target...Connected to target
Waiting for GDB connection...
```

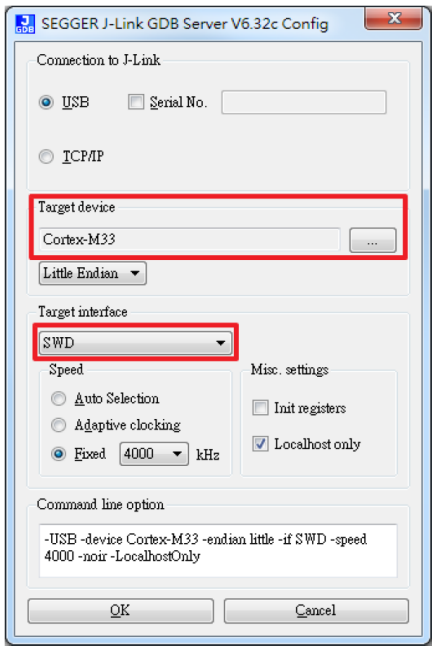
The started J-Link GDB server should looks like above figure. Please make sure the TCP/IP port is 2331 which should be the same as default setting in **component\soc\realtek\8195a\misc\gcc_utility\rtl_gdb_flash_write.txt**

On the project terminal you should type below command before you using J-Link to download software or enter GDB debugger:

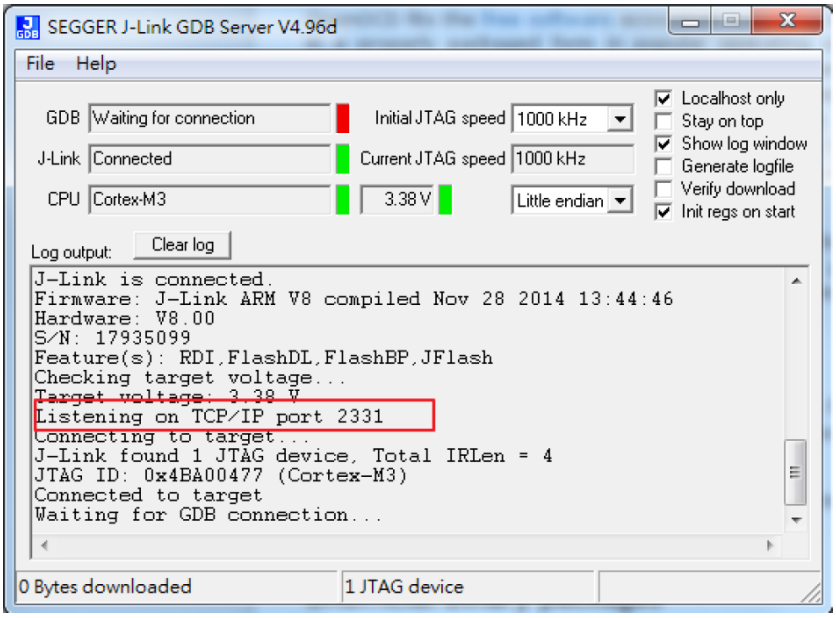
$ make -f Makefile_amazon_kvs setup GDB_SERVER=jlink

6.3 Windows J-Link GDB Server

Besides the hardware configuration, it also requires installing J-Link GDB server. For Windows, please check http://www.segger.com and download “J-Link Software and Documentation Pack” (https://www.segger.com/downloads/jlink). After the installation of the software pack, you should see a tool named “J-Link GDB Server”. Execute the J-Link GDB Server tool and choose the target device to Cortex-M33 and target interface to SWD to start GDB server:



The started J-Link GDB server should looks like below figure. And this window should **NOT** be closed if you want to download software or enter GDB debugger mode.



On the Cygwin terminal you should type below command before you using J-Link to download software or enter GDB debugger:

$ make -f Makefile_amazon_kvs setup GDB_SERVER=jlink

6.4 Download Image to Flash

After building the project in GCC, check that image exists in ”application_is” directory.
Then, go back to **project/realtek_amebapro_v0_example/GCC-RELEASE** and run the command:

$ make -f Makefile_amazon_kvs flash

Now, the image is being downloaded to EVB.
Press the reset botton on the EVB to run the example after downloading.

Note:
If there is no reponse after run the command above, quit the GDB mode and press the reset botton on EVB. Try the command again.

6.5 Enter GDB Debugger

type below command to enter GDB debug mode:

$ make -f Makefile_amazon_kvs debug

For further information about GDB debugger and its commands, please check https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/ and https://sourceware.org/gdb/current/onlinedocs/gdb/.

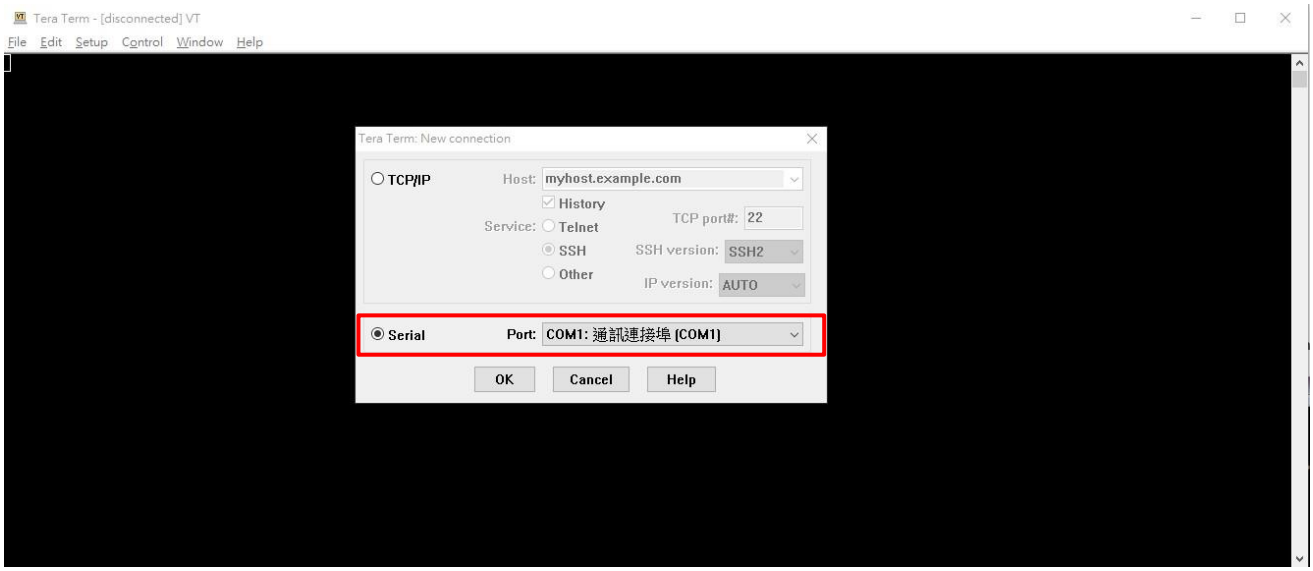
7 KVS WebRTC Demo

7.1 Get Device Log

Install **Tera Term** or other terminal emulator to get device log

Fig 7-1 Hardware setup

The serial port is same with ImageTool that get from 5.3.2 or use device manager to get the right serial port of device.



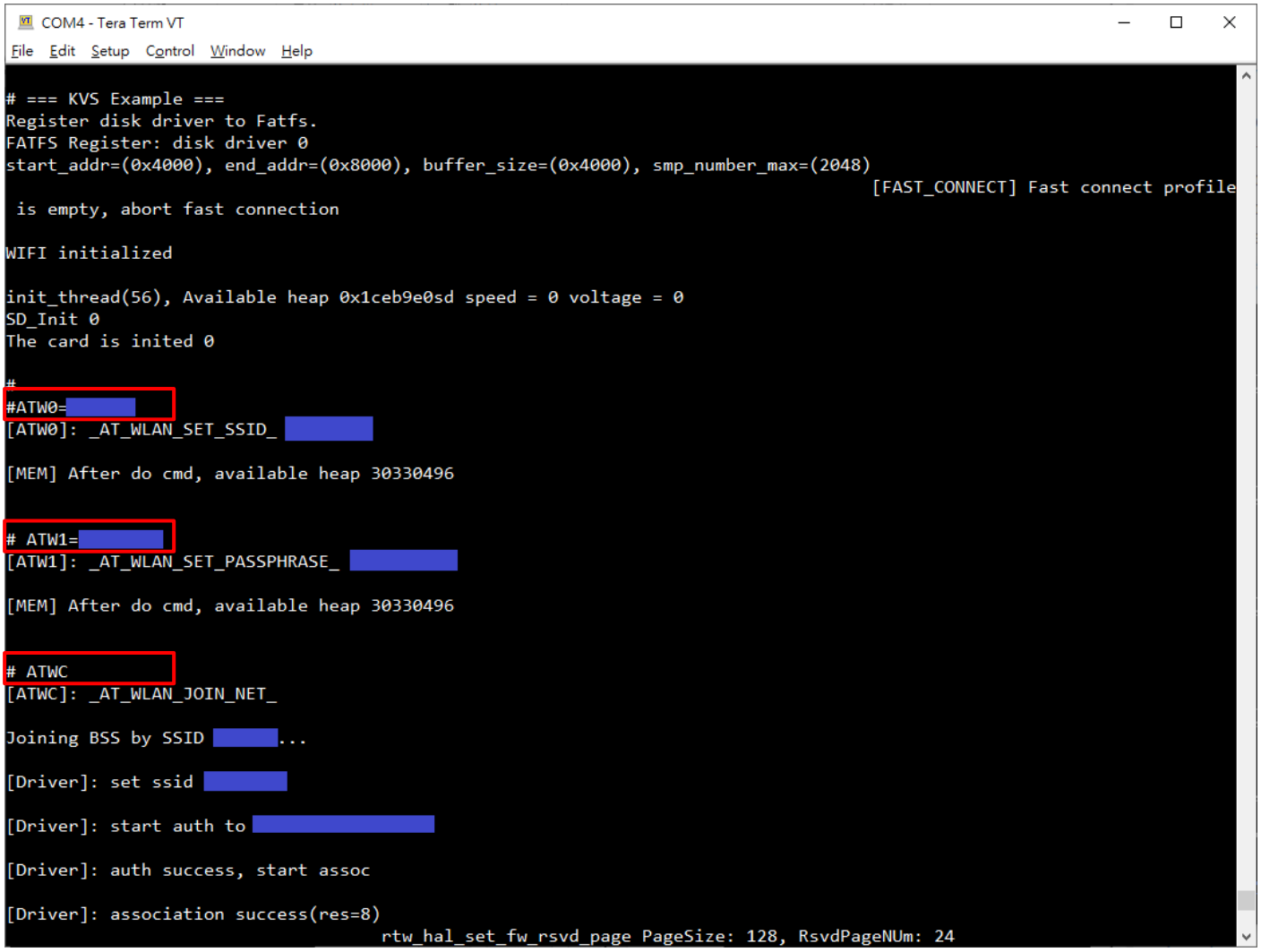
7.2 Run WebRTC Demo

Default setting of SDK are enable WebRTC demo. Once the AmebaPro EVB has rebooted, the application will automatically start run WebRTC demo and create the signaling channel with server.

7.2.1 Connect to WIFI AP

In order to run the example, AmebaPro should connect to the network. It can be achieved by run the AT command in uart console. Please refer to the steps below:

ATW0=<WiFi_SSID> : Set the WiFi AP to be connected
ATW1=<WiFi_Password> : Set the WiFi AP password
ATWC : Initiate the connection

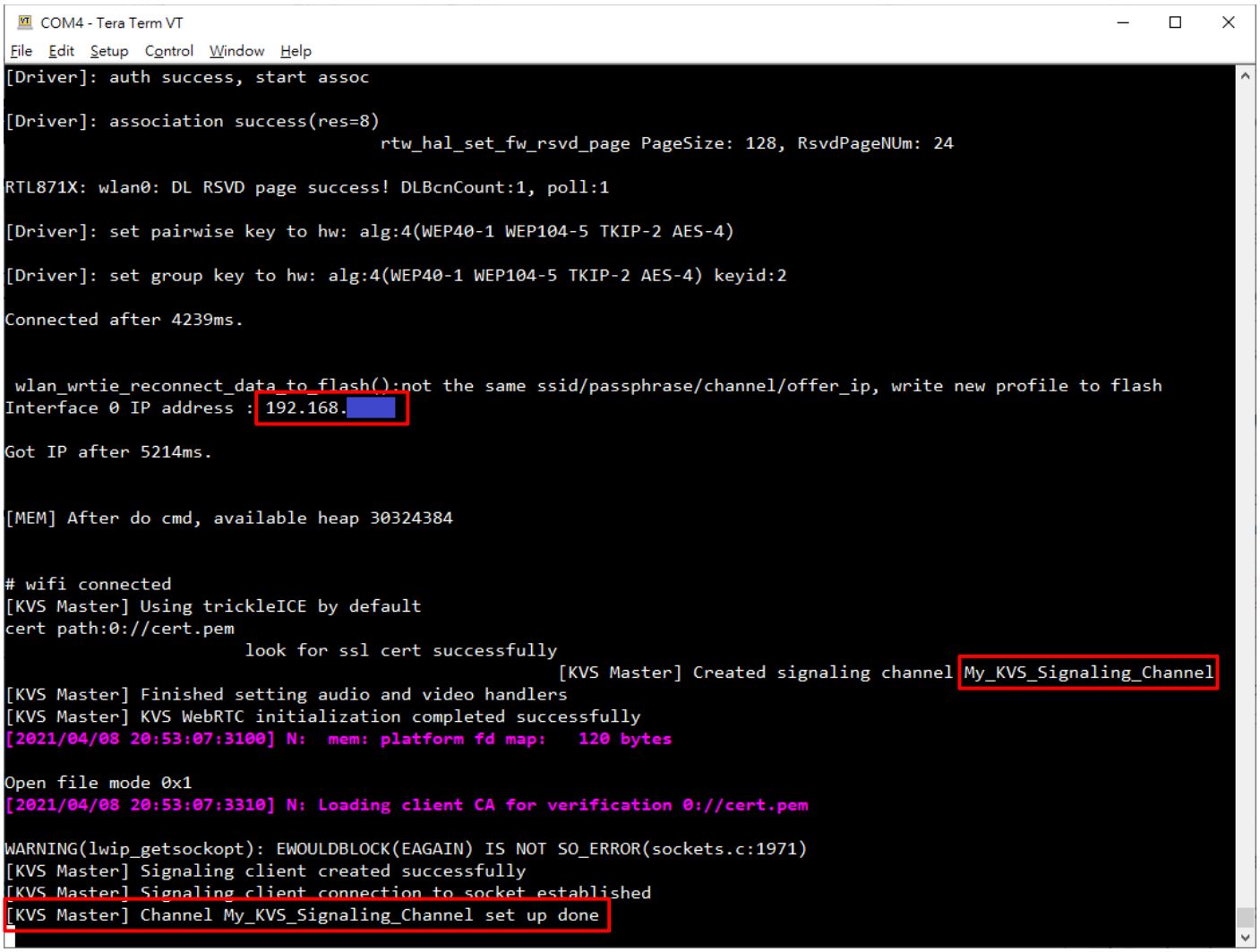


more information about RTK AT command:
https://github.com/HungTseLee/KVS_WebRTC_on_AmebaPro/blob/main/doc/AN0025%20Realtek%20at%20command.pdf

Note:
AmebaPro has the wifi fast connection after rebooting. Therefore, it is not required to run the command above again if you want AmebaPro connecting to the same AP.

7.2.2 Running WebRTC

After connecting to the wifi and get an IP address, the AmebaPro will run the example and create the signaling channel…



Now the AmebaPro(Master) is waiting for the Viewer(client) for peer to peer connection.

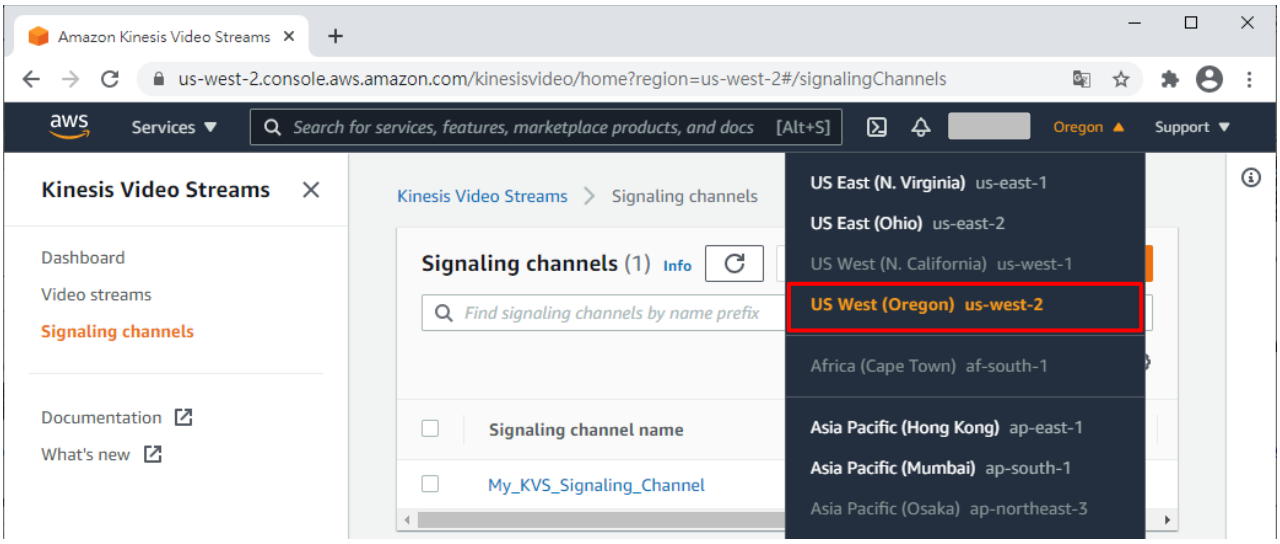
7.3 Verify the Demo

There are two method can be used to verify demo easily, which are **AWS KVS Console** and **Test page** provided in webrtc-sdk-js.

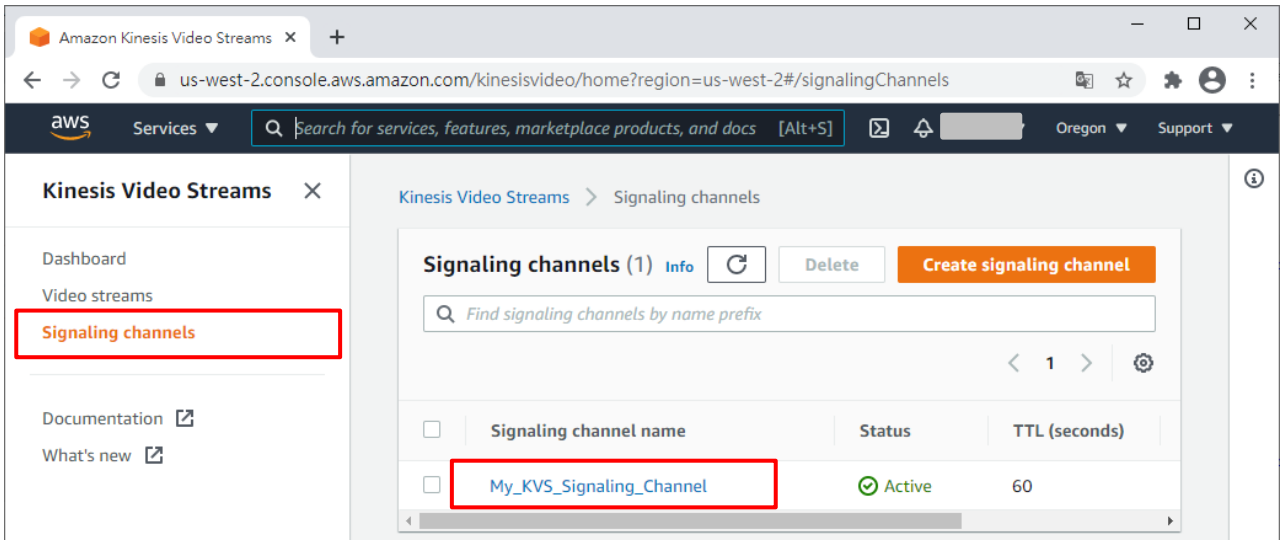
7.3.1 Use AWS KVS Console to Verify

The signaling channels panel provided in AWS KVS console can run as a viewer and be used to create peer to peer connection with AmebaPro.

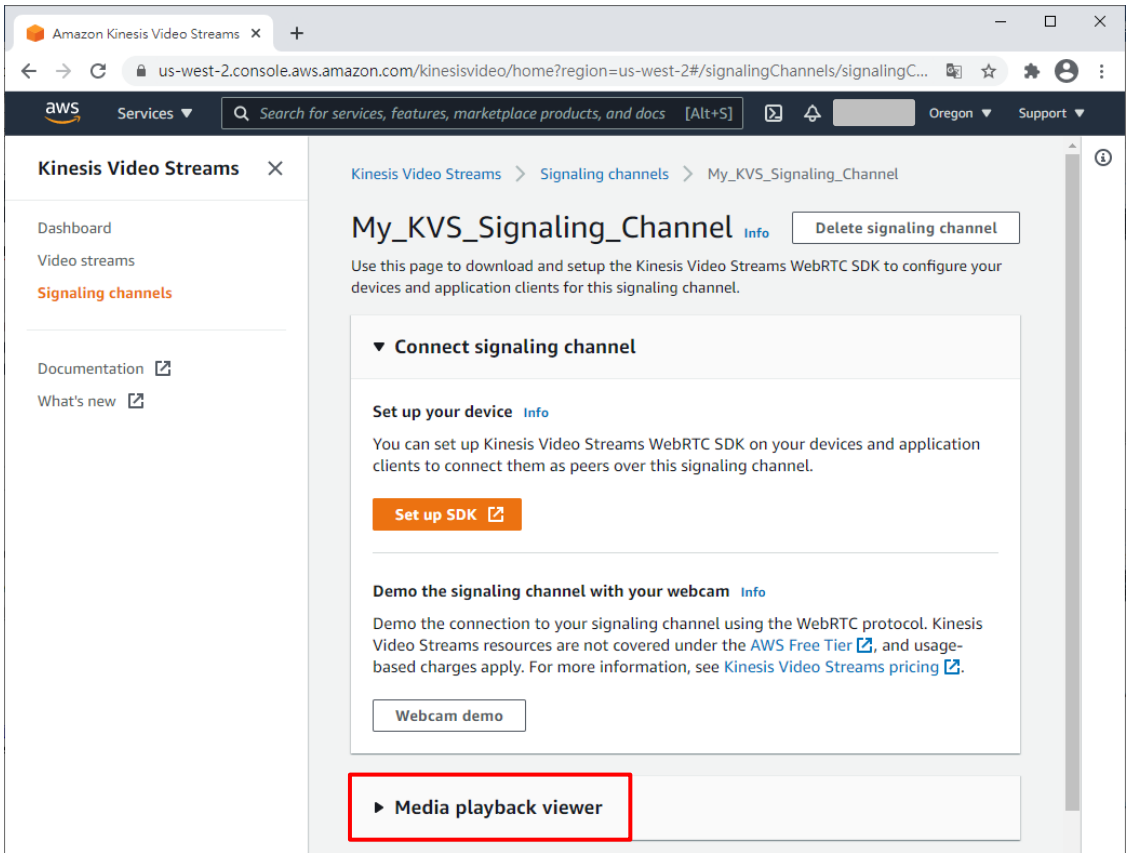
step 1. Go to AWS KVS console: https://us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/kinesisvideo/home?region=us-west-2#/streams
step 2. Choose the AWS region that you create the channel (default: us-west-2)



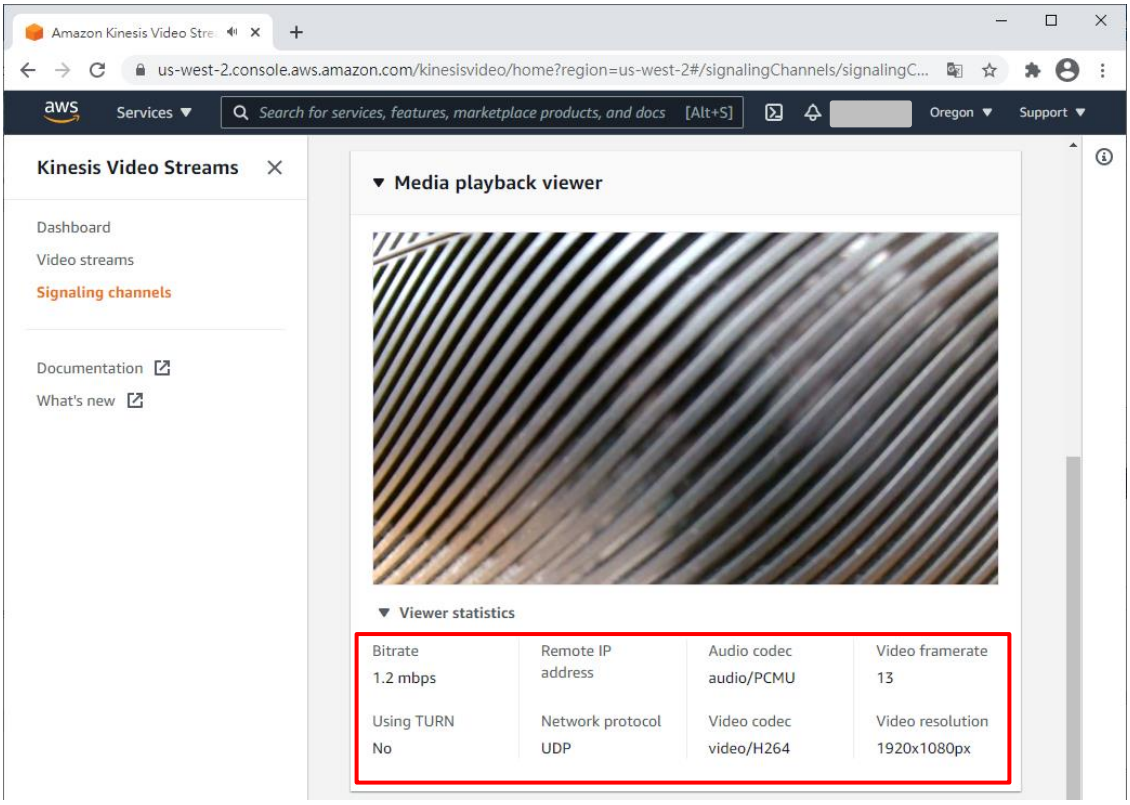
step 3. Click the **Signaling Channels** on the left and choose the channel that created by AmebaPro



step 4. Using **Media playback viewer** to start the communication with AmebaPro



Check the media information on the viewer are consistent with AmebaPro

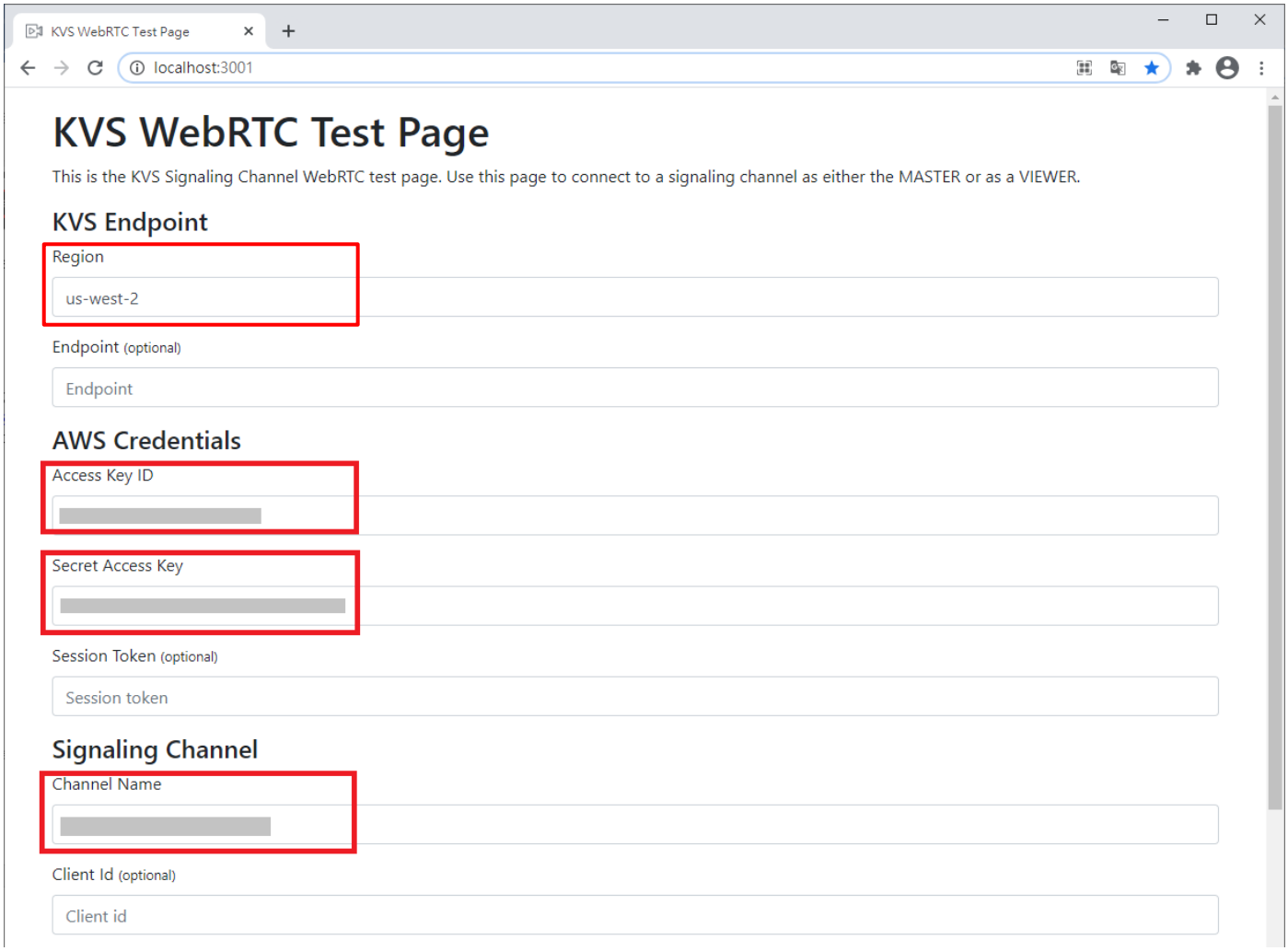


7.3.2 Use Test Page to Verify

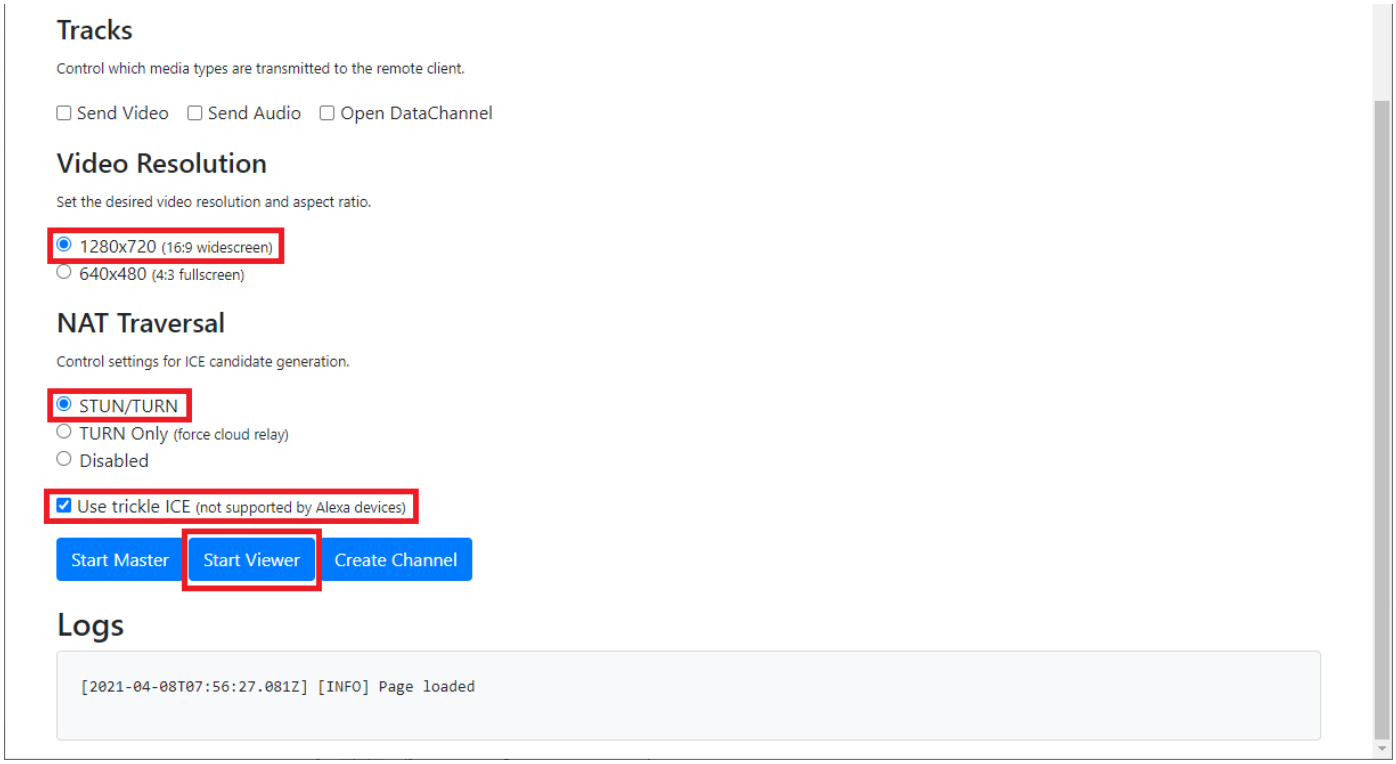
Refer the link from **AWS labs**, we can use the WebRTC SDK Test Page to validate the demo
Go to Github repository: https://github.com/awslabs/amazon-kinesis-video-streams-webrtc-sdk-js
Clone the above project and follow the step in **Development** part to run the test page (NodeJS version 8+ is required)

step 1. Run **$ npm install** to download dependencies.
step 2. Run **$ npm run develop** to run the webserver.
step 3. Open the WebRTC test page at **http://localhost:3001** (recommended browser: **Chrome** or **Safari**)

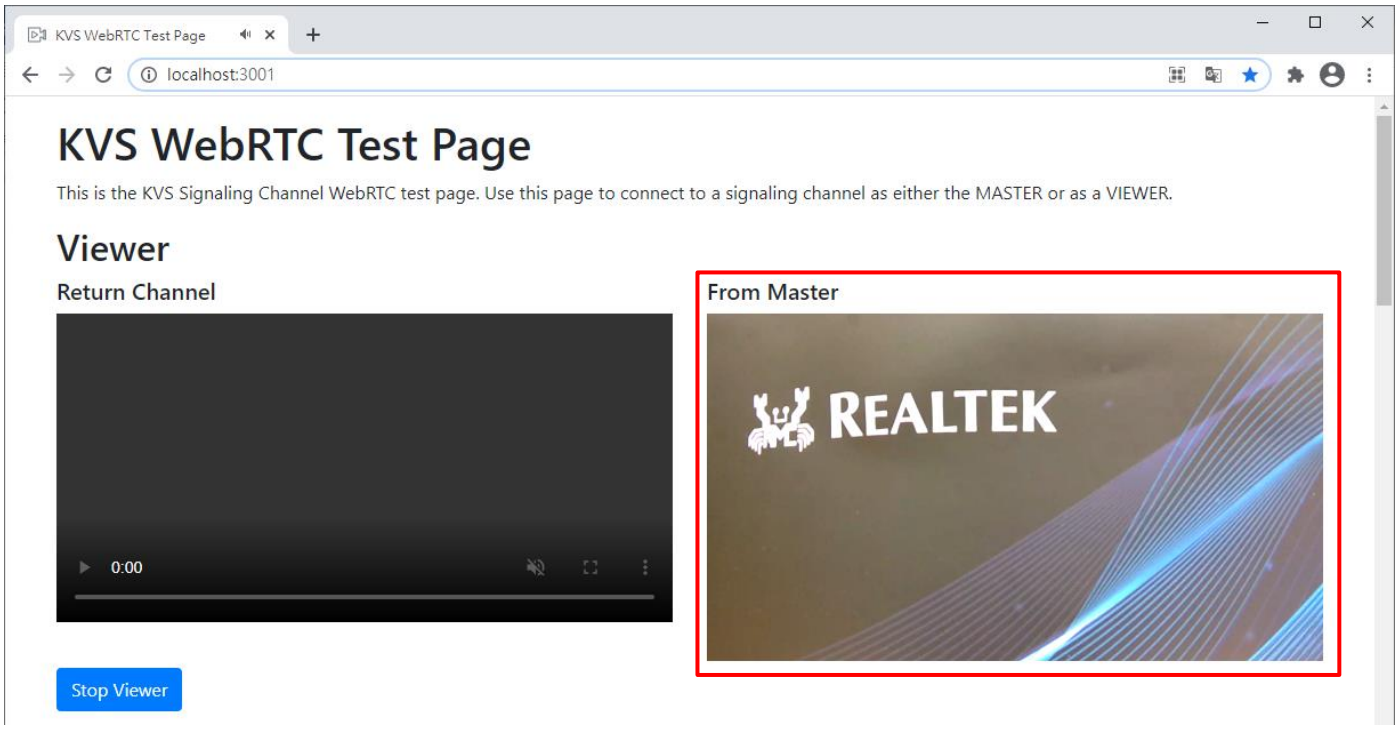
You will need to provide an **AWS region**, **AWS credentials** and a **Channel Name**.



Then, do the other setting as following figure and Click the **Start Viewer** button to start the connection…



If success, you will get the video/audio from AmebaPro by the viewer…



Note:
*For viewer data monitoring, we can go to **chrome://webrtc-internals/** to get real-time media information.*

8 Troubleshooting and More Information

If these steps don't work, look at the device log in the serial terminal. You may see the printing log in detail, and it will indicate the cause of the problem.

For general troubleshooting information about Getting Started with FreeRTOS, see Troubleshooting getting started.

8.1 Modify the Video Parameter

If using the example with multi-media framework – **example_kvs_webrtc_mmf.c** (CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_MMF), you can modified the video parameter in example_kvs_webrtc_mmf.c:

```
/* set the video parameter here, it will overwrite the setting in example_kvs_webrtc.h */
#define WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_WIDTH      1280
#define WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_HEIGHT     720
#define WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_BPS        512*1024
#define WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_FPS        30

isp_params_t isp_kvs_webrtc_params = {
    .width    = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_WIDTH,
    .height   = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_HEIGHT,
    .fps      = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_FPS,
    .slot_num = V1_HW_SLOT,
    .buff_num = V1_SW_SLOT,
    .format   = ISP_FORMAT_YUV420_SEMIPLANAR
};

h264_params_t h264_kvs_webrtc_params = {
    .width          = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_WIDTH,
    .height         = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_HEIGHT,
    .bps            = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_BPS,
    .fps            = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_FPS,
    .gop            = WEBRTC_MMF_VIDEO_FPS,
    .rc_mode        = V1_H264_RCMODE,
    .rotation       = 0,
    .mem_total_size = V1_BUFFER_SIZE,
    .mem_block_size = V1_BLOCK_SIZE,
    .mem_frame_size = V1_FRAME_SIZE,
    .input_type     = ISP_FORMAT_YUV420_SEMIPLANAR
};
```

If using the example without multi-media framework – **example_kvs_webrtc.c** (CONFIG_EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC), you can modified the video parameter in example_kvs_webrtc.h and example_kvs_webrtc.c, including

example_kvs_webrtc.h: video resolution and bitrate…

```
/* Video resolution setting */
#include "sensor.h"
#if SENSOR_USE == SENSOR_PS5270
    #define KVS_VIDEO_HEIGHT    VIDEO_1440SQR_HEIGHT
    #define KVS_VIDEO_WIDTH     VIDEO_1440SQR_WIDTH
#else
    #define KVS_VIDEO_HEIGHT    VIDEO_1080P_HEIGHT    //VIDEO_720P_HEIGHT
    #define KVS_VIDEO_WIDTH     VIDEO_1080P_WIDTH     //VIDEO_720P_WIDTH
#endif
#define KVS_WEBRTC_BITRATE      512*1024    //1*1024*1024
```

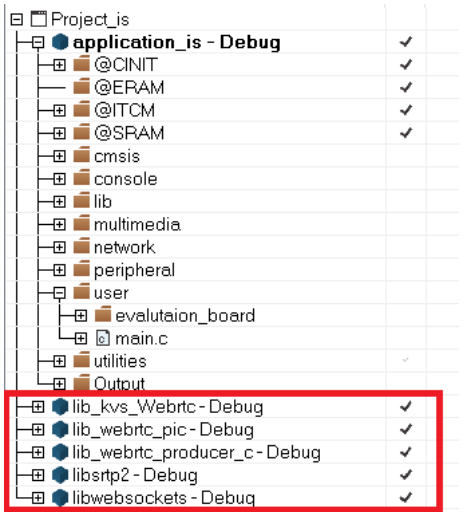
example_kvs_webrtc.c: fps, gop…

```
struct h264_kvs_def_setting def_setting = {
    .height = KVS_VIDEO_HEIGHT,
    .width = KVS_VIDEO_WIDTH,
    .rcMode = H264_RC_MODE_CBR,
    .bitrate = KVS_WEBRTC_BITRATE,
    .fps = 30,
    .gopLen = 30,
    .output_buffer_size = KVS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_BUFFER_SIZE,
    .isp_stream_id = 0,
    .isp_hw_slot = 1,
    .isp_format = ISP_FORMAT_YUV420_SEMIPLANAR,
};
```

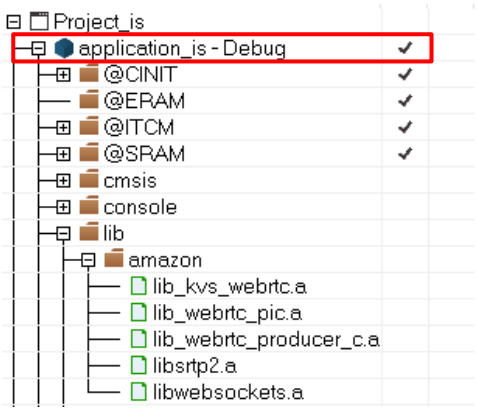
8.2 The Modified Library Content Cannot be Linked Correctly

Method: Rebuild the library and compile the application project again (IAR)

If the source codes in library are modified, the corresponding library should be rebuild.

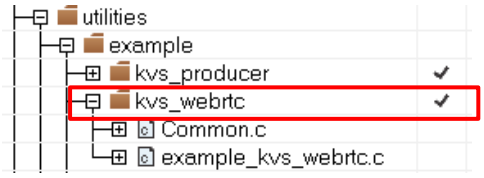


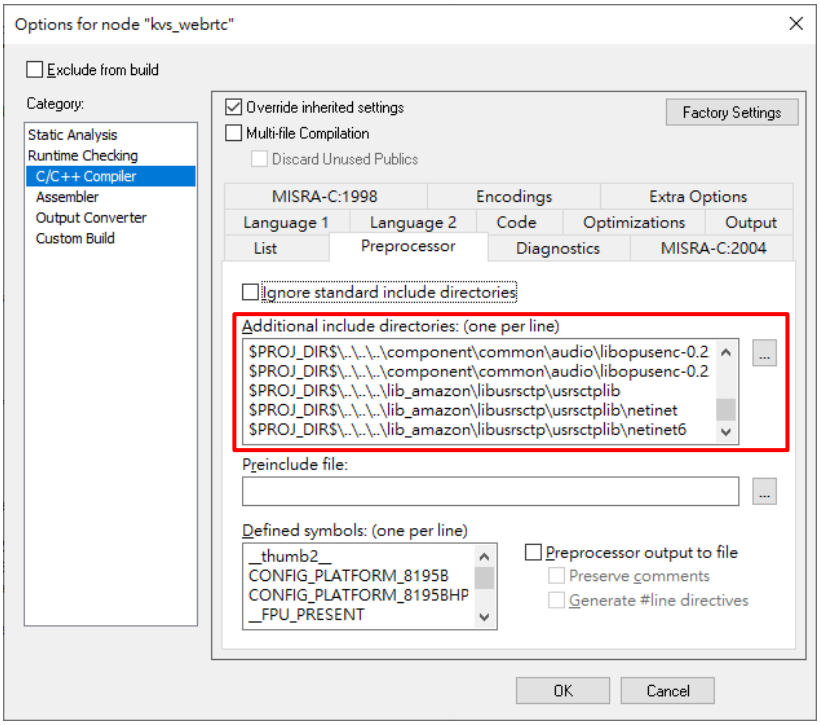
Then, go back to application_is project and "**Make**" again, the updated library can then be linked.



8.3 Cannot Find the Header File After Adding the Include Path

The additional include directories of KVS with WebRTC example is temporarily independent. You can add additional include path by right clicking kvs_webrtc and choosing **options → C/C++Compiler → Preprocessor**





Note:
If the destination path of the header is too long, IAR may occur compile error. You can use the absolute path instead of relative path to deal with the issue. Or just move your header file to a shorter destination path.

8.4 Failed to Initialize or Create Signaling Channel

Please check **AWS Access Key, AWS Secret Key** and **Channel name** are provided in **example_kvs_webrtc.h**.

```
1  #ifndef _EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_H_
2  #define _EXAMPLE_KVS_WEBRTC_H_
3
4  void example_kvs_webrtc(void);
5
6  /* Enter your AWS KVS key here */
7  #define KVS_WEBRTC_ACCESS_KEY    "XXXXXXXX"
8  #define KVS_WEBRTC_SECRET_KEY    "XXXXXXXX"
9
10 /* Setting your signaling channel name */
11 #define KVS_WEBRTC_CHANNEL_NAME "XXXXXXXX"
```

In addition, check that the certificate file **cert.pem** exists in the SD card.

8.5 Failed to Boot Up After Starting with a New Project

If your Amebapro cannot boot up correctly after downloading a new image and you find that the image size of **flash_is.bin** is smaller than expected. You may not compile the small CPU before the big CPU.

Method: Build the small CPU and then build the big CPU again, the correct image may be obtained.