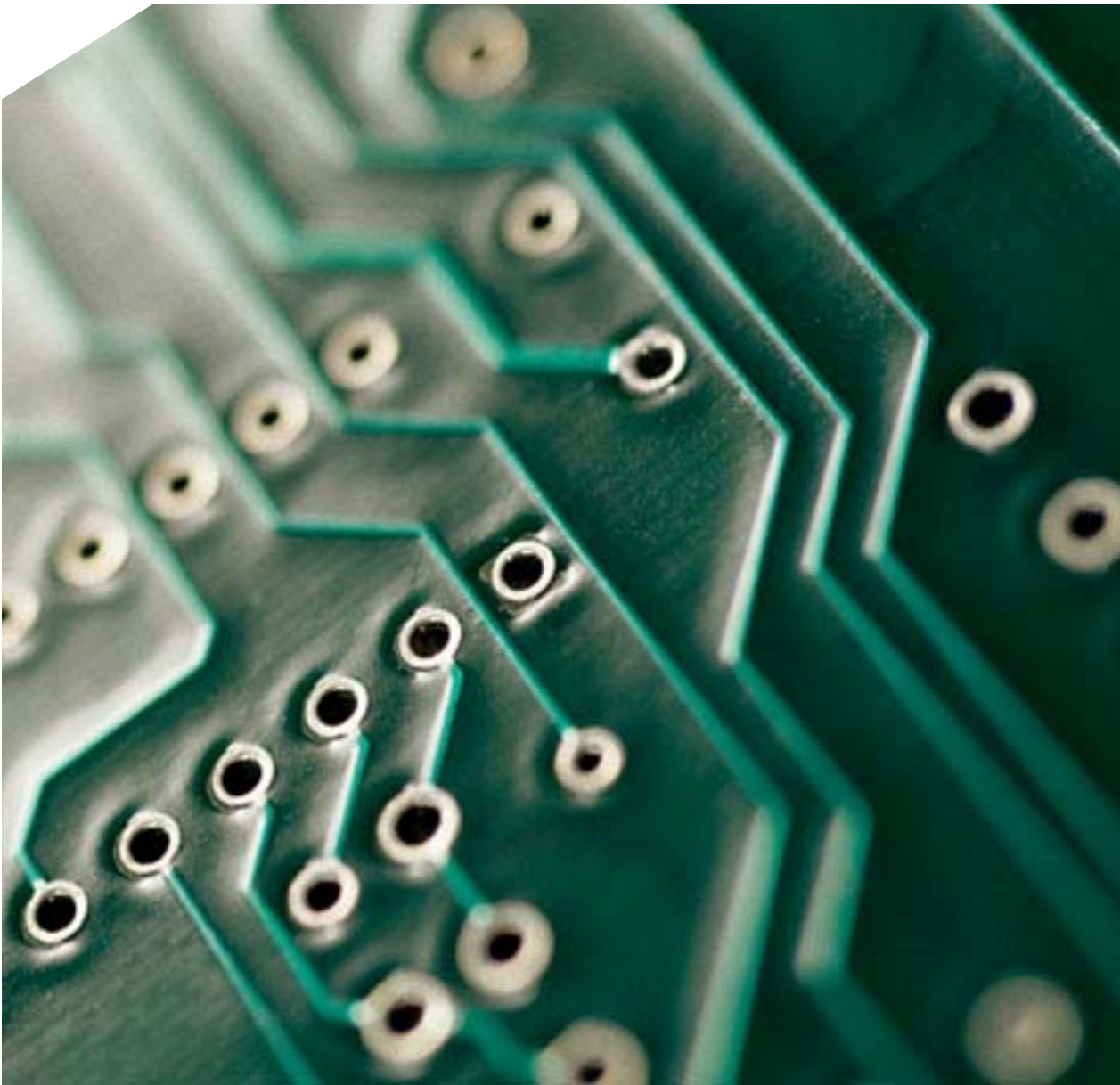


Hands-on Workshop: Dynamic Web Page Server with the MCF5223X Family (AZ131)

Freescal^e Technological Forum
July 2006

Juan Morales / Eric Gregori
Product Marketer / Software Field Application Engineer





MCF522xx Family Overview

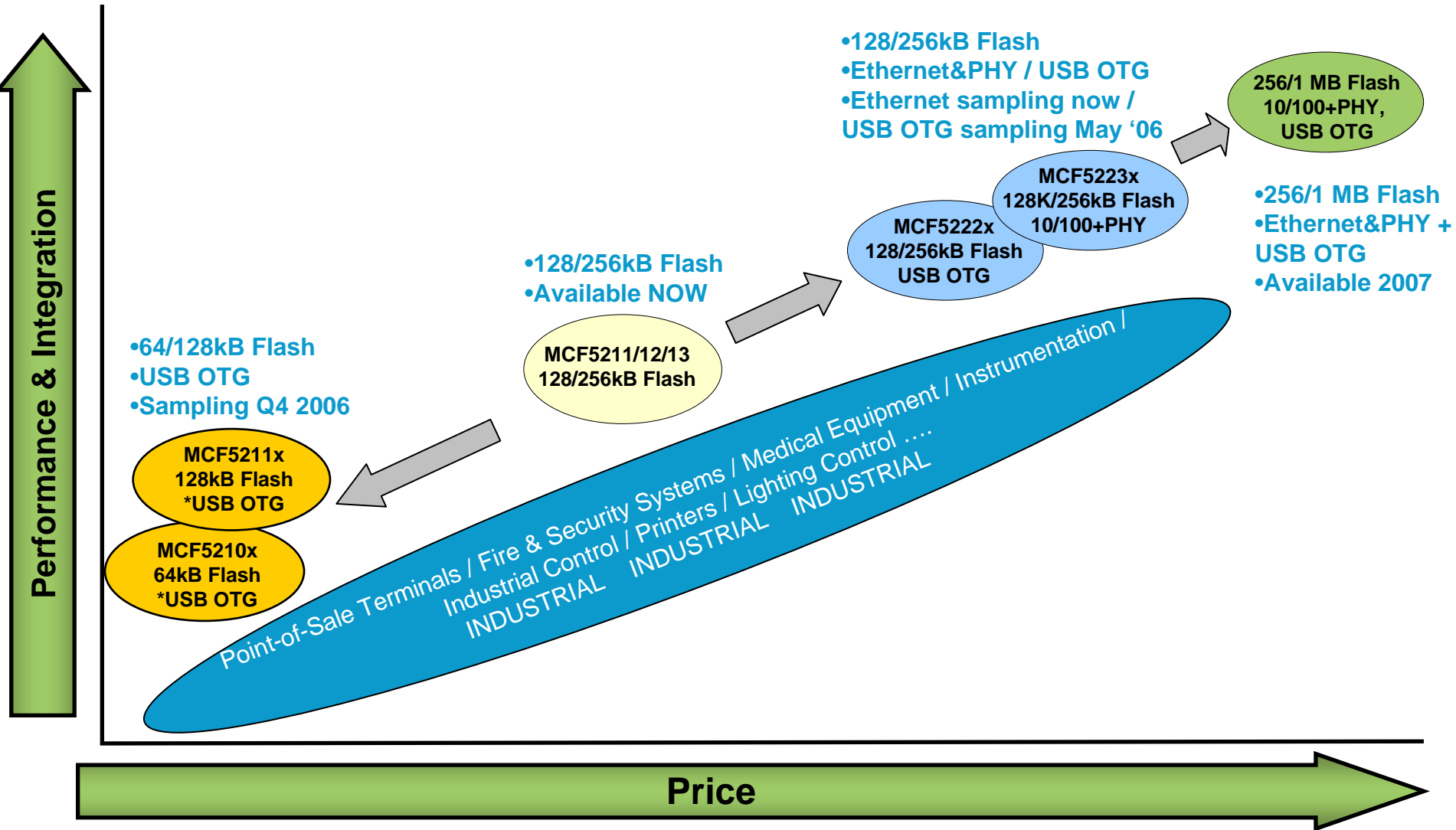
MCU
Ethernet/USB
Connectivity

Controller Continuum

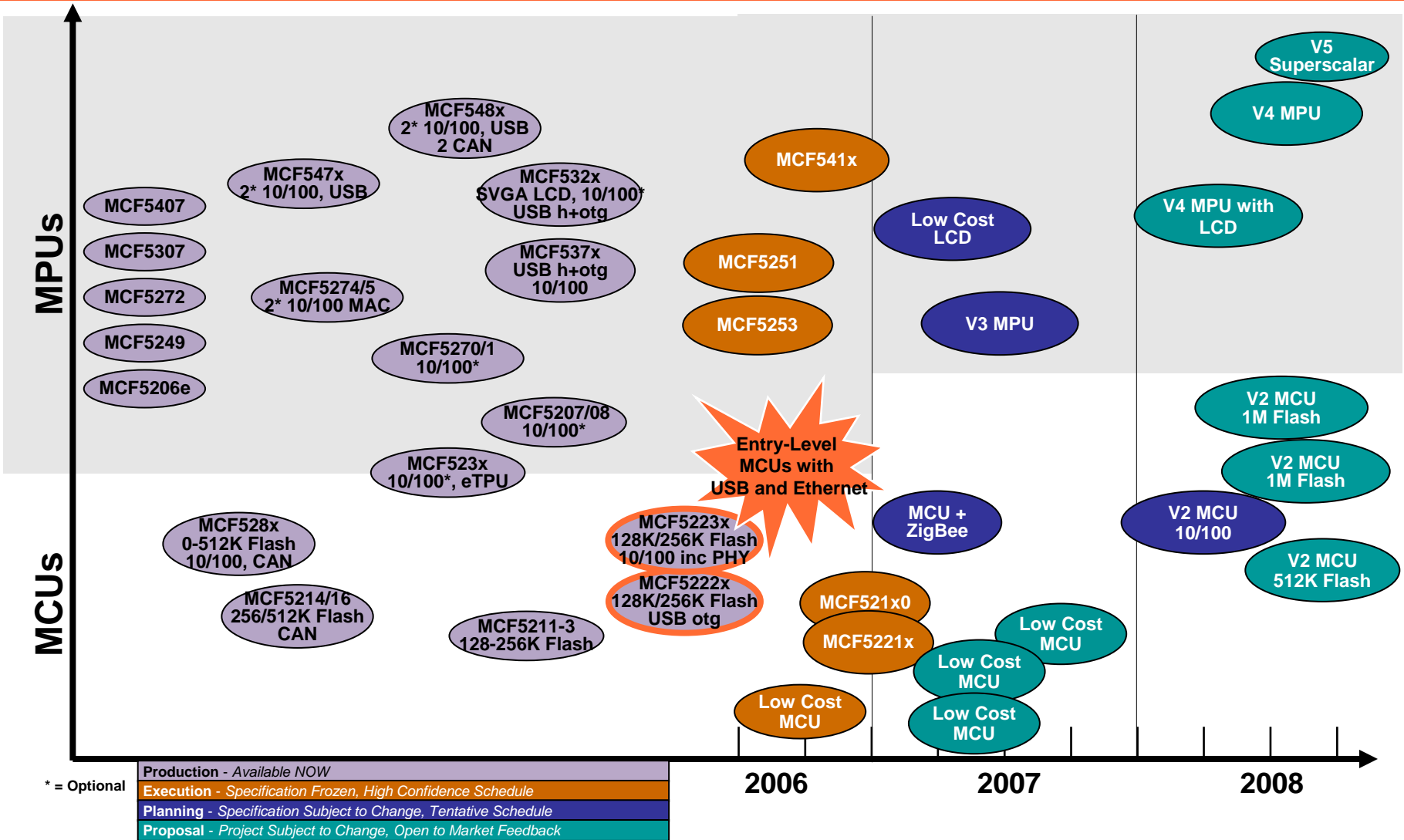
A full range of products, technology, services, and tools

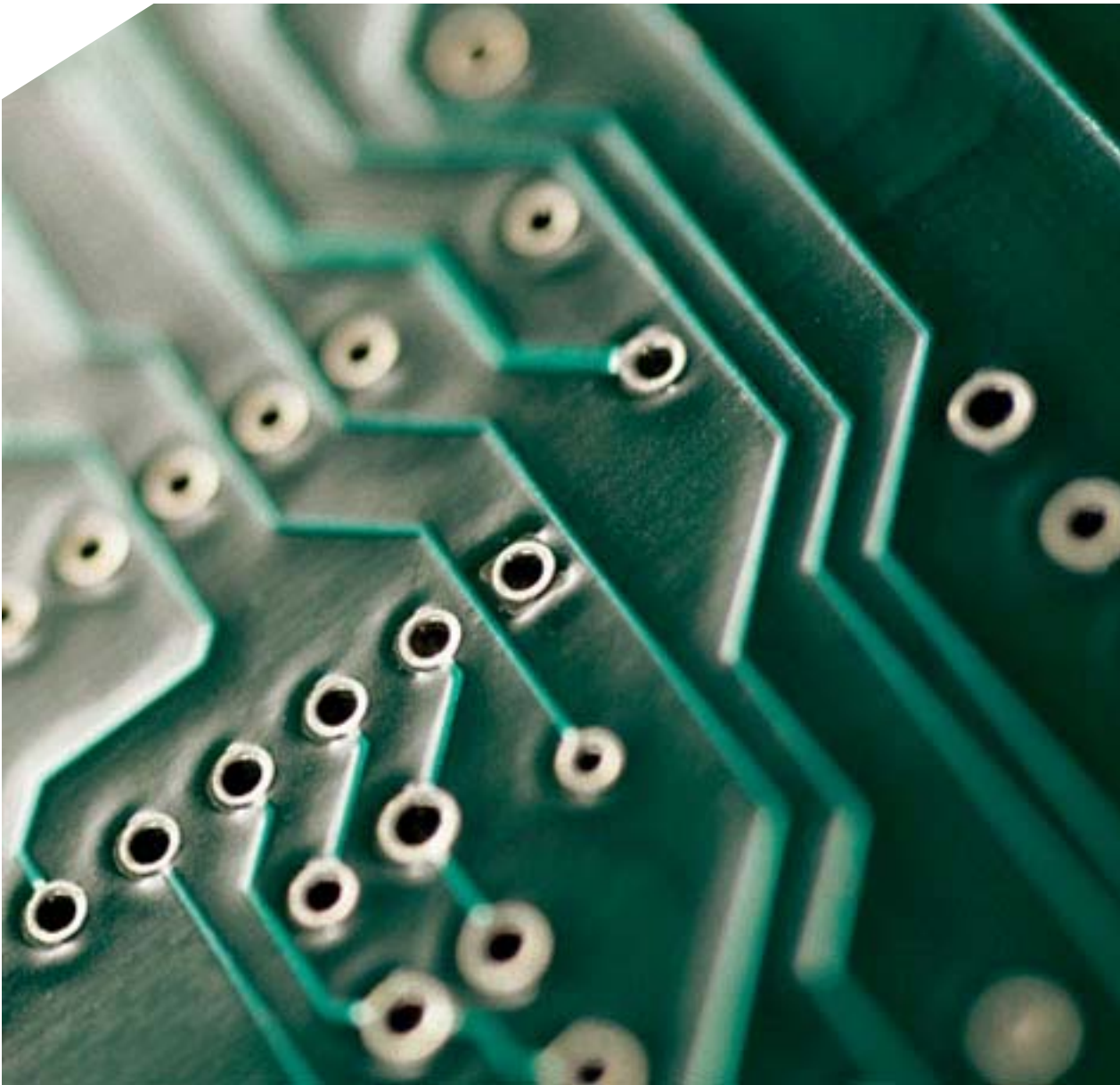
Range	Devices	Analog	Sensors	Flash Technology	Software, Tools & Services
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobile <i>GT™</i> MPC5200 • PowerPC® MPC5500 family • PowerPC® MPC500 family • 68K/ColdFire family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eXtreme Switch • Motion control • Power mgmt • E-Field • QUICCsupply • I/O expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-g accelerometers • Tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) 	Flash Technology	Software, Tools & Services
Upper Mid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68K/ColdFire family • 56F8300/8100 Digital Signal Controllers 				
Mid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56F8000/800 DSC family • HC(S)12 16-bit families 				
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCS08 low-voltage, low-power family • HC08 QT/QY family 				

68K/ColdFire Low Cost MCU Roadmap



68K/ColdFire Products Roadmap

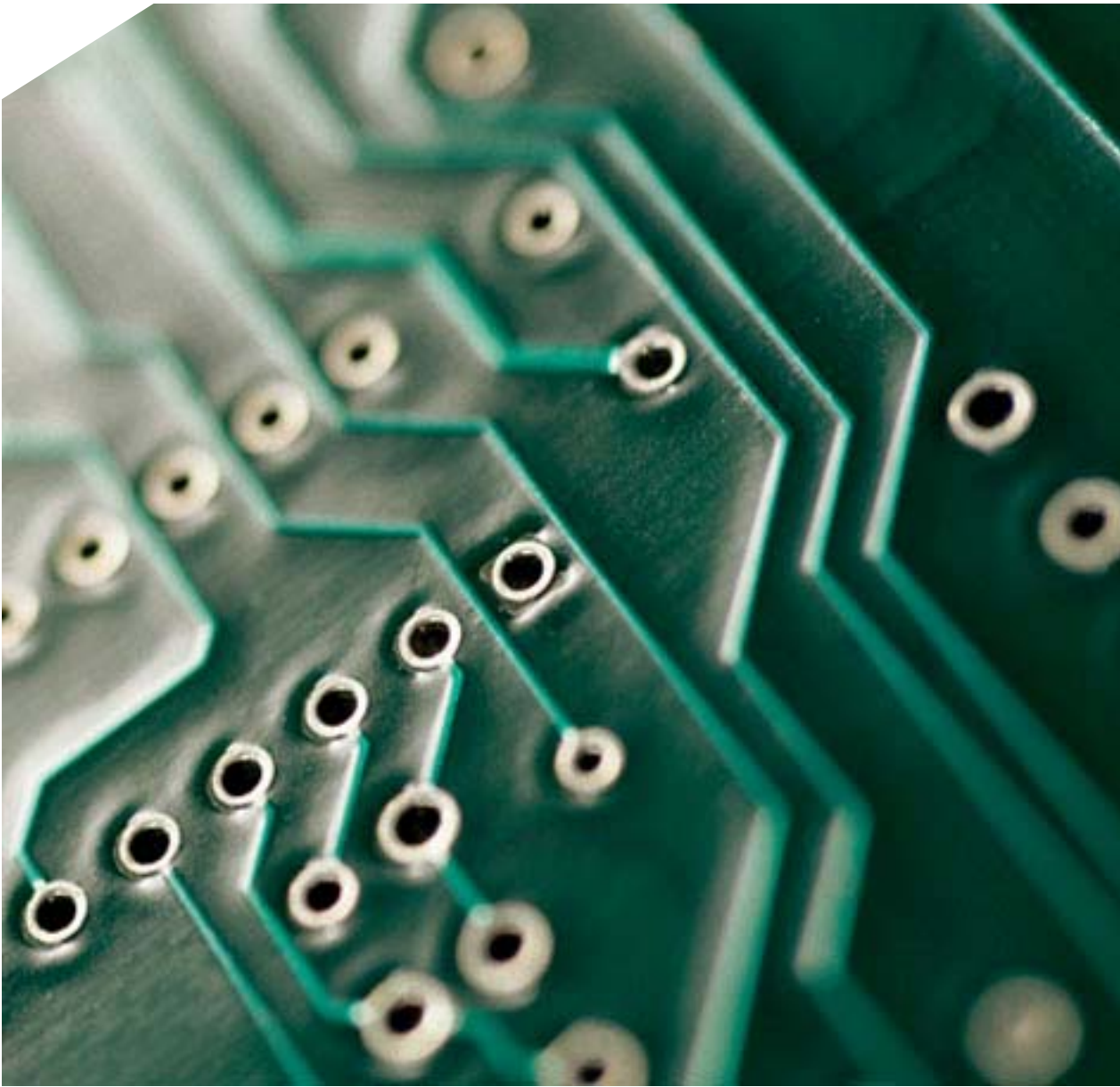




MCF5222x USB enabled solutions

Software Collateral for USB support

- The MCF5222x will be rolled out with a robust software offering for USB support.
- The firmware will be provided license free with source from Freescale.
- Example Firmware (all source included):
 - A virtual COM port demo – The ColdFire will act as a USB to serial port dongle. API hooks will be available on the ColdFire side to provide putchar and getchar functionality for a users application.
 - HID (host and device) – The ColdFire will emulate a keyboard or mouse, connected to the PC. On the host side, a user will be able to connect a keyboard or mouse to the ColdFire. API's will be provided on the ColdFire side to allow a users application direct access to the PC via the keyboard HID interface, same applies for the mouse.



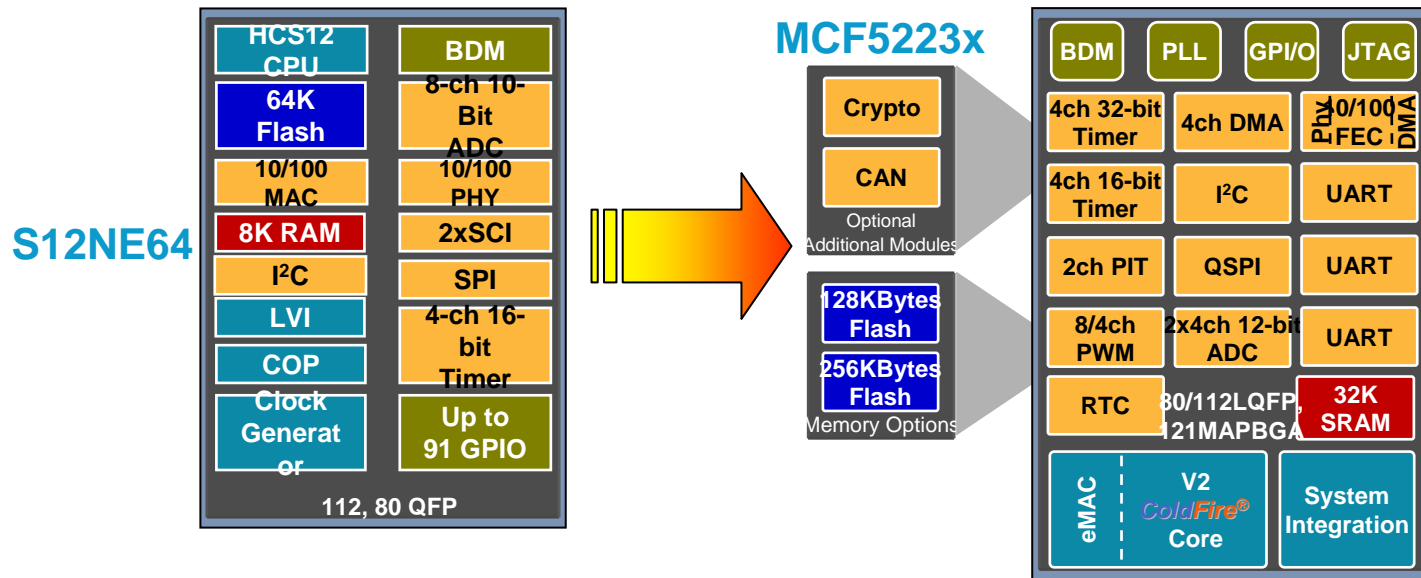
MCF5223x Ethernet enabled solutions

Ethernet Enabled MCUs

Based on customer requirements for higher performance, more RAM and a hardware encryption option, future Ethernet enabled MCUs with >64KB will be based on the ColdFire architecture. Freescale will **continue to support the S12NE64** for production and new designs

For customers requiring >64kB, migration to the ColdFire architecture offers a number of benefits including -

- Higher performance at the same price points (going from 25MHz to 60MHz)
- Up to 256kB of Flash, up to 32kB of RAM
- Enhanced peripherals: SCI → UART, 16 bit Timer → 32 bit Timer, 4 ch DMA, Optional Hardware Encryption module, CAN
- Large existing portfolio of Ethernet enabled ColdFire devices with several new products in development



MCF5223x ColdFire Family

Targeted at Industrial Control Applications

- Environmental Monitoring
- Remote Data Collection
- Medical Pumps and Monitors
- Power-over-Ethernet
- Security/Access Panels
- Lighting Control Nodes
- Vending Machines

Key Features

- 57 MIPS V2 Core with Enhanced Multiply and Accumulate for DSP-like functionality!
- Integrated Connectivity including:
 - **10/100 Ethernet Controller**
 - **10/100 Ethernet Physical Layer**
 - **CAN 2.0B Controller**
 - **Cryptographic Acceleration Unit**
- Additional control features include:
 - Up to 73 General Purpose I/O
 - 4ch. 32-bit timers with DMA support
- Starting from \$7.99 suggested resale price



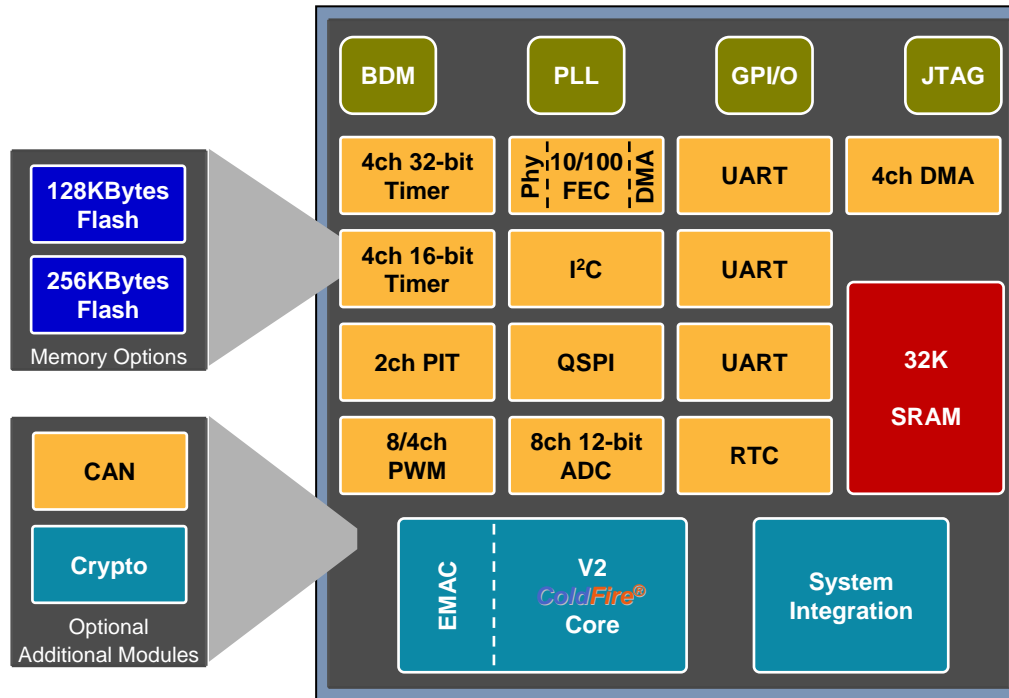
68K/ColdFire: MCF5223x

68K/ColdFire V2 Core

- Up to 56 Dhrystone 2.1 MIPS @ 60 MHz
- EMAC Module and HW Divide
- Optional Cryptography Accelerator with Random Number Generator

No external bus

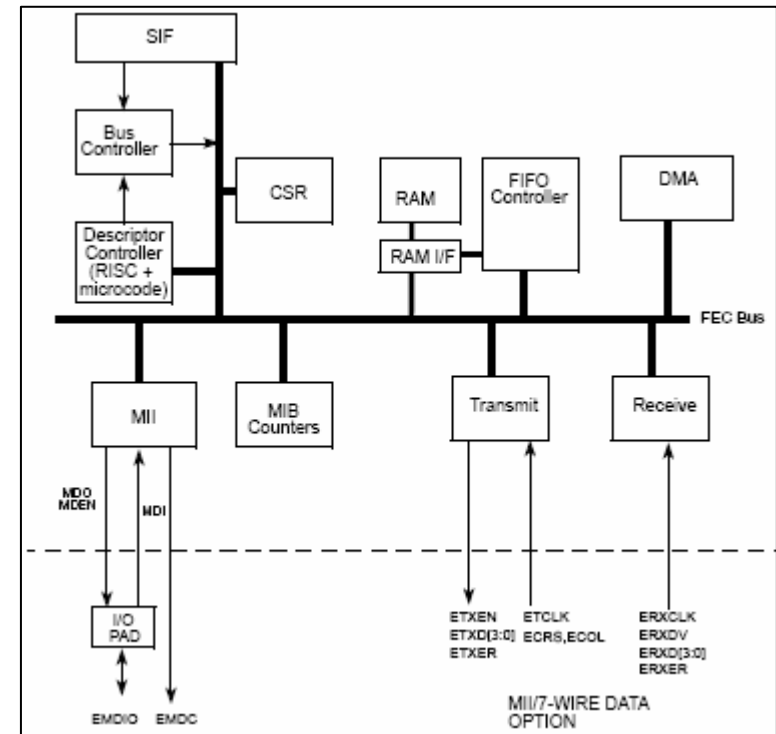
- 32K bytes SRAM
- Up to 256K bytes Flash
 - 100K W/E cycles, 10 years data retention
- 10/100 Ethernet MAC with PHY
- Optional CAN 2.0B Controller
- 3 UARTs
- Queued Serial Peripheral Interface (QSPI)
- I²C bus interface
- 4 ch. 32-bit timers with DMA support
- 4 ch. 16-Bit Capture/Compare/PWM timers
- 2 ch. Periodic Interrupt Timer
- 8/4 ch. 8/16-bit PWM timer
- 8 ch. 12-bit A-to-D converter with Simultaneous Sampling
- Real Time Clock
- 4 ch. DMA controller
- Up to 63 General-Purpose I/O
- System Integration (PLL, SW Watchdog)
- Single 3.3V supply
- Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C
- Available Speeds: 60MHz
- From \$7.99 @ 10k qty



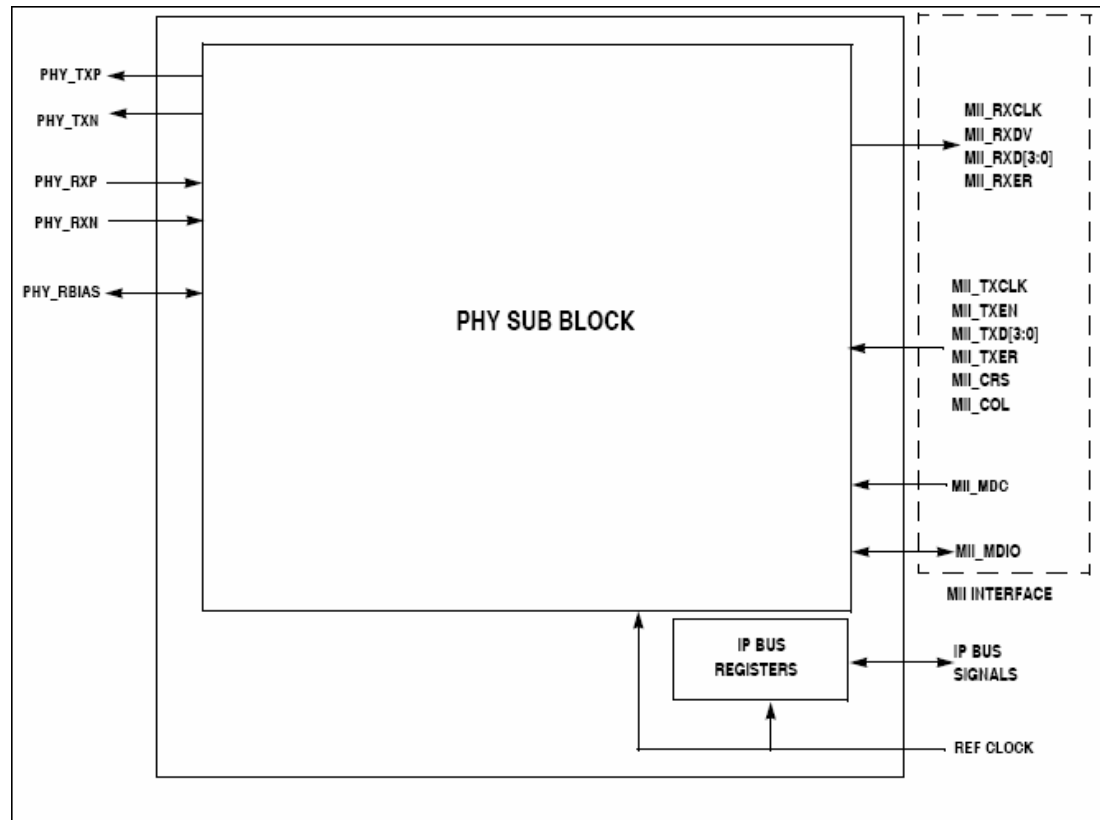
Part Number	Flash K bytes	CAN	Crypto	Packages	Target 10K Resale
MCF52230	128	No	No	121 MAPBGA 80 LQFP	\$8.22 \$7.99
MCF52231	128	Yes	No	112 LQFP 80 LQFP	\$8.22 \$8.79
MCF52233	256	No	No	112 LQFP 80 LQFP	\$8.92 \$8.69
MCF52234	256	Yes	No	121 MAPBGA, 112 LQFP 80 LQFP	\$9.62 \$9.39
MCF52235	256	Yes	Yes	121 MAPBGA, 112 LQFP	\$11.32

MCF5223x – Ethernet Media Access Controller (MAC)

- The Ethernet MAC supports 10/100 Mbps Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 networks
- IEEE 802.3 full duplex flow control
- Support for full-duplex operation (40Mbps throughput) with a minimum system clock rate of 50MHz
- Support for half-duplex operation (20Mbps throughput) with a minimum system clock rate of 25MHz

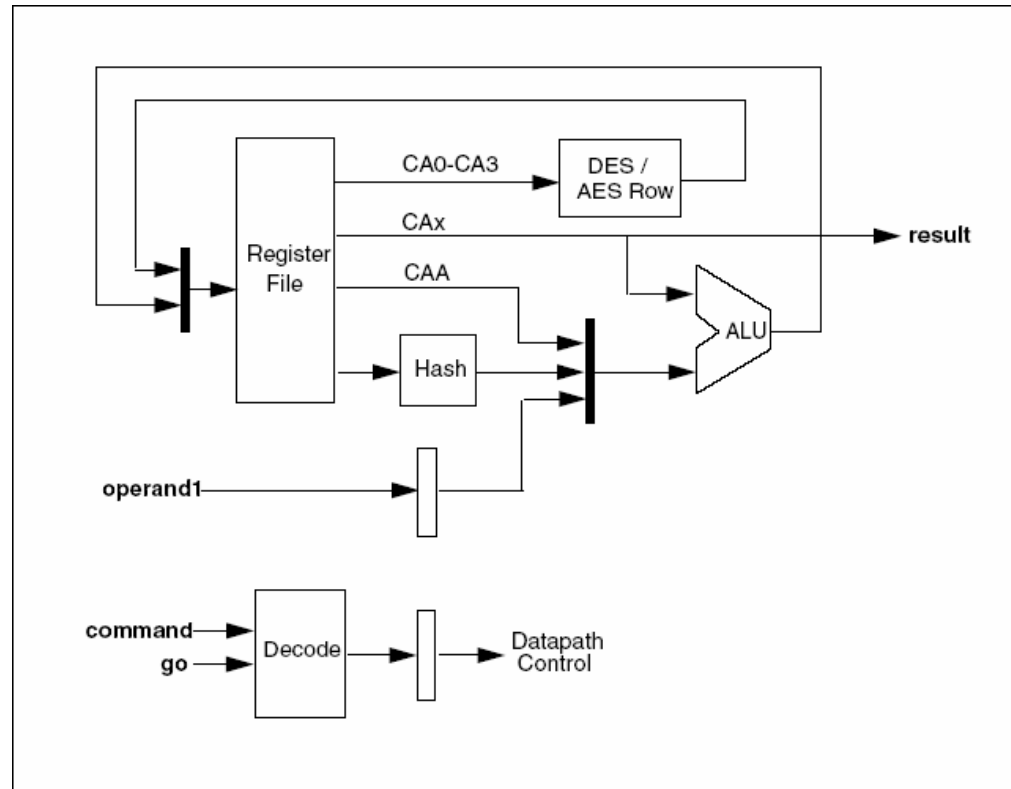


- The ePHY (embedded PHYSical layer interface) is IEEE 802.3 compliant
- Supports both the media-independent interface (MII) and the MII management interface
- Full-/half-duplex support in all modes
- Requires a 25-MHz crystal for its basic operation
- Supports Loopback modes



MCF5223x - Cryptographic Acceleration Unit (CAU)

- Uses standard **ColdFire®** coprocessor interface and instructions
- Simple, flexible programming model
- Supports DES, 3DES, AES, MD5 and SHA-1.
- Architecture allows for future enhancements
- Supports all **ColdFire®** cores



FlexCAN – Controller Area Network

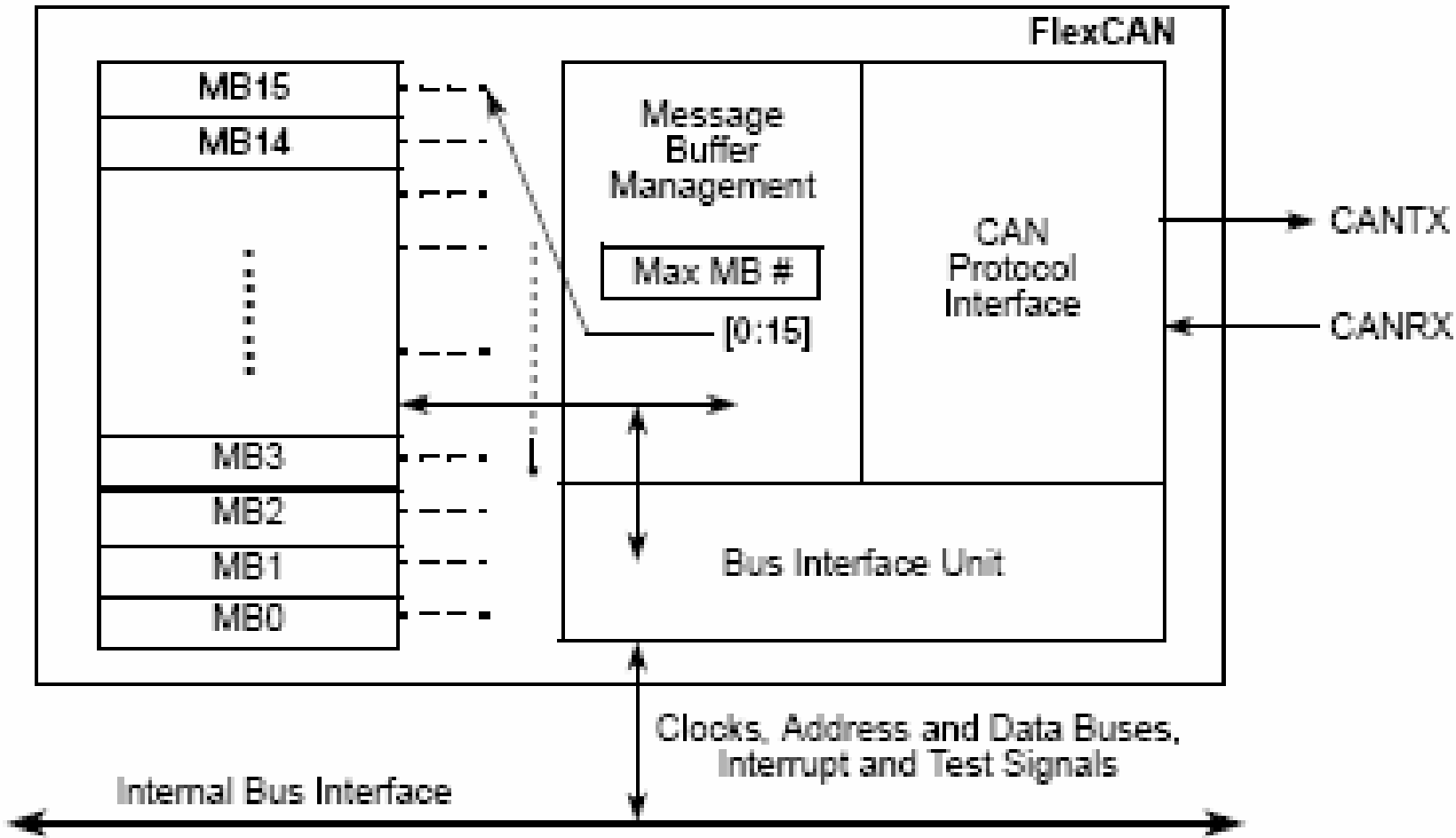


Figure 30-1. FlexCAN Block Diagram and Pinout

FlexCAN – Controller Area Network

Following are the main features of the FlexCAN module:

- Full implementation of the CAN protocol specification version 2.0B
 - Standard data and remote frames (up to 109 bits long)
 - Extended data and remote frames (up to 127 bits long)
 - 0–8 bytes data length
 - Programmable bit rate up to 1 Mbps
 - Content-related addressing
- Up to 16 flexible message buffers of zero to eight bytes data length, each configurable as Rx or Tx, all supporting standard and extended messages
- Listen-only mode capability
- Three programmable mask registers: global (for MBs 0–13), special for MB14, and special for MB15
- Programmable transmission priority scheme: lowest ID or lowest buffer number
- Time stamp based on 16-bit, free-running timer
- Global network time, synchronized by a specific message
- Programmable I/O modes
- Maskable interrupts
- Independent of the transmission medium (an external transceiver is assumed)
- Open network architecture
- Multimaster bus
- High immunity to EMI
- Short latency time due to an arbitration scheme for high-priority messages

MCF5223x Family Device Matrix

Part Number	Flash/SRAM	Key Features	Package	Speed MHz	*10k Sugg. Resale Pricing
MCF52230	128KB/32KB	FEC, EPHY, 3 UARTs, I2C, QSPI, A/D, 16-bit, 32-bit, PWM timers, DMA	80/112 LQFP	60	From \$7.99
MCF52231	128KB/32KB	FEC, EPHY, 3 UARTs, I2C, QSPI, A/D, 16-bit, 32-bit, PWM timers, DMA, CAN	80/112 LQFP	60	From \$8.79
MCF52233	256KB/32KB	FEC, EPHY, 3 UARTs, I2C, QSPI, A/D, 16-bit, 32-bit, PWM timers, DMA	80/112 LQFP	60	From \$8.69
MCF52234	256KB/32KB	FEC, EPHY, 3 UARTs, I2C, QSPI, A/D, 16-bit, 32-bit, PWM timers, DMA, CAN	112 LQFP 121 MAPBGA,	60	From \$9.42
MCF52235	256KB/32KB	FEC, EPHY, 3 UARTs, I2C, QSPI, A/D, 16-bit, 32-bit, PWM timers, DMA, CAN, CAU	112 LQFP 121 MAPBGA,	60	From \$11.32

*Freescale Suggested 10K Resale Pricing



Available
April 2006

M52235EVB
Development Kit

\$299



Available
May 2006

M52233DEMO
Low Cost Board

\$99

M52235EVB Evaluation Board

M52235EVB Evaluation Board and Development System

- Evaluation board with fully functional Power over Ethernet circuitry. Supports plug-in Zigbee daughter card
- Kit to include CD ROM, Power Supply, P&E BDM Cable, and Ethernet Crossover Cable
- Target Suggested Resale Price: \$299

M52235EVB Software Support

- Free ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite stack
- Free CodeWarrior® SPECIAL EDITION Included in Each Development Kit
- ColdFire Init – Graphical Initialization Tool
- Professional Tools and Systems demos scheduled from:
 - CodeWarrior® IDE
 - Accelerated Technology compiler debugger
 - MQX™ Embedded Precise RTOS
 - Green Hills Software IDE RTOS
 - Wind River – Wind River Compiler™ and Hardware Assisted Debugger
 - TCP/IP Stacks: ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite Stack by Interniche (\$0)

<http://www.iniche.com/>

<http://www.cmx.com/>

<http://www.treck.com/>

<http://www.ghs.com>



M52233DEMO Low cost demo board

M52233DEMO Low Cost Board

- Evaluation board with Plug-in Zigbee daughter card
- Kit to include CD ROM, Power Supply, and Ethernet Crossover Cable
- Target Suggested Resale Price: \$99
- Available: May 2006

M52233DEMO Software Support

- Free ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite stack
- Free CodeWarrior® SPECIAL EDITION Included in Each Development Kit
- ColdFire Init – Graphical Initialization Tool
- Professional Tools and Systems demos scheduled from:
 - CodeWarrior® IDE
 - Accelerated Technology compiler debugger
 - MQX™ Embedded Precise RTOS
 - Green Hills Software IDE RTOS
 - Wind River – Wind River Compiler™ and Hardware Assisted Debugger
 - TCP/IP Stacks: ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite Stack by Interniche (\$0)

<http://www.iniche.com/>

<http://www.cmx.com/>

<http://www.ghs.com>

<http://www.treck.com>



Demo Board - Major Components

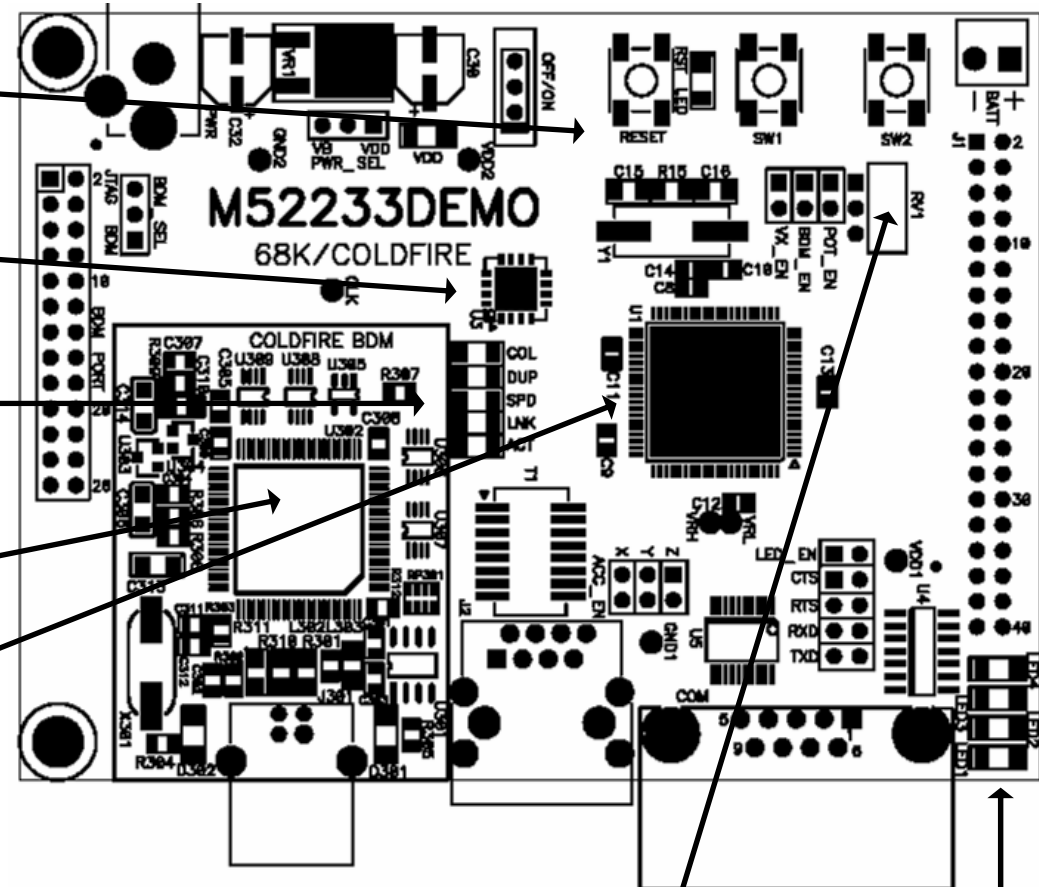
RESET and User Switches

Tri- Axis Accelerometer

ePHY status LEDs

Integrated BDM using 9S12UF32

80 pin MCF52233



Potentiometer

User LEDs

EVB and DEMO Comparison



- MCF52235
 - 32K RAM 256K Flash, Ethernet with PHY, CAN, Crypto
 - 112 LQFP pin
- Light Sensor
- PoE capabilities
- 3 UARTs
- Supports plug-in Zigbee daughter card



- MCF52233
 - 32K RAM 256K Flash, Ethernet with PHY
 - 80 LQFP pin
- Accelerometer (3 axis g sensor)
- 1 UART
- Supports plug-in Zigbee daughter card

Segmented ColdFire® Development Tools v6.3

Special Edition “Free” to customer

- Assembly and C language support
- P&E parallel/USB support (CodeWarrior® -USBTAP™ when available)
- CF Flasher Included
- Node locked only
- Fully Optimizing compiler included
- Support for entire range of Freescale ColdFire silicon
- Code size restricted to 128K
- 1 yr tech support included

Standard Edition (\$2,495)

- Assembly and C language support
- Full Floating Point libraries (download extended libraries) and support for FPU hardware instructions
- V2 and V4e instruction set simulator
- P&E parallel and USB (CodeWarrior® - USBTAP™ when available)
- Integrated CodeWarrior® Flash programmer and Freescale CF Flasher
- Support for entire range of Freescale ColdFire silicon
- 1 yr tech support included

Professional Edition (\$5,995)

Everything in the Standard Edition plus these advanced professional features:

- C++ language support
- Abatron BDI and CodeWarrior® EthernetTAP™ run control solutions (when available)
- CodeWarrior® extensions enabled (eg version control)
- RTOS aware debugger (for use with 3rd party RTOS like ARC, ThreadX, Quadros and more...)
- 1 yr tech support included

Available from Freescale:

InterNiche Technologies and Freescale have collaborated to provide an OEM version of InterNiche's NicheLite™, ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite

Features

- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- Internet Protocol (IP)
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Client
- Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)
- Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)

Freescale Provided additional free software:

- Web Server with Flash File System
- Mail Server

MCF5223x Roll-out Schedule

Deliverable	Availability
Samples	80QFP: now (PCF52233CAF60) 112 LQFP: now (PCF52235CAL60) 121 MAPBGA: July '06 (PCF52235CVM60)
EVBs	Now (M52235EVB)
DEMO Boards	August 06 (M52233DEMO)
Market Launch	4 April 2006
CodeWarrior	Beta Version available in EVB and DEMO boards Full release in July, 2006
TCP/IP Stacks	<i>ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite</i> Stack April '06 Interniche: May '06 CMX: now Treck: Now
16 to 32-bit migration Application Note	August '06
Product Qualification	August '06

68K/ColdFire : Web Resources

68K/ColdFire Home Page

<http://www.Freescale.com/ColdFire>

- Latest documentation
- Application notes
- Reference Designs
- Evaluation board schematics
- Links of interest
- Sample code

68K/ColdFire Discussion Groups

<http://forums.freescale.com>

Expert advice from the developer community moderated by Freescale 68K/ColdFire application engineers

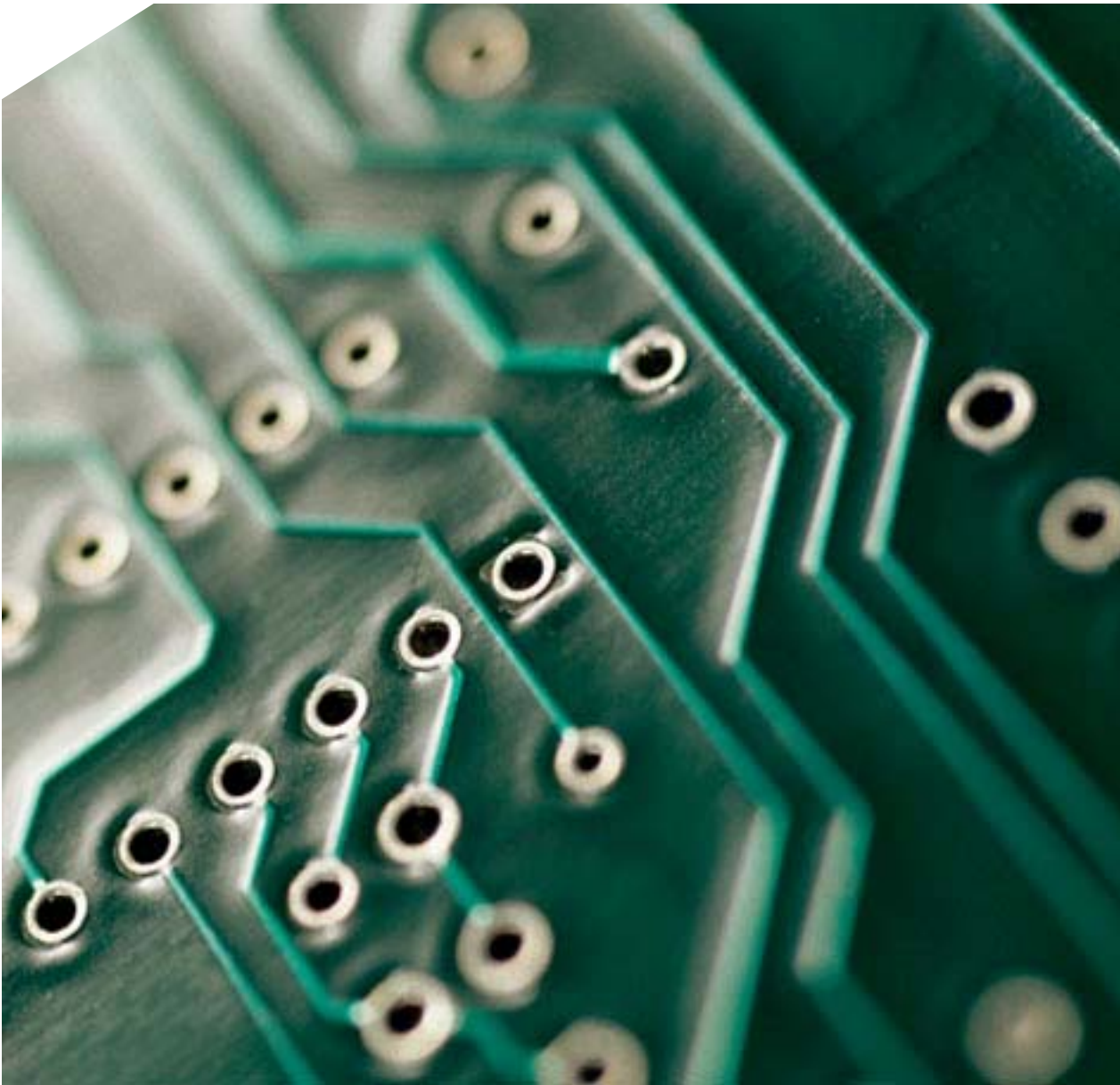
<http://www.wildrice.com/ColdFire>

Historical 68K/ColdFire discussion group not affiliated with Freescale



MCF522xx Tools and Software

Tools	Vendors
<p>Eval Boards Ref Designs</p>	
<p>RTOS</p>	
<p>Compiler Simulator Debugger</p>	
<p>Stacks Drivers Translators</p>	

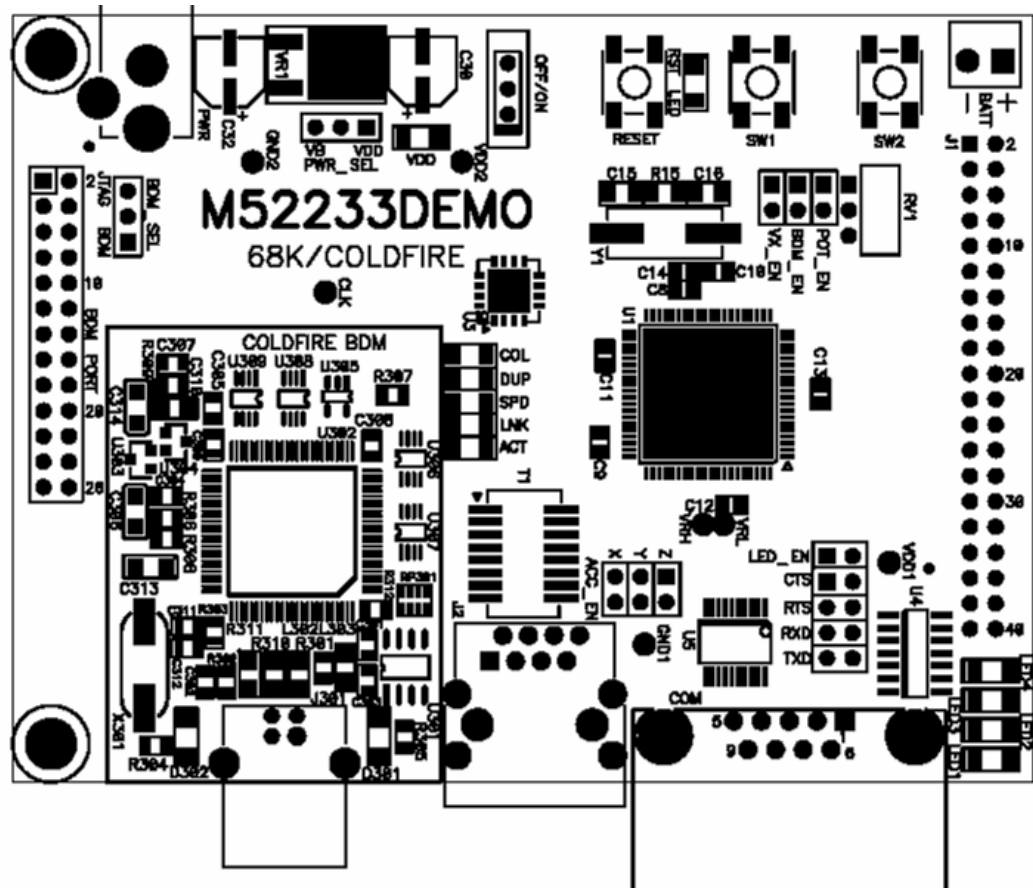


M52233DEMO Development Kit Set Up

- Open Kit – plug Ethernet and USB cables
- Turn on Power switch
- Should have power and USB LEDs

Contents - DB9 Serial Cable,
USB cable, Ethernet Cable,
Support CD, and
CodeWarrior® Development
Studio CD

USB powered! No need for
external power supply.



Demo Board - Major Components

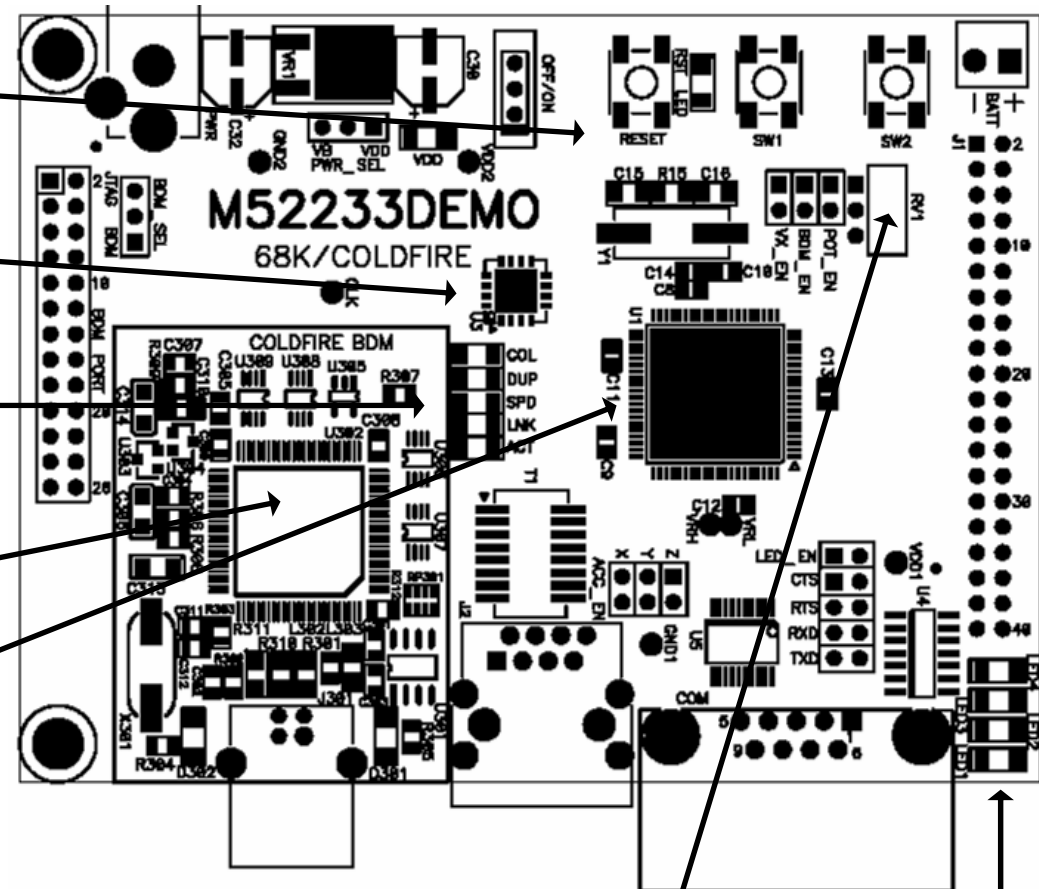
RESET and User Switches

Tri- Axis Accelerometer

ePHY status LEDs

Integrated BDM using 9S12UF32

80 pin MCF52233

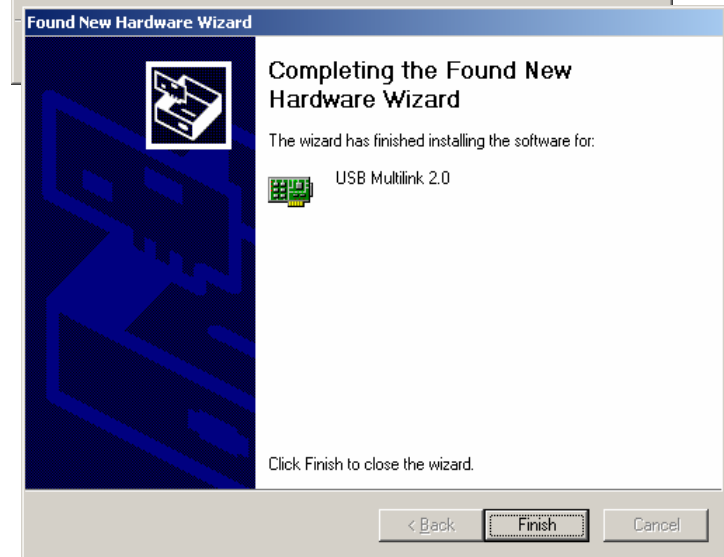


Potentiometer

User LEDs

Plug in the USB Cable

Plug in the Supplied USB cable and Windows will detect and install driver



Should see something close to this on serial port

Once the USB is configured, cycle the USB cable and turn DEMO on.

You should see some like on the left on your terminal program.

(115200, 8, N)

- ePHY enabled
- ePHY delay ready

- Running Open Source Network Stack
- Built on Apr 19 2006 15:58:09
- Software Ver: 01.00.312

- Main Entered

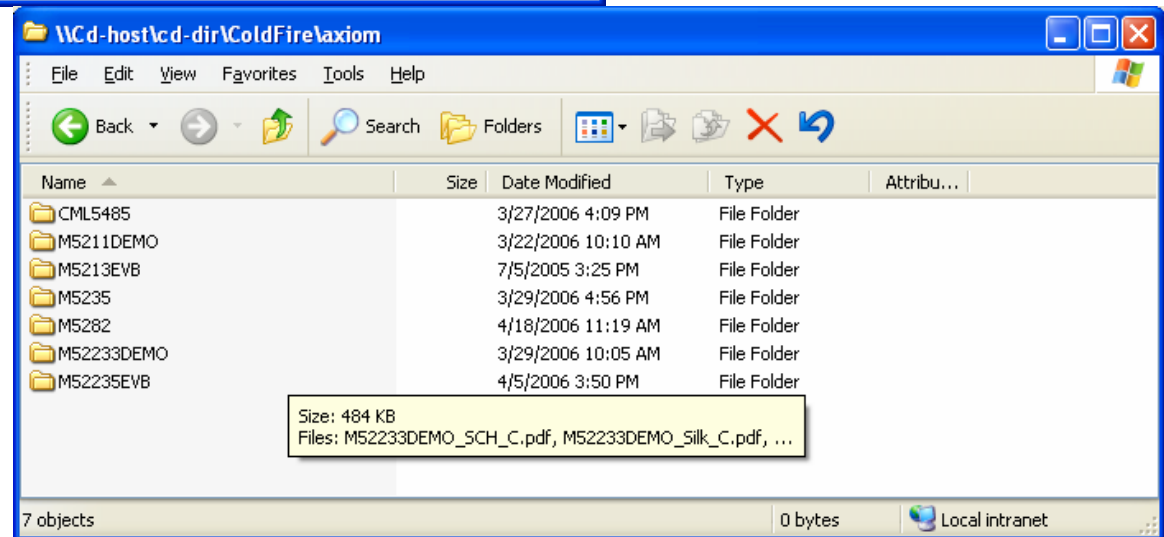
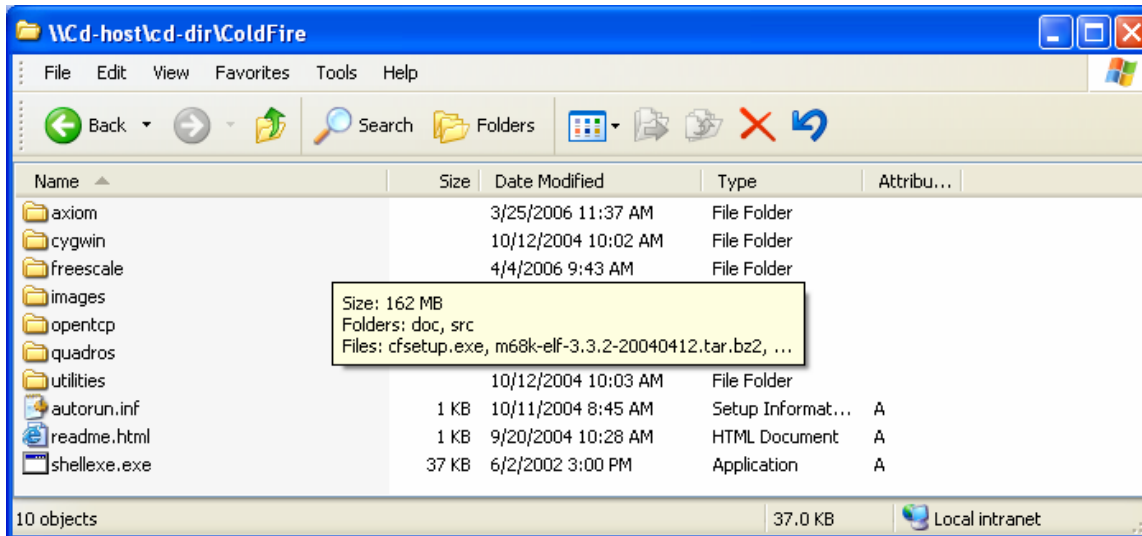
- External Reset
- MCF5223 Rev. 1 Core Initialization Complete!

- Chip ID: 4C
- Single-chip Mode, Default Drive

- DHCP Failed - Reverting to local IP

- MAC Address: 00:0B:06:E3:40:7B
- IP Address: 192.168.001.004
- Gateway: 192.168.001.001
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.000

Contents of Axiom CD



Contents of Axiom CD - cont.

Name	Size	Date Modified	Type	Attribu...
doc		3/16/2006 11:46 AM	File Folder	
cdrom.html	2 KB	10/4/2004 2:01 PM	HTML Document	A
CF Flasher 3.1 M5208EVB patch.exe	348 KB	8/2/2005 8:58 AM	Application	A
CF_Flasher_CML5485_update.zip	135 KB	8/30/2005 12:45 PM	EnZip Archive	A
CFFlasher 3.1 setup.exe	13,78...	5/31/2005 12:04 PM	Application	A
CFFlasher 3.1 setup.zip	13,40...	2/24/2006 6:03 PM	EnZip Archive	A
cfflasher.zip		2/24/2006 6:47 PM	EnZip Archive	A
cfinit.ZIP		2/24/2006 11:33 AM	EnZip Archive	A
cfinit.zip.old	1,868 KB	3/1/2004 7:32 AM	OLD File	A
COLDFIRE TCP/IP LITE.zip	1,139 KB	4/4/2006 9:39 AM	EnZip Archive	A
Drivers_CFFlasher_install.exe	8,784 KB	6/1/2005 9:50 AM	Application	A
Drivers_CFFlasher_install.zip	8,026 KB	2/24/2006 6:03 PM	EnZip Archive	A
index.html	1 KB	4/13/2004 1:14 AM	HTML Document	A
intent.html	2 KB	10/11/2004 7:12 AM	HTML Document	A
leftmenu.html	3 KB	10/11/2004 2:13 PM	HTML Document	A
M5235index.html	2 KB	10/4/2004 2:55 PM	HTML Document	A
M5235index.zip	1 KB	2/24/2006 6:03 PM	EnZip Archive	A
M5282index.html	1 KB	10/8/2004 3:34 PM	HTML Document	A
suppl.html	2 KB	10/11/2004 7:14 AM	HTML Document	A
support.html	1 KB	9/21/2004 9:25 AM	HTML Document	A

20 objects | 48.7 MB | Local intranet

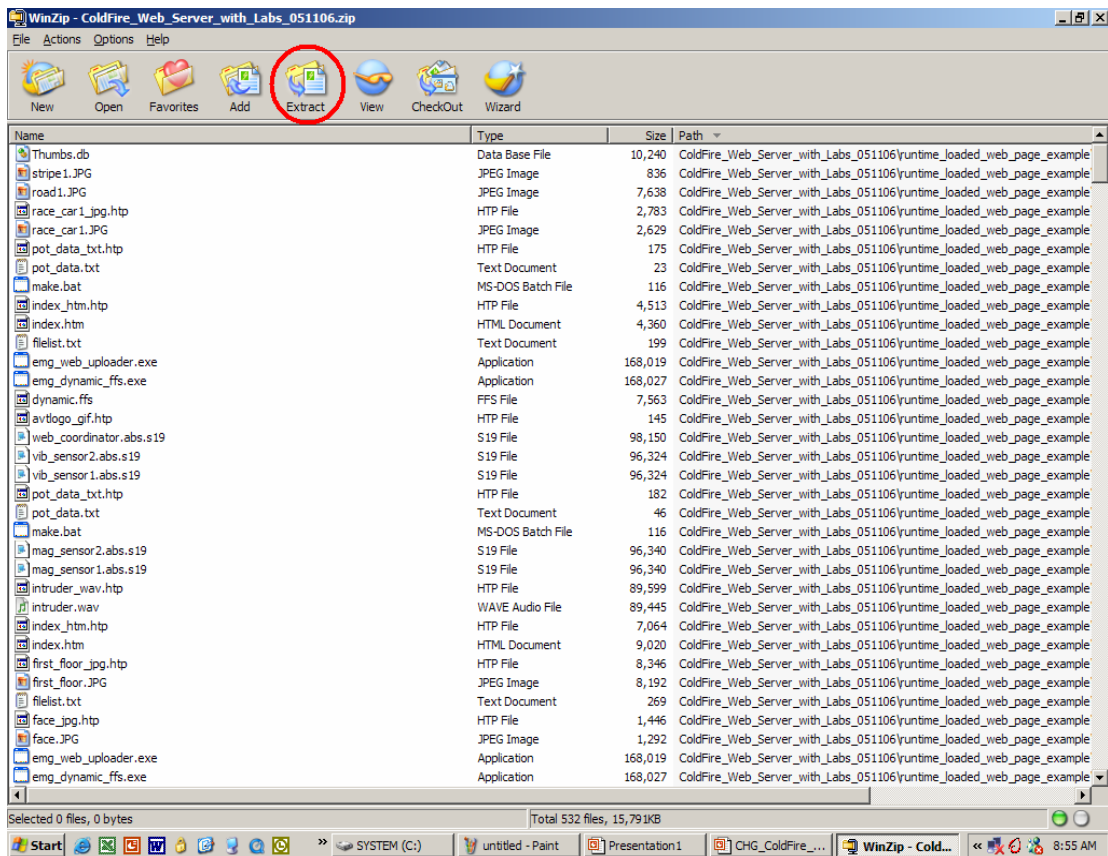
Installing the ColdFireLite project and Labs

1. Find the ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_?????.zip file on the CD ROM.
(The ????? Is the date revision of the project, just select the latest and greatest if there are more then 1)

 ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_051106.zip

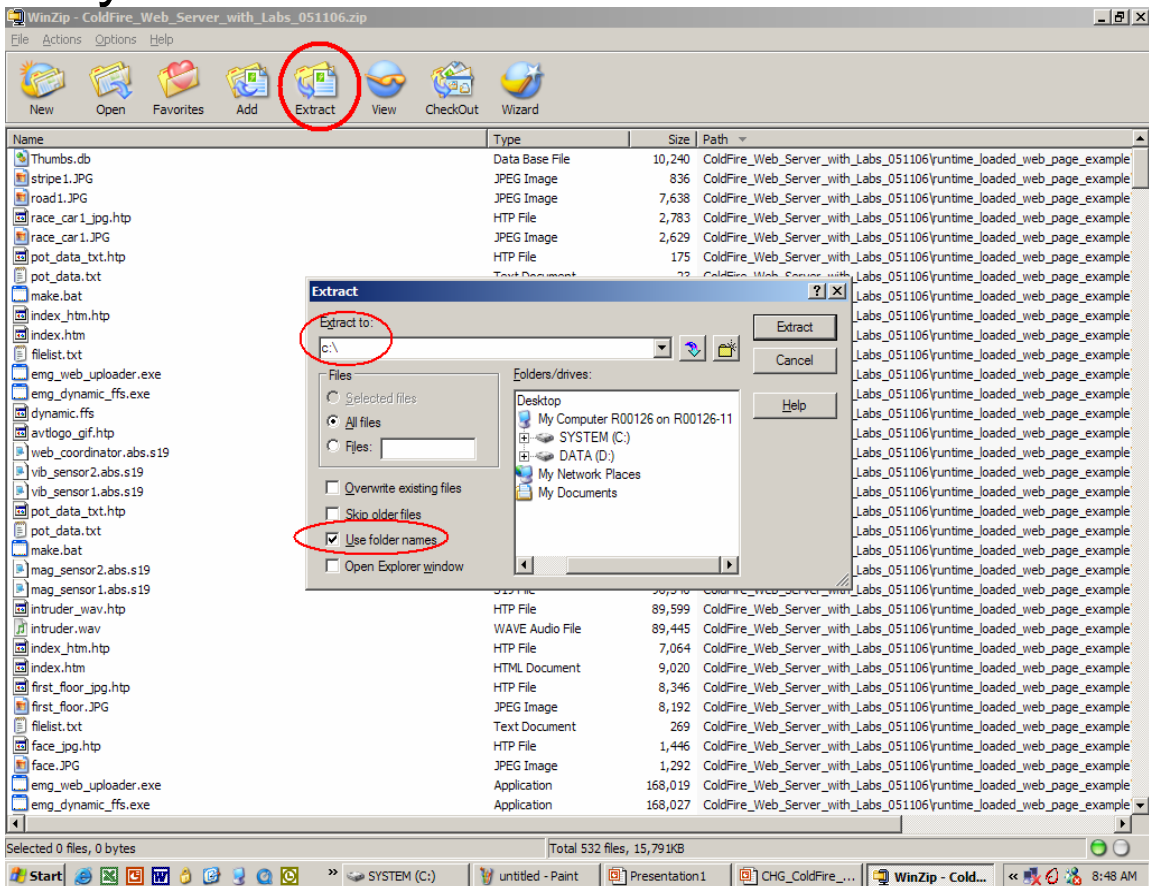
Installing the ColdFire Lite project and Labs

2. Un-Zip the ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_?????.zip by double clicking on it.
Select Extract button circled to open the unzip dialog.



Installing the ColdFire Lite project and Labs

3. In the extract dialog box, make sure the “use folder names” box is checked.
It is recommended that you extract to c root “C:\”



The Directory Structure

The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window titled "ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_051106". The address bar displays the path "C:\ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_051106". The main pane shows a list of files and folders:

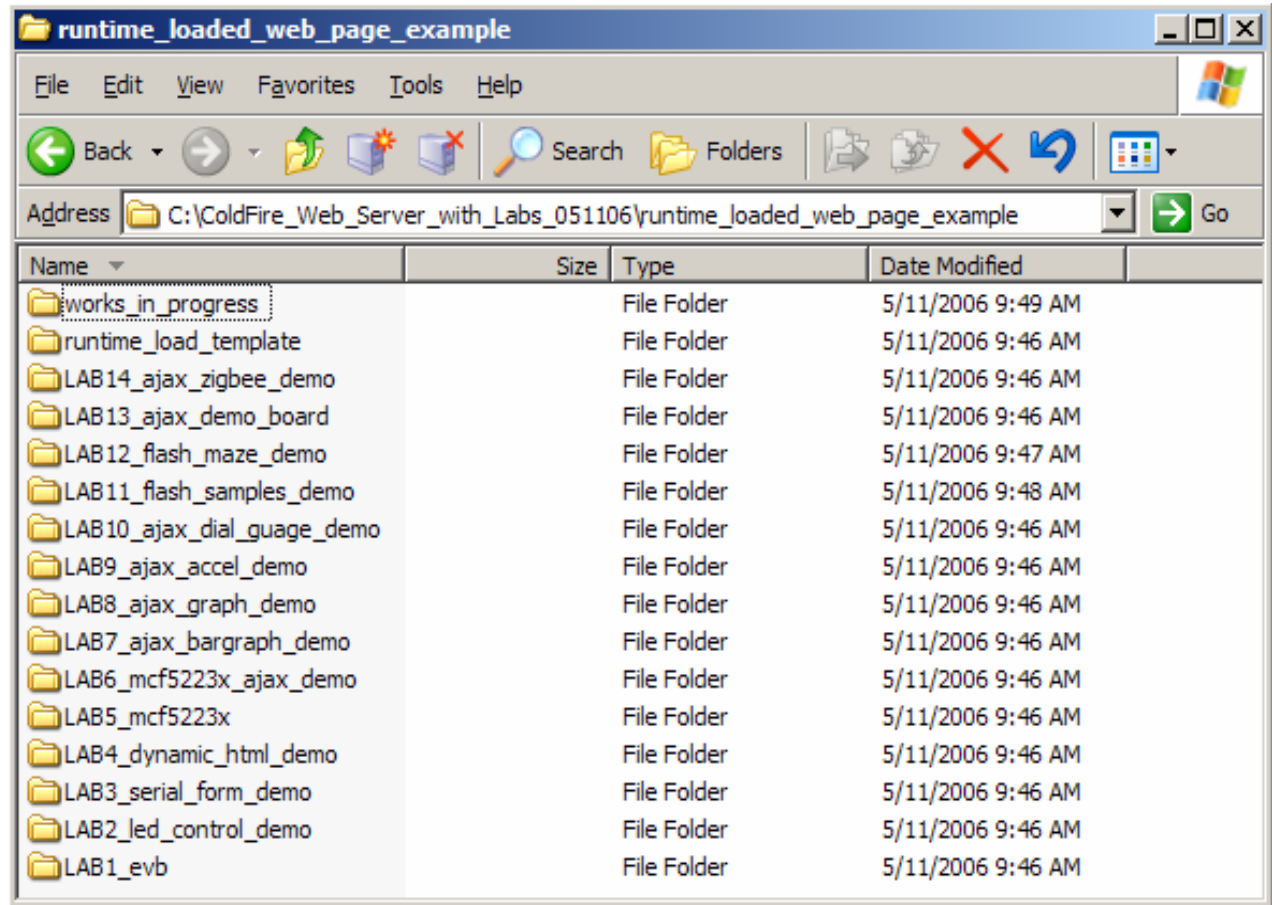
Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
ColdFire_Lite		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
runtime_loaded_web_page_example		File Folder	5/11/2006 10:09 AM
dynamic_html_example.JPG	180 KB	JPEG Image	4/10/2006 1:24 AM
http_server.doc	61 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	3/30/2006 12:03 AM
VAR_command.txt	1 KB	Text Document	4/10/2006 1:26 AM

- VAR_command.txt Documentation on the VAR command.
- http_server.doc A overview of the web server.
- Dynamic_html_example.jpg A picture speaks a 1000 words.

Directory Details – Runtime Loadable Demos/Labs

Runtime_loaded_web_page_example directory

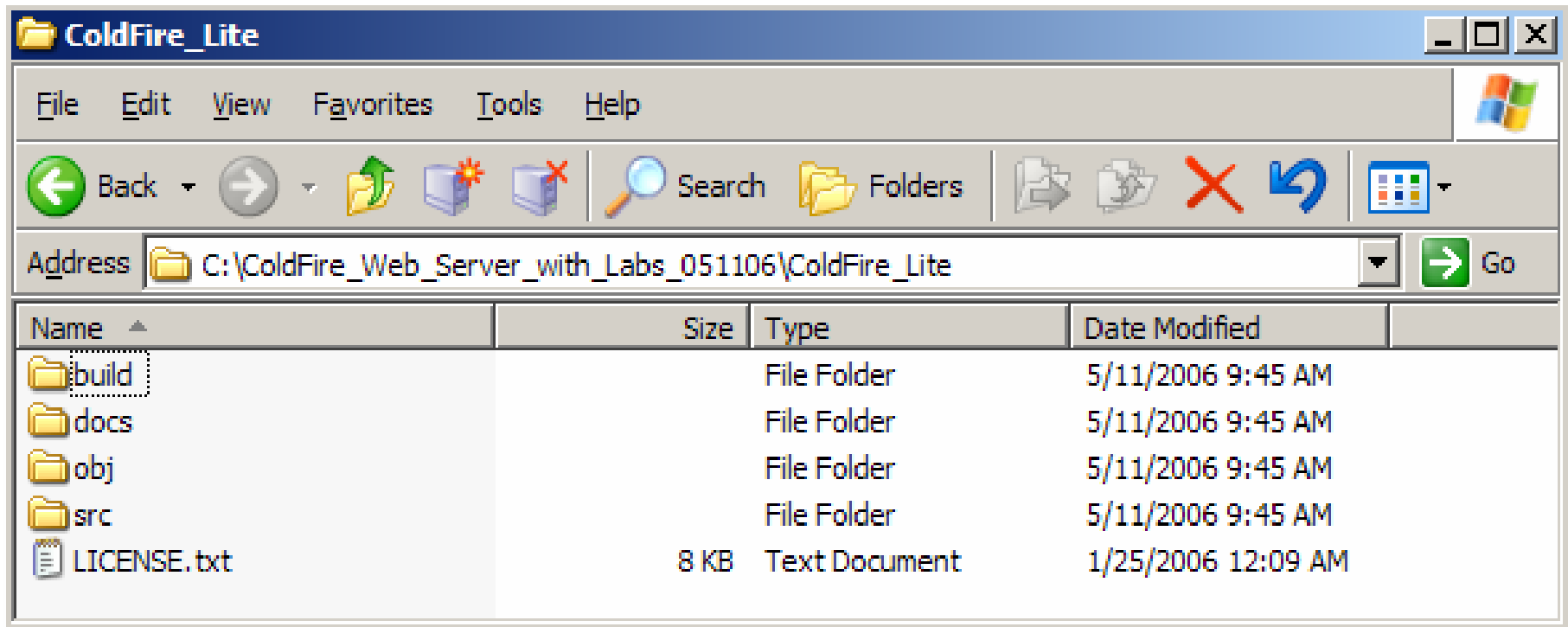
This directory contains the runtime loadable demos/labs.



Directory Details – ColdFire_Lite

ColdFire_Lite directory

The ColdFire_Lite directory contains the TCP/IP stack and Web Server Firmware.

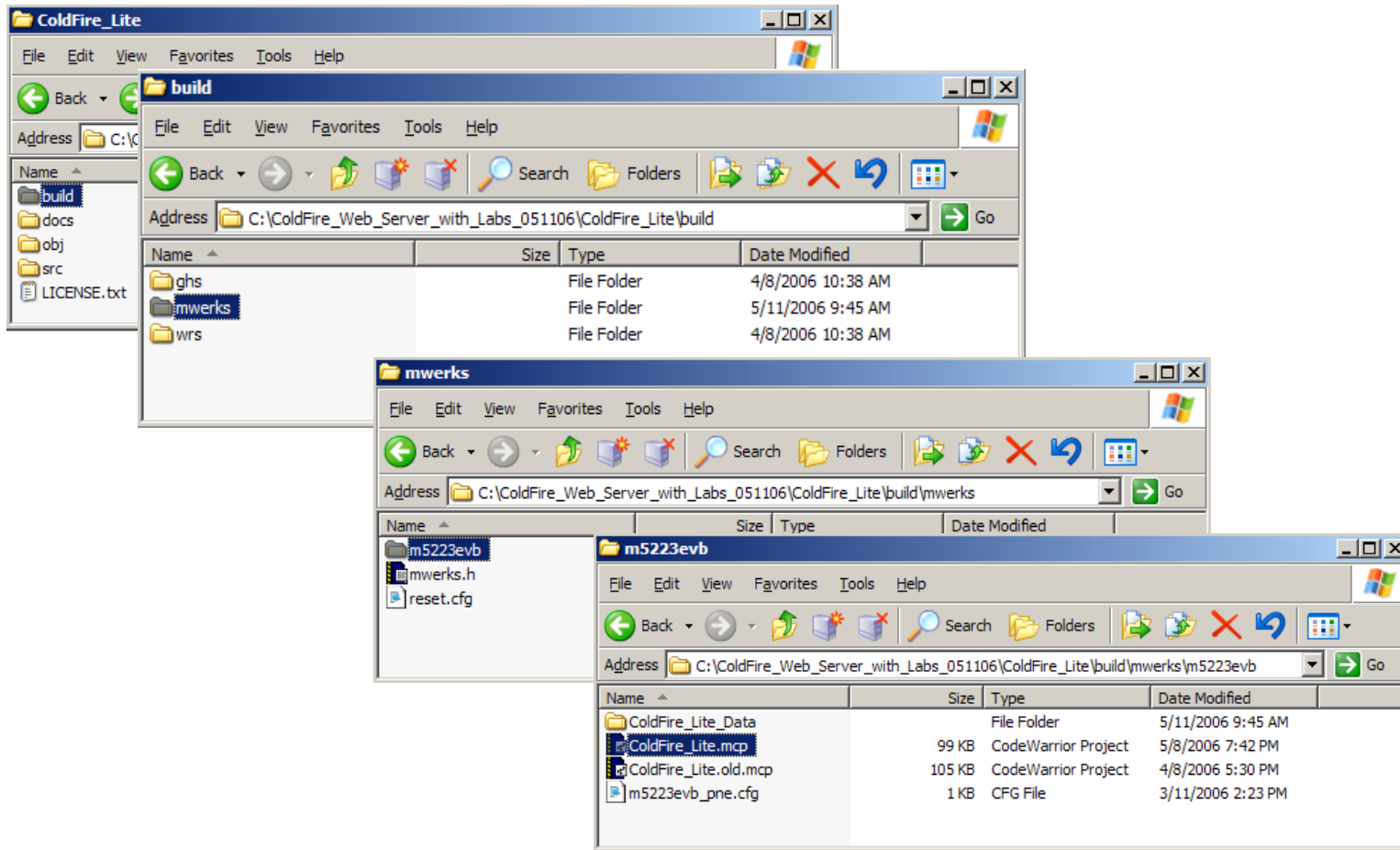


The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window titled "ColdFire_Lite". The address bar displays the path "C:\ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_051106\ColdFire_Lite". The main pane shows a list of files and folders:

Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
build		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
docs		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
obj		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
src		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
LICENSE.txt	8 KB	Text Document	1/25/2006 12:09 AM

ColdFire_Lite Project File

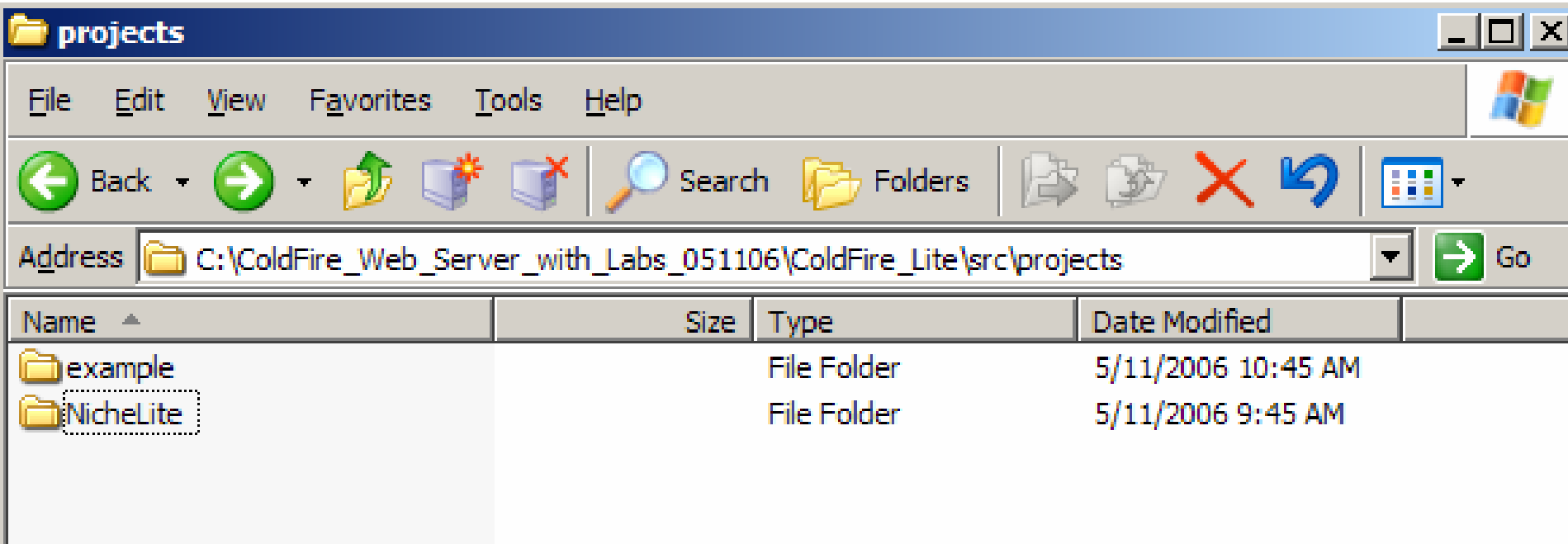
- The project File is used to open the project in CodeWarrior®.



The Niche Lite directory

The NicheLite directory contains the source to the TCP/IP stack.

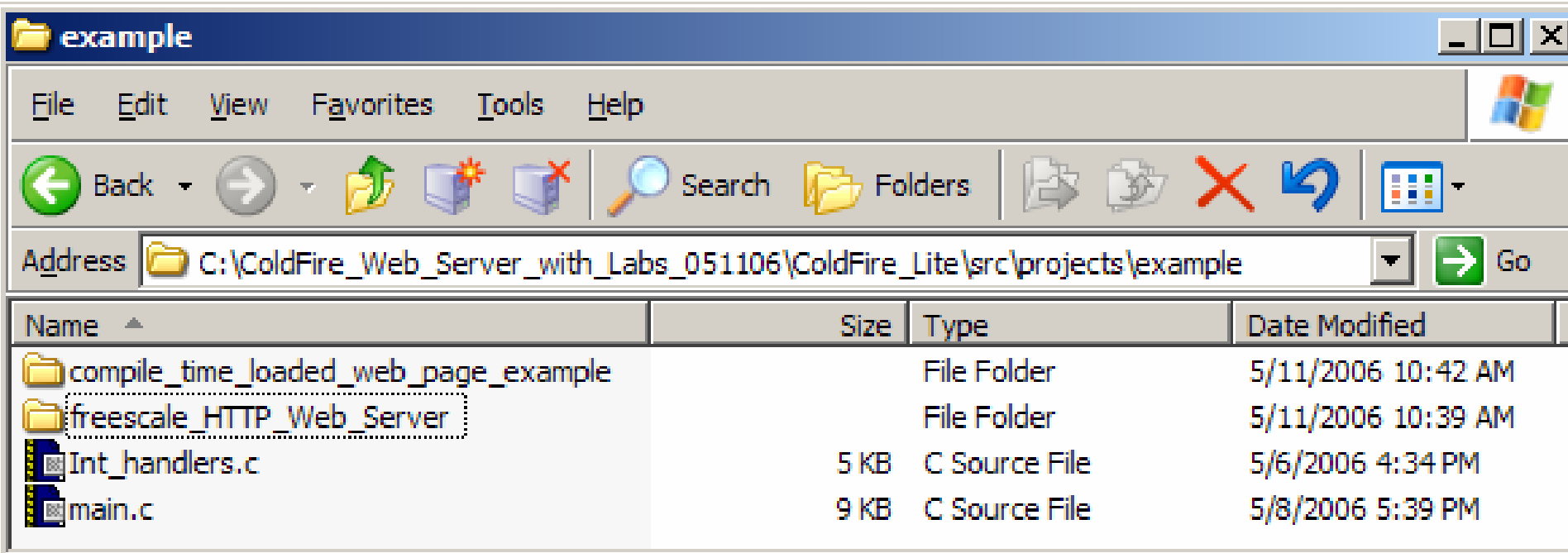
ColdFire_Lite\src\projects



Freescale_HTTP_Web_Server directory

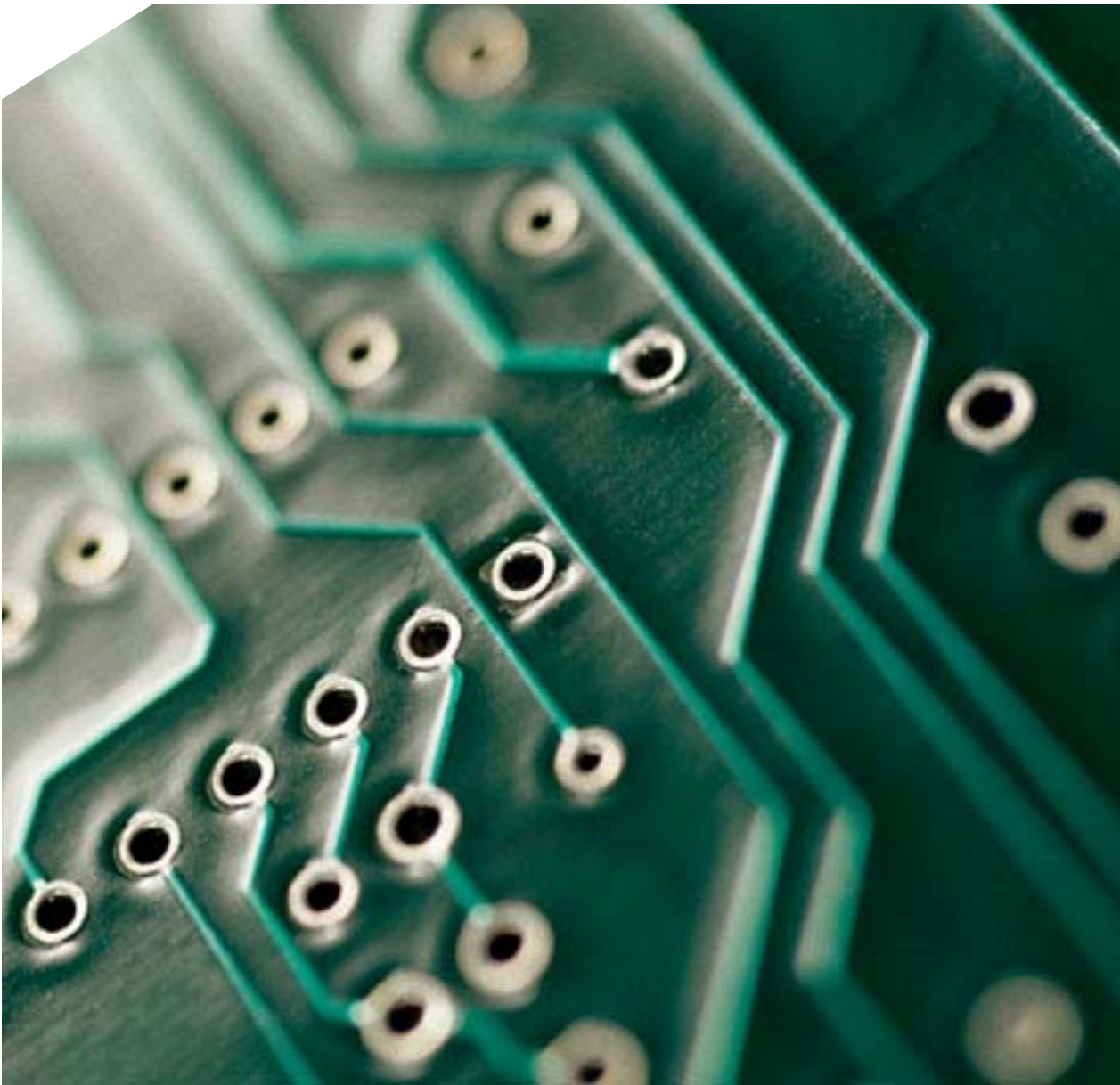
The Freescale_HTTP_Web_Server directory contains the source code for the Freescale Web Server.

ColdFire_Lite\src\projects\example



The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window titled "example" with the address bar set to "C:\ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_051106\ColdFire_Lite\src\projects\example". The window displays a list of files and folders:

Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
compile_time_loaded_web_page_example		File Folder	5/11/2006 10:42 AM
freescale_HTTP_Web_Server		File Folder	5/11/2006 10:39 AM
Int_handlers.c	5 KB	C Source File	5/6/2006 4:34 PM
main.c	9 KB	C Source File	5/8/2006 5:39 PM



Getting Started with CodeWarrior® (for ColdFire®)

A Hands On Lab
based on the
M52233DEMO

Lab 2: Using the Source Code Browser

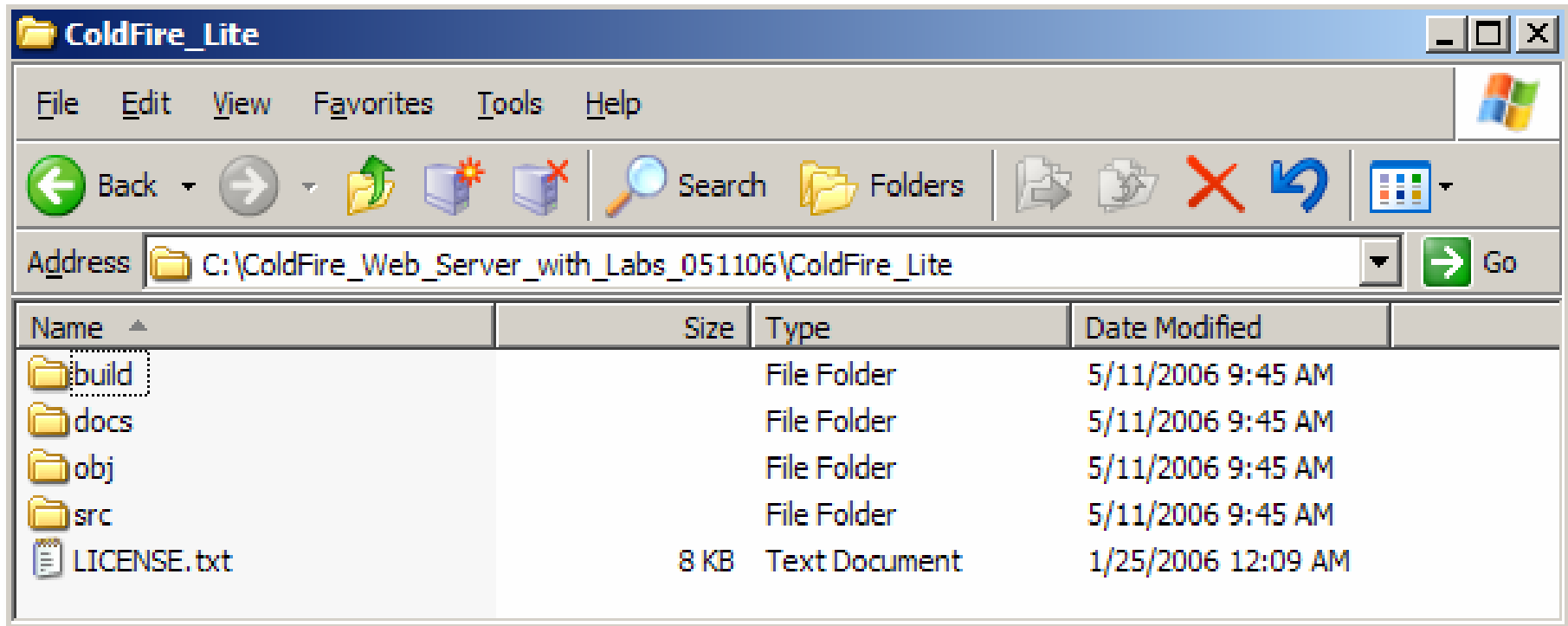
- In this exercise you will become familiar with the IDE's (Integrated Development Environment) code navigation features. These include features from both the editor and the source code browser.
- This exercise concentrates on navigating between files that are related to each other and, on how to jump to interesting places in your code.
- For this LAB we will debug the actual TCP/IP stack and Web Server project.

Locate and Open the TCP/IP/Web Server Project

- Close all open CodeWarrior® Project Windows.
- Choose File > Open
- Browse to the ColdFire Lite Directory.
 - This will be located where you unzipped the ColdFire Lite project, or if you are using a Freescale laptop

ColdFire_Lite directory

The ColdFire_Lite directory contains the TCP/IP stack and Web Server Firmware.

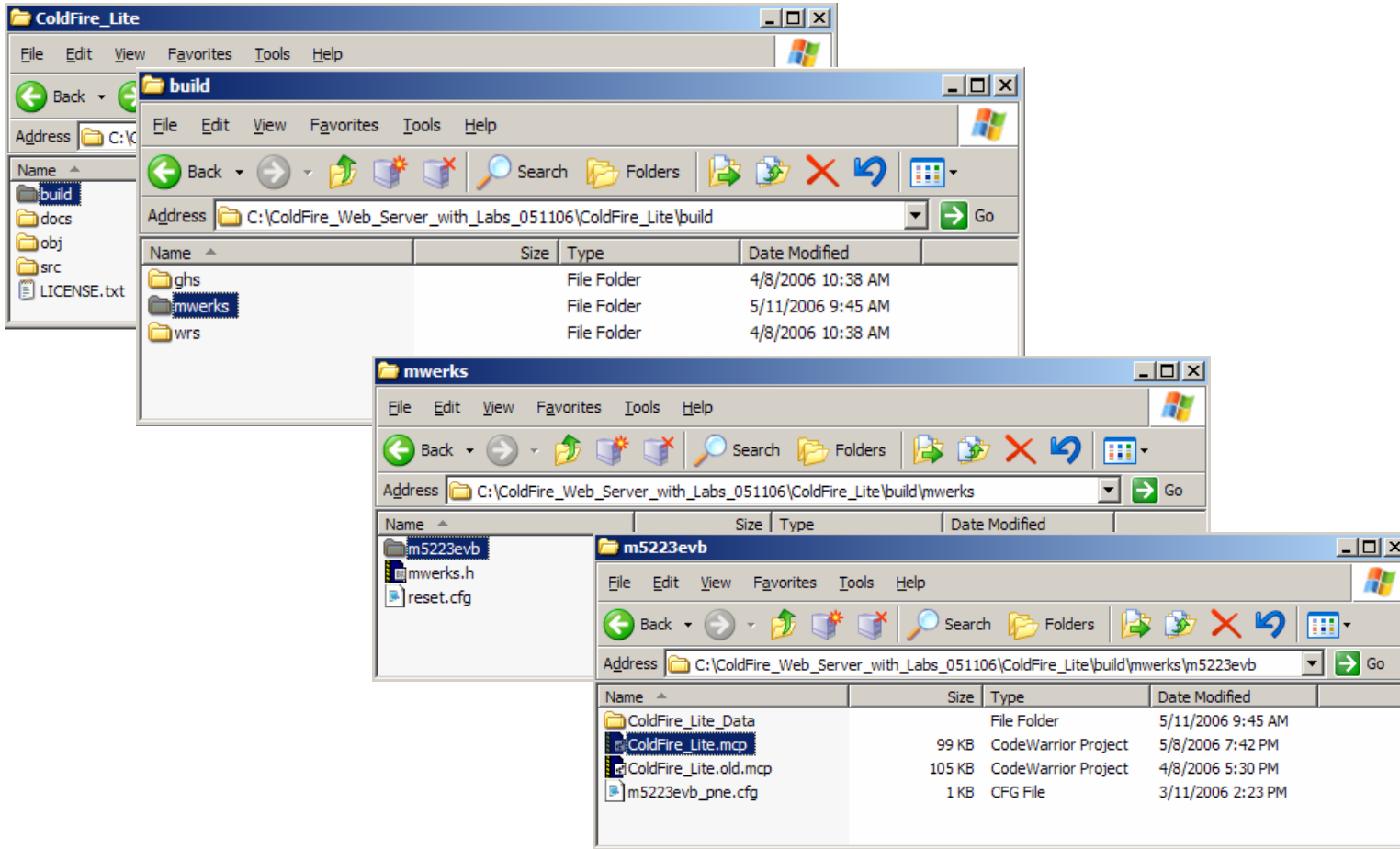


The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window titled "ColdFire_Lite". The address bar displays the path "C:\ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_051106\ColdFire_Lite". The main pane shows a list of files and folders:

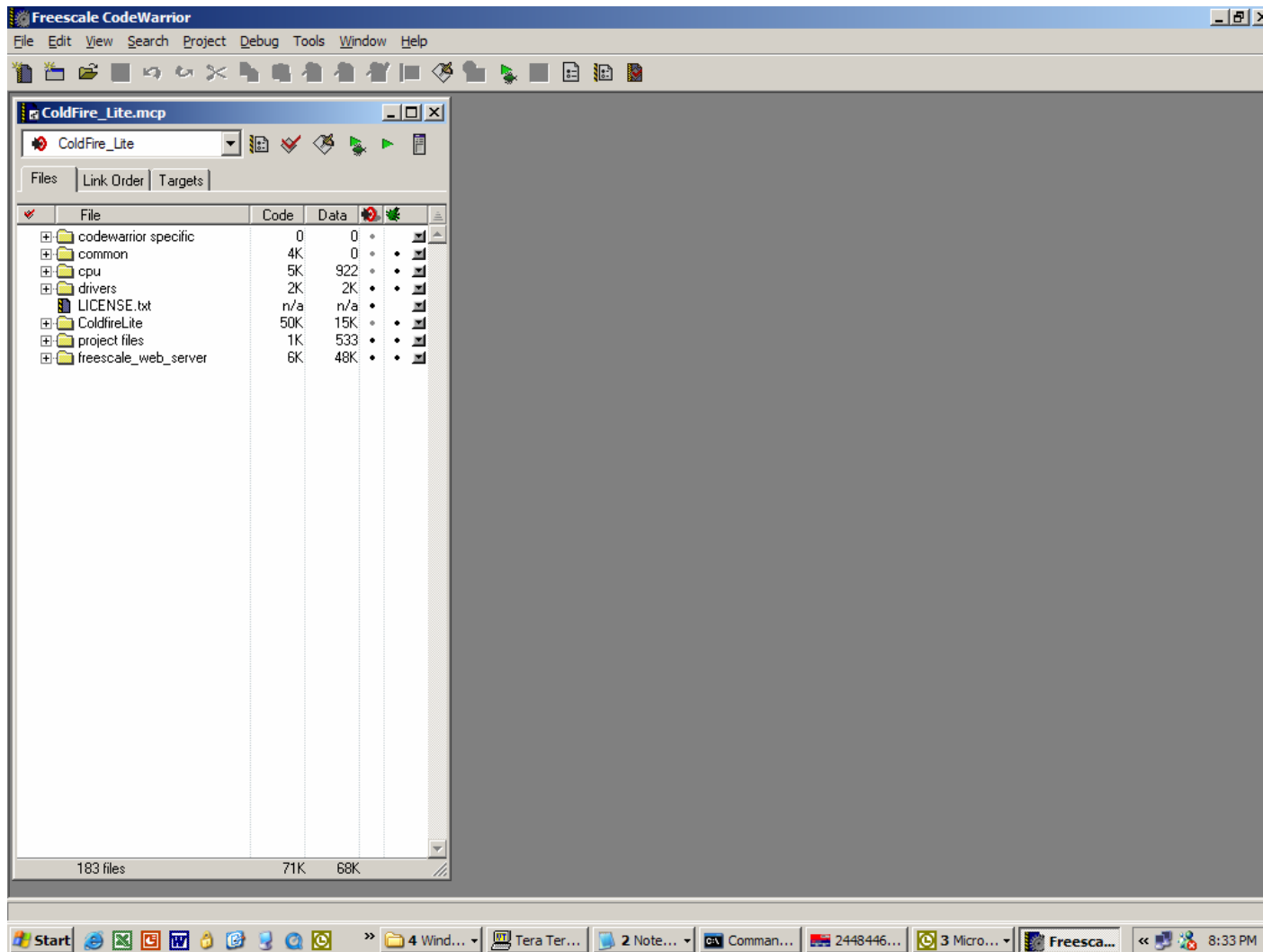
Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
build		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
docs		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
obj		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
src		File Folder	5/11/2006 9:45 AM
LICENSE.txt	8 KB	Text Document	1/25/2006 12:09 AM

ColdFire_Lite Project File

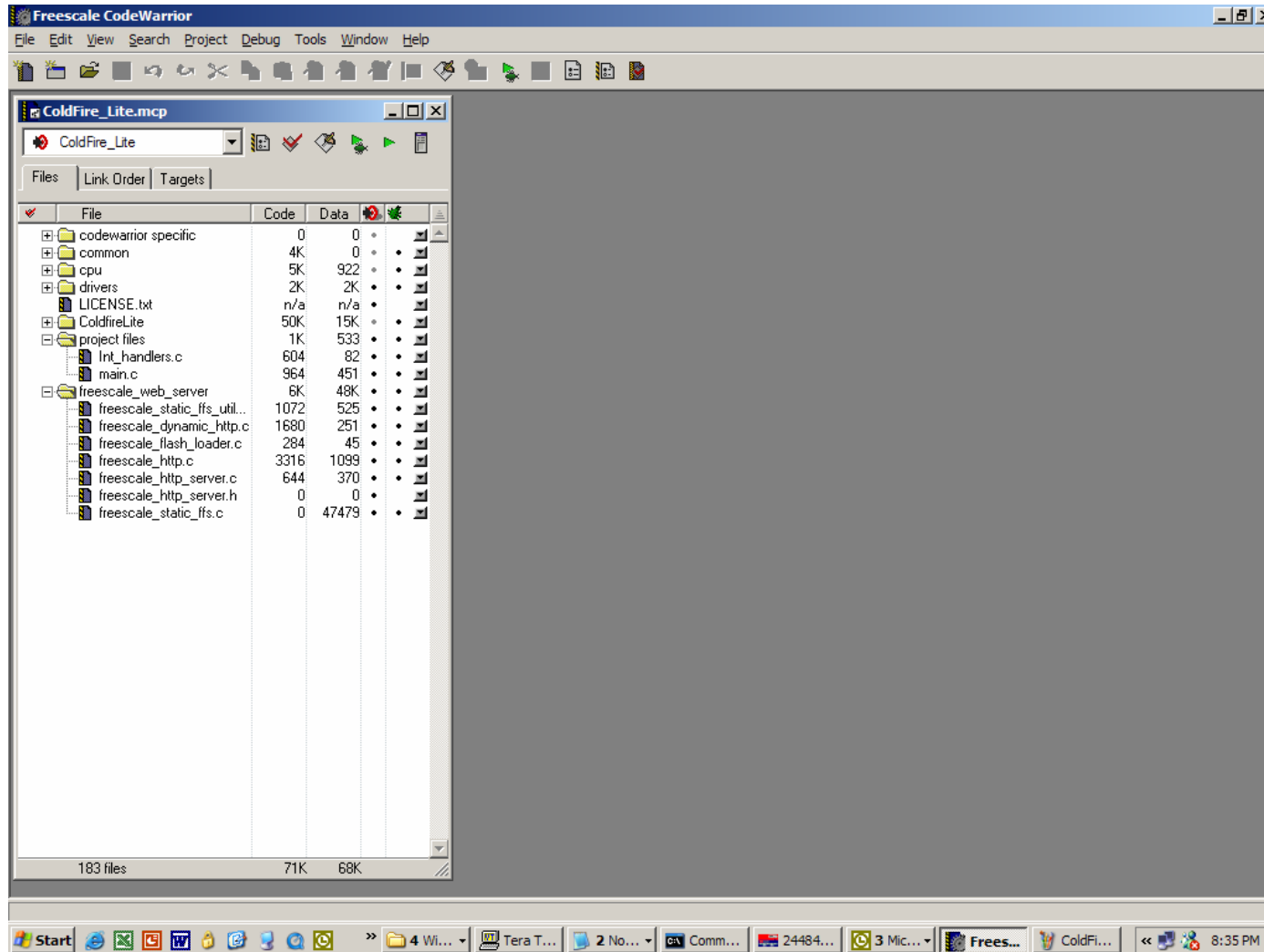
- The project File is used to open the project in CodeWarrior®.



The ColdFire Lite project



Open The directory Containing MAIN.C



Open main.c

The screenshot shows the Freescale CodeWarrior IDE. The left pane displays a project tree for 'ColdFire_Lite.mcp'. The right pane shows the code for 'main.c'. The code includes comments and defines macros for MAC addresses and buffer sizes.

```
main.c
D:\home_automation\ColdFire_Lite\src\projects\example\main.c

/* from the address already in use by dBUG. This prevents
 * ARP problems on the development server. Production systems
 * usually read this from flash or eeprom.
 */

#ifdef USE_FEC
tmp = 0x00cf5223;
mac_addr_fec[0] = (u_char)(tmp >> 24);
mac_addr_fec[1] = (u_char)(tmp >> 16);
mac_addr_fec[2] = (u_char)(tmp >> 8);
mac_addr_fec[3] = (u_char)(tmp & 0xff);
tmp = 0;
mac_addr_fec[4] = (u_char)(tmp >> 24);
mac_addr_fec[5] = (u_char)(tmp >> 16);
#endif NPDEBUG
dprintf("etheraddr = %02X:%02X:%02X:%02X:%02X:%02X\n\n",
mac_addr_fec[0], mac_addr_fec[1], mac_addr_fec[2],
mac_addr_fec[3], mac_addr_fec[4], mac_addr_fec[5]);

#endif
#endif

// EMG - Override default buffer sizes to fit into Kirin2E
bigbufsiz = 1536 + 16; // EMG
lilbufsiz = 200; // EMG

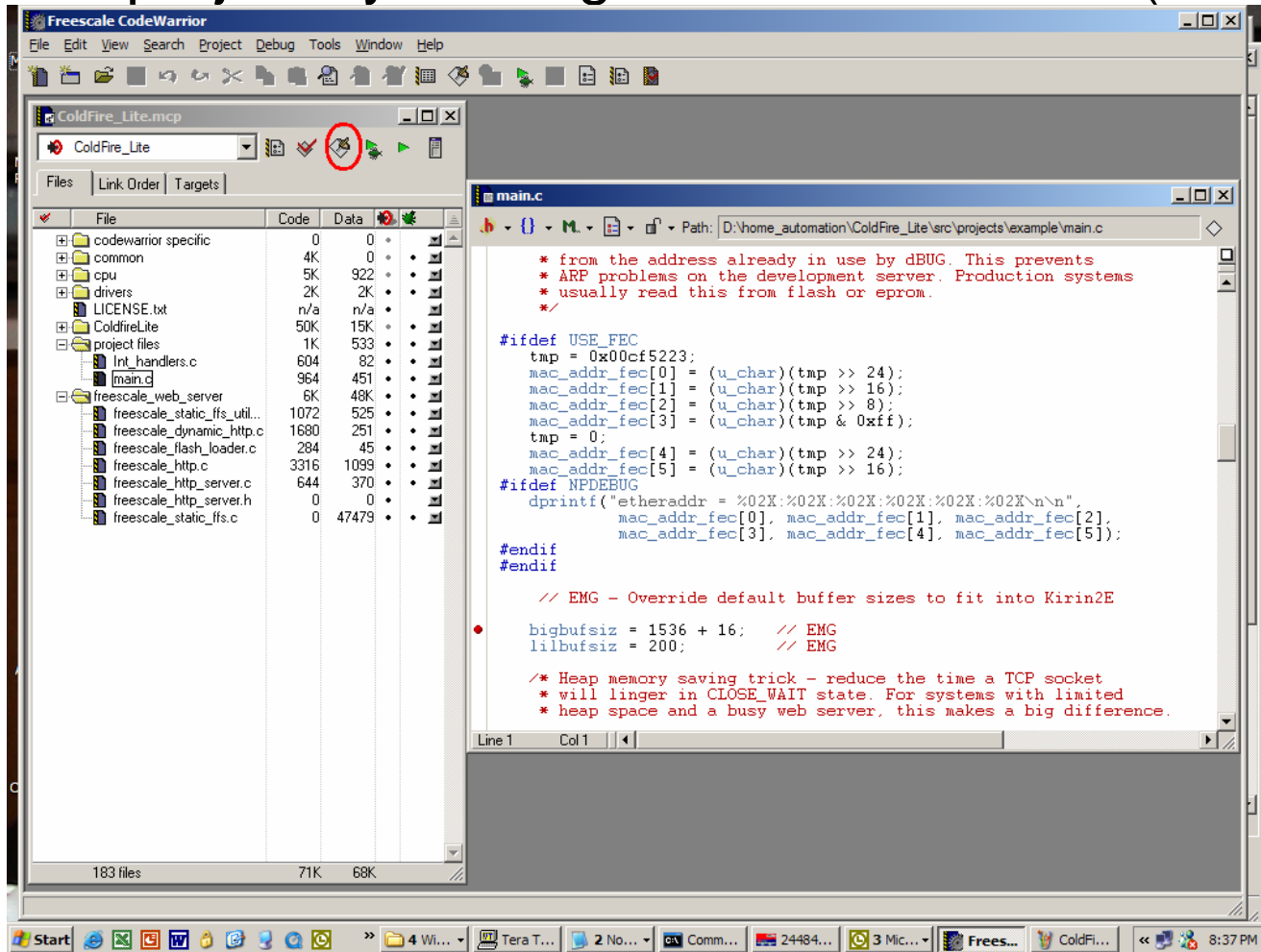
/* Heap memory saving trick - reduce the time a TCP socket
 * will linger in CLOSE_WAIT state. For systems with limited
 * heap space and a busy web server, this makes a big difference.
```

Slide 51


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Building the Project

Build the project by clicking on the MAKE icon (circled in **RED**)



Open Related Header Files

- The Edit windows provides a quick access to all files included (directly or indirectly in a project).
- Open the file **main.c** in the editor. Double click on the file name in the project window.
- Click on the arrow next to the  icon. You see a list of all header files directly or indirectly included in the source file.

File Dependencies

The screenshot displays the Freescale CodeWarrior IDE interface. On the left, a project tree shows the file structure for 'ColdFire_Lite.mcp'. The 'main.c' file is selected, and its dependencies are listed in the 'Touch' pane. The dependencies include various system headers and project-specific files.

File	Code	Data
codewarrior specific	0	0
common	4K	0
cpu	5K	922
drivers	2K	2K
LICENSE.txt	n/a	n/a
ColdfireLite	50K	15K
project files	1K	533
Int_handlers.c	604	82
main.c	964	451
freescale_web_server	6K	48K
freescale_static_ufs_utils.c	1072	525
freescale_dynamic_http.c	1680	251
freescale_flash_loader.c	284	45
freescale_http.c	3316	1099
freescale_http_server.c	644	370
freescale_http_server.h	0	0
freescale_static_ufs.c	0	47479

The 'Touch' pane lists the following dependencies:

- <ansi_parms.h>
- <ansi_prefix.E68k.h>
- <csdarg>
- <csdlib>
- <csdlib>
- <csstring>
- <div_t.h>
- <eof.h>
- <file_struct.h>
- <msl_c_version.h>
- <msl_size_t.h>
- <msl_secure.h>
- <mslGlobals.h>
- <null.h>
- <os_enum.h>
- <size_t.h>
- <stdarg.68k.h>
- <stdarg.h>
- <stdio.h>
- <stdio_api.h>
- <stdlib.h>
- <string.68k.h>
- <string_api.h>
- <va_list.h>
- ansi_prefix.CF.size.h
- app_ping.h
- common.h
- in_utils.h
- io.h
- ippport.h
- libport.h
- m5223evb.h
- mcf5223.h

The main editor window shows the following code snippet:

```
enable(); /* Let the interrupts fly... */
ready = TRUE;
...
files()
...
UPERLOOP: prep_modules() failed!\n");
...
main_init done; code %d.\nStarting ints.\n%s", err, prompt
...
prep_ipsec() failed!\n");
...
ing netmain()...\n");
```

File Dependencies

The screenshot shows the Freescale CodeWarrior IDE interface. The main window displays the source code of `main.c` with the following content:

```
#endif  
  
mcf5xxx_irq_enable();           /* Let the interrupts fly... */  
iniche_net_ready = TRUE;  
  
#ifndef SUPERLOOP  
if (prep_modules()  
{  
    if ("SUPERLOOP: prep_modules() failed\n");  
    tmain_init();           /* Start net functions */  
    netmain_init done; code %d.\nStarting ints.\n%s", err, prompt  
    C  
    ipsec()  
    f("prep_ipsec() failed!\n");  
  
    eld();  
  
    ld = 1;  
    BUG  
    Calling netmain()...\n");  
}
```

A 'Touch' dialog box is open, listing the files that `main.c` depends on:


- <ansi_parms.h>
- <ansi_prefix.E68k.h>
- <castdarg>
- <castdio>
- <castlib>
- <cstring>
- <div_t.h>
- <eof.h>
- <file_struct.h>
- <msl_c_version.h>
- <msl_rsize_t.h>
- <msl_secure.h>
- <mslGlobals.h>
- <null.h>
- <os_enum.h>
- <size_t.h>
- <stdarg.68k.h>
- <stdarg.h>
- <stdio.h>
- <stdio_api.h>
- <stdlib.h>
- <string.68k.h>
- <string_api.h>
- <va_list.h>

The left pane shows a project tree for 'ColdFire_Lite.mcp' with a table of files and their sizes:

File	Code	Data
codewarrior specific	0	0
common	4K	0
cpu	5K	922
drivers	2K	2K
LICENSE.txt	n/a	n/a
ColdfireLite	50K	15K
project files	1K	533
Int_handlers.c	604	82
main.c	964	451
freescall_web_server	6K	48K
freescall_static_ufs_utils.c	1072	525
freescall_dynamic_http.c	1680	251
freescall_flash_loader.c	284	45
freescall_http.c	3316	1099
freescall_http_server.c	644	370
freescall_http_server.h	0	0
freescall_static_ufs.c	0	47479

The status bar at the bottom indicates 183 files, 71K code, and 68K data.

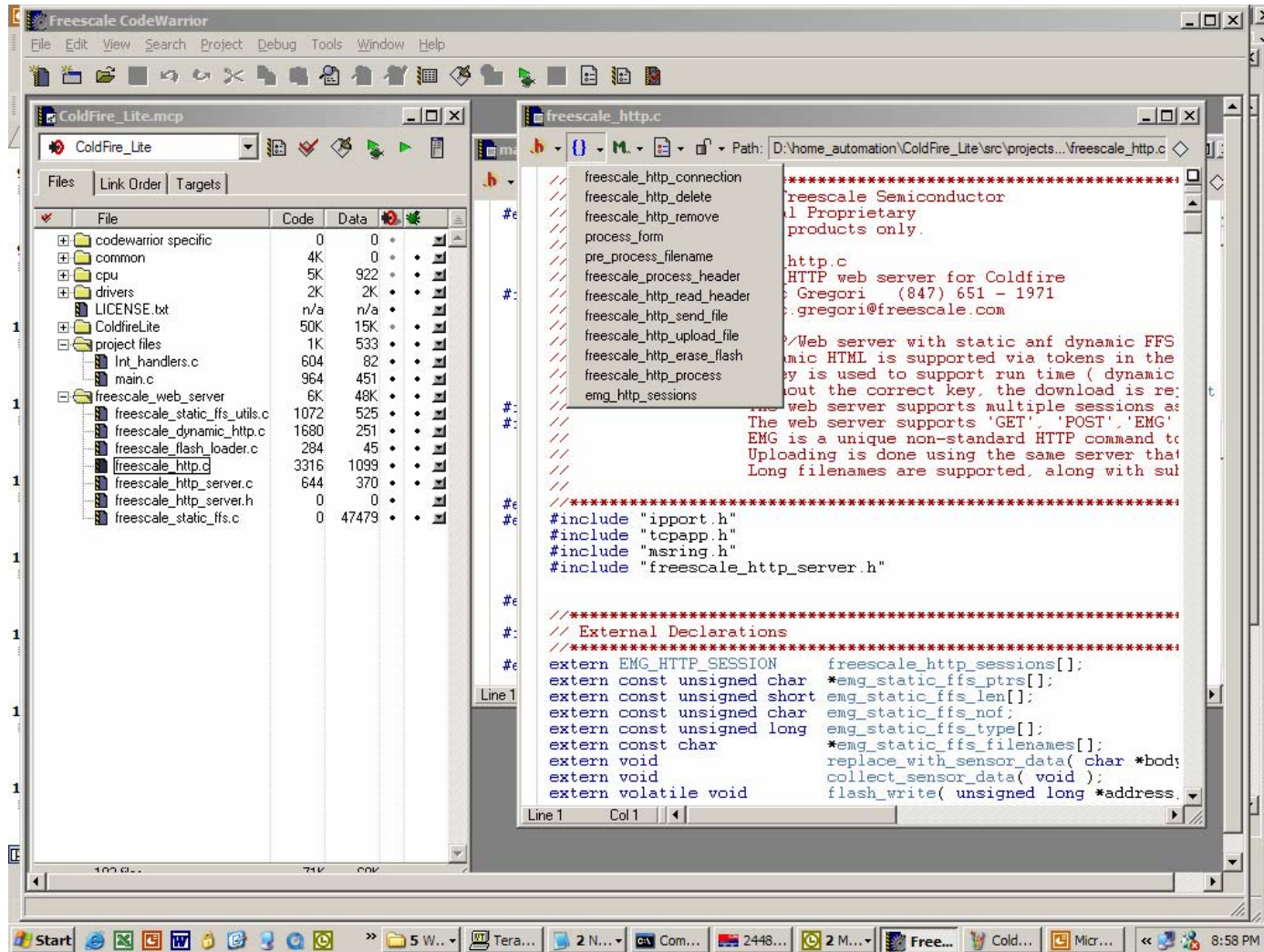
Find a Function in a File

- The Edit window also provides a quick access to all functions implemented inside a source file.
- Open the file **main.c** in the editor. Double click on the file name in the mcp window.
- Click on the arrow next to the  icon. You see a list of all functions implemented in the current source file.
- Select **main** from the drop down list. The editor window scrolls down to the implementation of the function.



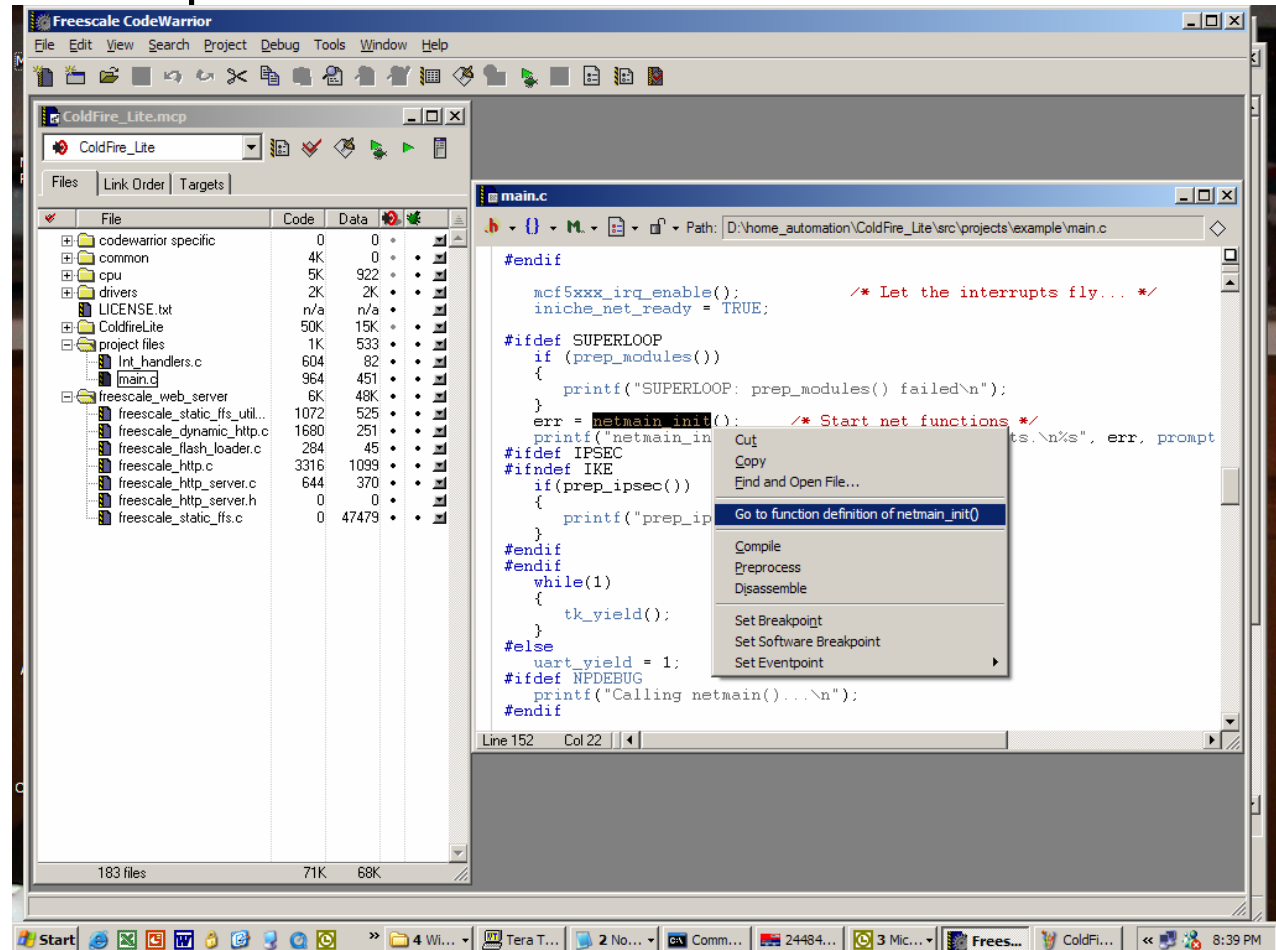
main

Functions in a file

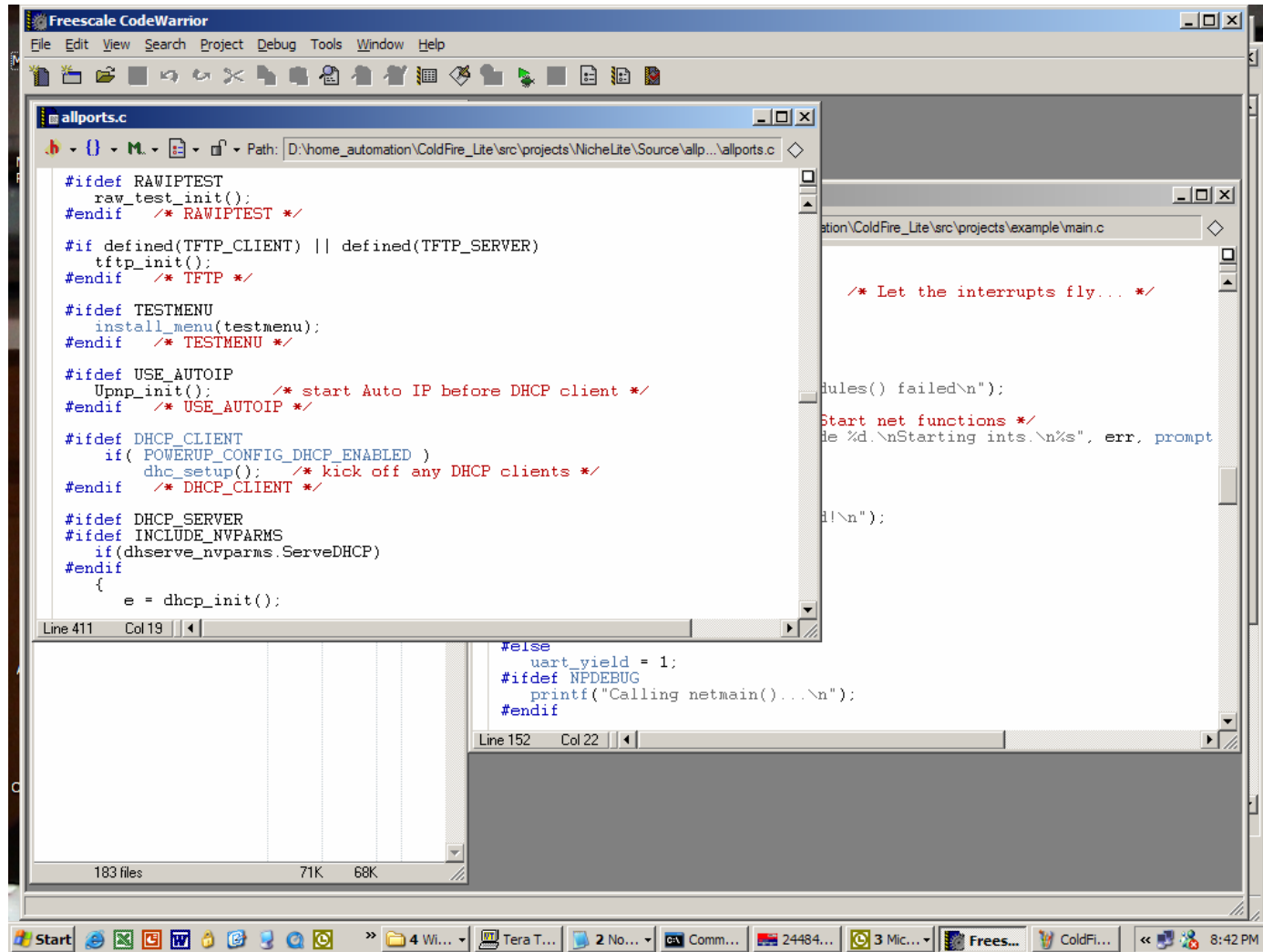


Source Code Browser

- Left clicking on a macro or function will highlight it.
- Right clicking will open a option box.



Notice DHCP_CLIENT is blue



```
#ifndef RAWIPTEST
    raw_test_init();
#endif /* RAWIPTEST */

#if defined(TFTP_CLIENT) || defined(TFTP_SERVER)
    tftp_init();
#endif /* TFTP */

#ifdef TESTMENU
    install_menu(testmenu);
#endif /* TESTMENU */

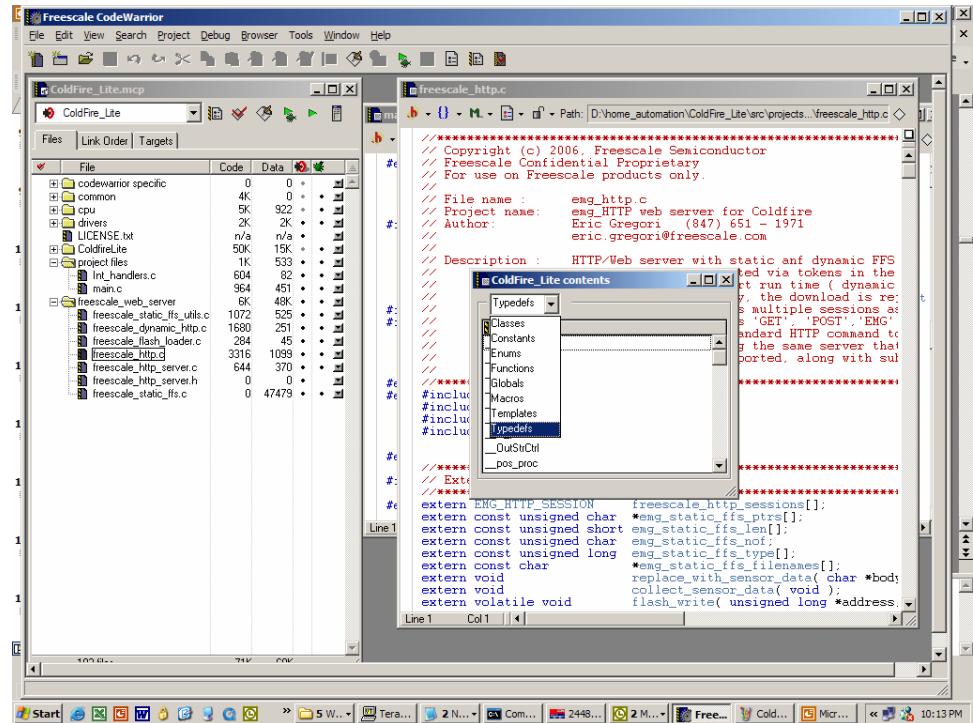
#ifdef USE_AUTOIP
    Upnp_init(); /* start Auto IP before DHCP client */
#endif /* USE_AUTOIP */

#ifdef DHCP_CLIENT
    if( POWERUP_CONFIG_DHCP_ENABLED )
        dhcp_setup(); /* kick off any DHCP clients */
#endif /* DHCP_CLIENT */

#ifdef DHCP_SERVER
#ifdef INCLUDE_NVPARMS
    if(dhserve_nvparams.ServeDHCP)
    {
        e = dhcp_init();
    }
#endif
#endif

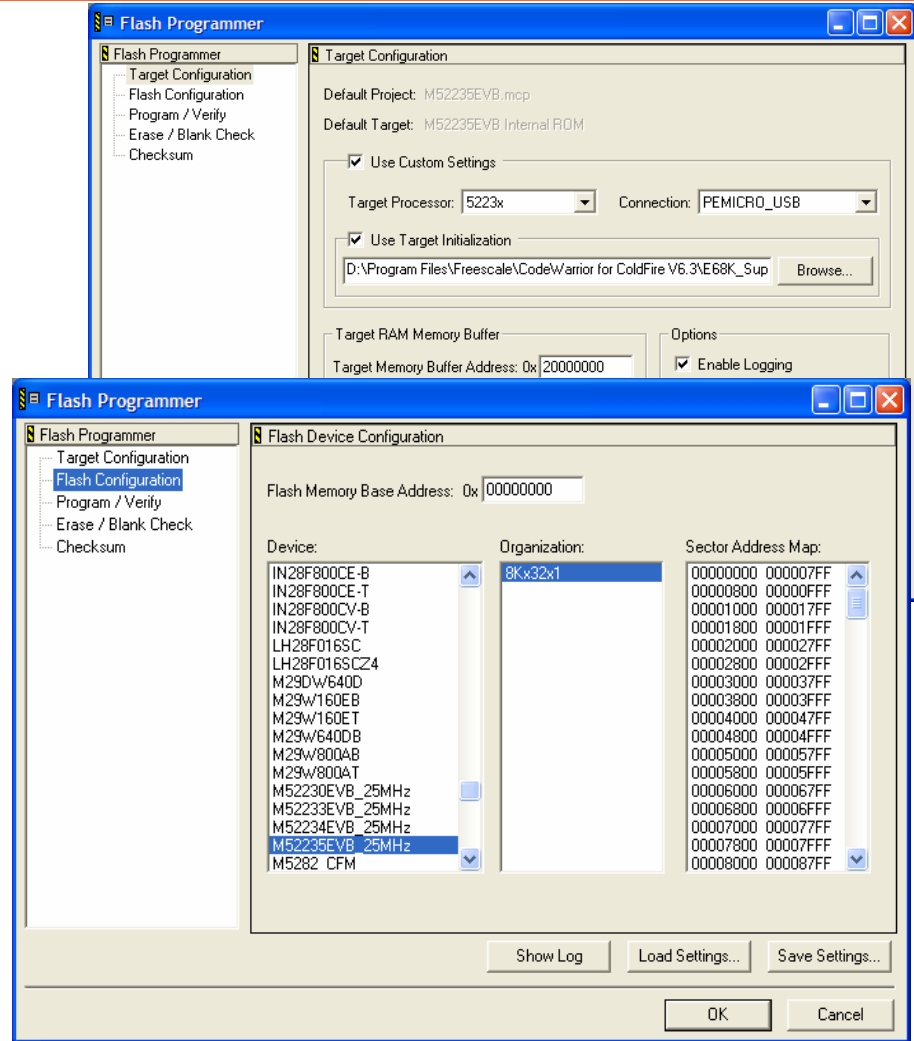
#else
    uart_yield = 1;
#endif NPDEBUG
    printf("Calling netmain()...\n");
#endif
```

- Choose **View > Browser Contents**.
- A window appears that displays the debug contents of the project.
- Play with the drop down list to see things like functions, globals, enums etc.
- Double clicking an item takes you to its definition.

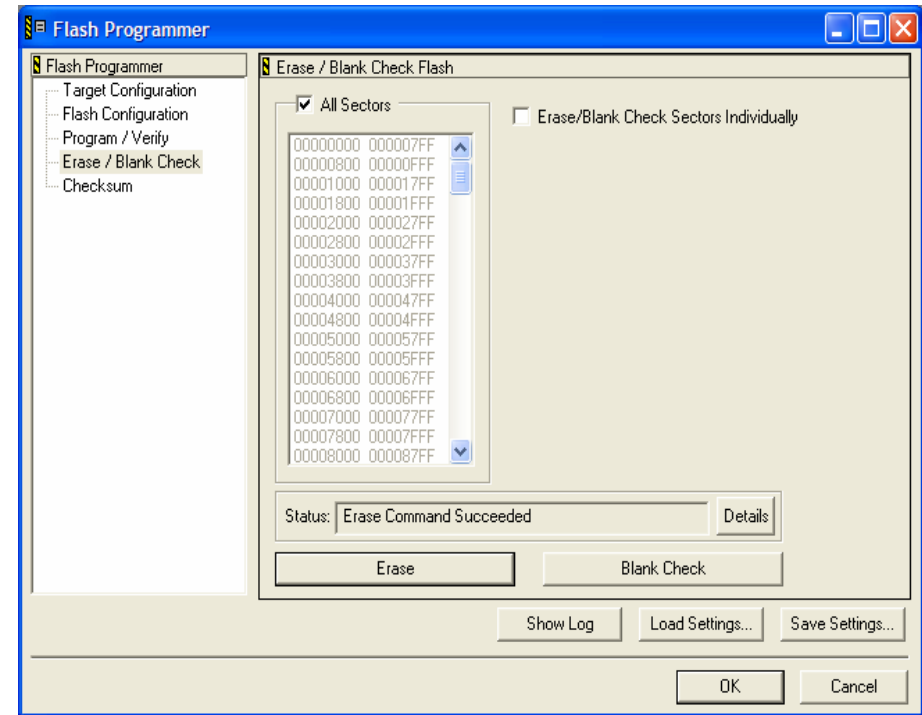


Flash Programming Utility

- Open the Flash Programming Utility Tools > Flash Programmer.
- Click **Load Settings**
- Select the flash device configuration file **M52235EVB_25MHz.xml**.
- This script configures the Flash Programmer for the internal flash of the MCF52235 as can be seen on the **Flash Device Configuration** window.

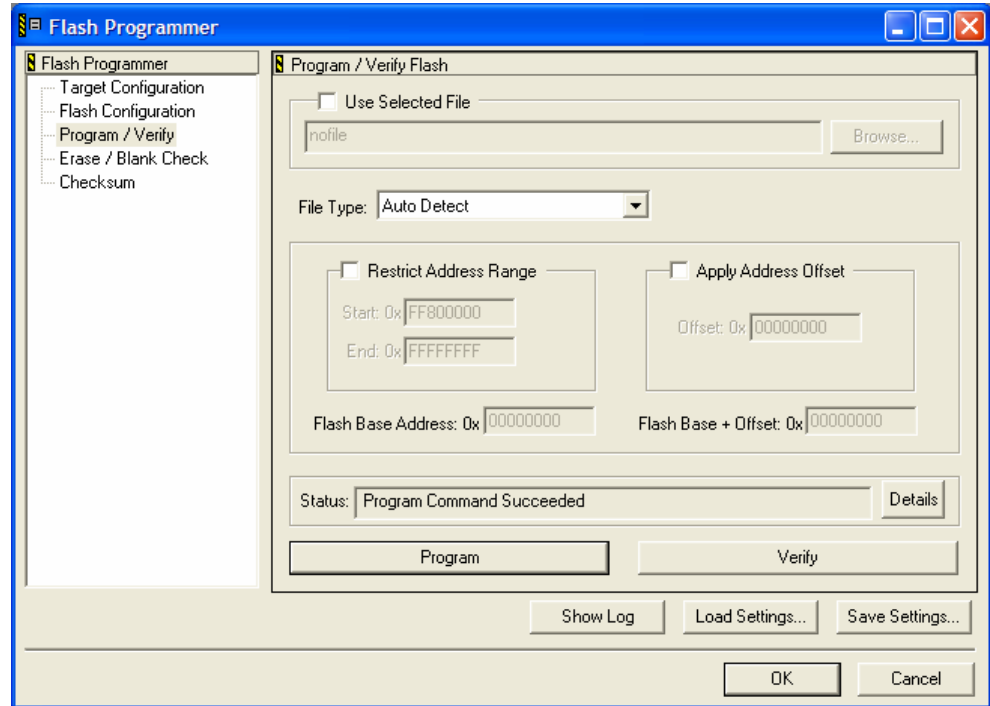


- Select **Erase / Blank Check**.
- Select All Sectors and uncheck **Erase/Blank Check Sectors Individually**.
- Hit **Erase** button.
- Status shows **Erase Command Succeeded**.
- Hit **Blank Check** Button.
- Status shows **Blank Check Completed Successfully**.



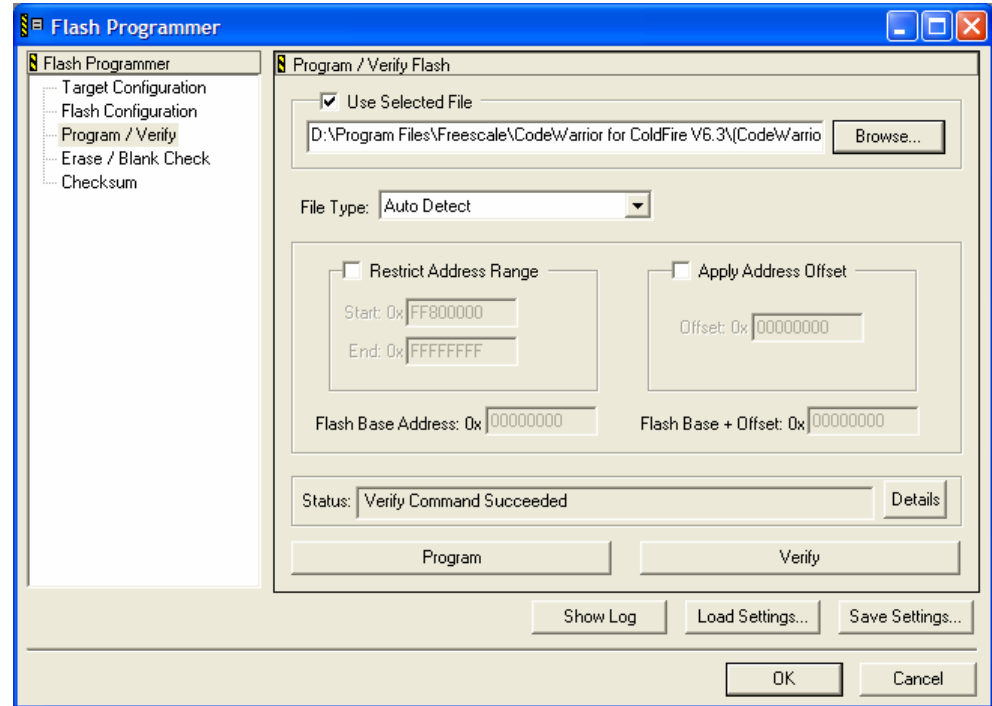
Program Flash – Auto Detect File Type

- Select **Program / Verify**.
- Select **Program**.
- File type **Auto Detect** will automatically load correct file.
- Select **Verify**.
- Status line indicates **Verify Command Succeeded**.
- Power down the board with ON/OFF switch.
- Power up the board with ON/OFF switch.
- LEDS 1-4 will cycle.

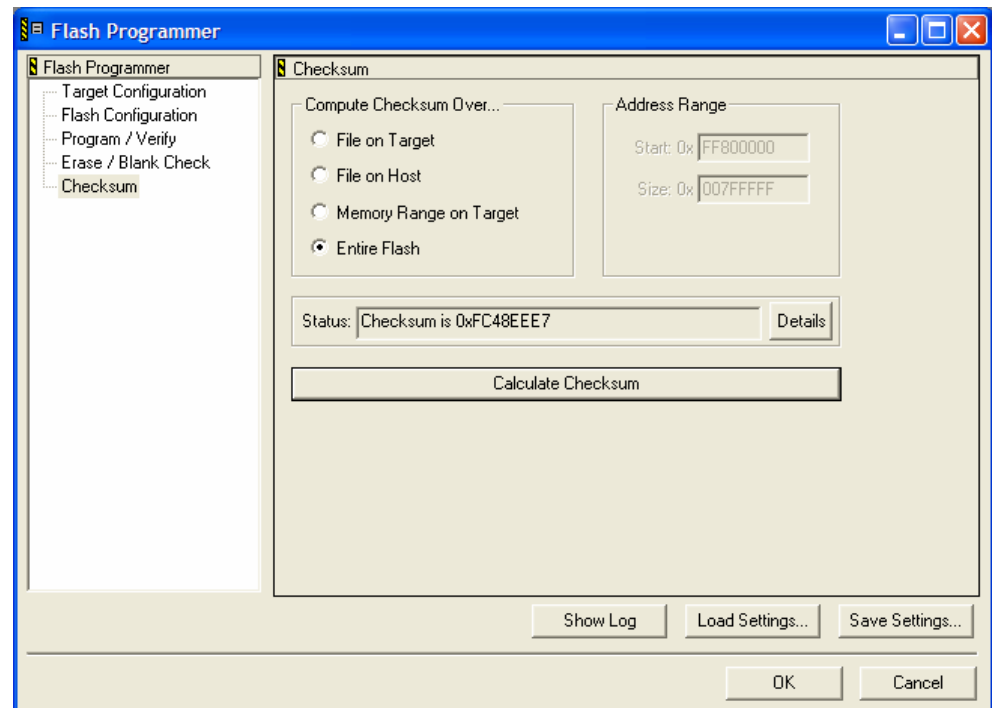


Program Flash – Use Selected File

- Flash programming file can also be manually selected by checking the **Use Selected File** box.
- You can load symbolic debug information using the .elf file or S-record using .s19 file.




- Select the **Checksum** panel.
- Select **Entire Flash**.
- Select **Calculate Checksum**
- Close the Flash programming utility.

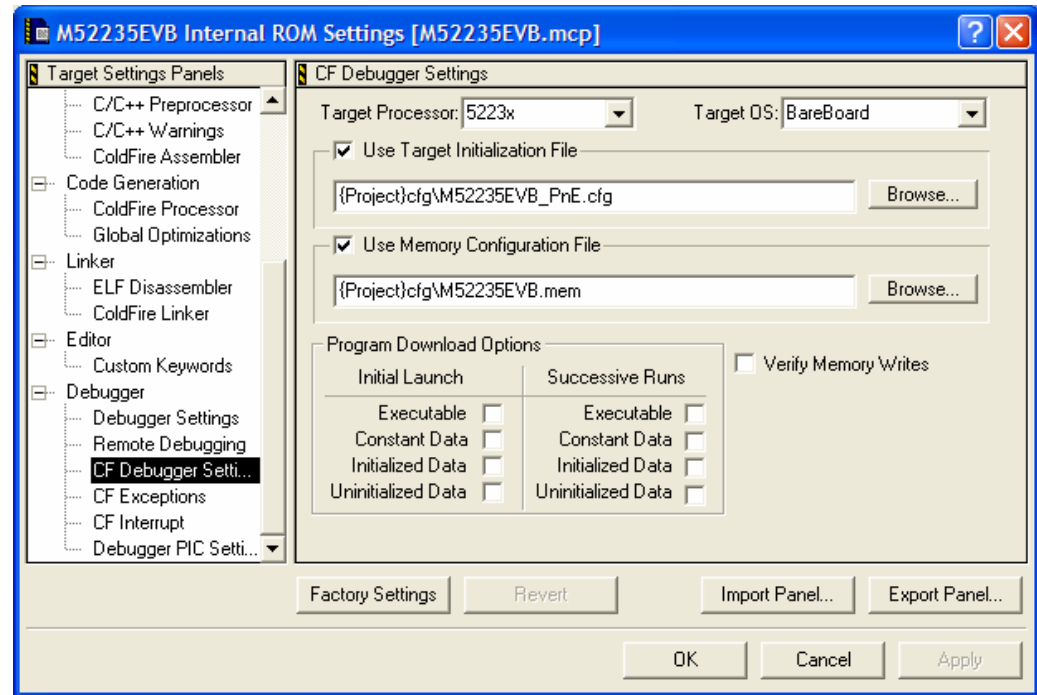


Flash Programming Caution

- CodeWarrior® for ColdFire **DOES NOT** behave like the HC08 and HC12 tools when downloading code to internal FLASH.
- Code **MUST** be downloaded by the Flash programmer to internal Flash of the MCF52235 as described in the previous slides.
- Once code is programmed in Flash it can be debugged using the procedure in the following slides.

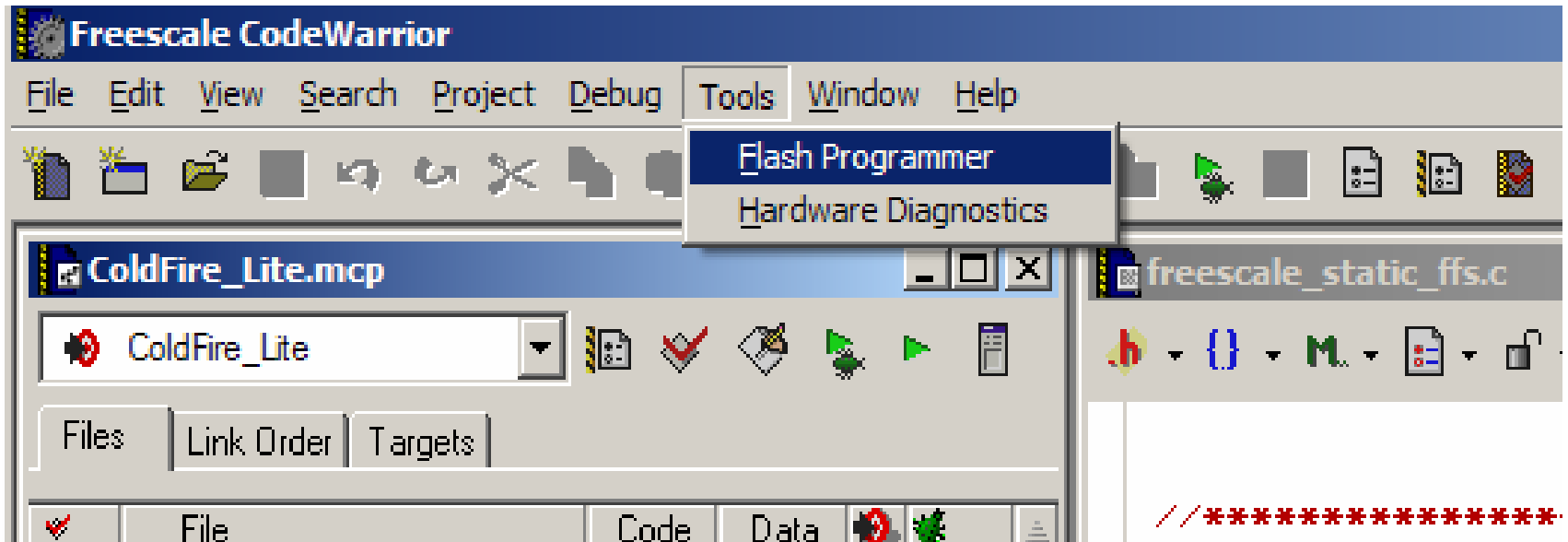
Debugging Flash Code

- In the left hand window select **CF Debugger Settings**.
- Note that **ALL** Check boxes for **Initial Launch** and **Successive Runs** are unchecked.
- This means that the debugger will NOT try to load code to Flash (because its already there) but will simply open the connection and make itself symbolically aware of the code.
- Close the window.
- Hit **Debug**  (**F5**)
- Play around debugging flash code.
- Close the debugger.



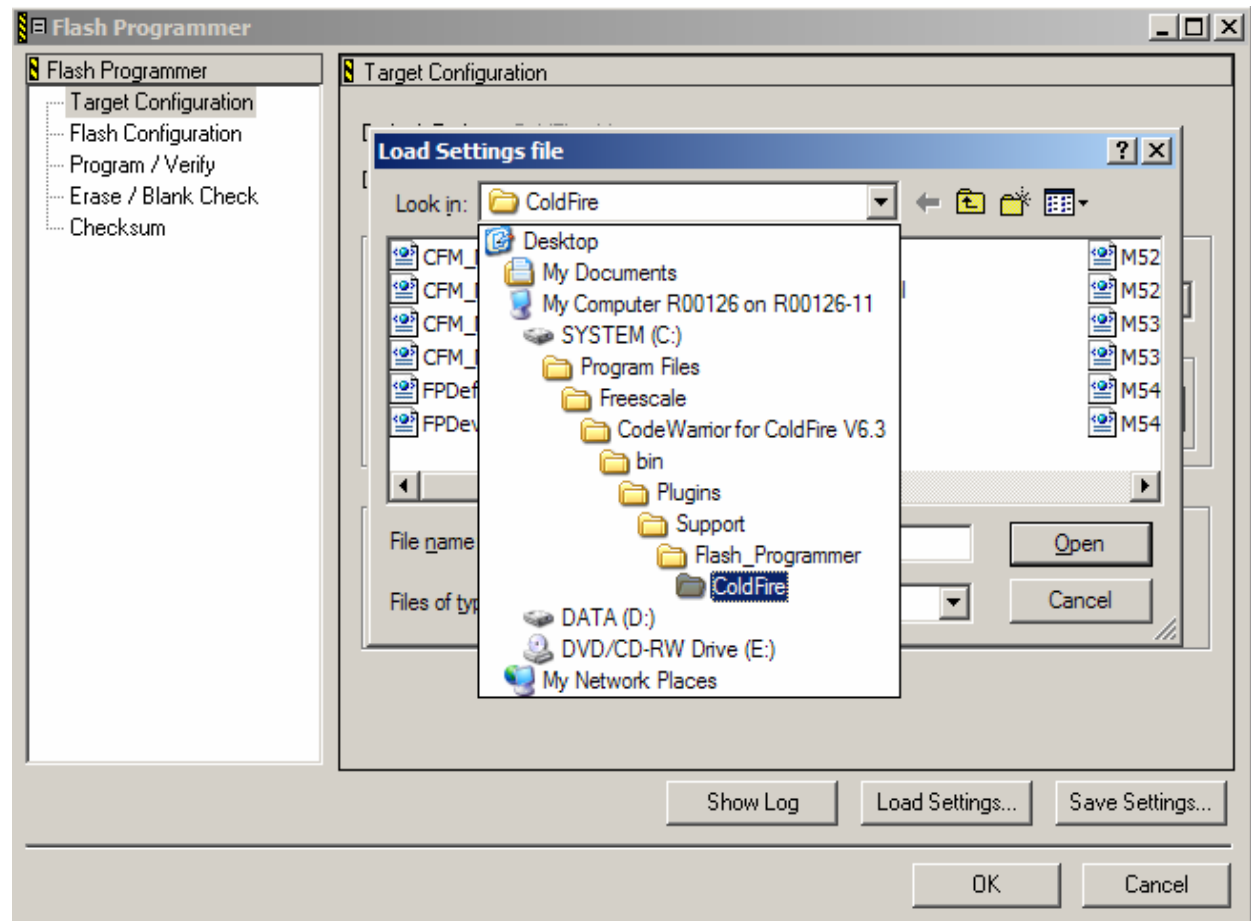
Starting the Flash Programmer

Start the Flash Programmer by selecting the tools Flash Programmer Pull Down



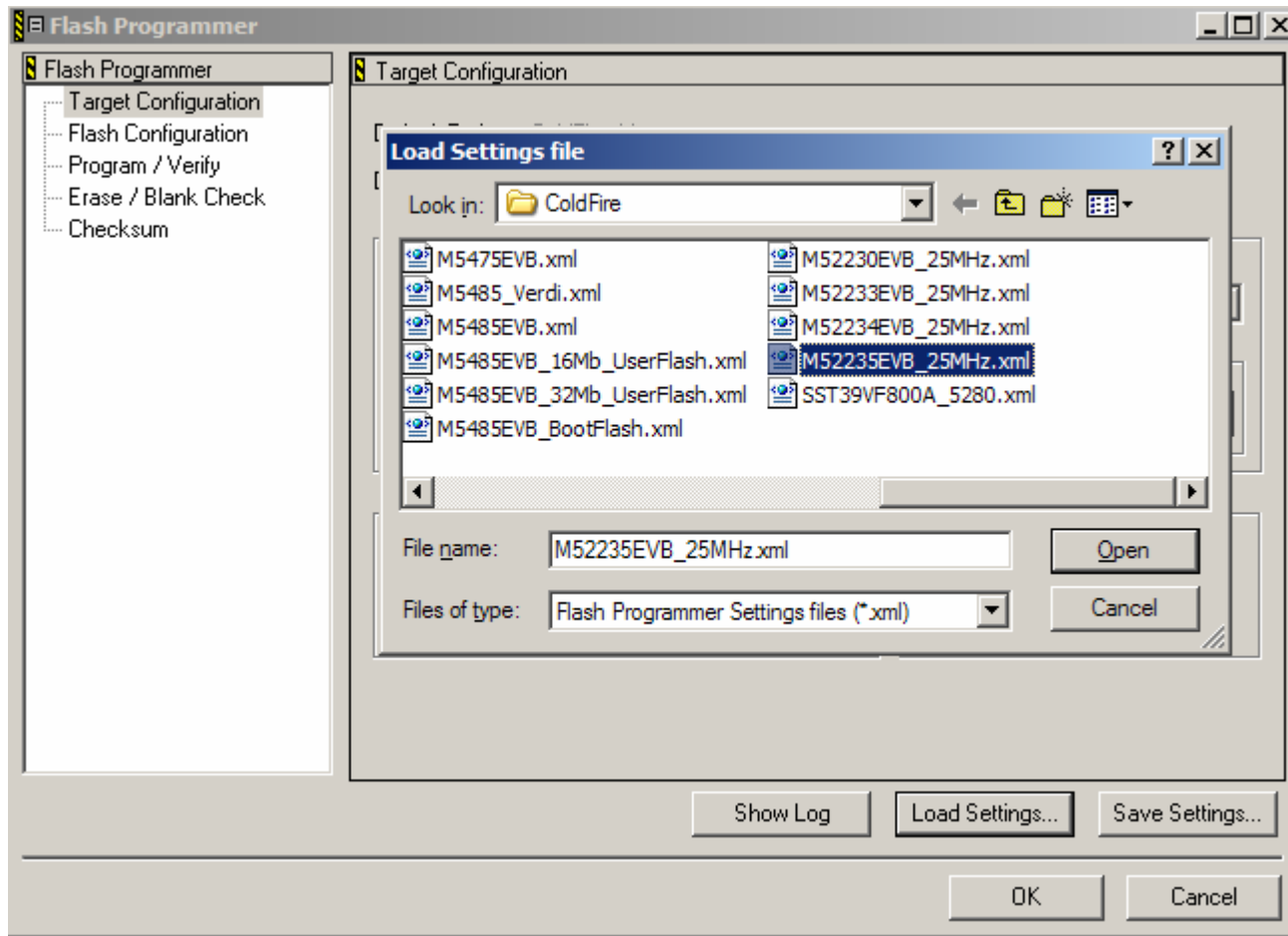
Browse the Directory

Click on the 'Load Settings' button, and browse for the directory shown below.



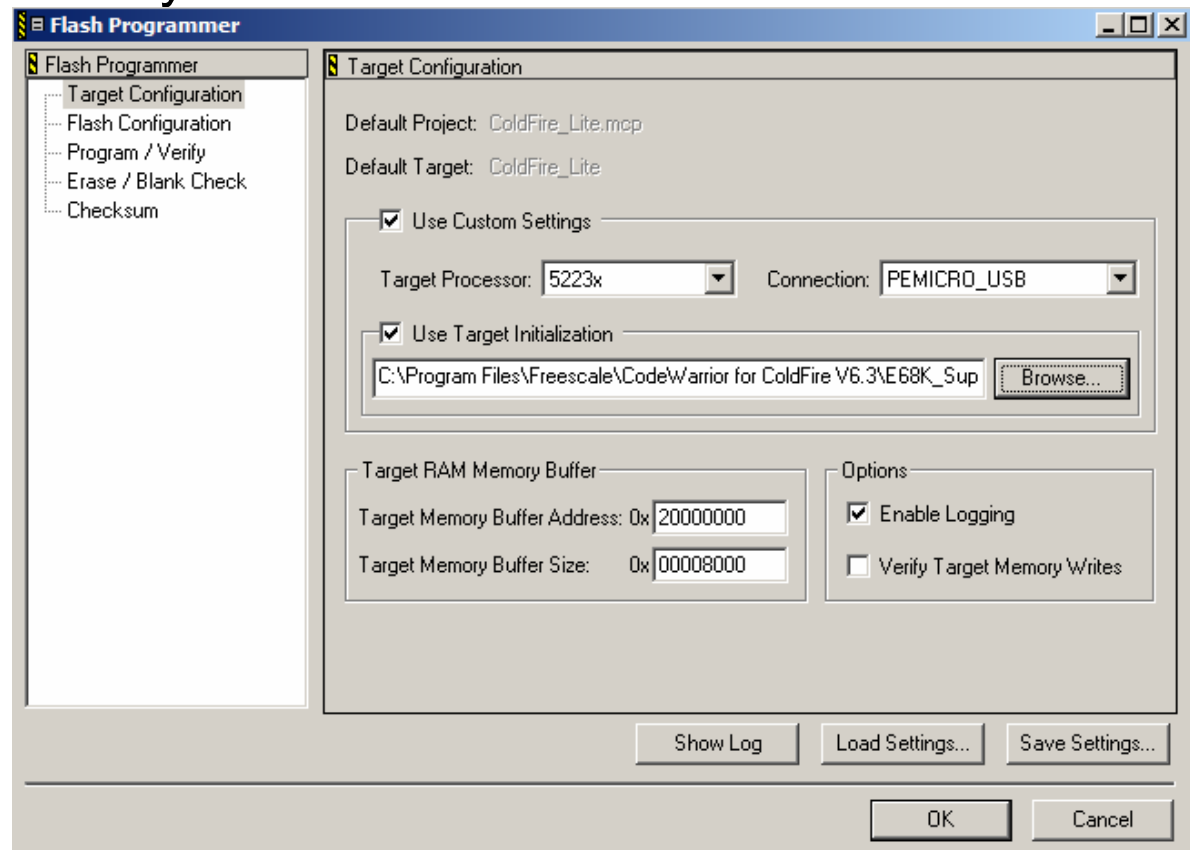
Selecting the XML File

Select the M5223EVB-25MHZ xml file.

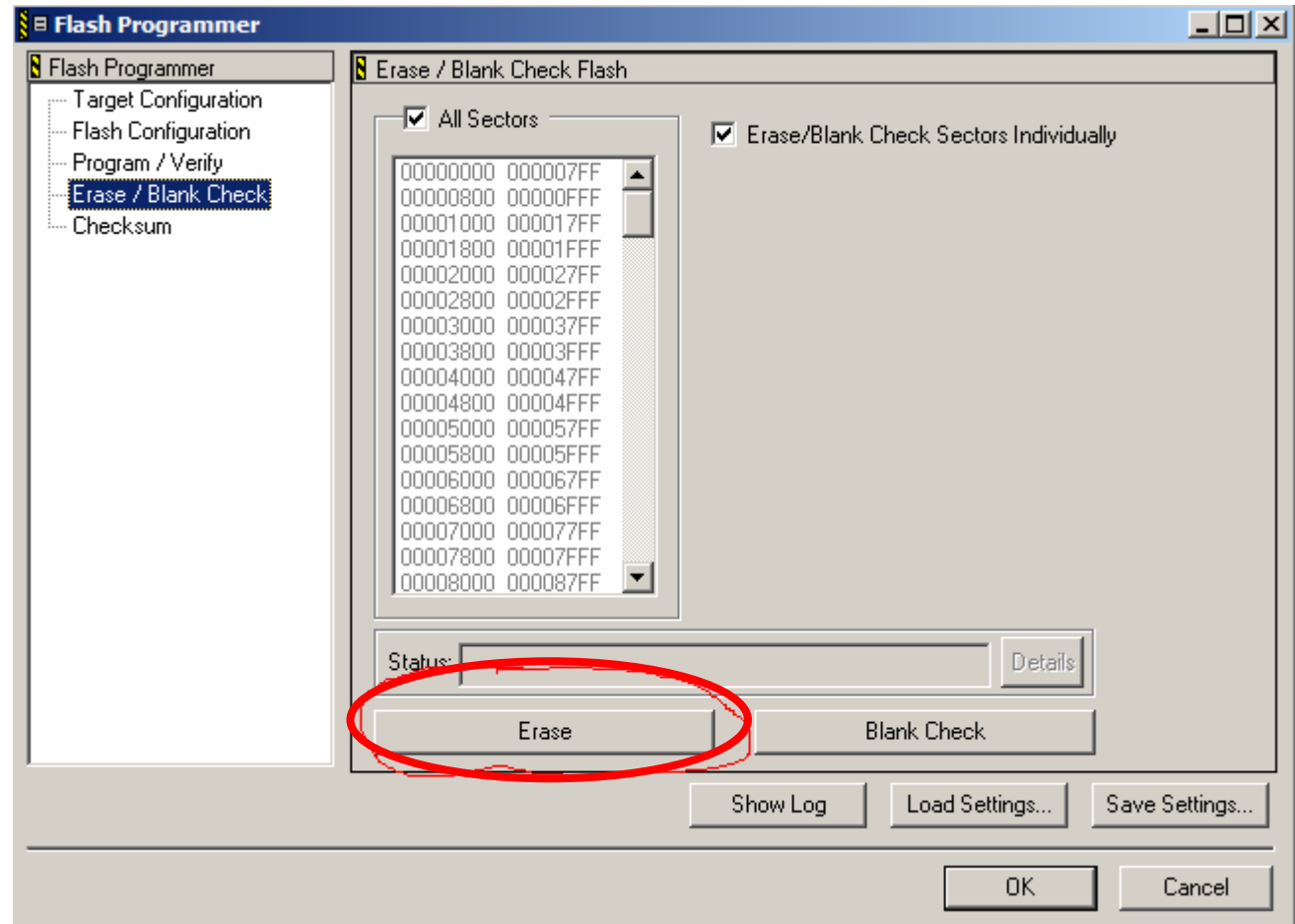


Flash Programmer Screen

After Loading the XML file, the Flash Programmer will show following screen. Note the Target Processor, and RAM memory buffers are setup automatically from the XML file.

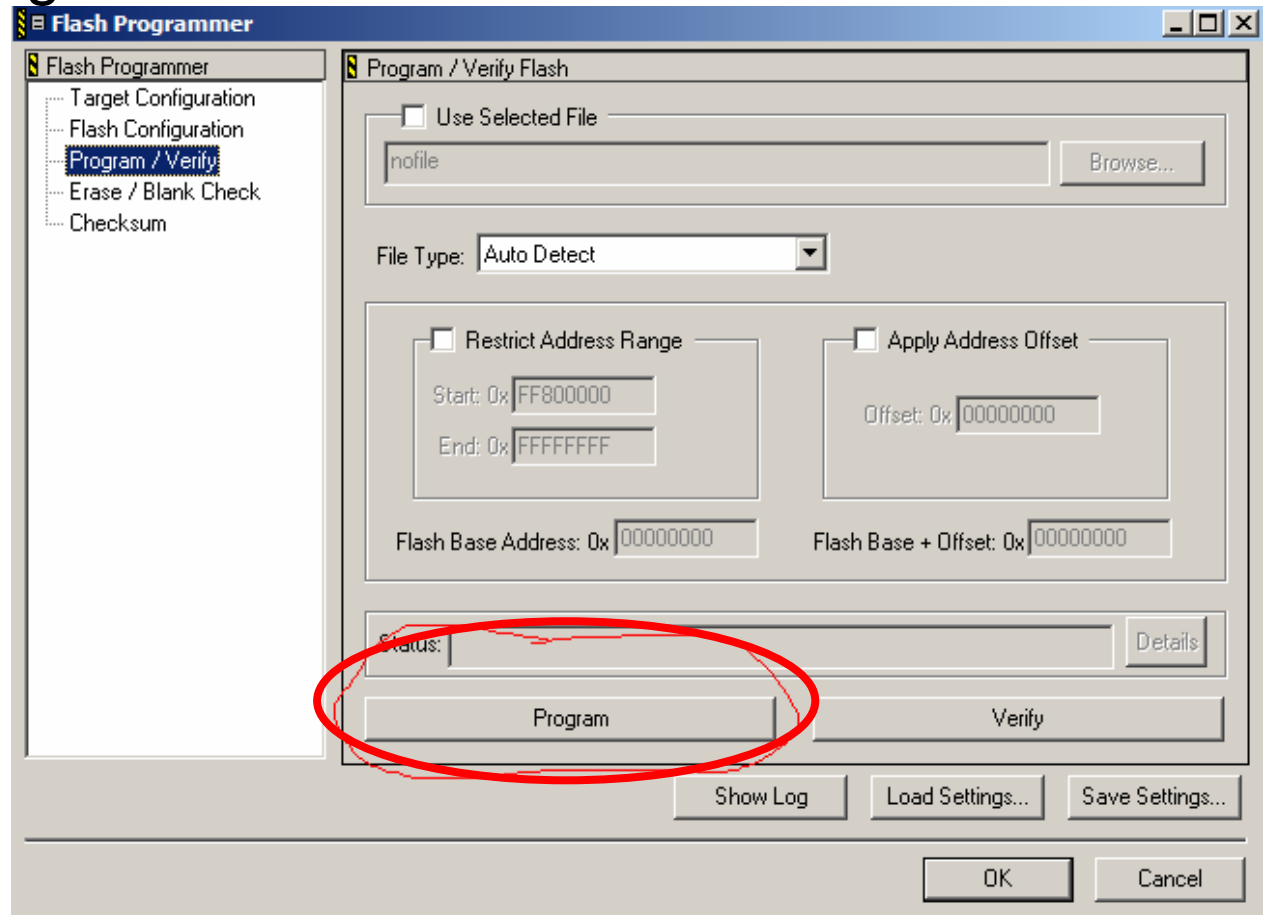


Erase the Flash by selecting Erase/Blank Check, and clicking the Erase button. Watch the Status window for errors.

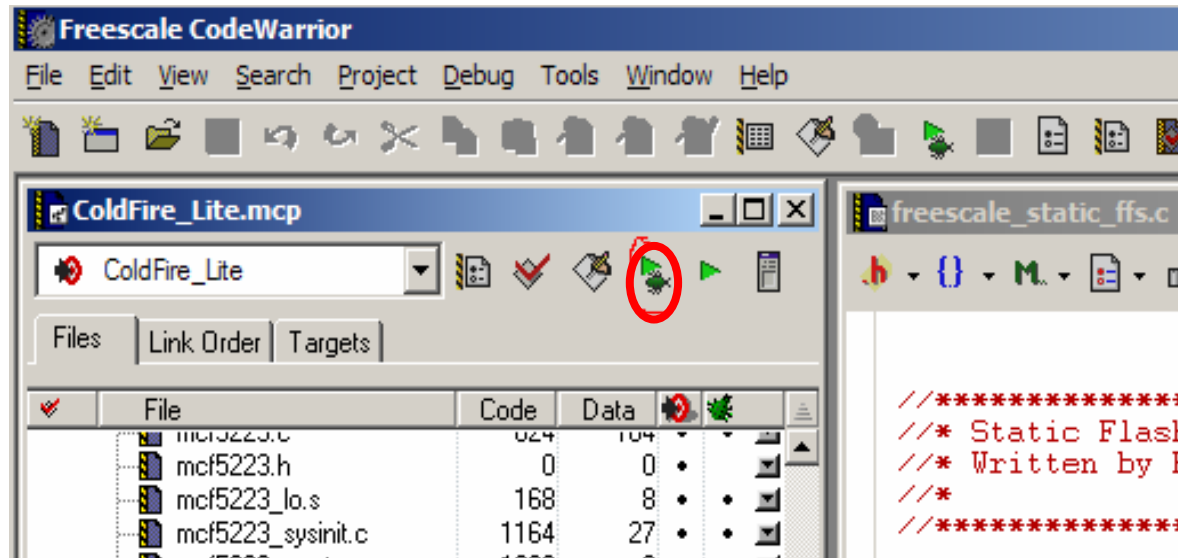


Programming the Flash

After the Erase is Complete, go to the Program/Verify window and click on the Program button.



Click on the Run icon, circled in **RED** below. This will execute the code in flash. If you have an external power supply, you could also disconnect the USB from the board and hit reset.



Connecting the Serial Port

Connect the serial port on the demo board to the PC. Then open hyperterminal and configure for 115Kbaud, 8, n, 1, no flow control. Hit enter until you see the 'INET>' prompt then type 'dir'.

```
direct_19200 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help

Static FFSr -- PC =
FILENAME                               LENGTH  POINTER62    0xFA5C    0x20007880 rea
readme.htm                             34506   0xFDA8

STATE  VALID  KEEP_ALIVE  FILE_POINTER  SOCKET
Close  Not Valid  0  0xFA40  0x20007650
Close  Not Valid  0  0xFA40  0x20007768
Close  Not Valid  0  0xFA40  0x20007998
Close  Not Valid  0  0xFA40  0x20007880

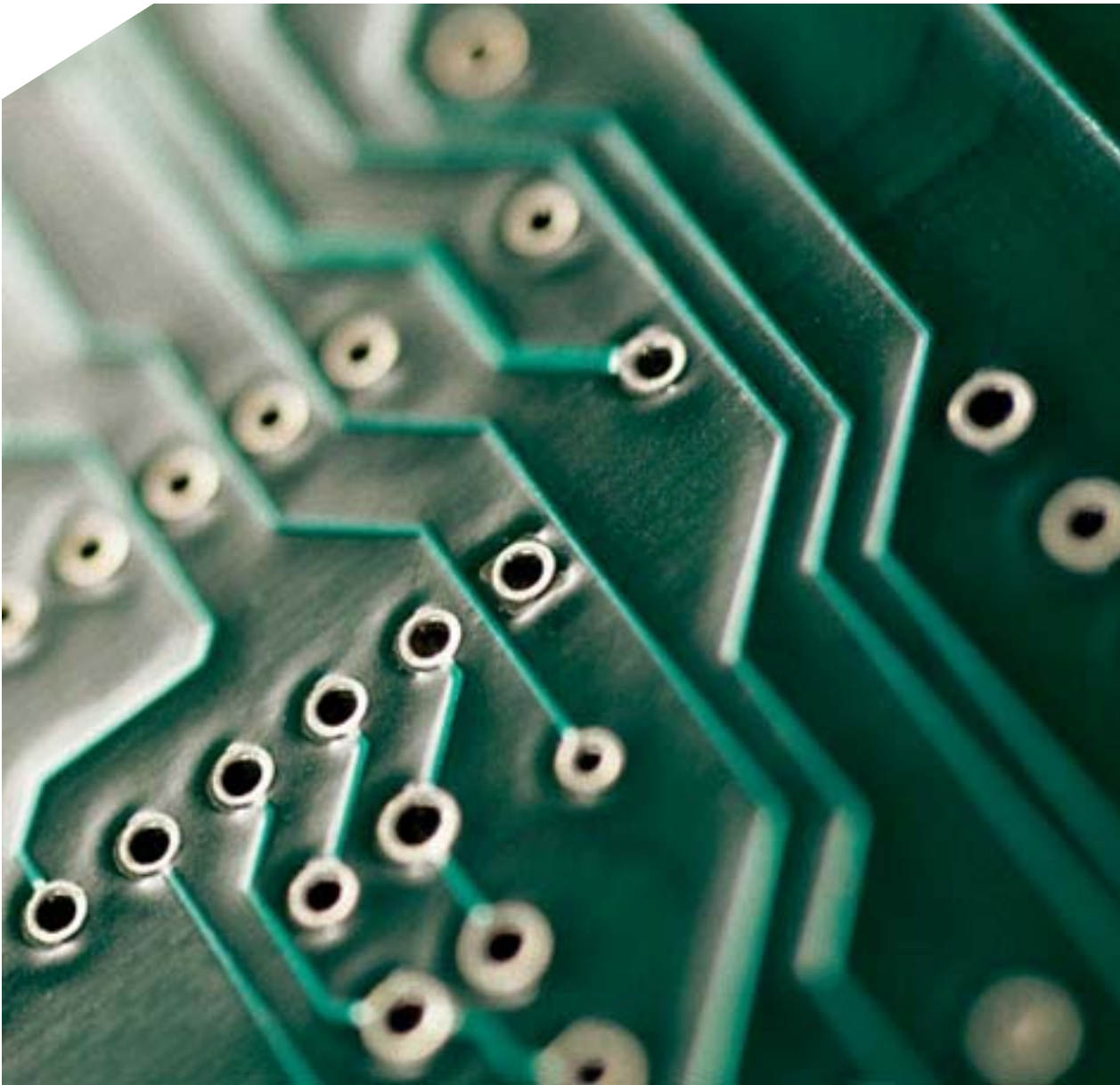
INET>
INET> dir

Static FFS
FILENAME                               LENGTH  POINTER
readme.htm                             34506   0xFDA8
CFCORESEMBLEM.gif                      12919   0x18474

Total Size = 47425

total static files = 2

Dynamic FFS
FILENAME                               LENGTH  POINTER
INET>
```



HTTP/HTML/AJA X Overview

(and the
ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite)

The **ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite** stack includes:

- A Mini-Sockets TCP API.
- A TFTP (Trivial File Transfer protocol) server.
- A DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration protocol) client.
- Zero-copy sockets for performance.
- Less than 40K of program space.

The mini-Sockets API is designed to be as close as possible to the BSD Sockets API and still allow a small footprint. The primary differences are that passive connections are accomplished with a single call, `m_listen()`, rather than the BSD `bind()-listen()-accept()` sequence, and the BSD `select()` call is replaced with a callback mechanism.

BSD = **B**erkeley **S**oftware **D**istribution

Mini-Socket Interface Compared to BSD Sockets

Mini-Sockets	BSD Sockets
m_socket()	socket()
m_connect()	connect()
m_rcv() and/or m_snd() - or - tcp_snd() and/or tcp_rcv() - (zero-copy I/O)	recv() and/or send()
m_close()	close();

For server applications:

Mini-Sockets	BSD Sockets
(n/a - merged with listen)	socket()
(n/a - merged with listen)	bind()
m_listen()	listen()
(n/a - handled via callback)	accept()
m_rcv() and/or m_snd() - or - tcp_snd() and/or tcp_rcv() - (zero-copy I/O)	recv() and/or send()
m_close()	close();

A Simple Server Using Mini-Sockets

- **Creating a Listening Socket**

```
// Init a socket structure with our Port Number
```

```
emg_http_sin.sin_addr.s_addr      = (INADDR_ANY);  
emg_http_sin.sin_port             = (PORT_NUMBER);
```

```
emg_http_server_socket = m_listen(&emg_http_sin, freescale_http_cmdcb, &e);
```

- **Accepting a Connection**

```
switch(code)
```

```
{  
    // socket open complete  
    case M_OPENOK:  
        msring_add(&emg_http_msring, so);  
        break;  
}
```

- **Receiving TCP data**

```
length = m_recv( freescale_http_sessions[session].socket, (char *)buffer, RECV_BUFFER_SIZE );
```

- **Sending TCP data**

```
bytes_sent = m_send( freescale_http_sessions[session].socket, data, length );
```

- **Closing the Socket**

```
j = m_close( so );
```

A Simple Client Using Mini-Sockets

- **Creating a Socket**

```
M_SOCKET Socket = m_socket();
```

- **Connecting to a Server**

```
int m_connect(M_SOCKET socket, struct sockaddr_in * sin, M_CALLBACK(name));
```

```
// m_connect is blocking until a connection completes.
```

```
// If the socket is configured for non-blocking, then the callback function is used to indicate when the connection is established.
```

- **Receiving TCP data**

```
length = m_recv( freescale_http_sessions[session].socket, (char *)buffer, RECV_BUFFER_SIZE );
```

- **Sending TCP data**

```
bytes_sent = m_send( freescale_http_sessions[session].socket, data, length );
```

- **Closing the Socket**

```
j = m_close( so );
```


ColdFire_TCP/IP_Lite includes a very nice RTOS

- Tasks are supported with message rings, and separate stacks.
- Priorities are supported.
- Task Sleeping support.
- Tasks can sleep waiting on an event.

```
// entry points to tasking system
task * tk_init(stack_t * base, int st_size); // Init the RTOS
task * tk_new(task*, int(*)(int), int, char*, int); // fork a new task
void tk_block(void); // switch to next runnable task
void tk_exit(void); // kill & delete current task
void tk_kill(task * tk_to_die); // mark any task for death
void tk_wake(task * tk); // mark a task to run
void tk_sleep(long ticks); // sleep for number of ticks
void tk_ev_block(void * event); // block until event occurs
void tk_ev_wake(void * event); // wake tasks waiting for event
```

For More Information on the RTOS

<http://www.freertos.com>

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the FreRTOS.com website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.freertos.com>. The website header includes the text "FREE T.COM S - Home of the NicheTask™ Open Source OS" and logos for "Web Server" and "interniche technologies, inc.". The main content area features a "NicheTask" heading and several paragraphs of text. A left sidebar contains navigation links such as "Home", "FAQ", "Community", "Downloads", "The Manual", "Sample Apps", "NicheTask Ready", "Useful Tools", and "Bookmarks". A right sidebar contains advertisements for "Windows Embedded Systems", "Express Logic - RTOS.com", "Embedded RTOS", and "NEMOS: Preemptive RTOS". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several application icons, and the system tray with the time 11:23 PM.

FREE T.COM S - Home of the NicheTask™ Open Source OS

NicheTask

Welcome to the NicheTask™ open source site. This site is meant to be an embedded development resource center, providing all the information necessary to use the free NicheTask source code in your next embedded application.

Recognizing that many designs require only a clean, small and flexible tasking system, InterNiche Technologies has elected to contribute NicheTask to the embedded development community as open source software. The royalty-free "C" source code is being made freely available to all device developers to speed development of next generation appliances, consumer electronics and Internet connected devices.

Our goal in releasing NicheTask under an open source license is to make available a small, lightweight multitasking system for any embedded device, harness the pool of talented embedded developers, and further enhance NicheTask functionality by leveraging the imagination, development and debugging efforts of the NicheTask user community.

NicheTask is a round-robin tasking system that contains only control logic. The API has been designed so that later the application can easily be mapped to more sophisticated embedded operating systems, such as **μC/OS-II**, without adding any overhead by simply #defining the application's tasking calls to the RTOS calls. This means that you can start with NicheTask and upgrade or convert to a different RTOS or more complex architecture at a later time without having to re-port their protocol stack and application code.

Once a task gains control, it runs until it voluntarily blocks. The programmer has control over the length of time that a task is allowed to run so it will not lock the system. Tasks can be dynamically created, with each task having its own stack and control structure.

Windows Embedded Systems
Discover which operating system is right for your embedded project.
www.microsoft.com

Express Logic - RTOS.com
Embedded Software Solutions
ThreadX, NetX, FileX, USBX, & PegX
www.RTOS.com

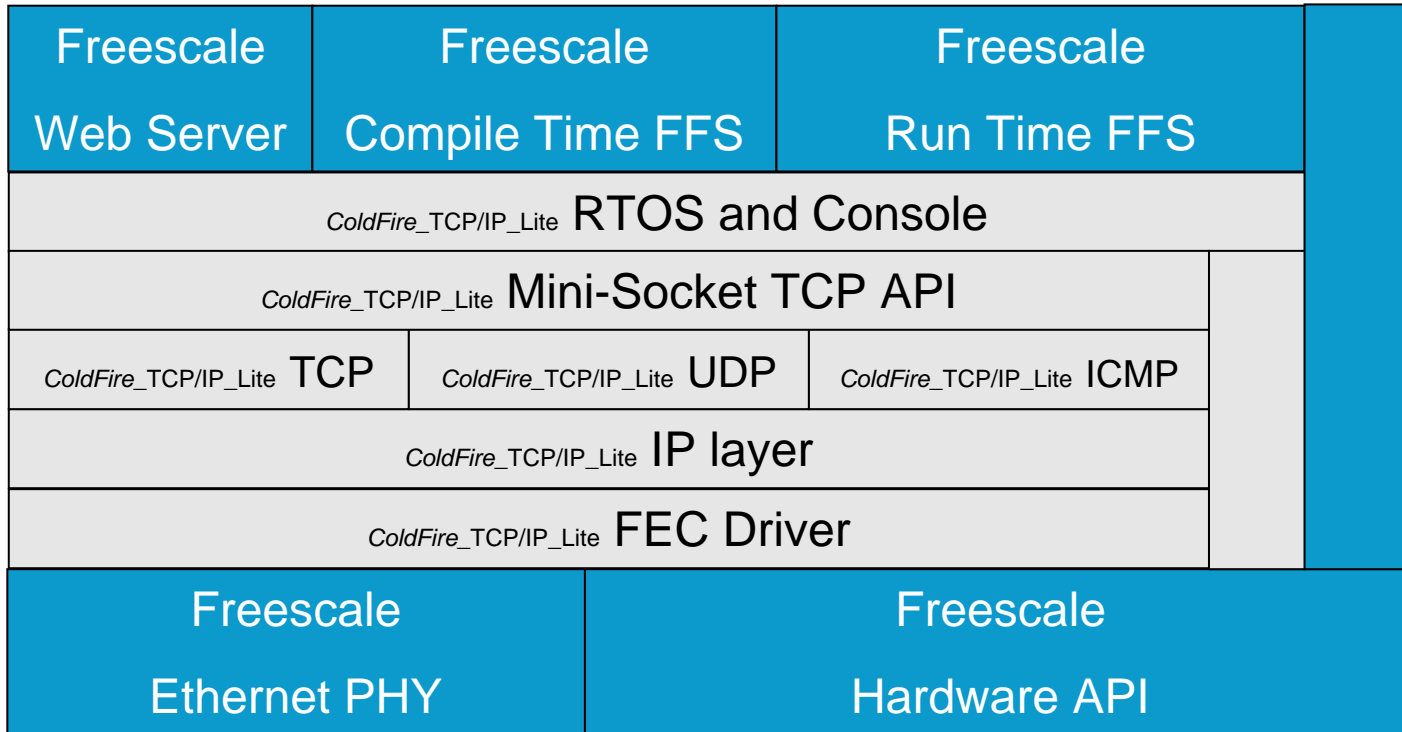
Embedded RTOS
Multitasking Real Time Operating Systems From Arrow Electronics.
www.arrowdevtools.com

NEMOS: Preemptive RTOS
Royalty-Free. Easy to implement.
Available Ported or

Slide 84

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- HTTP1.0 compliant server with connection persistence and multiple sessions (HTTP1.1 will be available in future revisions).
- GET and POST elements supported.
- Dynamic HTML support with replace and conditional tokens.
- Serial interface support for Dynamic HTML variables.
- Provides run time and compile time flash file systems.
- Long file name support with subdirectories.
- 'DIR' command supported on serial interface.
- PC utilities for compressing compile time and run time downloadable images of multi-page web pages.
- PC utility for downloading run time downloadable web page image through port 80 (to get through firewalls).
- 32 byte ascii key for web page download security.
- **It's Free for use on ColdFire® processors!!!**



FFS = Flash File System

- Web Servers implement the HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to send web pages from a server to a client.
- The Web Server contains the content, the Web Browser Displays the content.
- For these labs, the Web Browser used will be the Internet Explorer.

- HTTP – HyperText Transport Protocol.
- HTTP – Is used to transfer HTML/Web Pages on the web.
- From RFC1945:
The HTTP protocol is based on a request/response paradigm. A client establishes a connection with a server and sends a request to the server in the form of a request method, URI, and protocol version, followed by a MIME-like message containing request modifiers, client information, and possible body content. The server responds with a status line, including the messages protocol version and a success or error code, followed by a MIME-like message containing server information, entity metainformation, and possible body content.
- Generally HTTP uses TCP/IP port 80.
- There are two versions of HTTP, 1.0 and 1.1.
- HTTP1.0 is defined by RFC1945.

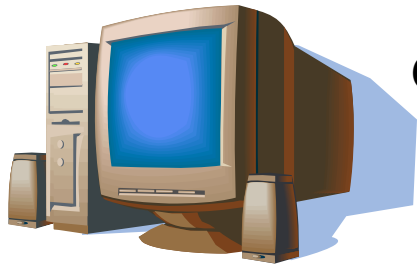
The client starts an exchange using one of two Methods:

- GET method – Request the server to send a file
- POST method – Sends a file to the server
 - The method is followed by a list of Request Header Fields

The server responds with a response message:

- The first line of the message is the status line.
 - Sample Status line HTTP/1.0 200 OK
 - > Status code 2xx means success
 - > Status code 4xx means error
- The status line is followed by a series of entity header fields separated by carriage return/line feeds.

HTTP Request / Response

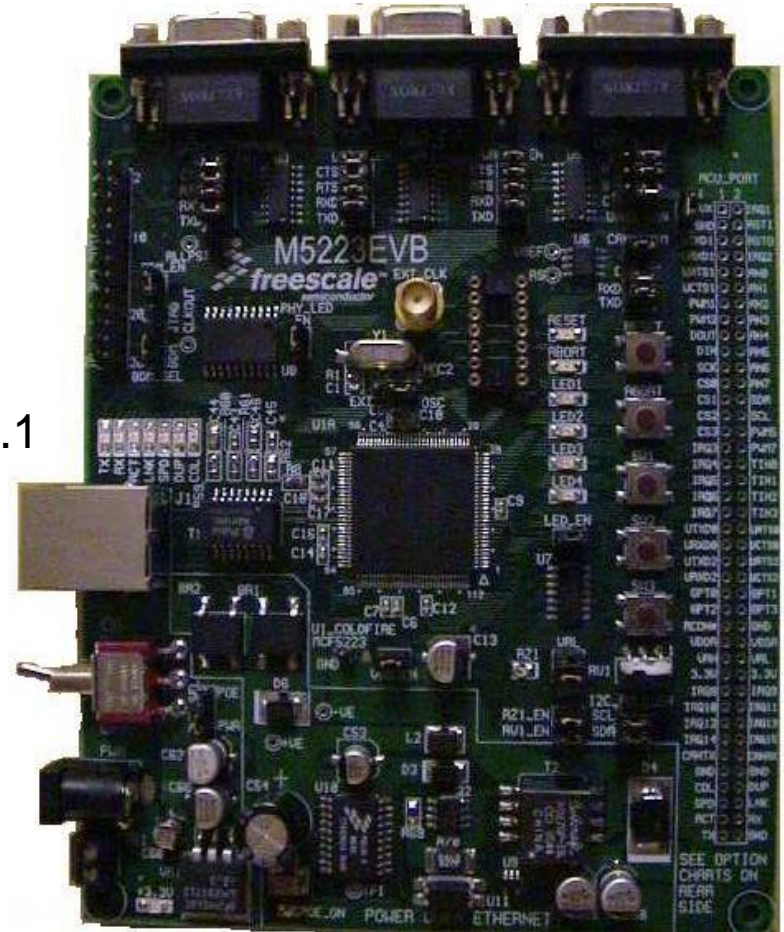


HTTP Request

GET /filename.htm HTTP/1.1

HTTP Response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK



The Client (Browser) HTTP Request

GET /filename.htm HTTP/1.1

Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/msword

Accept-language: en-us

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)

Host: www.msn.com

Connection: Keep-Alive

The above text is sent to the server on TCP/IP port 80

- It asks the server to respond with the contents of filename.htm
- It tells the server that it supports the HTTP1.1 standard
- It tells the server that the client supports: gif, x-bitmaps, jpeg, and pjpeg images
- It tells the server that it supports msword documents
- It tells the server that the language is English, and that the gzip and deflate decompression algorithm's are available
- It tells the server that the browser is running IE6.0 on a Windows machine
- Finally it tells the server NOT to close the connection after the file is sent

- By default, after the server sends the file to the client, it closes the TCP/IP connection.
- The Keep-Alive request header field tells the server NOT to close the TCP/IP connection after the file contents are sent.
- This decreases the packet overhead for future connections.

The Server Response Header

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0

Cache-Control: no-cache

Content-Type: text/html

Content-Encoding: gzip

Content-Length: 9062

Followed by data from file, in this case encoded using gzip

The above data is returned by the server, to the client:

- The HTTP/1.1 200 OK line tells the client/browser that HTTP1.1 is supported, and the 200 tells the client that the file was found
- The Server line informs the client of the Web Server type and version
- The Cache-Control line tells the client to disable cache
- The Content-Type line tells the client the type of data that will follow
- The Content-Encoding line tells the client that the following data is encrypted using gzip
- The Content-Length line tells the client how many bytes are to follow

HTTP 1.1 is defined by RFC2616

Additions to HTTP 1.1:

- Faster response, by allowing multiple transactions to take place over a single *persistent connection*.
- Faster response and great bandwidth savings, by adding cache support.
- Faster response for dynamically-generated pages, by supporting *chunked encoding*, which allows a response to be sent before its total length is known.
- Efficient use of IP addresses, by allowing multiple domains to be served from a single IP address.

Etherreal HTTP demo

The screenshot displays the Etherreal interface with a list of network packets and a detailed view of the selected packet (Frame 4).

No. -	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1260
2	0.006685	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=7760 Len=0
3	0.006866	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=65520 Len=0
4	0.007315	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	HTTP	GET /index.htm?serial=put_your_ascii_here HTTP/1.1
5	0.010974	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=479 win=6208 Len=0
6	0.099101	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
7	0.228667	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=479 Ack=712 win=64809 Len=0
8	1.697491	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	HTTP	GET /index.htm?serial=put_your_ascii_here HTTP/1.1
9	1.700772	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [ACK] Seq=712 Ack=957 win=6208 Len=0
10	1.788966	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
11	1.933948	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=957 Ack=1423 win=65520 Len=0
12	5.729807	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1423 Ack=957 win=7760 L
13	5.730010	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=957 Ack=1424 win=65520 Len=0
14	6.789637	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [RST] Seq=957 Len=0

Frame 4 (532 bytes on wire, 532 bytes captured)

- Ethernet II, Src: DellEsgP_a0:c4:e3 (00:0b:db:a0:c4:e3), Dst: 00:cf:52:23:00:00 (00:cf:52:23:00:00)
- Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.1.98 (192.168.1.98), Dst: 192.168.1.99 (192.168.1.99)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1600 (1600), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 478
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 - GET /index.htm?serial=put_your_ascii_here HTTP/1.1\r\n
 - Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/vnd.ms-excel, application/vnd.ms-powerp
 - Referer: http://192.168.1.99/index.htm?serial=put_your_ascii_here\r\n
 - Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
 - Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
 - User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; windows NT 5.1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)\r\n
 - Host: 192.168.1.99\r\n
 - Connection: keep-alive\r\n
 - \r\n

Frame (frame), 532 bytes | P: 14D: 14M: 0 Drops: 0

Etherreal HTTP demo

(Untitled) - Ethereal

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply

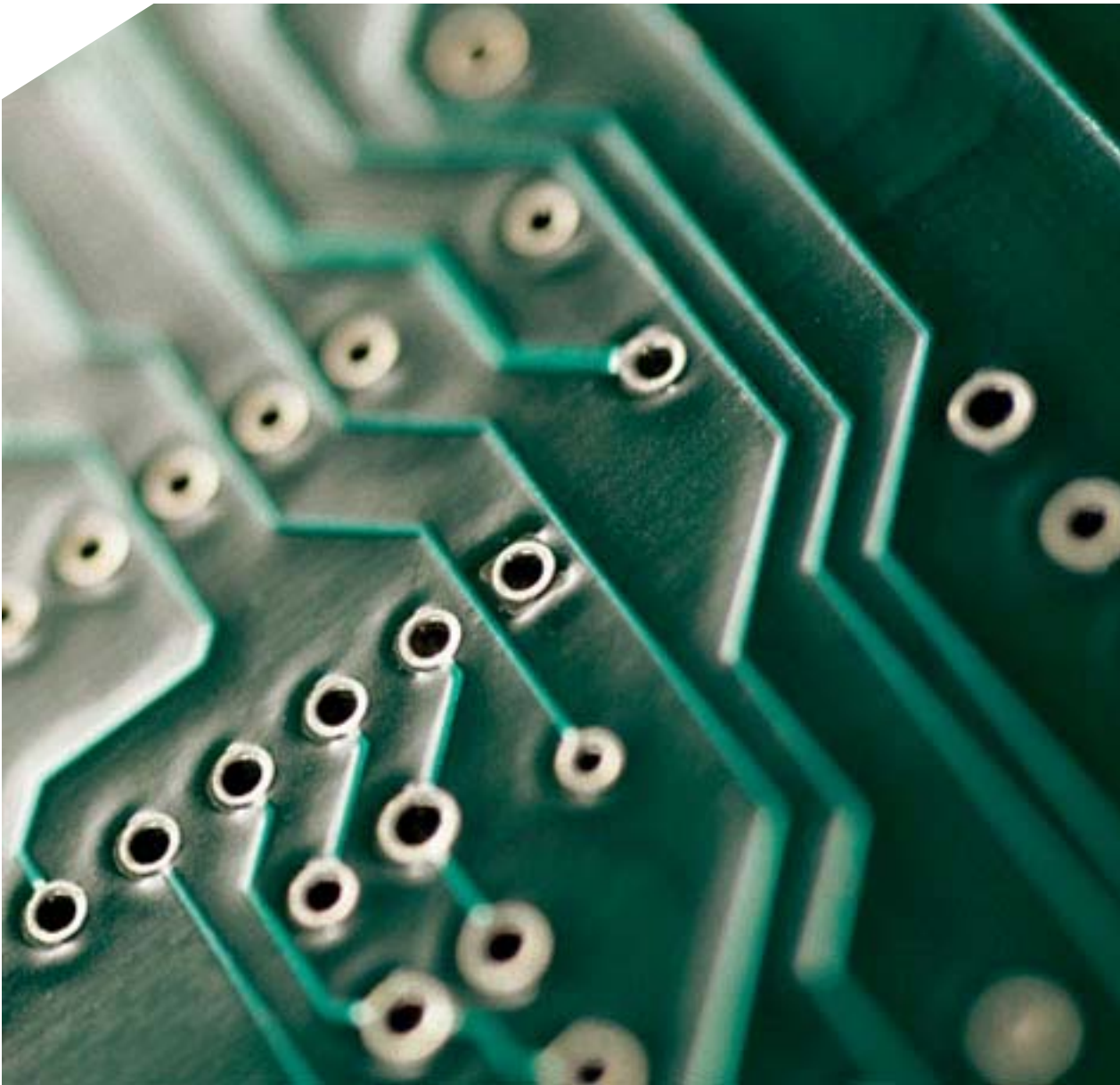
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1260
2	0.006685	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=7760 Len=0
3	0.006866	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=65520 Len=0
4	0.007315	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	HTTP	GET /index.htm?serial=put_your_ascii_here HTTP/1.1
5	0.010974	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=479 win=6208 Len=0
6	0.099101	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
7	0.228667	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=479 Ack=712 win=64809 Len=0
8	1.697491	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	HTTP	GET /index.htm?serial=put_your_ascii_here HTTP/1.1
9	1.700772	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [ACK] Seq=712 Ack=957 win=6208 Len=0
10	1.788966	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
11	1.933948	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=957 Ack=1423 win=65520 Len=0
12	5.729807	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	TCP	http > 1600 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1423 Ack=957 win=7760 L
13	5.730010	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [ACK] Seq=957 Ack=1424 win=65520 Len=0
14	6.789637	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.99	TCP	1600 > http [RST] Seq=957 Len=0

Frame 6 (765 bytes on wire (765 bytes captured))

- Ethernet II, Src: 00:cf:52:23:00:00 (00:cf:52:23:00:00), Dst: dellEsgp_a0:c4:e3 (00:0b:db:a0:c4:e3)
- Internet Protocol, src: 192.168.1.99 (192.168.1.99), Dst: 192.168.1.98 (192.168.1.98)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: http (80), Dst Port: 1600 (1600), Seq: 1, Ack: 479, Len: 711
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 - HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
 - Server: EMG/1.1.0\r\n
 - Cache-control: no-cache\r\n
 - Data (650 bytes)

File: D:\Profiles\00126\LOCALS~1\Temp\etherXXXXV0R85* 3414 Bytes 00:00:06 P: 14 D: 14 M: 0 Drops: 0

Start 5 V 4 N Fr... C... M... T... M... 2 l... Fr... (U... M... 7:13 PM



Web Server/Customer Web Server Labs

Loading the Default Static Web Page

- The purpose of this lab is to use CodeWarrior® to build and load the stack and default web page.
- The static file system utility will be used to change the default static web page.
- We will also learn how to configure the static IP address in both the demo board and the PC.

Using CodeWarrior® to Build the Default Web Page

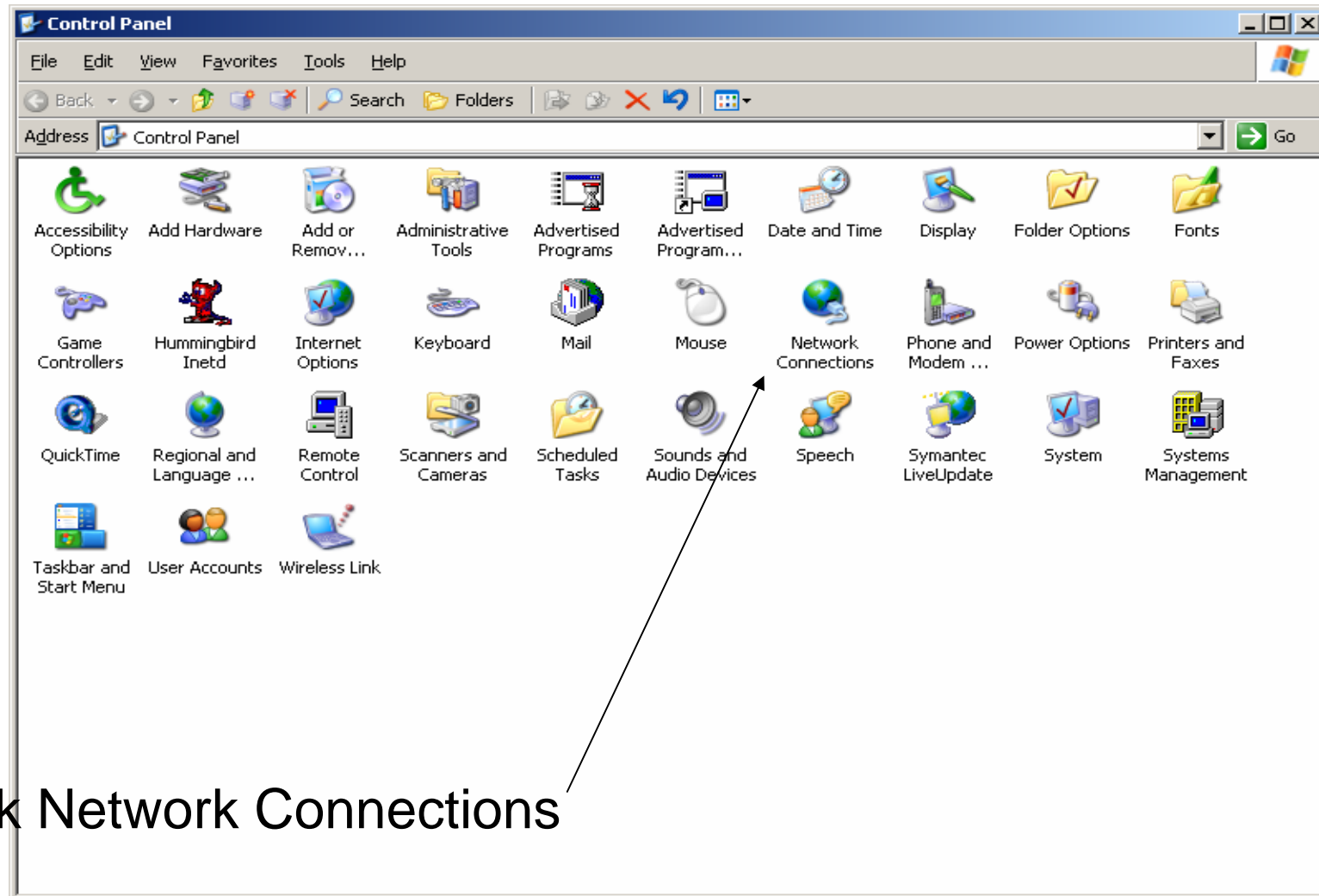
- Follow the instructions from the CodeWarrior lab to configure CodeWarrior and the flash programmer for the MCF5223x.
- Load the MCP file

Set up PC Network Connection

Follow one of the following two methods:

- From Control Panel install new connect.
- Use existing connection.

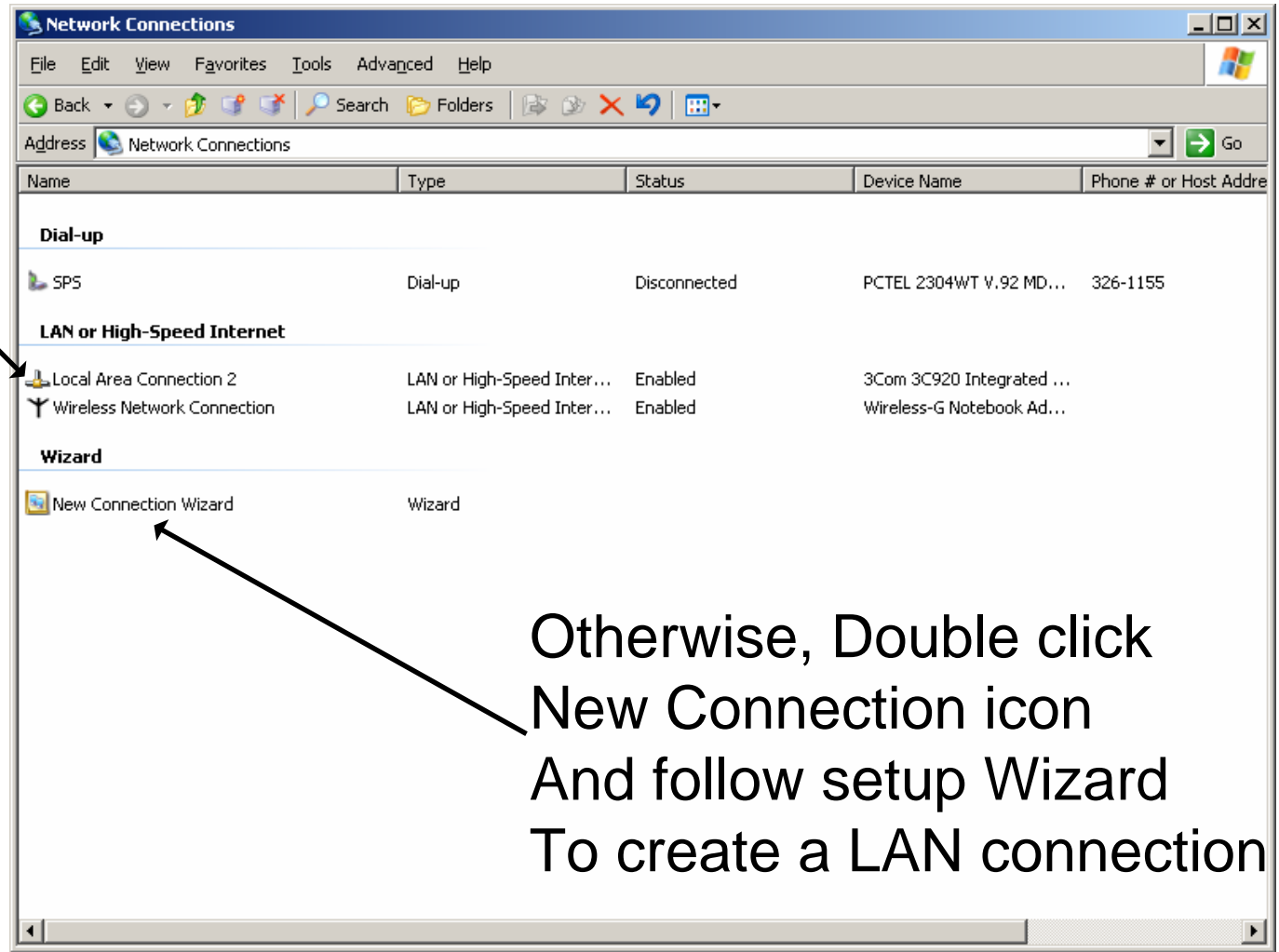
Set up PC Network Connection



Double click Network Connections

Set up PC Network Connection

If available,
Double
click icon.



The screenshot shows the Windows Network Connections window. It contains a table with the following data:

Name	Type	Status	Device Name	Phone # or Host Address
Dial-up				
SPS	Dial-up	Disconnected	PCTEL 2304WT V.92 MD...	326-1155
LAN or High-Speed Internet				
Local Area Connection 2	LAN or High-Speed Inter...	Enabled	3Com 3C920 Integrated ...	
Wireless Network Connection	LAN or High-Speed Inter...	Enabled	Wireless-G Notebook Ad...	
Wizard				
New Connection Wizard	Wizard			

Two arrows point from text annotations to the 'Local Area Connection 2' icon and the 'New Connection Wizard' icon.

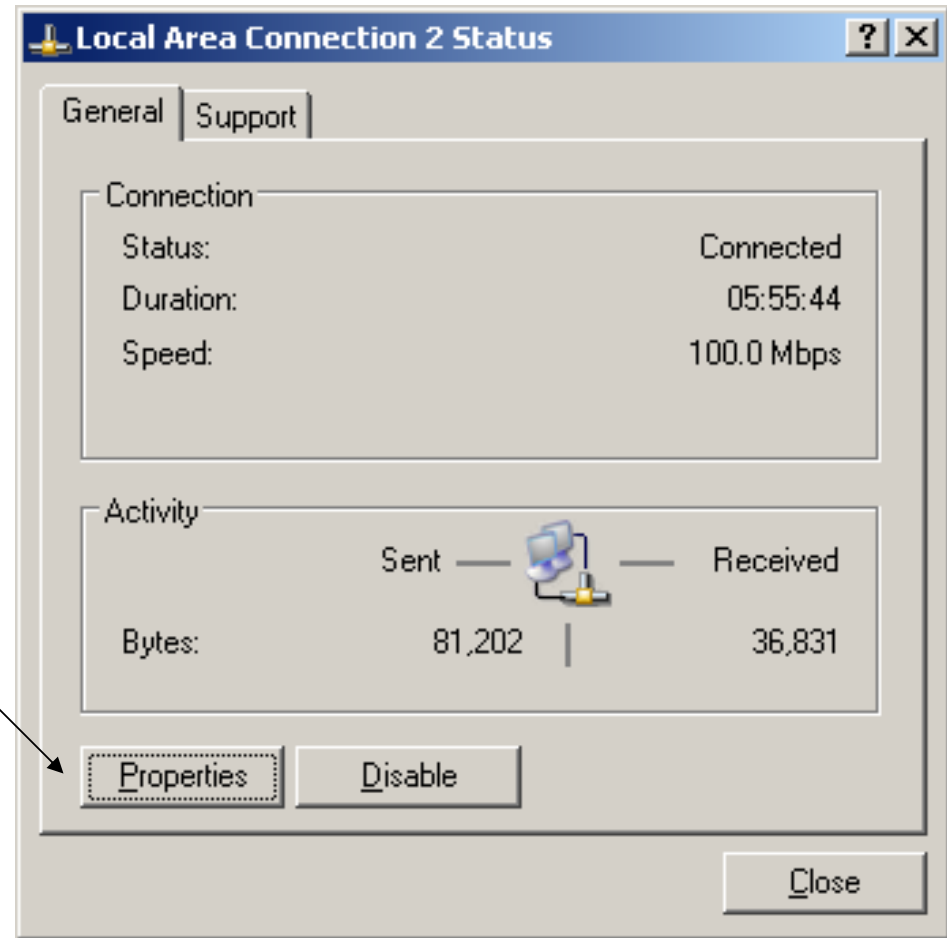
Otherwise, Double click
New Connection icon
And follow setup Wizard
To create a LAN connection

Set up PC Network Connection

Now that a LAN connection is available

Let's set it up for our needs

Click on Properties Tab

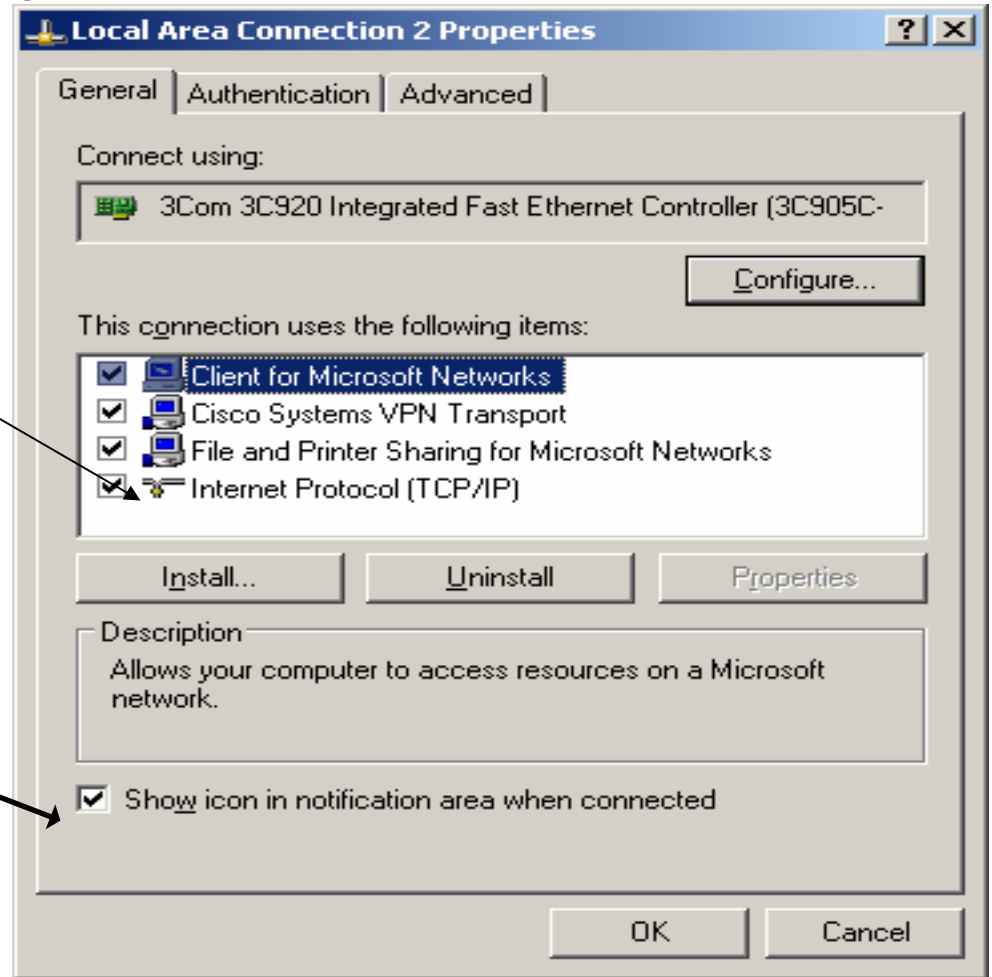


Set up PC Network Connection

The following properties dialog will open

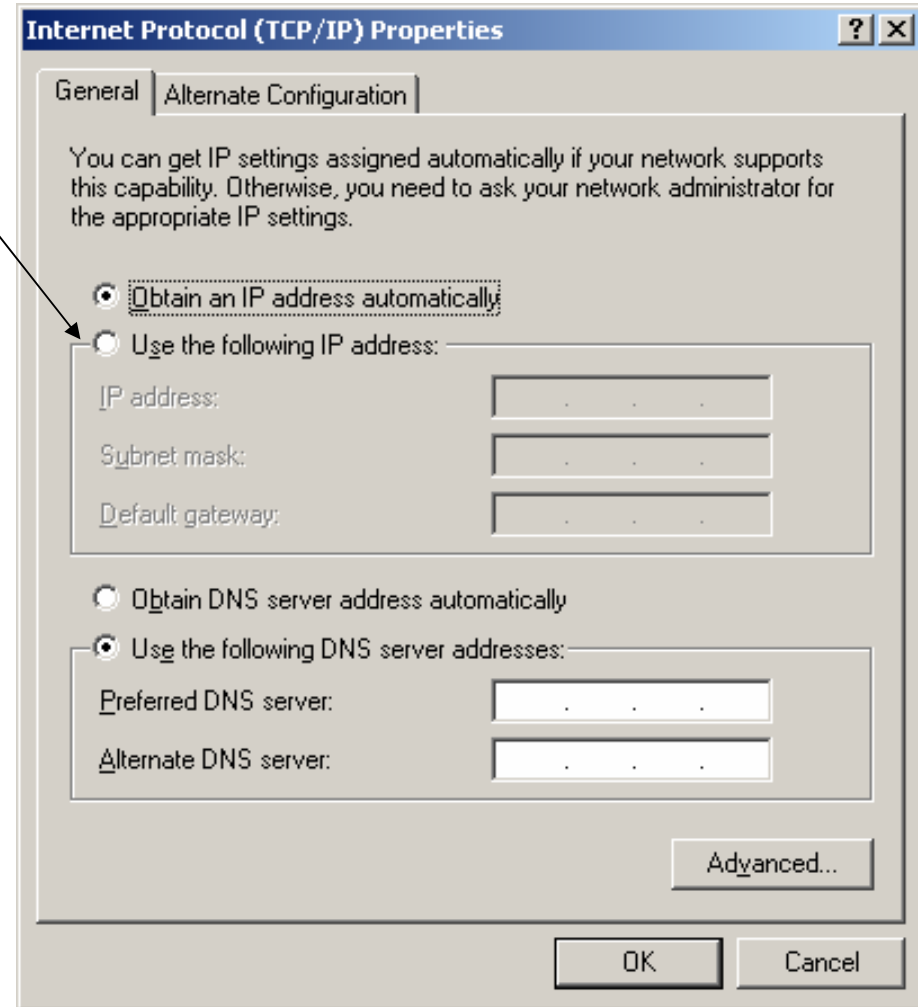
Double Click on the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Icon

Checking this will aid config changes later



Set up PC Network Connection

Select
Use the following IP address

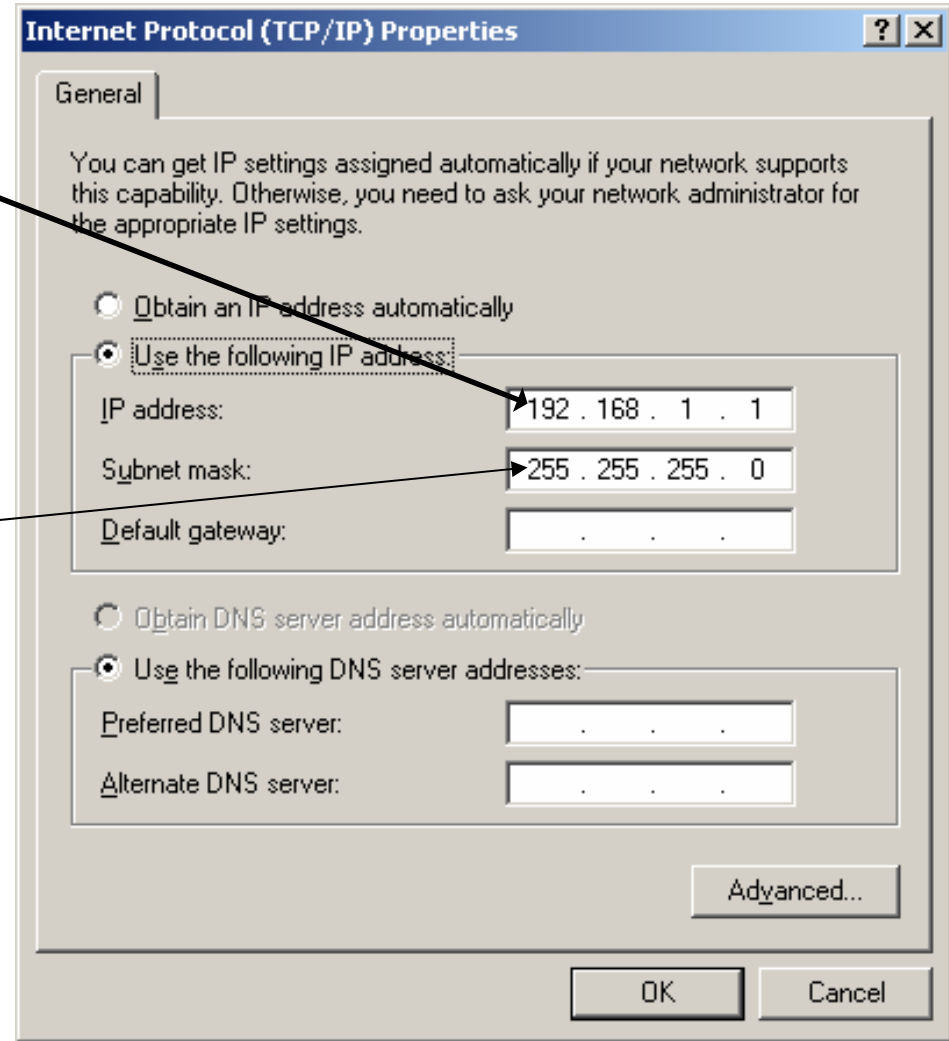


Set up PC Network Connection

Enter 192.168.1.1 for the IP address

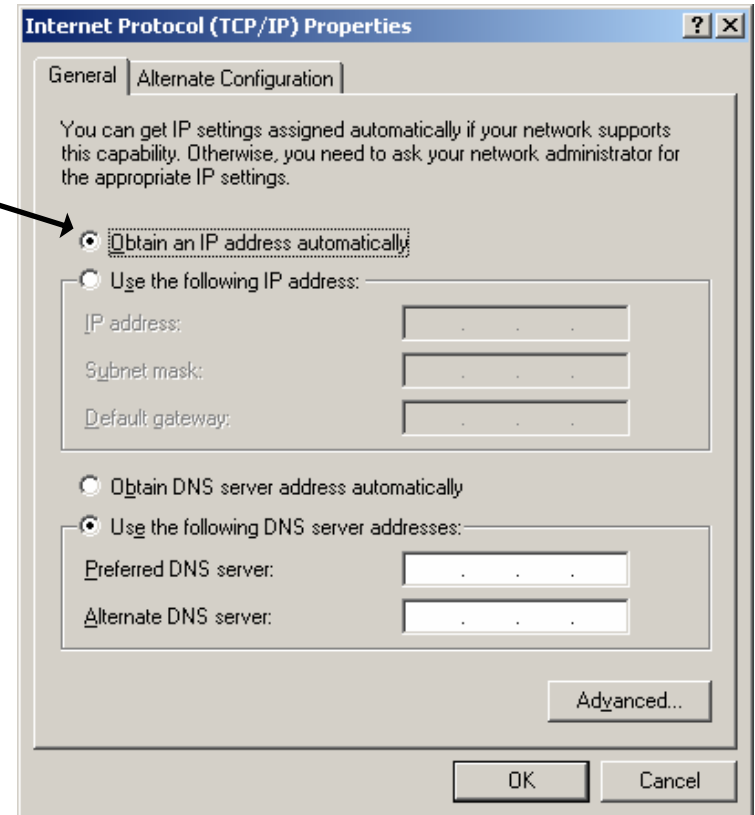
Click in the Subnet Mask Field and it will auto-fill with 255.255.255.0

Click OK on all LAN setup dialog boxes and close them

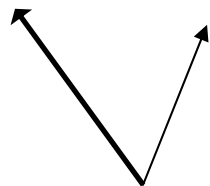
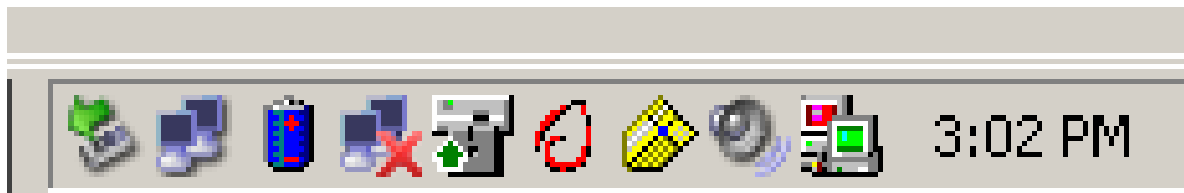


Set up PC Network Connection

To return your LAN setting for normal Operation
reopen the Internet Properties Dialog box and select
Auto IP address



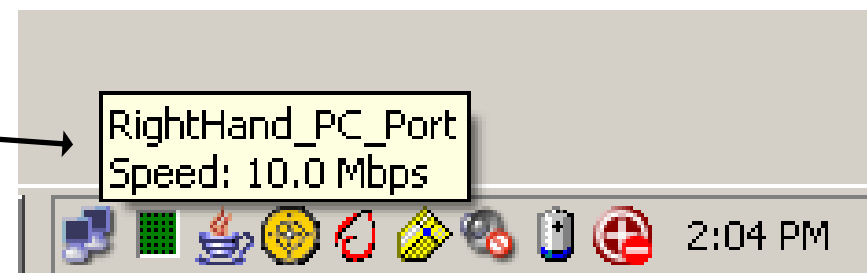
If there was a connection previously, an icon may be on the taskbar



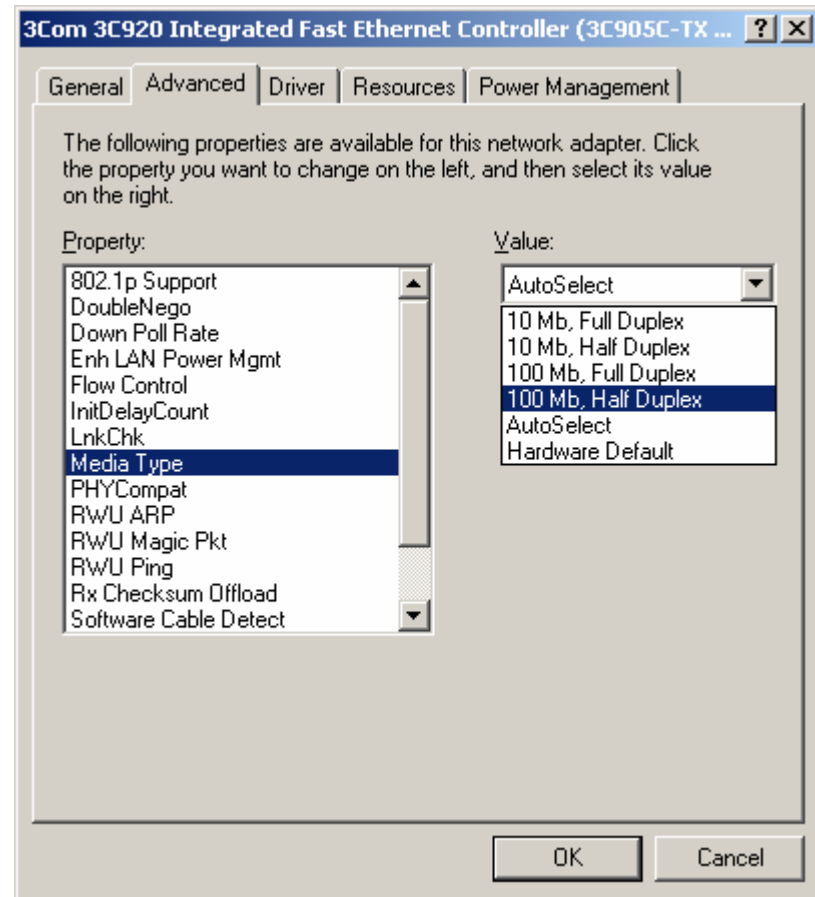
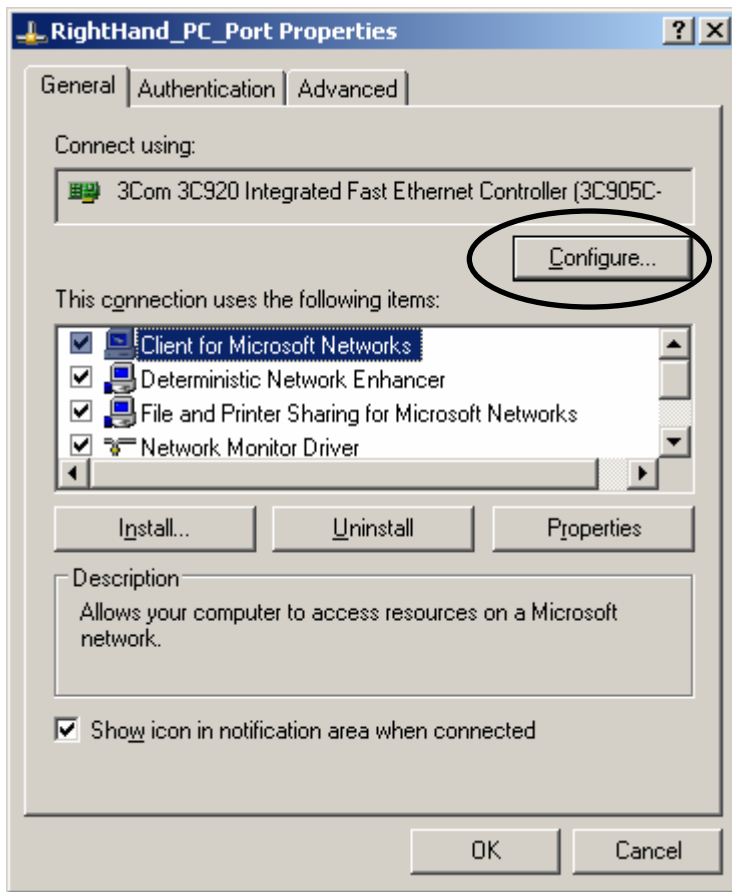
Configured LAN connections

If a connection bubble like shown at left is not shown (100bT is OK too)

And you have a 1gbit card reconfigure your card as shown in the next slides

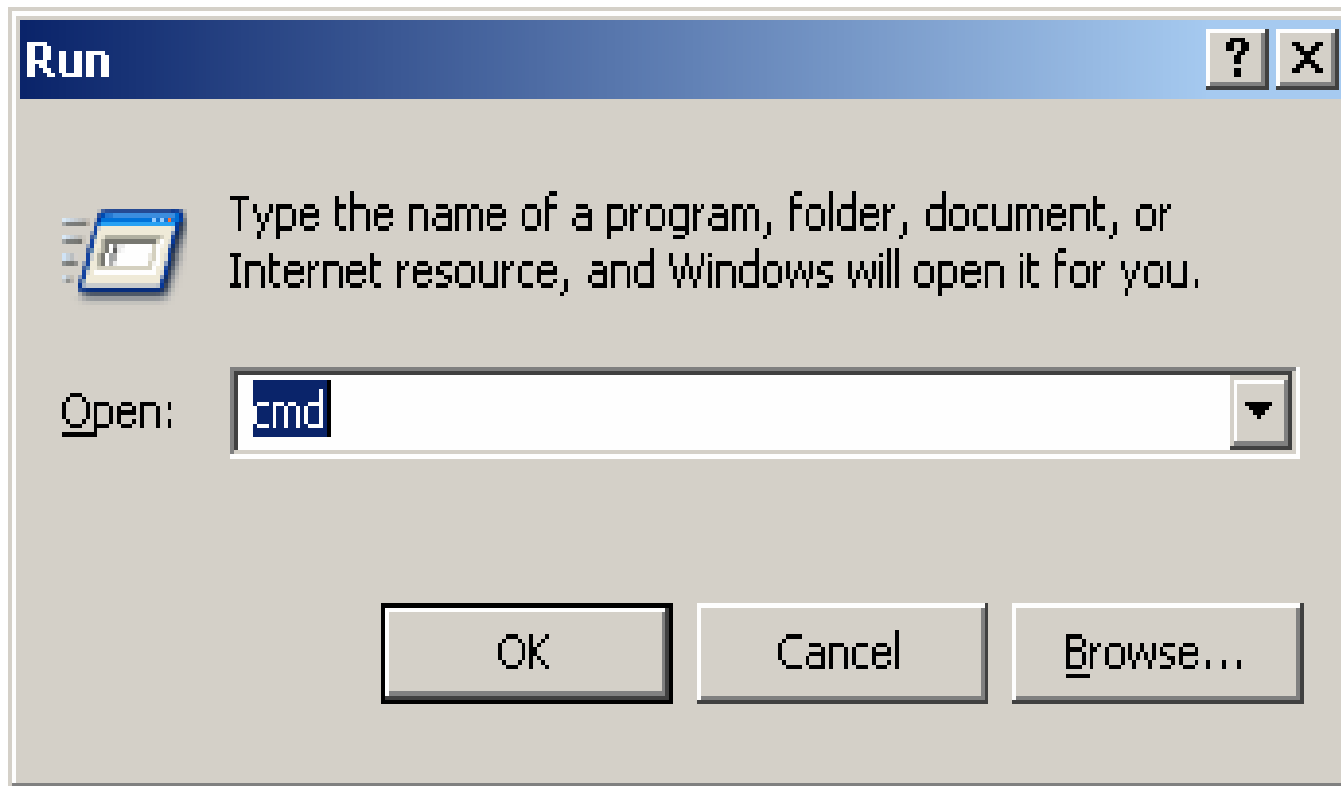


Setting Speed to 100Mb, Half for 1Gbit Cards

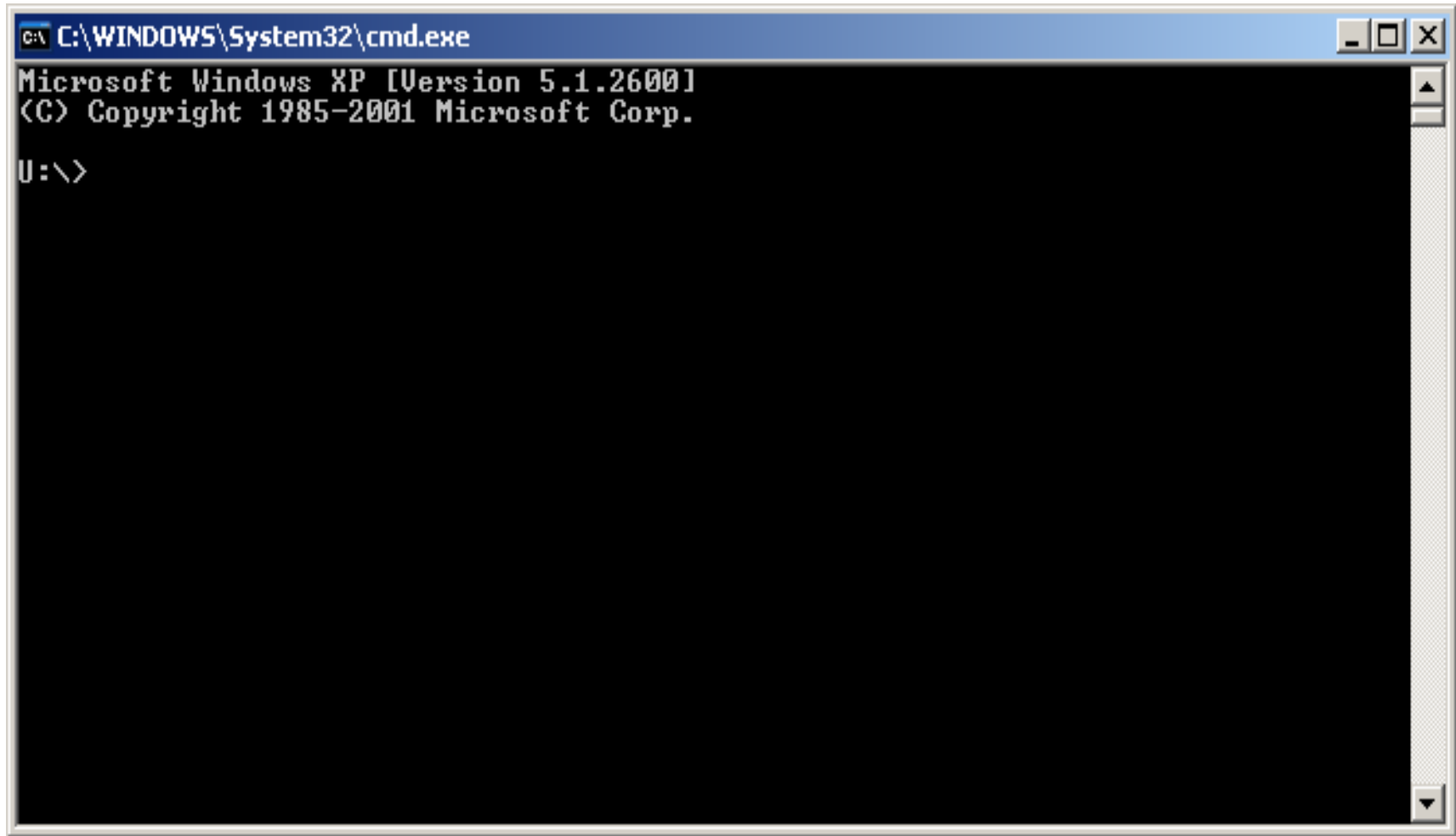


*****Only needed if communications issues with 1 Gbit card

From the Start menu select RUN
Enter "CMD", click OK



A DOS window should open.



Enter -> ping 192.168.1.99

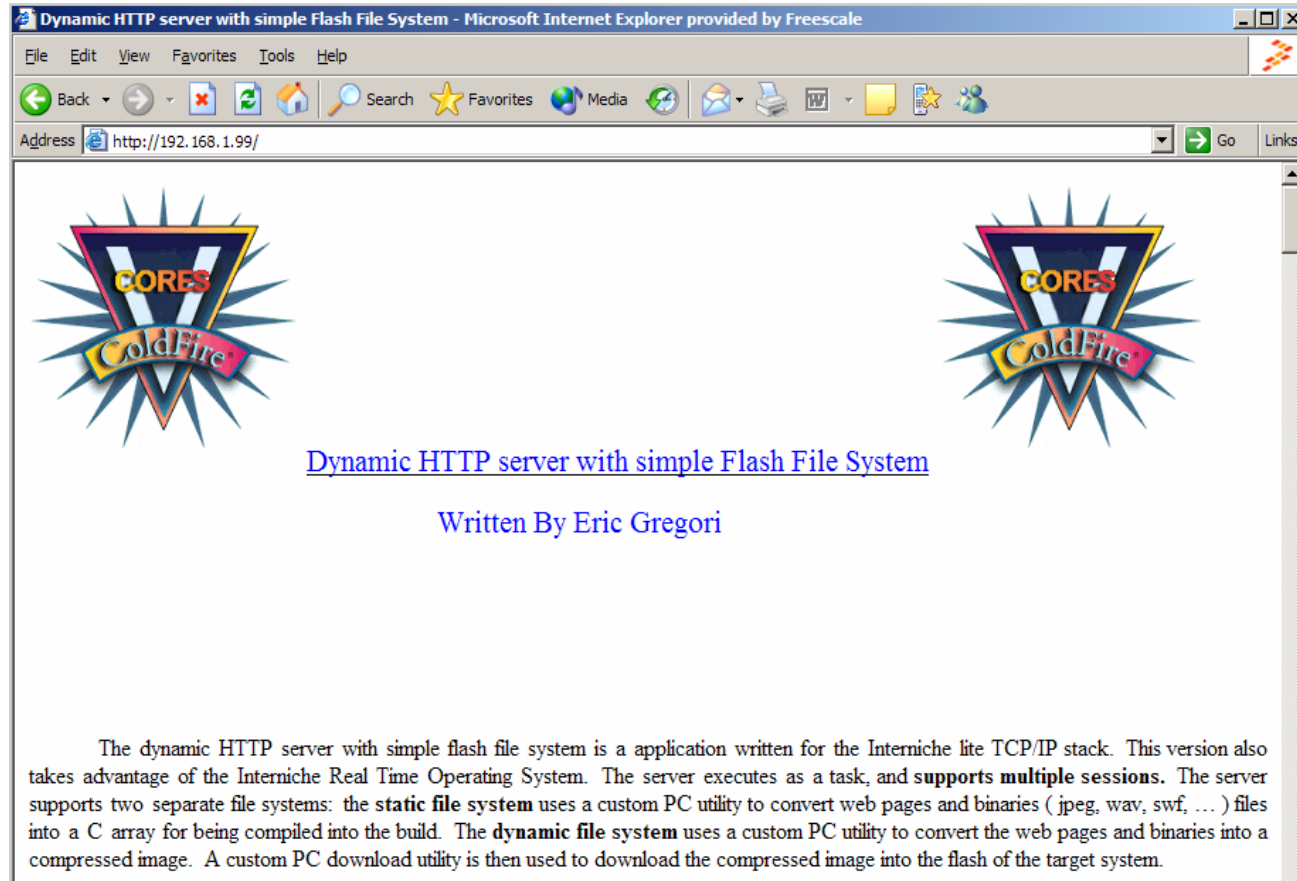
At the DOS prompt type ping 192.168.1.99 then hit enter

If Ping Does not work

- Go to your hyperterminal window, hit enter a few times.
- Verify a INET> prompt appears.
- Verify that you have a cross connect cable.
- Verify that you have disabled VPN (on your personal machine)
- Type `iface soft` at the INET> prompt.
- Try Ping again after 2 seconds.

The Default Web Page

Open Internet Explorer, and type 192.168.1.99 (the IP address of the demo board) into the address bar. This is the default compile time web page you just loaded with the TCP/IP stack and Web Server.

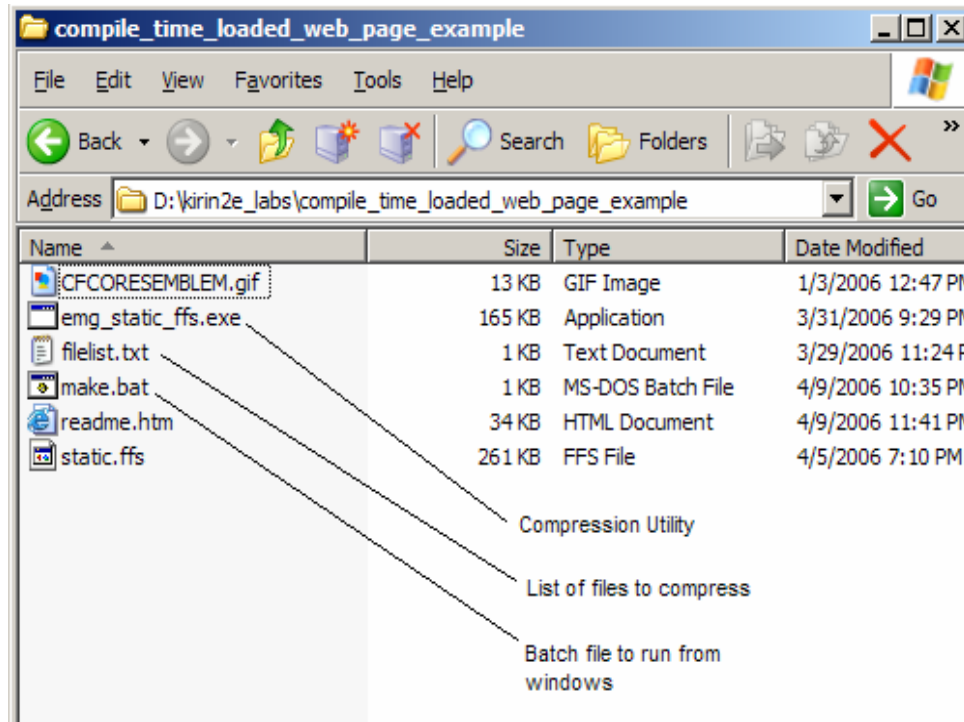


The Static/Compile Time Flash File System

- The Static/Compile Time Flash File System allows the user to embed web pages consisting of one or multiple files into a target build.
- The system has two parts: The firmware running in the **ColdFire**[®] processor as part of the Web Server, and the compression utility which is executed on the PC.
- The Compression utility takes a list of files, and compresses them into a single 'C' file. The 'C' file is then compiled and linked into the final target build with the TCP/IP stack and the Web Server.

The Static/Compile Time Flash File System Compression Utility

The compression utility: `emg_static_ffs.exe` is a DOS command utility that can be executed from windows using a BATCH file.



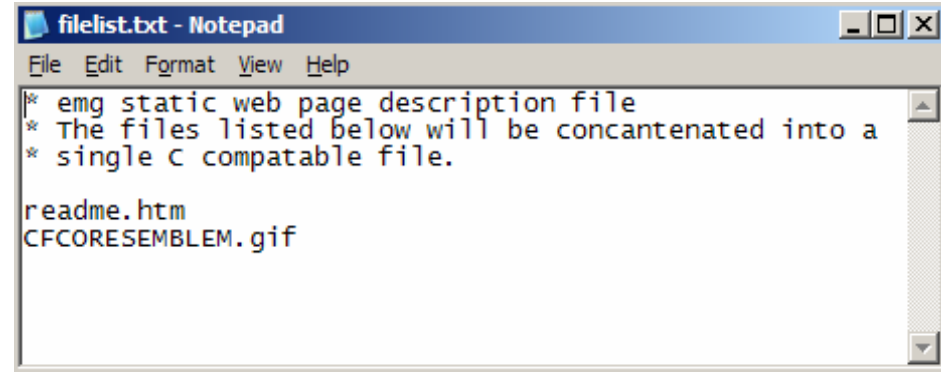
Compression Utility Command Line Arguments

Emg_static_ffs filelist.txt output_file.c

Where:

- Filelist.txt is a text file containing the list of files to compress. Each file should be on its own line, and the first file is the default.
- Comments can be added using a '*' as the first character in a line.
- Output_file.c is the file generated containing all the files in the filelist compressed together, along with data structures used to reference the files from the Web Server.

- * emg static web page description file
- * The files listed below will be concatenated into a single C compatible file.



```
filelist.txt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
* emg static web page description file
* The files listed below will be concatenated into a
* single C compatible file.

readme.htm
CFCORESEMBLEM.gif
```

readme.htm

CFCORESEMBLEM.gif

The last line must be a blank line with just a CRLF (just hit enter in the last blank line).

The output_file.c

```
/**
 * Static Flash File System Generator
 * Written by Eric Gregori - Chicago FAE
 */
*****

const unsigned char readme_htm[] = {
0x48,0x54,0x54,0x50,0x2F,0x31,0x2E,0x31,0x20,0x32,

Data removed for space in presentation

0x0D,0x0A,0x00 };

const unsigned char CFCORESEMBLEM_gif[] = {
0x48,0x54,0x54,0x50,0x2F,0x31,0x2E,0x31,0x20,0x32,

Data removed for space in presentation

0xA8,0xC7,0x3D,0xF2,0xB1,0x8F,0x7E,0xFC,0x23,0x20,
0x6F,0x17,0x10,0x00,0x3B,0x00 };

const char *emg_static_ffs_filenames[] = {
    "readme.htm",
    "CFCORESEMBLEM.gif"
};

const unsigned char *emg_static_ffs_ptrs[] = {
    readme_htm,
    CFCORESEMBLEM_gif
};

const unsigned short emg_static_ffs_len[] = {
    34506,
    12919
};

const unsigned char emg_static_ffs_type[] = {
    0x68746d6c,
    0x67696666
};

const unsigned char emg_static_ffs_nof = 2;
```

The output file contains the contents of each file stored as a 'C' array. The files inserted are from the filelist.txt file (see previous slides).

Array containing list of filenames

Array containing list of pointers to files.

Array containing file sizes

Array containing file type

Number of files

Other Uses for the Static/Compile Time Flash File System

- User Data can also be stored in the static system. The data can be binary or text, but name the file *.txt. The utility actually treats all files as binary files.
- The user can access the data from the firmware using examples in the firmware.
- This feature can be usefull in the static/Compile Time System, but is considerably more usefull in the run time loadable system.

Static/Compile Time Web Page LAB 1

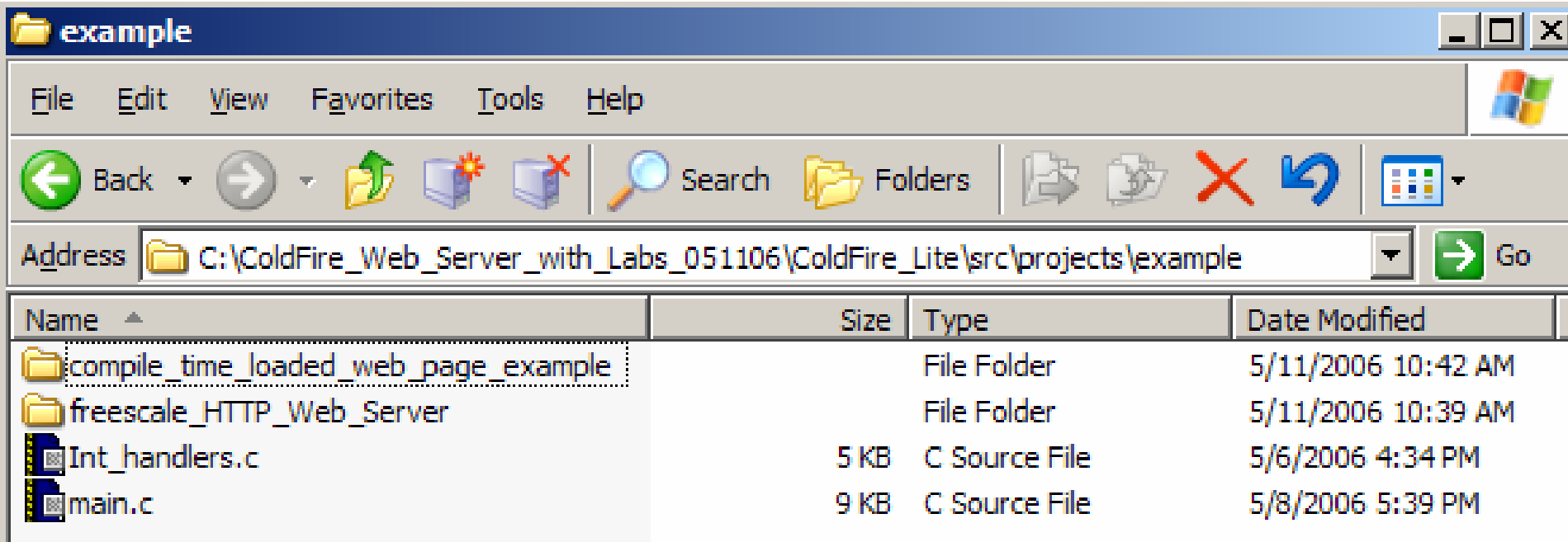
- We are going to edit a HTML file.
- Build a Compressed 'C' image.
- Copy the Image to our project.
- Re-build the project.
- Load the new image in flash.

ColdFire_Lite Compile_Time_Loaded_Web_Page_Example

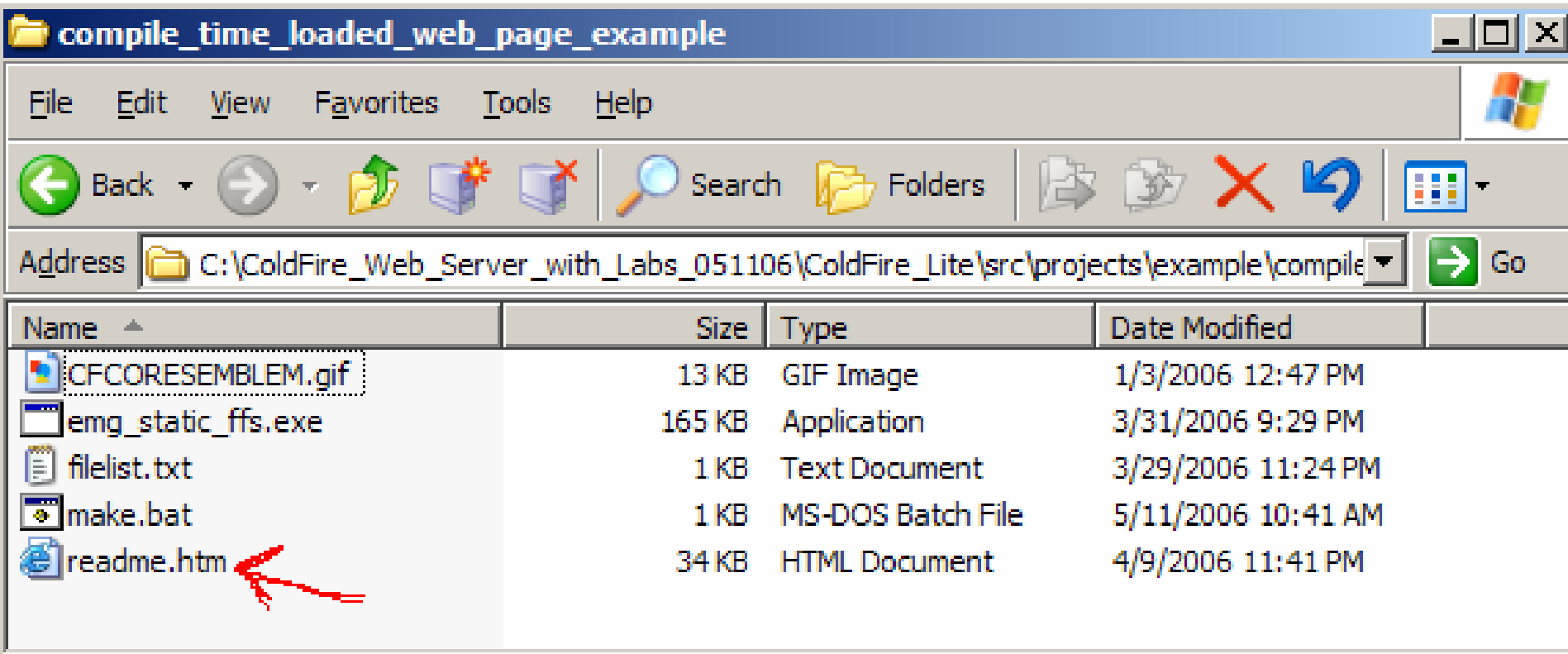
The Compile_Time_Loaded_Web_Page_Example

This is the directory for the static web page demo/lab.

ColdFire_Lite\src\projects\example



Opening the HTML File



The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window titled "compile_time_loaded_web_page_example". The address bar displays the path: "C:\ColdFire_Web_Server_with_Labs_051106\ColdFire_Lite\src\projects\example\compile". The file list contains the following items:

Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
CFCORESEMBLEM.gif	13 KB	GIF Image	1/3/2006 12:47 PM
emg_static_ffs.exe	165 KB	Application	3/31/2006 9:29 PM
filelist.txt	1 KB	Text Document	3/29/2006 11:24 PM
make.bat	1 KB	MS-DOS Batch File	5/11/2006 10:41 AM
readme.htm	34 KB	HTML Document	4/9/2006 11:41 PM

A red arrow points to the "readme.htm" file in the list.

- HTML or HyperText Markup Language is the language used to describe web pages.
- HTML is a ascii text based language that defines how text and images are placed on a page.
- HTML is a ascii text based language that uses “tags” to instruct a web browser how text and images are placed on a page.

- Tags start with a ‘<’ and end with a ‘>’.
- Most tags have a open and close form.
- The open form <HTML>
- The close form </HTML>
- Tag form: <TAG ATTRIBUTE=value>
- Tags/attributes are used to define placement, color, style, and fonts for text.
- Tags are also used to define position and size for a image.

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>This text will appear at the top of the web browser, the navigation bar</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>  
<CENTER>Hello World</CENTER>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

The HTML element is used to tell the web browser that we are using HTML instead of JavaScript, or some other language.

The HEAD element contains meta-information. Meta-information is not part of the body of the document but defines the document in a general sense. The Title of the web page is a good example. It is not displayed in the body of the web page, but on the navigation bar of the web browser.

The BODY element defines the displayed portion of the web page.

Some Interesting HTML Tags

<CENTER>

<Hx>

<P>

<IMG SRC=filename.jpg"

ALIGN=center>

<TABLE>

- Centers the object on the page.
- Heading Size x, where x is from 1-6.
- Start or paragraph.
- Sets font color to red.
- Sets font size, where x is from 1-?.
- Makes text a URL pointing to freescale.com.
- Puts the image filename.jpg into the web page.
- Loads the image filename.jpg and centers it in the page.
- Creates a table with the help of <TR> table row and <TD> table data.

- Using notepad, you can start writing HTML immediately, and build your own Web Page.
- Or, you can use an HTML generator.
 - These programs allow you to design a web page, and generate the HTML for you.
 - Just search for “HTML generator” on the web.
 - There are dozens of them, some free.

Microsoft Word can also be used to generate a Web Page

- By saving a document as *.htm in Microsoft Word, Word will create a web page.
 - The web pages created by Word tend to be very large.
 - Also, Word creates a subdirectory for images.
 - Be sure to change the image reference paths to remove the directories.
- The web page for this lab (readme.htm) was generated in Word.

To Edit the HTML open the readme.HTM file in Notepad

- The first few lines of the readme.htm file

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Dynamic HTTP server with simple Flash File System</title>  
</head>
```

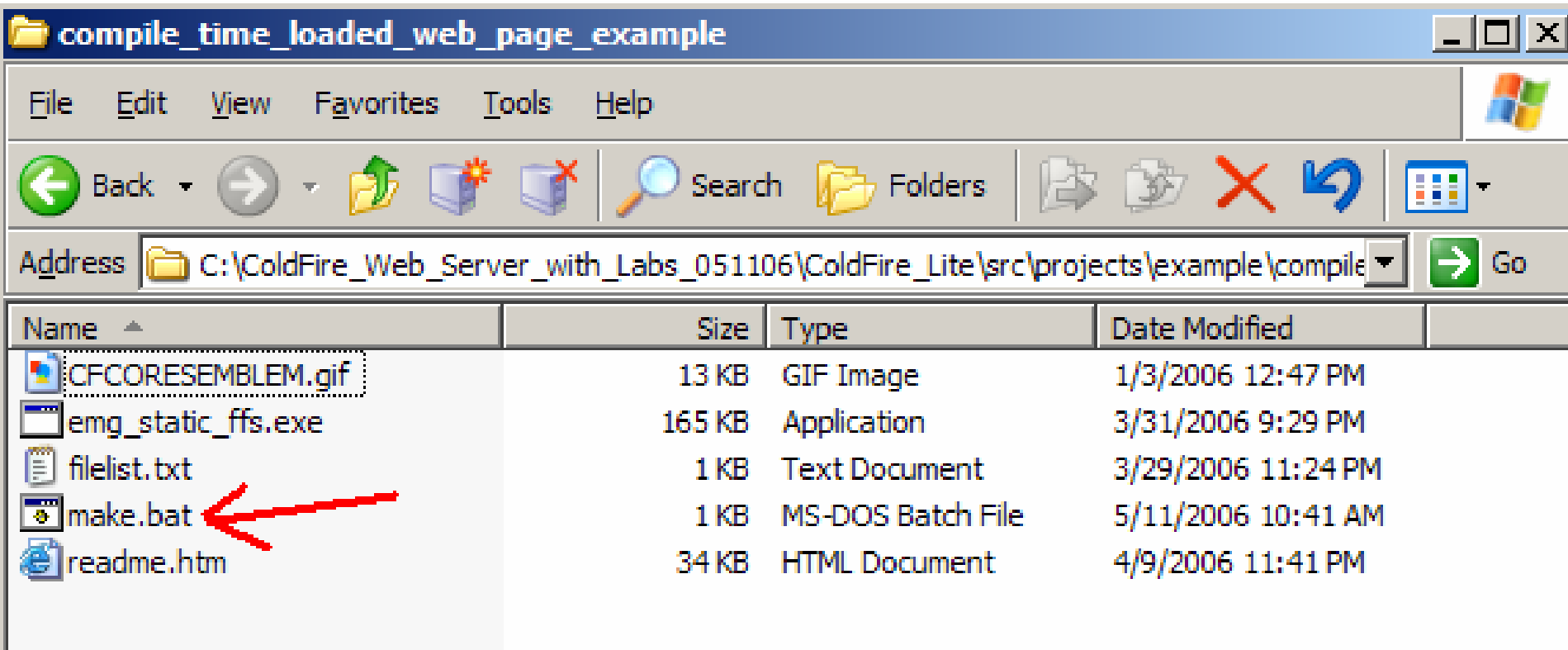
- Modify the Dynamic HTTP server String with something else

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>This is really cool</title>  
</head>
```

- Save the new file

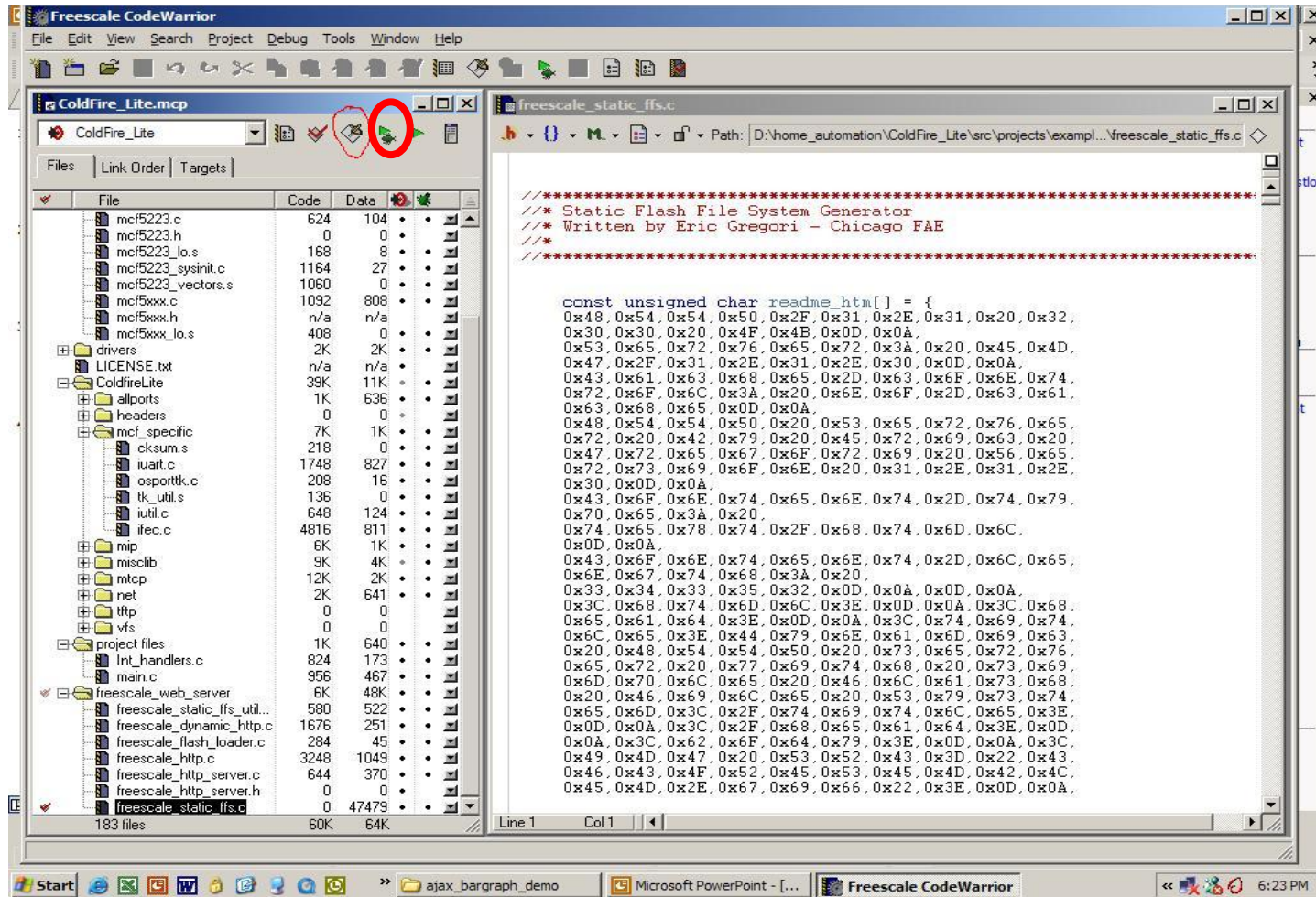
Build a New Output File

- First Double click the batch file make.bat to build the image.



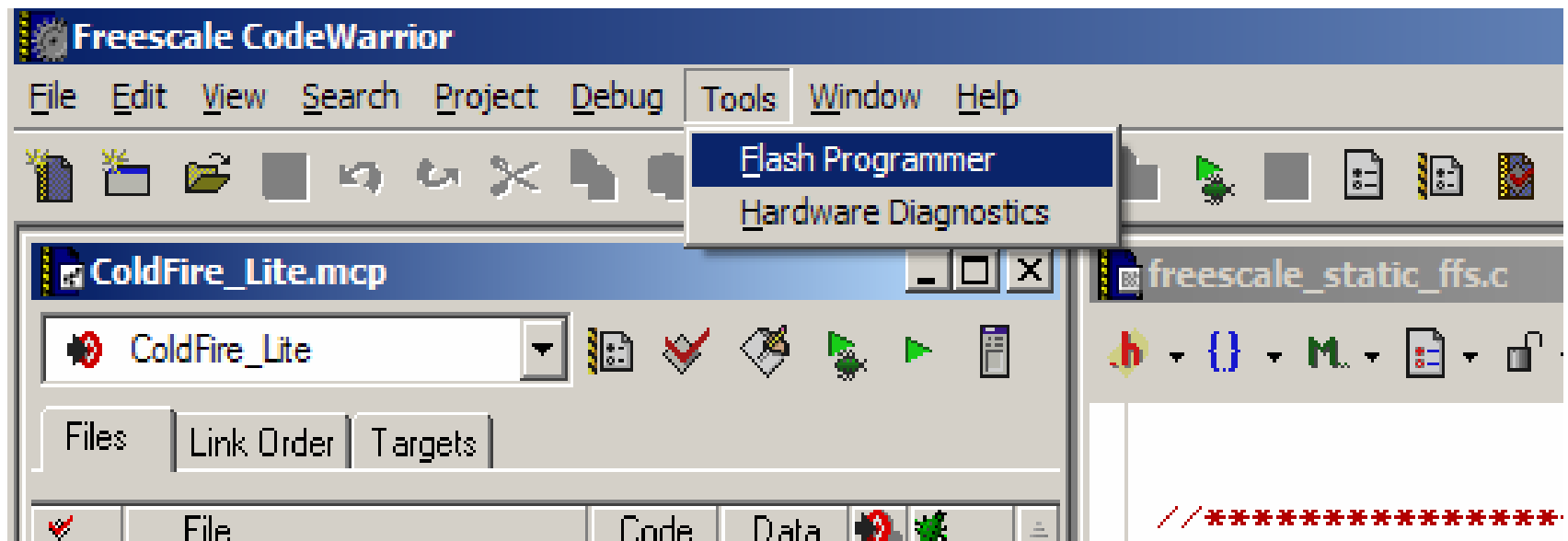
Build the Project

Build the project by clicking on the MAKE icon (circled in RED)

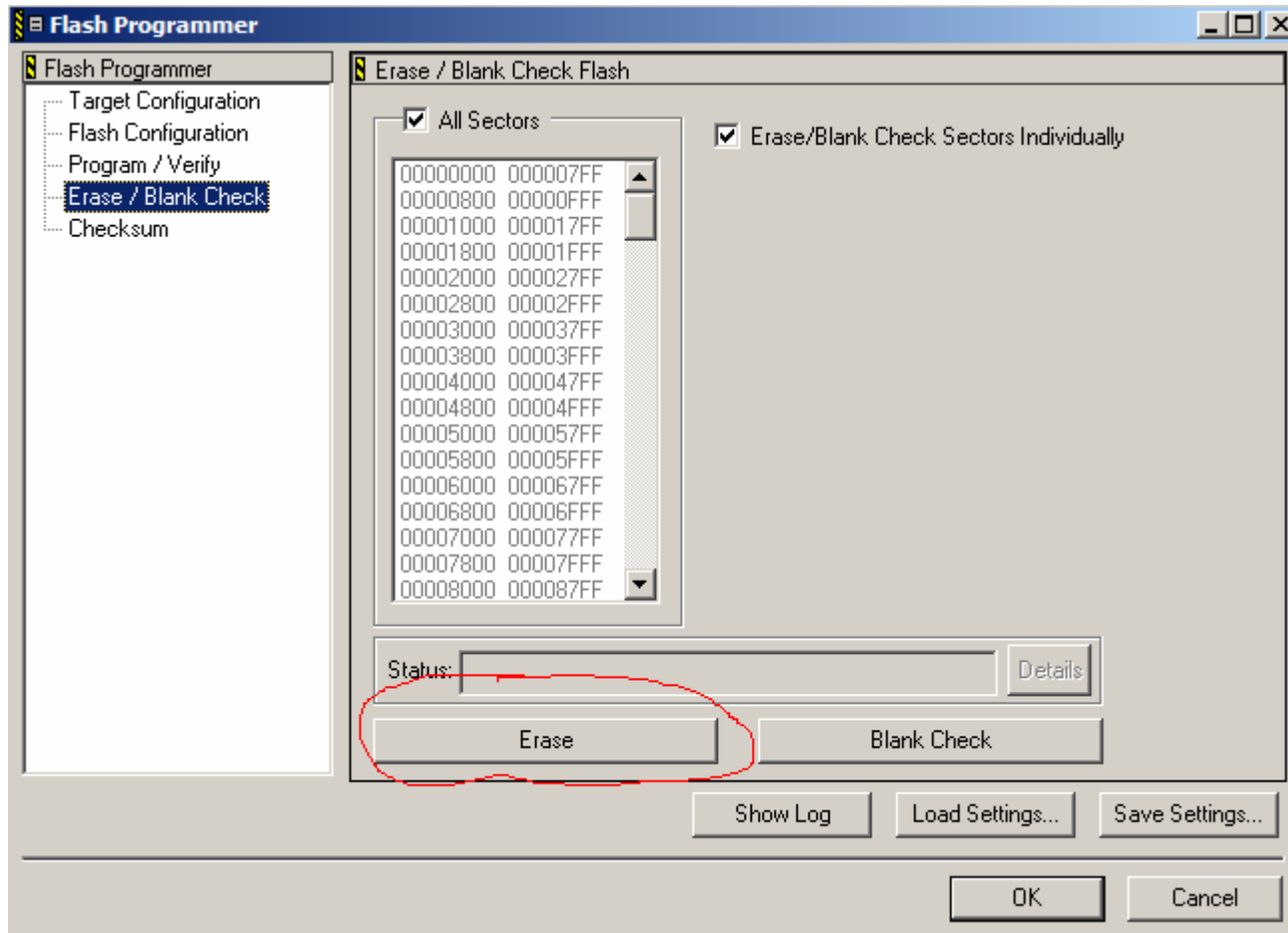


Start the Flash Programmer

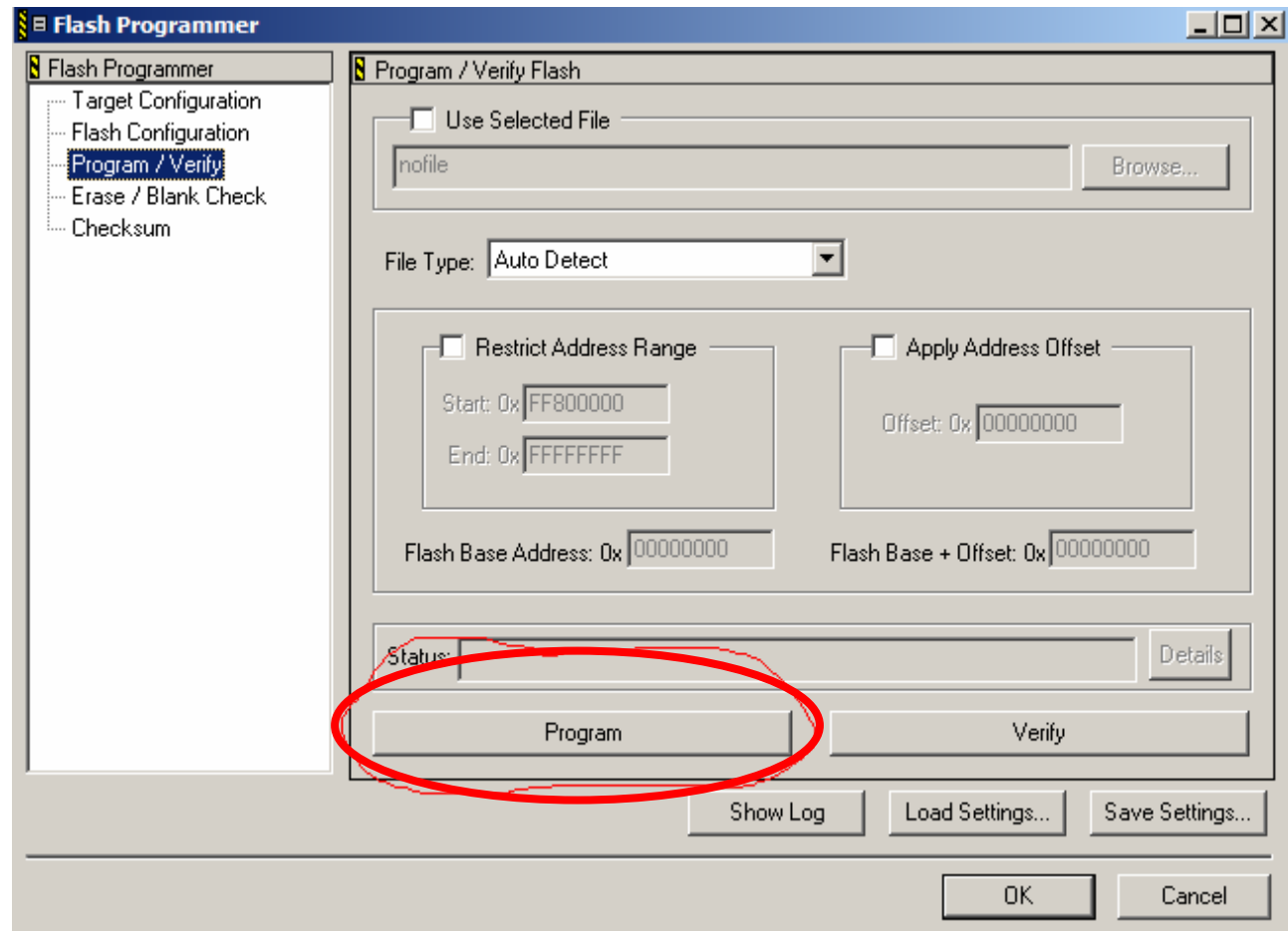
Start the Flash Programmer by selecting the tools Flash Programmer Pull Down



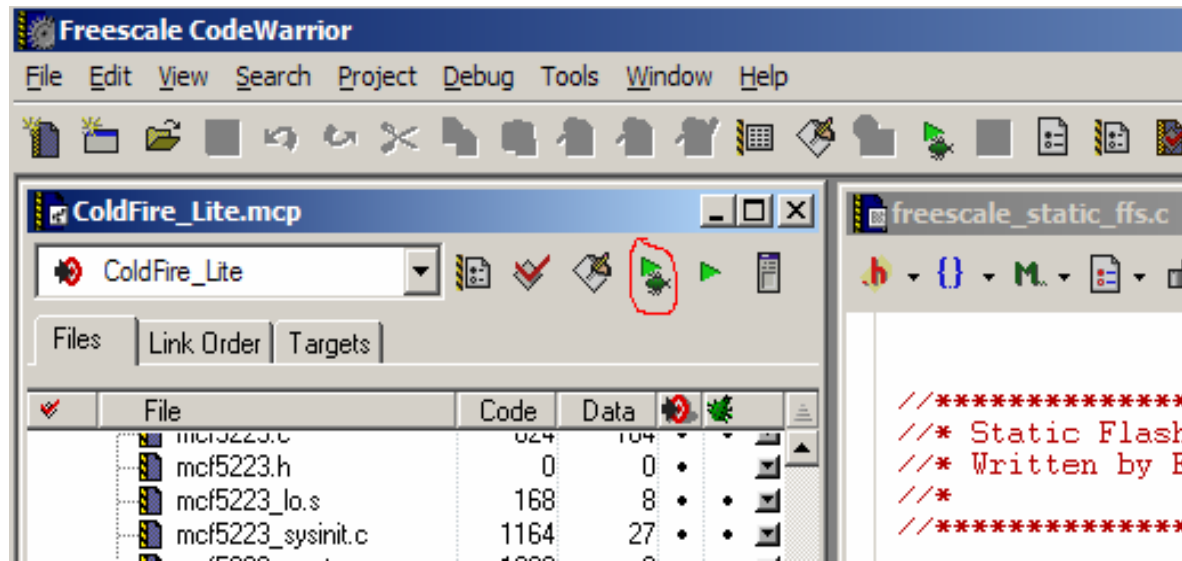
Erase Flash by selecting Erase/Blank Check, and clicking the Erase button. Watch the Status window for errors.



After the Erase is Complete, go to the Program/Verify window and click on the Program button.

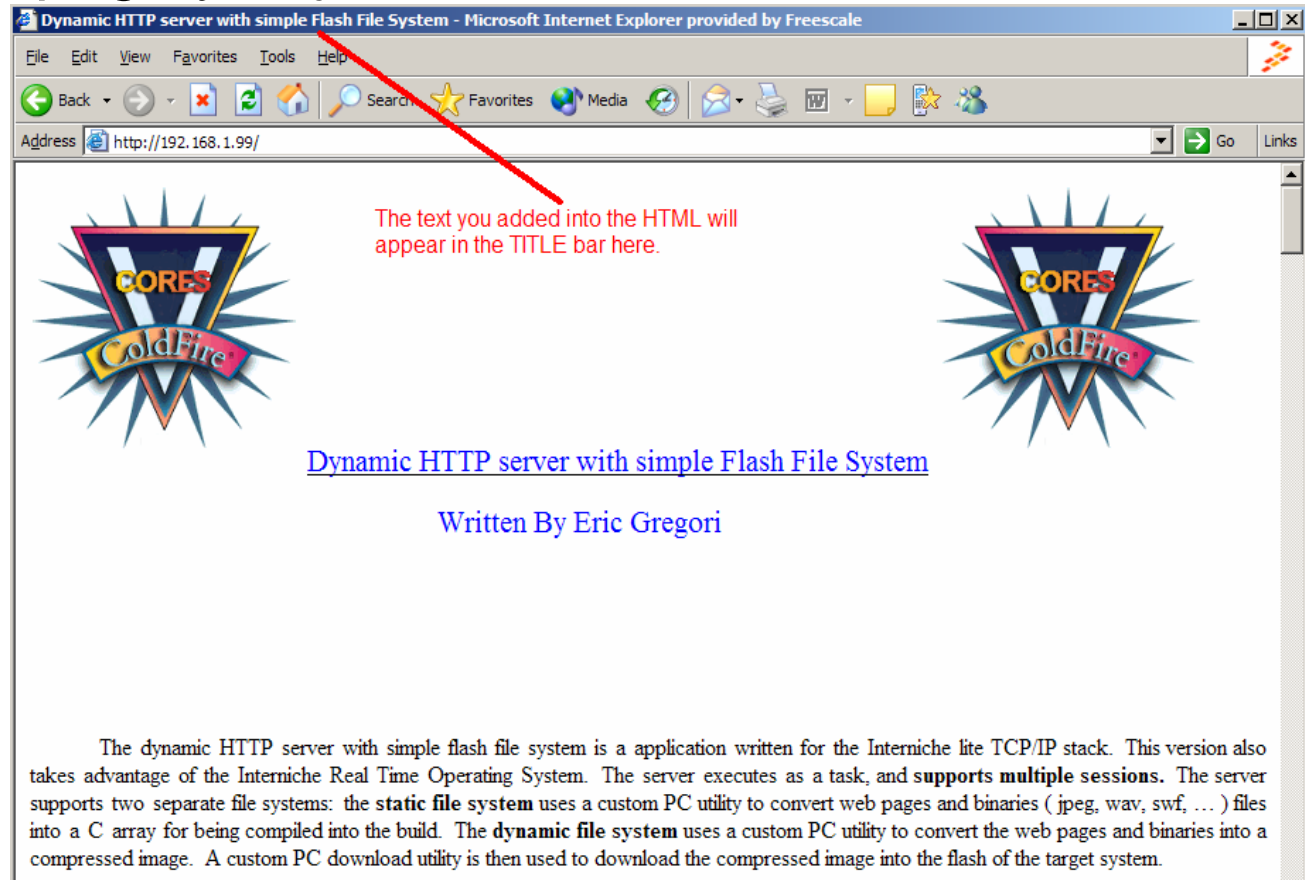


Click on the Run icon, circled in RED below. This will execute the code in flash. If you have an external power supply, you could also disconnect the USB from the board and hit reset.



Default Web Page

Open Internet Explorer, and type 192.168.1.99 (the IP address of the demo board) into the address bar. This is the default compile time web page you just loaded with the TCP/IP stack and Web Server.



Run Time Loadable Web Pages

- Web Pages can be uploaded via Ethernet at run time.
- Web Pages can be loaded over and over again. # of reloads only limited by # of writes to flash.
- Loaded Web Pages take priority over default or Compile Time Web Pages.
- Loaded Web Pages are protected with a 32 character password string.

Build and Loading a Run Time Loadable Web Page

- A single Batch file is used to both build and load the Web Page.
- Within the Batch file are calls to two executable.
- The first executable: emg_dynamic_ffs.exe

Compresses the Web Pages into a binary, and adds a File Allocation Table (FAT) to the top of the file. The firmware in the Web Server uses the FAT to reference the data in the file from within the binary image.

Emg_dynamic_ffs filelist.txt output_file.ffs

Where:

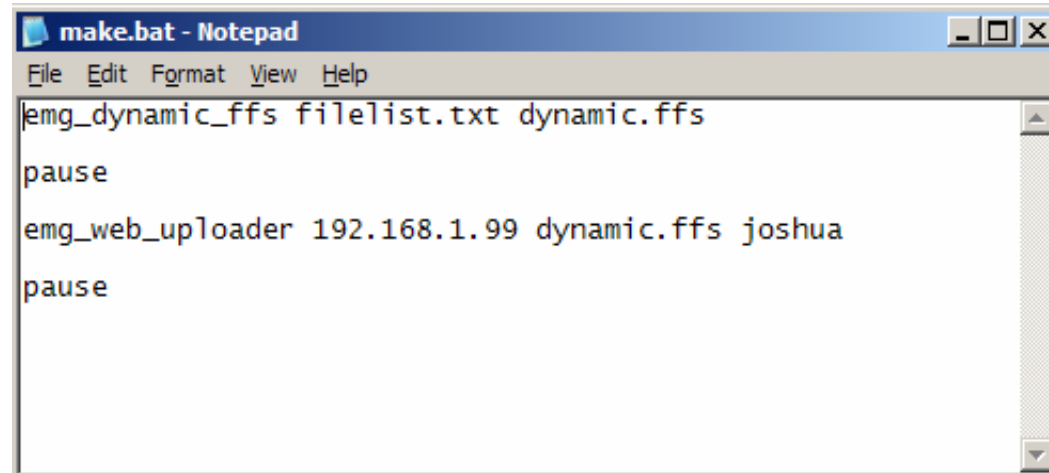
- Filelist.txt is a text file containing the list of files to compress. Each file should be on its own line, and the first file is the default.
- Comments can be added using a '*' as the first character in a line.
- Output_file.ffs is the file generated containing all the files in the filelist compressed together, along with File Allocation Table used to reference the files from the Web Server.

Emg_web_uploader ip_address filename.ffs key_string

Where:

- Ip_address is the ip address of the hardware (192.168.1.99) in examples.
- Filename.ffs is the file generated by the emg_dynamic_ffs utility.
- Key_string is the 32 character key used to unlock the flash file system (joshua) in examples.

The make.bat File



```
make.bat - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
emg_dynamic_ffs filelist.txt dynamic.ffs
pause
emg_web_uploader 192.168.1.99 dynamic.ffs joshua
pause
```

The filelist.txt file lists the files that will be included in the FFS. Dynamic.ffs is the binary image containing all the files and the FAT. Pause is a DOS command to prompt the user to hit any key. 192.168.1.99 is the IP address of the hardware for these examples. Joshua is the key string for these examples.

LAB 1: Building and Loading a Run Time Web Page Image

Go to your project directory and find:

`runtime_loaded_web_page_example\LAB1_?????`

- Be sure the demo board is powered up and plugged into Ethernet.
- Double click the batch file.
- Hit any key when prompted.
- Wait for download to complete.
- Go to browser and load page.

LAB 1: Building and Loading a Run Time Web Page Image

Microsoft PowerPoint - [ColdFire Web Server Labs.ppt]

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Slide Show Win

33 Build and Loading a Run Time Web Page

evb

Name	Size	Type
block_diagram.GIF	22 KB	GIF Image
block_diagram.jpg	52 KB	JPEG Image
block_diagram_gif.htm	22 KB	HTTP File
dynamic.fff	96 KB	FFS File
emg_dynamic_ffs.exe	165 KB	Application
emg_web_uploader.exe	165 KB	Application
evb_board.jpg	63 KB	JPEG Image
evb_board.jpg.htm	63 KB	HTTP File
filelist.txt	1 KB	Text Document
home_page.htm	2 KB	HTML Document
home_page.htm.htm	2 KB	HTTP File
make.bat	1 KB	MS-DOS Batch
uart.jpg	9 KB	JPEG Image
uart.jpg.htm	9 KB	HTTP File
under_construction.htm	1 KB	HTML Document
under_construction.htm.htm	1 KB	HTTP File

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page_example\evb>emg_dynamic_ffs filelist.txt
dynamic.fff

Dynamic Flash File System Generator, Revision 2.0
Written by Eric Gregori

header size = 153
reading file: home_page.htm file size = 1700
header size = 154
reading file: block_diagram.gif file size = 21709
header size = 155
reading file: evb_board.jpg file size = 64308
header size = 154
reading file: uart.jpg file size = 8531
header size = 152
reading file: under_construction.htm file size = 303
filename header length = 0x50
copying file: home_page.htm.htm to output
copying file: block_diagram.gif.htm to output
copying file: evb_board.jpg.htm to output
copying file: uart.jpg.htm to output
copying file: under_construction.htm.htm to output
D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page_example\evb>pause
Press any key to continue . . .

D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page_example\evb>emg_web_uploader 192.168.1.99
dynamic.fff joshua

Web page / Firmware Uploader for EMG HTTP server
Written by Eric Gregori

Sending Erase Command
Sending Unlock Key

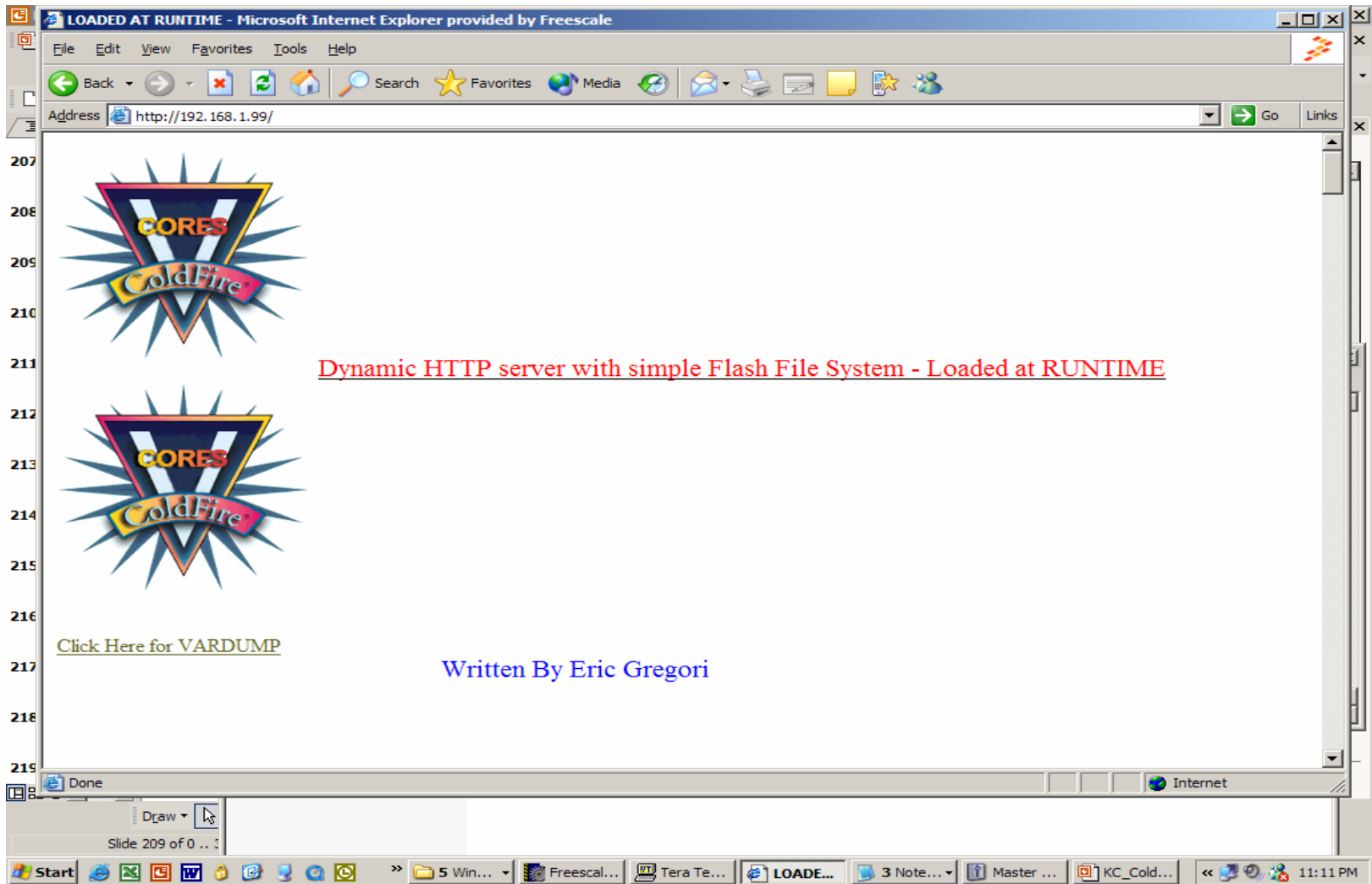
Waiting for Erase ACK
Erasing Flash 0x240000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x280000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x300000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x340000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x380000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x3C0000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x400000 block address
Erase Complete
Sending File dynamic.fff to 192.168.1.99
97491 bytes sent

Waiting for Upload Complete
Upload Complete

97493 bytes successfully sent
Transmission Complete
```

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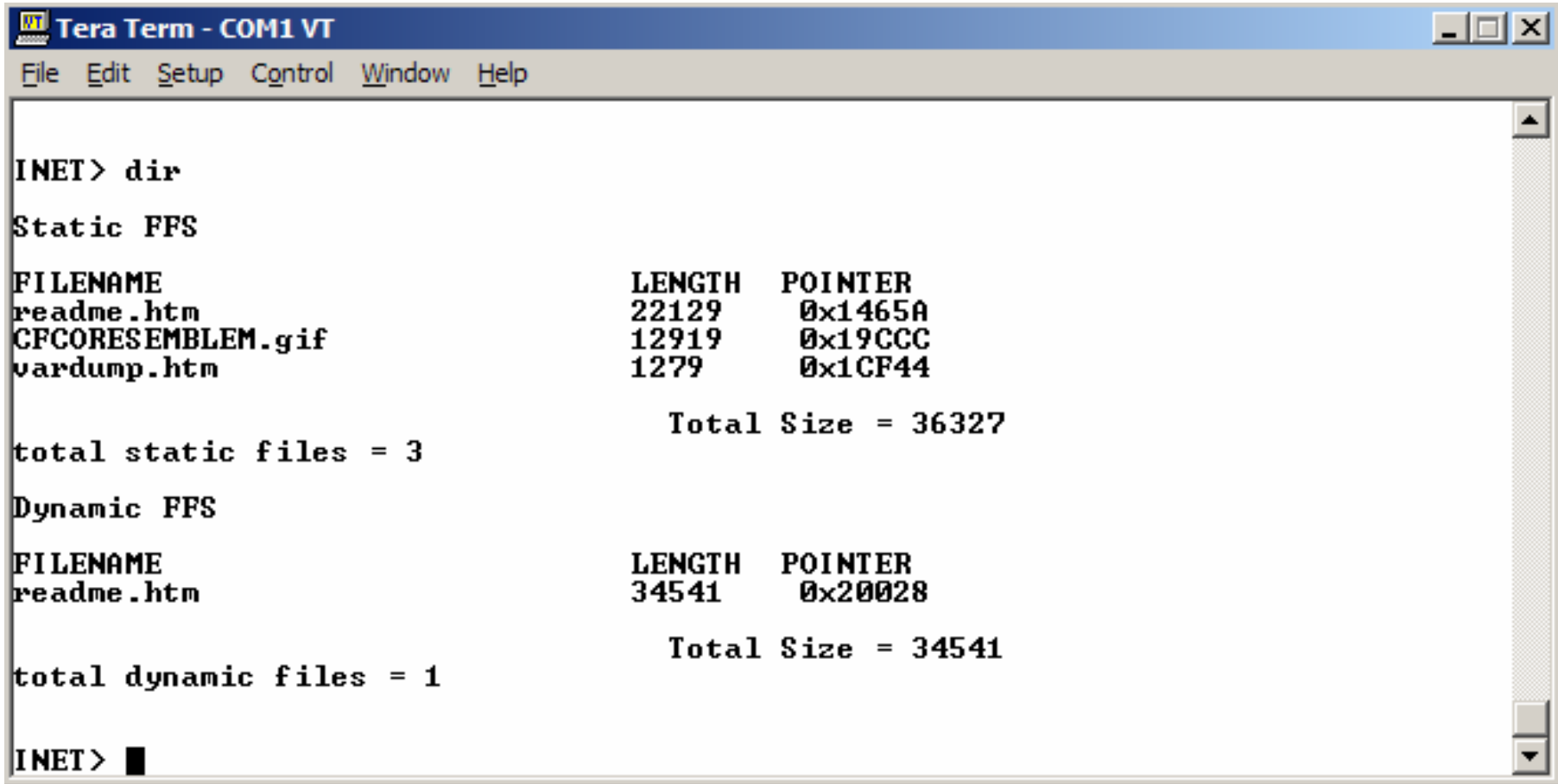
LAB 1: Building and Loading a Run Time Web Page Image



Slide 145

LAB 1: Building and Loading a Run Time Web Page Image

At the Serial INET> prompt type 'dir'



```
INET> dir
Static FFS
FILENAME          LENGTH  POINTER
readme.htm        22129   0x1465A
CFCORESEMBLEM.gif 12919   0x19CCC
vardump.htm       1279    0x1CF44
Total Size = 36327
total static files = 3
Dynamic FFS
FILENAME          LENGTH  POINTER
readme.htm        34541   0x20028
Total Size = 34541
total dynamic files = 1
INET> █
```

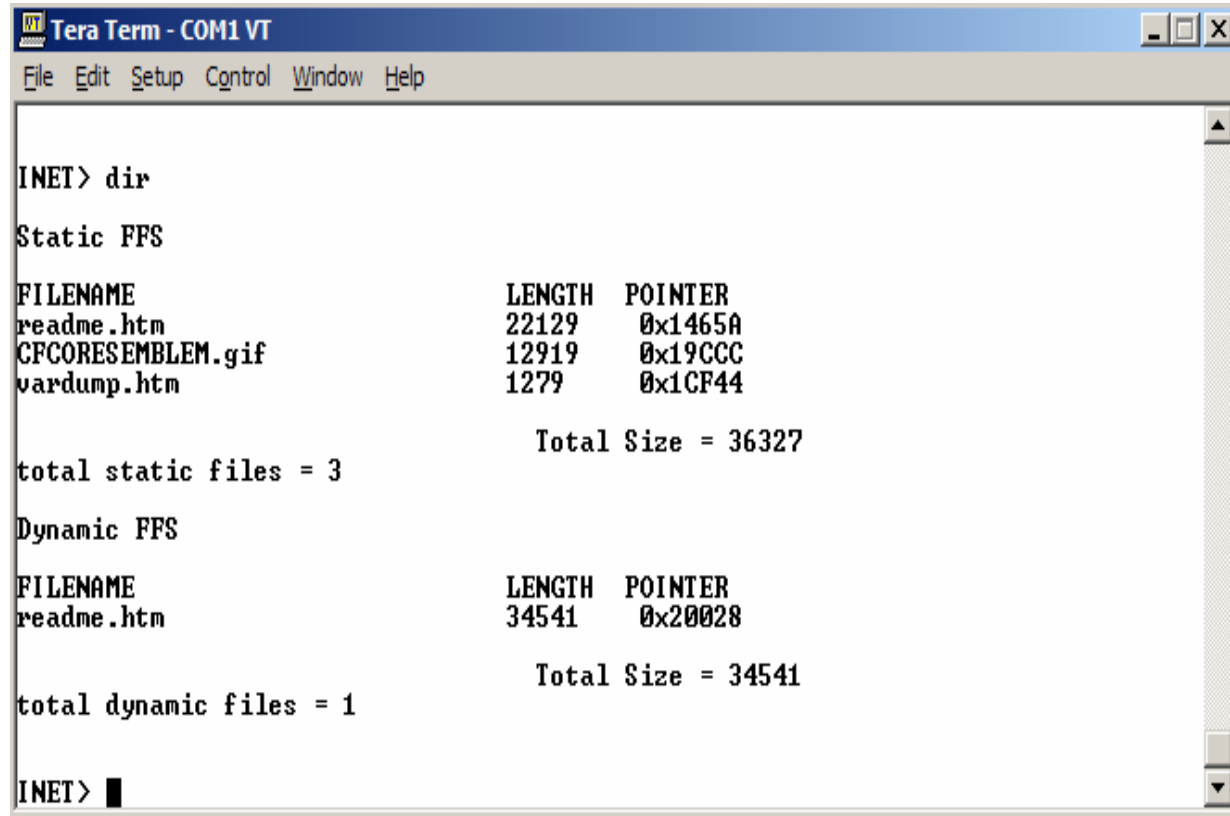
Demo Board Directory

Let take a look at the contents in the directory of the demo board

Notice, the static file system (compile time) still contains files.

When the dynamic (run time) file system is loaded with a binary image, it takes priority over the static file system.

Other files in the static FFS are still available.



```
Tera Term - COM1 VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

INET> dir
Static FFS

FILENAME                LENGTH  POINTER
readme.htm              22129  0x1465A
CFCORESEMBLEM.gif      12919  0x19CCC
vardump.htm             1279   0x1CF44

Total Size = 36327

total static files = 3

Dynamic FFS

FILENAME                LENGTH  POINTER
readme.htm              34541  0x20028

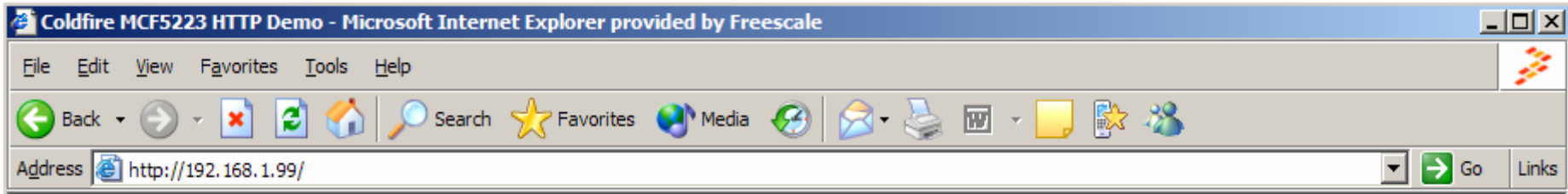
Total Size = 34541

total dynamic files = 1

INET> █
```

Web Server Defaults

Notice what we entered at the address bar. No filename is specified. When no filename is specified the Web Server defaults to the first file listed in the file system.



- * emg dynamic web page description file
- * The files listed below will be concatenated into a
- * single compressed downloadable image.

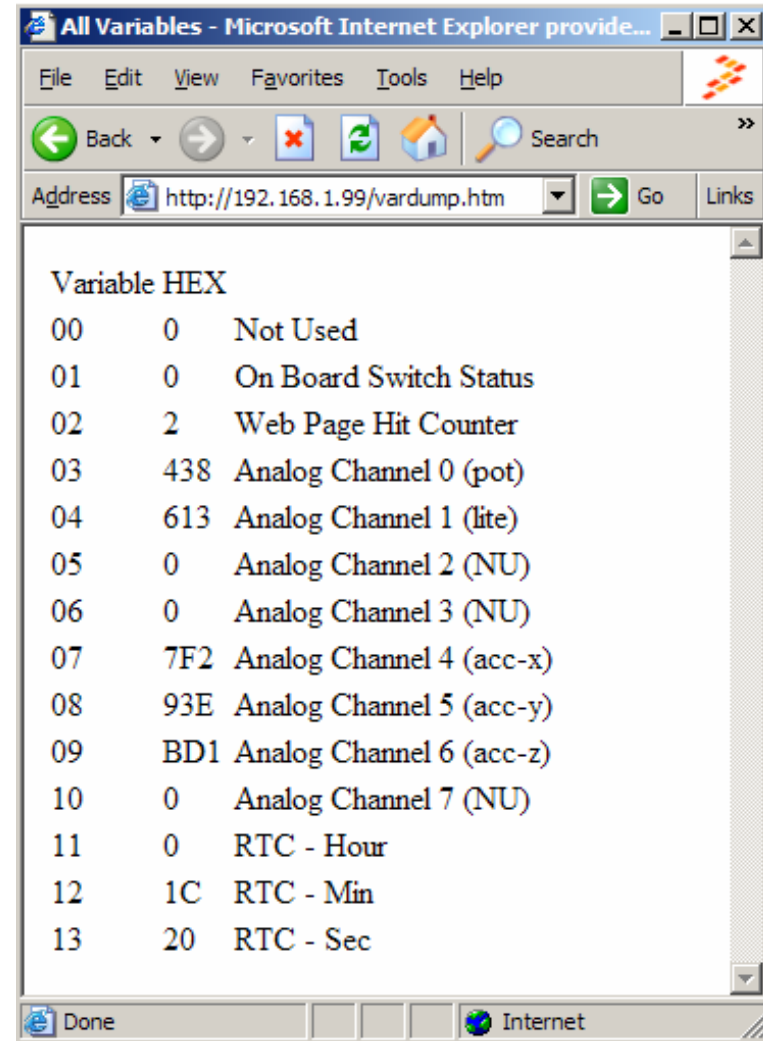
- * The first file in the list is the default file

Readme.htm.htm ← This is the file that is loaded by default.
CFCORESEMBLEM.gif
vardump.htm

Going Direct to a File Using the Browser

To go directly to a file in the FFS from the browser, just include the name of the file after the '/' in the IP address.

Notice Vardump.htm is in the static file system, but is still available after loading a dynamic FFS.

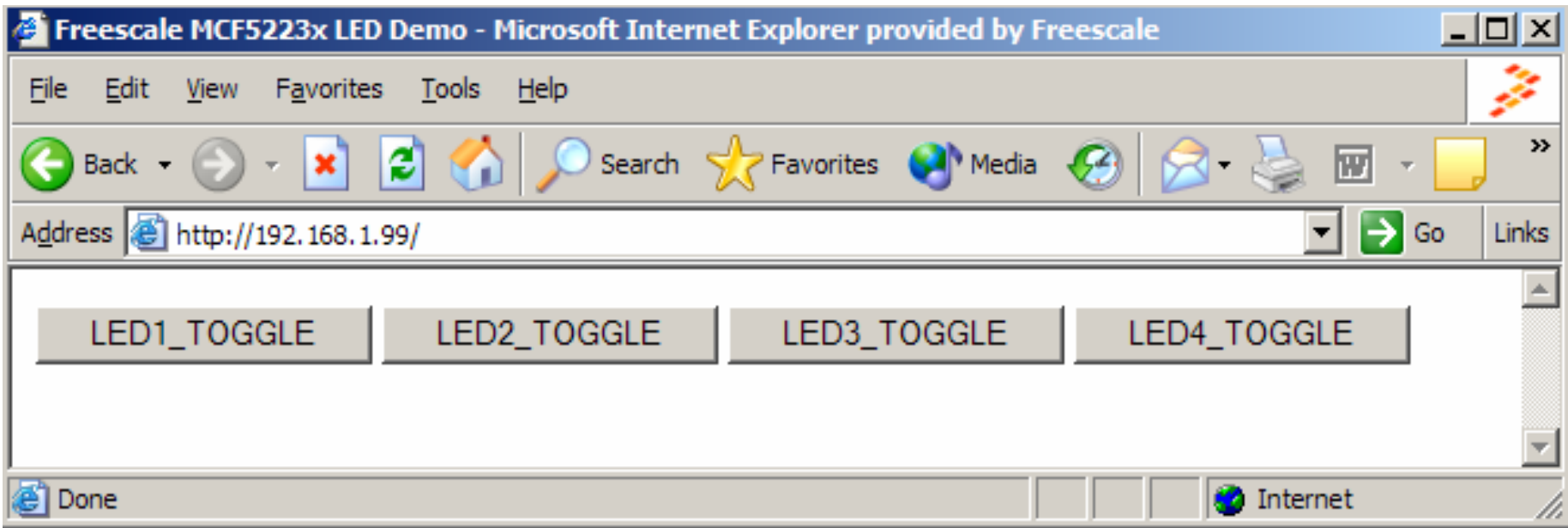


LAB 2: Sending Commands to the Server Using HTML Forms

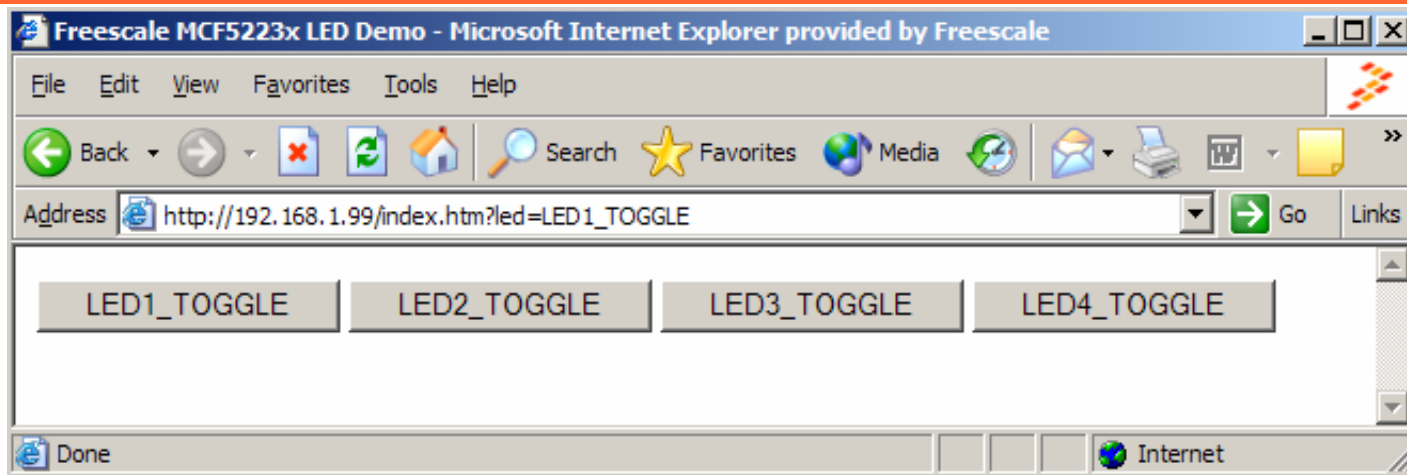
- HTML INPUT methods and BUTTON methods use a form to request data from the server.
- The form adds assignment information to the filename in the GET request.
- Form data is pre-pended with a '?'.
- The form data can be used to control hardware, or change parameters on the server.

Loading the LED Control Demo Run Time Lab

- Load the demo in the board by double clicking on the make.bat file in the led_control_demo directory.
- Load the web page by typing 192.168.1.99 in the web browser address bar.
- Clicking on the buttons will toggle led's on the demo board.



How Form Data is Sent to the Server



Notice what happens when the LED1_TOGGLE button is clicked.

The browser sends a request to the server for the filename:

Index.htm?led=LED1_TOGGLE

The '?' tells the server that the string following is a form assignment.

Multiple form assignments can reside one after another separated by '?'.

The web server includes a form assignment parser with functions to handle the led variable.

```
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Freescale MCF5223x LED Demo</title>
</head>

<body>

<form action="/index.htm">
<TABLE BORDER=0 CELLSPACING=0 CELLPADDING=0 width=300>
<tr>
<td><input type=submit name=led value=LED1_TOGGLE></td>
<td><input type=submit name=led value=LED2_TOGGLE></td>
<td><input type=submit name=led value=LED3_TOGGLE></td>
<td><input type=submit name=led value=LED4_TOGGLE></td>
</tr>
>/form>
</body>
</html>
```

Notice the `<FORM ACTION="/index.htm">` command. This tells the web browser to load the file `Index.htm` anytime a submit occurs within the `FORM` command.

The `INPUT` methods tell the web browser to send form commands `led=LED1_TOGGLE` when the `LED1_TOGGLE` button is clicked.

The WEB Server Firmware - Processing a FORM Submit

- The Web Server detects the form by the ‘?’ in the filename.
- The FORM is then parsed into the two parts, the NAME and the VALUE.
- The NAME is on the left of the ‘=’ sign, the VALUE on the right.
- The Name is used to call the function “LED”, and pass it the VALUE.*

- What if you wanted to control a device connected to the serial port of the demo board.
- Serial forms allows you to do just that.
- You can pass a serial string from a web page to the serial port on the ColdFire.

- Serial forms use a internal form called serial.

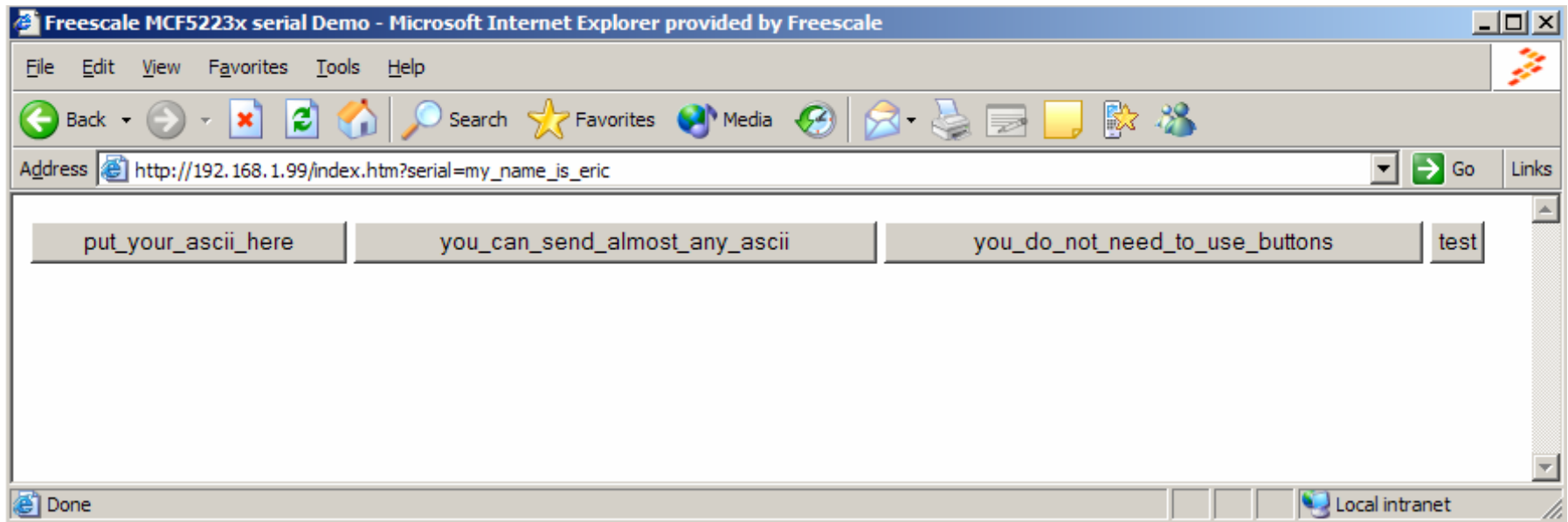
The HTML to use serial forms

The serial string is embedded as the value of the form.
The form name must be “serial”.

```
<form action="/index.htm">
<TABLE BORDER=0 CELLSPACING=0 CELLPADDING=0 width=300>
<tr>
<td><input type=submit name=serial value=put_your_ascii_here></td>
<td><input type=submit name=serial
value=you_can_send_almost_any_ascii></td>
<td><input type=submit name=serial
value=you_do_not_need_to_use_buttons></td>
<td><input type=submit name=serial value=test></td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```


Direct access to serial port

- You can also send commands to the serial port by simply typing the serial form directly into the address bar, or from a href in HTML.
- The following will send “my_name_is_eric” to the serial port.



- Dynamic HTML Tokens allow variable content like sensor data to be inserted into web pages, no programming required.
- Just insert the token ~IIF; into your HTML, and the token will be replaced with the data referenced by II.
- Conditional tokens take the idea one step further, by allowing whole HTML strings to be replaced based a data comparison to a constant.

Where:

- I = The decimal variable index to read the data.
 -  The variable array contains 32 longwords (can be as high as 99).
- F = The format to display the data (D = Decimal, H = Hex).

Example:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>This text will appear at the top of the web browser,
the navigation bar</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER>You have opened this page ~02D;
times</CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The Variable index 02 is the web page hit counter.

The CONDITIONAL Token `^II>C|true|false|;`

Where:

- II = The decimal variable index to read the data.
The variable array contains 32 longwords (can be as high as 99)
- C = Hex value for comparison.
- > = Variable value greater than C
- = = Variable value equal to C
- & = Variable value and C
- ! = Variable not equal to C

- "true" = ascii string to replace if condition is true
- "false" = ascii string to replace if condition is false

LAB 4: Using Dynamic HTML with Tokens

- Go to the `dynamic_html_with_tokens` directory, and double click on the `make.bat` file. This loads the firmware into the eval board.
- Adjust the POT on the demo board. Notice the data in variable index 03 is changing. Notice that the font turns red when the variable goes above 0x0800.
- Push SW1 and SW2. Notice the status of the switches appears next variable index 03.

The Variable Array

Index	Parameter
00	Available to user
01	On Board Switch Status
02	Web Page Hit Counter
03	Analog Channel 0 (pot)
04	Analog Channel 1 (lite)
05	Analog Channel 2 (NU)
06	Analog Channel 3 (NU)
07	Analog Channel 4 (acc-x)
08	Analog Channel 5 (acc-y)
09	Analog Channel 6 (acc-z)
10	Analog Channel 7 (NU)
11	RTC - Hour
12	RTC - Min
13	RTC - Sec
14	Available to user
15	Available to user
16	Available to user
17	Available to user
18	Available to user
19	Available to user
20	Available to user
21	Available to user
22	Available to user
23	Available to user
24	Available to user
25	Available to user
26	Available to user
27	Available to user
28	Available to user
29	Available to user
30	Available to user
31	Available to user

- Notice the “Available To User” entries in the variable array.
- You can modify the ‘C’ code for the Web Server to assign any 32 bit value you want to a available position in the variable array.
- Or, you can use the serial interface to modify the variable in the array.
- The serial interface method is designed for interfacing to other embedded systems.
- The serial port supports autobaud, so it will automatically sync to the baud of your embedded device.

Using the Serial Interface- The 'VAR' command

- INET> var
- Dynamic HTML variable dump
- Variable 0 = 12345678 BC614E
- Variable 1 = 0 0
- Variable 2 = 1035 40B
- Variable 3 = 2202 89A
- Variable 4 = 2205 89D
- Variable 5 = 0 0
- Variable 6 = 0 0
- Variable 7 = 2435 983
- Variable 8 = 387 183
- Variable 9 = 3125 C35
- Variable 10 = 0 0
- Variable 11 = 23 17
- Variable 12 = 26 1A
- Variable 13 = 56 38
- Variable 14 = 99 63
- INET>

VAR Command Parameters

- var – Dumps the contents of the array to the serial port.
- Var 14 – Dumps the contents of variable index 14.
- Var 14, 12345678 – Assigns 12345678 decimal to variable index 14.

The 'var x' Command

```
INET> var 0
```

```
Variable 0 = 12345678 BC614E
```

```
INET> var 2
```

```
Variable 2 = 1195 4AB
```

```
INET> var 3
```

```
Variable 3 = 2202 89A
```

```
INET> var 4
```

```
Variable 4 = 2275 8E3
```

```
INET>
```

Assigning a Variable with the 'var' Command var II, decimal_data

INET> var 14, 100

INET> var 14

Variable 14 = 100 64

INET> var 14,250

INET> var 14

Variable 14 = 250 FA

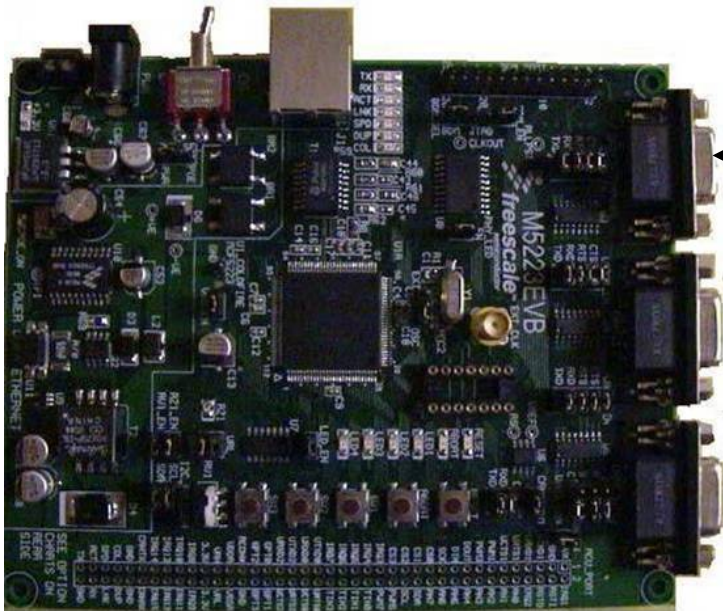
INET> var 14, 900

INET> var 14

Variable 14 = 900 384

INET>

How to Use the VAR Command



115Kbaud, 8,n,1

Zigbee
Coordinator

The Zigbee Coordinator collects data from its sensors, then converts it into 'VAR' commands. Each sensor is given a separate variable index.

The 'VAR' command is terminated with a CR, the INET> prompt provides software handshaking.

```
<html><head>
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="1">
<title>All Variables</title></head><body>
<TABLE>
<tbody>
<tr><td>Variable</td><td>HEX</td><td>DECIMAL</td></tr>
<tr><td>00</td><td>-00H ;</td><td>-00D ;</td><td>Not Used</td></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>-01H ;</td><td>-01D ;</td><td>On Board Switch Status ^01&0001|SW1||:^01&0008|SW2||;</td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>-02H ;</td><td>-02D ;</td><td>Web Page Hit Counter</td></tr>
<tr><td>03</td><td>-03H ;</td><td>-03D ;</td><td><FONT COLOR=^03>0800|"RED"|"BLUE";>Analog Channel 0 (pot)</td></tr>
<tr><td>04</td><td>-04H ;</td><td>-04D ;</td><td>Analog Channel 1 (lite)</td></tr>
<tr><td>05</td><td>-05H ;</td><td>-05D ;</td><td>Analog Channel 2 (NU)</td></tr>
<tr><td>06</td><td>-06H ;</td><td>-06D ;</td><td>Analog Channel 3 (NU)</td></tr>
<tr><td>07</td><td>-07H ;</td><td>-07D ;</td><td>Analog Channel 4 (acc-x)</td></tr>
<tr><td>08</td><td>-08H ;</td><td>-08D ;</td><td>Analog Channel 5 (acc-y)</td></tr>
<tr><td>09</td><td>-09H ;</td><td>-09D ;</td><td>Analog Channel 6 (acc-z)</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>-10H ;</td><td>-10D ;</td><td>Analog Channel 7 (NU)</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>-11H ;</td><td>-11D ;</td><td>RTC - Hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>-12H ;</td><td>-12D ;</td><td>RTC - Min </td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>-13H ;</td><td>-13D ;</td><td>RTC - Sec </td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>-14H ;</td><td>-14D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>-15H ;</td><td>-15D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>-16H ;</td><td>-16D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>-17H ;</td><td>-17D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>-18H ;</td><td>-18D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>-19H ;</td><td>-19D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>-20H ;</td><td>-20D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>-21H ;</td><td>-21D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>-22H ;</td><td>-22D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>-23H ;</td><td>-23D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>-24H ;</td><td>-24D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>-25H ;</td><td>-25D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>-26H ;</td><td>-26D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>-27H ;</td><td>-27D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td>-28H ;</td><td>-28D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>29</td><td>-29H ;</td><td>-29D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>-30H ;</td><td>-30D ;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>-31H ;</td><td>-31D ;</td><td></td></tr>
</tbody>
</TABLE>
</body></html>
```


POT > 0800 = false

History

View Search

Today

Variable	HEX	DECIMAL	Description
00	BC614E	12345678	Not Used
01	0	0	On Board Switch Status
02	679	1657	Web Page Hit Counter
03	0	0	Analog Channel 0 (pot)
04	45D	1117	Analog Channel 1 (lite)
05	0	0	Analog Channel 2 (NU)
06	0	0	Analog Channel 3 (NU)
07	95F	2399	Analog Channel 4 (acc-x)
08	18A	394	Analog Channel 5 (acc-y)
09	C33	3123	Analog Channel 6 (acc-z)
10	0	0	Analog Channel 7 (NU)
11	17	23	RTC - Hour
12	2F	47	RTC - Min
13	24	36	RTC - Sec
14	384	900	
15			

Done Internet

POT > 0800 = true

The screenshot shows a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation with a slide titled "POT > 0800 = true". The slide content is partially obscured by a Microsoft Internet Explorer window. The IE window displays a table of variables with columns for Variable, HEX, and DECIMAL. The table lists variables such as "On Board Switch Status", "Web Page Hit Counter", and "Analog Channel 0 (pot)". The variable "Analog Channel 0 (pot)" is highlighted in red. The IE window also shows the address bar with "http://192.168.1.99/" and a "Done" status bar.

Variable	HEX	DECIMAL	
00	BC614E	12345678	Not Used
01	0	0	On Board Switch Status
02	6B8	1720	Web Page Hit Counter
03	810	2064	Analog Channel 0 (pot)
04	770	1904	Analog Channel 1 (lite)
05	0	0	Analog Channel 2 (NU)
06	0	0	Analog Channel 3 (NU)
07	973	2419	Analog Channel 4 (acc-x)
08	188	392	Analog Channel 5 (acc-y)
09	C3F	3135	Analog Channel 6 (acc-z)
10	0	0	Analog Channel 7 (NU)
11	17	23	RTC - Hour
12	31	49	RTC - Min
13	2B	43	RTC - Sec
14	384	900	
15			

Slide 171

The screenshot shows a PowerPoint presentation with slide 78 titled "SW1 pushed". An embedded Internet Explorer window displays the following table of system variables:

Variable	HEX	DECIMAL	Description
00	BC614E	12345678	Not Used
01	1	1	On Board Switch Status SW1
02	6CC	1740	Web Page Hit Counter
03	80D	2061	Analog Channel 0 (pot)
04	80F	2063	Analog Channel 1 (lite)
05	0	0	Analog Channel 2 (NU)
06	0	0	Analog Channel 3 (NU)
07	965	2405	Analog Channel 4 (acc-x)
08	185	389	Analog Channel 5 (acc-y)
09	C35	3125	Analog Channel 6 (acc-z)
10	0	0	Analog Channel 7 (NU)
11	17	23	RTC - Hour
12	32	50	RTC - Min
13	17	23	RTC - Sec
14	384	900	
15			

Notice how the last lab updated itself in the browser

- The `<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="1">` HTML tag causes the page to automatically reload.
- The “1” is the number of seconds to wait before reloading the page.
- This is the old method of automatically updating a web page.
- Notice its not very efficient, the whole page is reloaded even though only a few values change.
- Notice the page flickers.
- These limitations are addressed in WEB2.0.

LAB 5: Another Reload Example with a Twist

- Go to the mcf5223x directory in the runtime directory.
- Double click the make.bat file to load the demo into the evaluation board.

Web Page Reloading

Notice the web page is reloading every second. Take a look at the marquee. It shows time since board reset

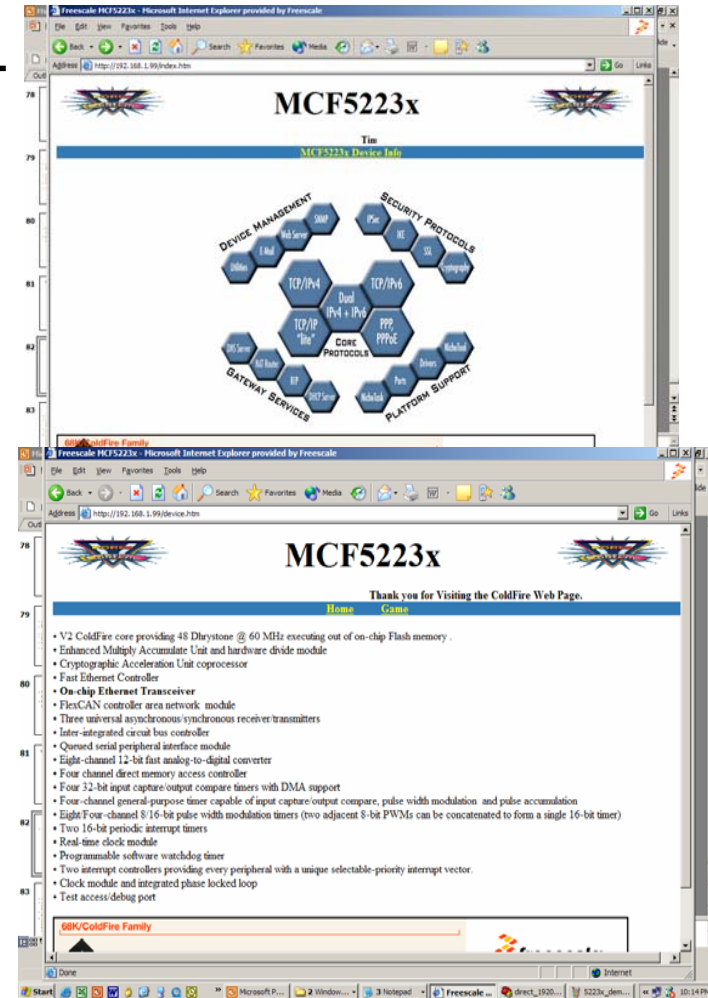
The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the MCF5223x device information page. The address bar shows the URL <http://192.168.1.99/>. The page content includes the Freescale logo, the title "MCF5223x", and a section titled "Time Sinc" with a link to "MCF5223x Device Info". The main content is a diagram of protocols and services, including:

- DEVICE MANAGEMENT: SNMP, Web Server, E-Mail, Utilities
- SECURITY PROTOCOLS: IPSec, IKE, SSL, Cryptography
- TCP/IP "lite", Dual IPv4 + IPv6, TCP/IPV4, TCP/IPV6
- CORE PROTOCOLS: PPP, PPPoE
- GATEWAY SERVICES: DNS Server, NAT Router, RIP, DHCP Server
- PLATFORM SUPPORT: NicheTask, Ports, Drivers

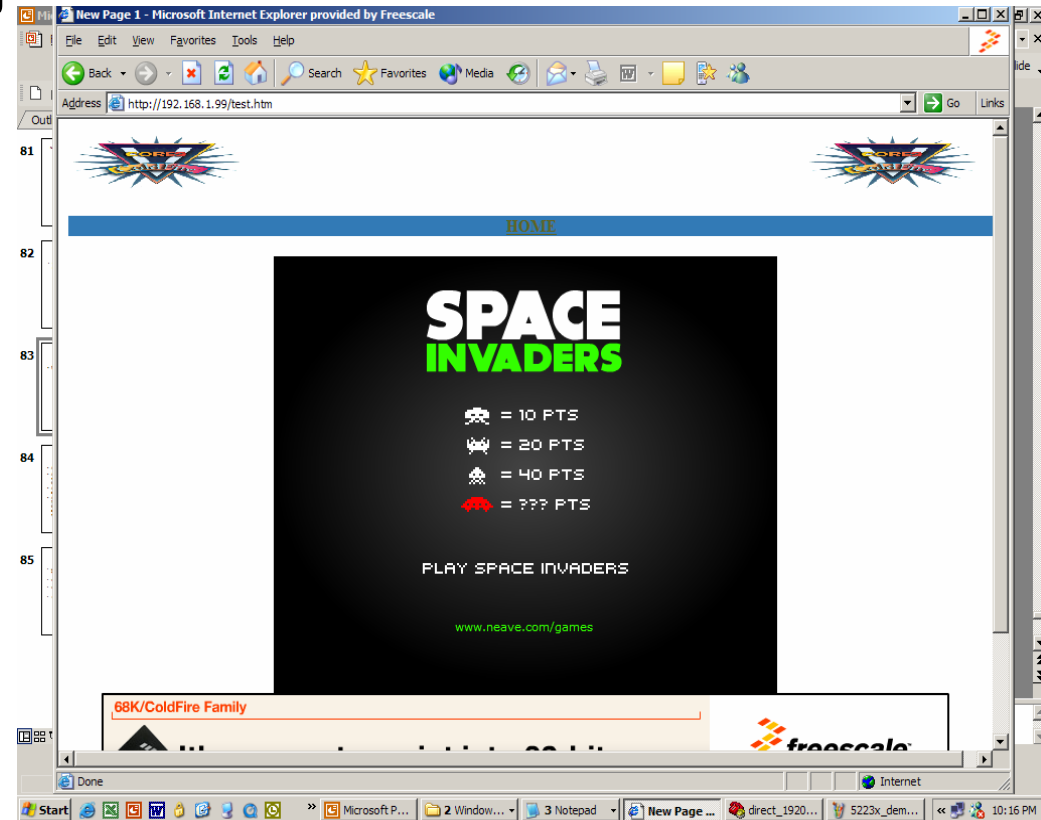
At the bottom of the page, there is a marquee displaying "68K ColdFire Family". The browser's status bar shows "Done".

Click on the mcf5223x_device_info URL

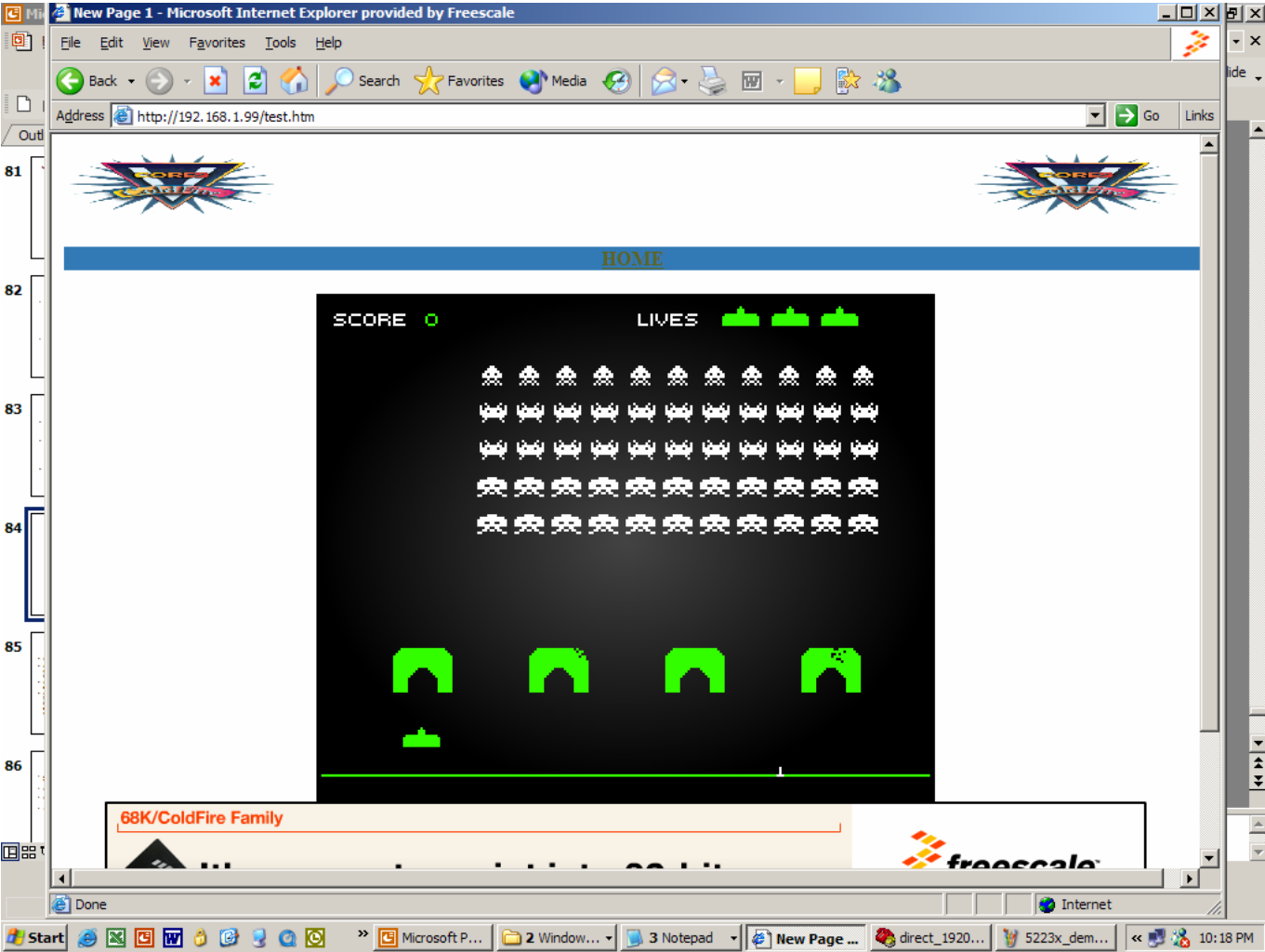
Click on the game URL



- The space invaders game is a Shockwave file.
- Shockwave is a proprietary (reader is free, writer must be purchased) web plug-in.
- Click on 'Play space invaders'



The Power of Web2.0



- Web 2.0 generally refers to a second generation of services available on the World Wide Web that gives users an experience closer to a desktop application than the traditional static web pages.
- The traditional world wide web was designed to present static information.
- Web 2.0 is designed to be interactive.

AJAX - A Key Component of Web 2.0

- AJAX – Asynchronous Javascript And XML
- AJAX is not a technology in itself, but a term that refers to the use of a group of technologies together.
- AJAX is a Web development technique for creating interactive web applications.
- AJAX uses Javascript, the Document Object Model (DOM), and the [XMLHttpRequest](#) object to exchange data asynchronously with the web server and display dynamic data in a smooth manner.

- Javascript is a prototype-based scripting language with a syntax loosely based on 'C'.
- Javascript is embedded as ascii source in web pages.
- The web browser interprets the Javascript within the <HTML> tags.
- Since the browser actually runs the Javascript, all the web server has to do is serve it up.
- Including Javascript in your we pages is easy.

Simple “Hello World” in Javascript

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Simple Javascript</title>  
</head>  
<script language="JavaScript">  
document.write("Hello World");  
</script>  
</html>
```

Document Object Model (DOM)

- Javascript would be relatively useless if it could not alter the web page.
- Of course, Javascript can alter the web page using the DOM.
- The DOM makes everything on a web page a object accessible by Javascript.
- Javascript accesses the object using the object ID.

Remember the marquee in the web page from the last lab

- `<marquee width="800" scrollamount=8>Time Since Last Reset:
~11D;~12D;~13D;</marquee>`

We modify it slightly by adding the id element

- `<marquee id="scroller" width="800" scrollamount=8>Time Since Last
Reset: ~11D;~12D;~13D;</marquee>`
- Now, we can alter the marquee from Javascript.

LAB 6: Improving an Old Friend

- Go to the `mcf5223x_ajax_demo` in the `runtime_loaded_web_page_example` directory.
- Double click on the `make.bat` file.
- This loads the web page onto the eval board.
- Open your browser and type `192.168.1.99` in the address bar.

Check out the marquee time

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window titled "Freescale MCF5223x - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Freescale". The address bar shows "http://192.168.1.99/". The main content area displays the "MCF5223x" logo and a "Time Since Last Reset: 1 :22 :43" indicator. Below this is a blue bar with the text "MCF5223x Device Info". The central part of the page features a diagram of hexagonal nodes arranged in a circular pattern, representing various protocols and services. The nodes are labeled: "DEVICE MANAGEMENT" (SHMP, Web Server, E-Mail, Utilities), "SECURITY PROTOCOLS" (IPSec, IKE, SSL, Cryptography), "CORE PROTOCOLS" (TCP/IP4, TCP/IP6, Dual IPv4 + IPv6, TCP/IP "lite", PPP, PPPoE), "GATEWAY SERVICES" (DHCP Server, NAT Router, RIP, DHCP Server), and "PLATFORM SUPPORT" (Niche Tool, Drivers, Ports, NicheTask). At the bottom of the page, a marquee displays "68K/ColdFire Family". The browser's status bar shows "Done" and "Internet". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications, including Microsoft P..., 2 Window..., 5 Notepad, direct_1920..., 5223x_dem..., and Freescale ... The system clock shows 11:31 PM.

Javascript Runs in the Background

- The time in the web page automatically updates.
- The time is actually being read from the **ColdFire[®]** evaluation board Real Time Clock.
- Javascript uses the [XMLHttpRequest](#) function to request data from the web server, without effecting the viewable page.

Javascript and Internet Explorer

- Internet Explorer has an issue terminating Javascript.
- Between the Javascript labs, you should close and re-open Internet Explorer.

LAB 7: ShockWave Example

- Goto the LAB7_?????? Directory.
- Double Click the make.bat to load the LAB into the ColdFire.
- At the serial prompt, type dir
 - Notice the Flash File System supports subdirectories.

LAB 8: ShockWave Example

- Goto the LAB8_?????? Directory.
- Double Click the make.bat to load the LAB into the ColdFire.

LAB 9: Accelerometer Example

- Goto the LAB9_?????? Directory.
- Double Click the make.bat to load the LAB into the ColdFire.

The 52233DEMO board has a 3-axis accelerometer. This device outputs 3 analog voltages representing the x, y, and z planes.

The ColdFire has 2 separate 4 channel 12 bit A/D converters.

3 channels are used here to read the X, y, and z planes, then the A/D values are stored in VAR array locations 7, 8, and 9.

LAB 9: Accelerometer Example

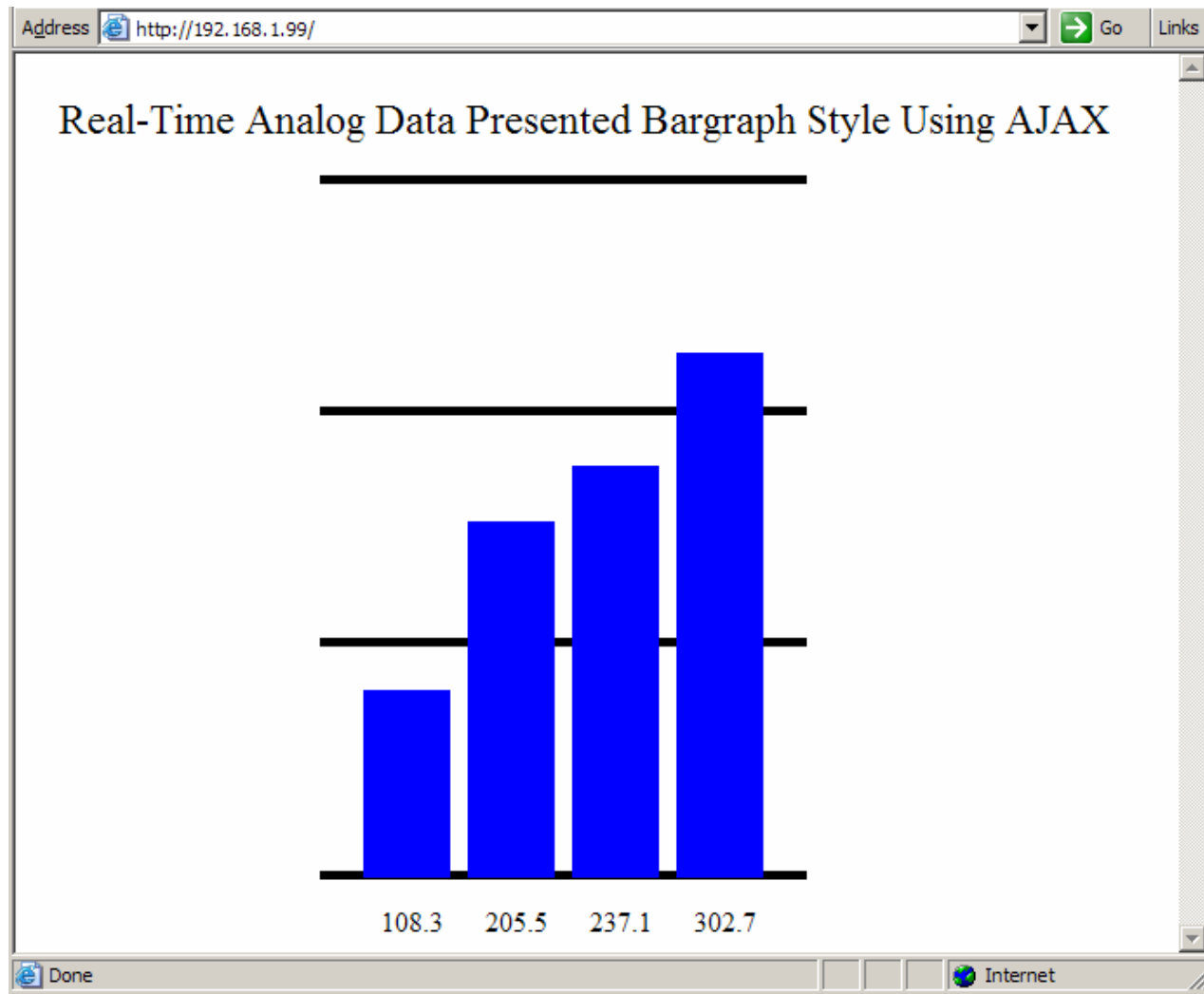
Address  <http://192.168.1.99/>

Move your board in free sp

LAB 10: Monitoring Analog Data

- Goto the LAB10_?????? Directory.
- Double Click the make.bat to load the LAB into the ColdFire.

LAB 10: Monitoring Analog Data



Notice the image has been given an id of bargraph

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
```

```
<title>Freescale MCF5223x</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<IMG SRC="avtlogo.gif" id="bargraph" BORDER=0 WIDTH=549  
HEIGHT=470 >
```

```
</body>
```

The Javascript assigns the height of the bargraph object to the pot_value/10

```
<script language="JavaScript">
////////////////////////////////////
// Javascript for 5223EVB demo Written by Eric Gregori
//
// The script communicates with the board using a AJAX technique.
////////////////////////////////////

////////////////////////////////////
// Variables global to script
////////////////////////////////////
var pot_value

////////////////////////////////////
// Parse input file
////////////////////////////////////
function parse_vars( data )
{
    var parsed = data.split( "\n" );
    pot_value      = parsed[0]
    bargraph.height = pot_value/10
}

```

The Javascript request the data from the server using
`http_request.open('GET', url, true);`

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Request input file  
////////////////////////////////////  
function makeRequest(url)  
{  
    var http_request = false;  
  
    if (window.XMLHttpRequest)  
        { // Mozilla, Safari,...  
        http_request = new XMLHttpRequest();  
        if (http_request.overrideMimeType)  
            {  
            http_request.overrideMimeType('text/xml');  
            }  
        }  
    else if (window.ActiveXObject)  
        { // IE  
        try  
            {  
            http_request = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");  
            }  
        catch (e)  
            {  
            try  
                {  
                http_request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");  
                }  
            catch (e) {}  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    if (!http_request)  
        {  
        alert('Giving up :( Cannot create an XMLHTTP instance');  
        return false;  
        }  
    }  
  
    http_request.onreadystatechange = function() { alertContents(http_request); };  
    http_request.open('GET', url, true);  
    http_request.send(null);  
}
```

The javascript request the data from the server by requesting the file pot_data.txt
This request is done every 200ms (setTimeout).

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Handle file request response  
////////////////////////////////////  
function alertContents(http_request)  
{  
    if (http_request.readyState == 4)  
    {  
        if (http_request.status == 200)  
        {  
            parse_vars(http_request.responseText);  
        }  
        else  
        {  
            alert("There was a problem with the request.");  
            alert( http_request.status );  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
////////////////////////////////////  
// Infinite loop with delay  
////////////////////////////////////  
function loop()  
{  
    makeRequest("pot_data.txt");  
    setTimeout("loop()",200);  
}  
  
////////////////////////////////////  
// Run  
////////////////////////////////////  
window.onload=loop;  
  
</script>  
</html>
```

- AJAX can be used for more than fun and games.
- In an embedded environment sometimes it would be nice to present real-time changing data in a graphic manner.
- Go to the `ajax_graph_demo` directory.
- Close the web browser (internet explorer).
- Double click the `make.bat` file.
- Open Internet Explorer, and type `192.168.1.99` in the address bar.

Build and Load ajax_graph_demo

Microsoft PowerPoint - [ColdFire Web Server Labs.ppt]

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Slide Show Window Help

ajax_graph_demo

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search

Address D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page\ Go

Name	Size	Type
avtlogo_gif.htm	1 KB	HTP File
dynamic_ffs	5 KB	FFS File
emg_dynamic_ffs.exe	165 KB	Application
emg_web_uploader.exe	165 KB	Application
filelist.txt	1 KB	Text Document
index.htm	5 KB	HTML Document
index_htm.htm	5 KB	HTP File
make.bat	1 KB	MS-DOS Batch File
pot_data.txt	1 KB	Text Document
pot_data_txt.htm	1 KB	HTP File

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page_example\ajax_graph_demo>emg_dynamic_ffs
filelist.txt dynamic_ffs

Dynamic Flash File System Generator, Revision 2.0
Written by Eric Gregori

header size = 153
reading file: index.htm file size = 4263
header size = 151
reading file: pot_data.txt file size = 7
filename header length = 0x18
copying file: index_htm.htm to output
copying file: pot_data_txt.htm to output
D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page_example\ajax_graph_demo>pause
Press any key to continue . . .

D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page_example\ajax_graph_demo>emg_web_uploader
192.168.1.99 dynamic_ffs joshua

Web page / Firmware Uploader for EMG HTTP server
Written by Eric Gregori

Sending Erase Command
Sending Unlock Key

Waiting for Erase ACK
Erasing Flash 0x24000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x28000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x2C000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x30000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x34000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x38000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x3C000 block address
Erasing Flash 0x40000 block address
Erase Complete
Sending File dynamic_ffs to 192.168.1.99
4654 bytes sent

Waiting for Upload Complete
Upload Complete

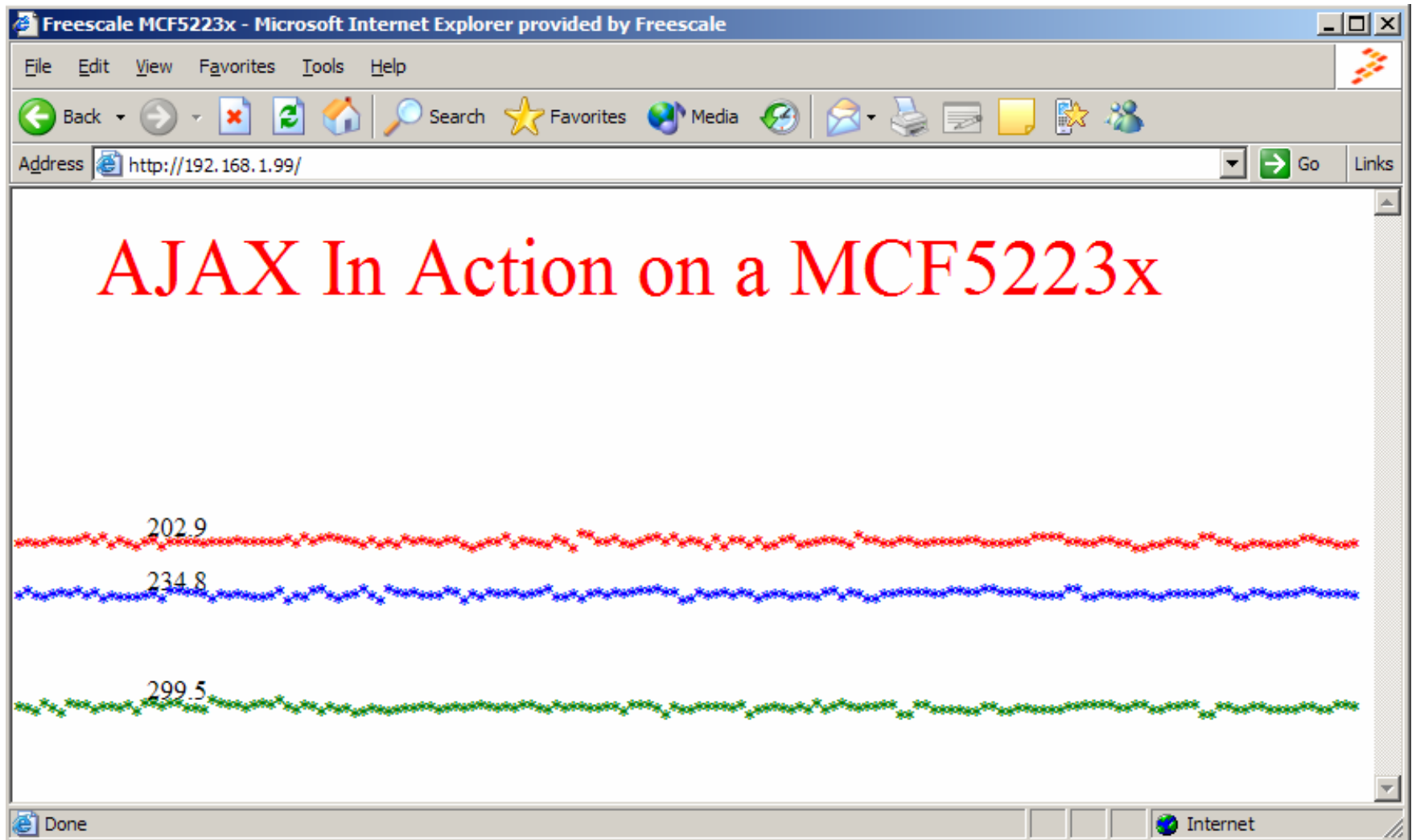
4656 bytes successfully sent
Transmission Complete

D:\kirin2e_labs\runtime_loaded_web_page_example\ajax_graph_demo>pause
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Slide 100 of 101 Default Design English (U.S.)

Start Microsoft P... 2 Window... 5 Notepad direct_1920... untitled - Paint 2 Window... 12:14 AM

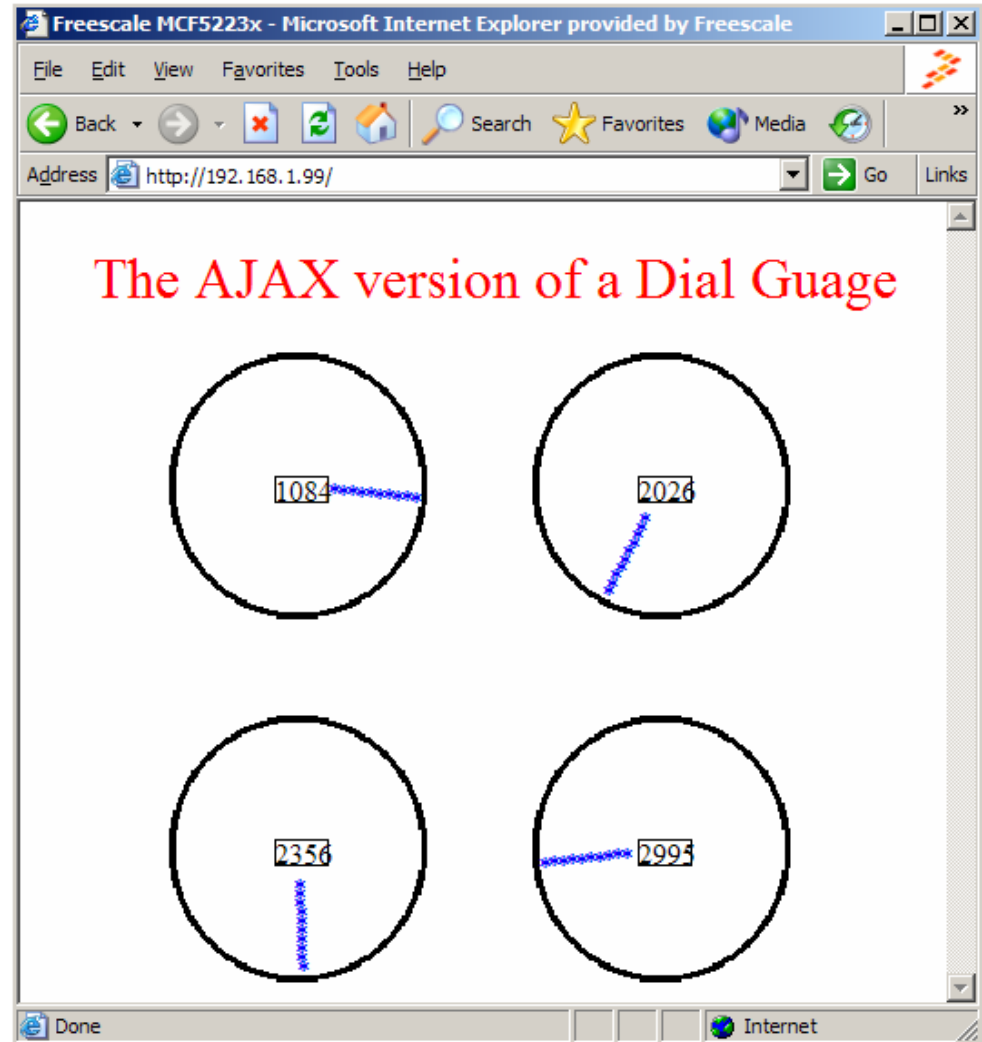
Slide 200



LAB 12: Monitoring Analog Data with a dial guage

- Goto the LAB12_?????? Directory.
- Double Click the make.bat to load the LAB into the ColdFire.

Turn the POT, and move the board around



LAB 13: Accessing files in the FFS

- Goto the LAB13_?????? Directory.
- Double Click the make.bat to load the LAB into the ColdFire.
- Go through the presentation

The Powerpoint presentation has been converted to HTML and Javascript. The presentation is being served up by the ColdFire.

- The FFS has a User API for user applications to access the flash file system.
- The FFS can be used to store any type of data, binary or ascii.
- The user can store accel tables, nv parameters, configuration info, ...
- The information can be accessed by the firmware with a simple open call.
- The user can update the information by doing a runtime file load.

- `//*****`
- `// int emg_open(char *filename, uint32 *data_pointer, uint32 *file_size)`
- `//`
- `// User API to dynamic flash file system`
- `//`
- `// Finds the file descriptor in the FAT.`
- `// Sets data_pointer to start of data.`
- `// Sets file_size to size of file in bytes.`
- `// returns a < 0 if error, 0 = success`
- `//`
- `// for an example of using emg_open(), see cat command in menulib.c`
- `//`
- `//`
- `// Author: Eric Gregori (847) 651 - 1971`
- `// eric.gregori@freescale.com`
- `//*****`

- The CAT command is an example of how to use the `emg_open()` function.
- The CAT command will dump the contents of a file to the console.

The CAT command code

Project Tree:

File	Code	Data
codewarrior specific	0	0
common	4K	0
cpu	5K	922
drivers	2K	2K
LICENSE.txt	n/a	n/a
ColdfireLite	50K	15K
allports	1K	636
allports.c	612	365
timeouts.c	412	92
tk_misc.c	288	179
headers	0	0
mcf_specific	7K	1K
mip	6K	1K
misclib	14K	7K
dhcsetup.c	548	234
in_utils.c	1248	231
memdev.c	0	0
memio.c	768	62
menulib.c	4972	3748
menus.c	1256	319
msring.c	200	0
netmain.c	284	155
nextcarg.c	164	0
nrmenus.c	2276	2494
nvfsio.c	n/a	n/a
nvparms.c	n/a	n/a
parseip.c	480	142
reshost.c	104	39
task.c	1196	243
tcpcksum.c	160	0
tyio.c	0	0
userpass.c	752	226
mtcp	12K	2K
net	8K	1K
titp	0	0
vfs	0	0

```
int cat(void * pio)
{
    char *cp;
    char *data;
    uint32 bytes;
    uint32 index;
    uint32 i, bad_char;

    ns_printf(pio, "\n\n");

    cp = nextarg(((GEN_IO)pio)->inbuf);
    if( emg_open(cp, &index, &bytes) == 0 )
    {
        data = (char *)index;
        index = 0;
        bad_char = 0;
        while( (index < bytes) && !bad_char )
        {
            for( i=0; i<10; i++ )
            {
                if( (data[index] < 8) || (data[index] > 127) )
                {
                    bad_char = 1;
                    break;
                }

                ns_printf( pio, "%c", data[index]);
                index++;

                if( index == bytes )
                    break;
            }

            tk_sleep(2);
        }
    }
    else
        ns_printf(pio, "File Not Found" );

    if( bad_char )
```

LAB 14: Try to load a image > 128K

- Goto the LAB14_?????? Directory.
- Double Click the make.bat to load the LAB into the ColdFire.

The load will fail, because the image is too big.

Verify that the original dynamic FFS contents have not been corrupted.

- How many web pages can be loaded into the Run Time or Compile Time FFS?
 - 255 files in each for a total of 510
- What is the MAX size of a Run Time Web Page image?
 - 128K, Limited only by the size of a flash logical block.
- What is the MAX size of a Compile Time Web Page Image?
 - Whatever FLASH is left over from the TCP/IP stack and Web Server Firmware minus the Run Time FFS area(128K) = Currently about 64K.
- Is the Run Time Loadable Web Page verified after downloading?
 - Yes and no. Handshaking is used to verify that all the packets were transferred correctly. No, because there currently is no verify that flash got written correctly. There are hooks already in the code to do this, and I plan on releasing a update with these changes soon.
- How quickly can AJAX poll the server for information?
 - That depends on the connection, and the web browser. With a small closed network, and Internet Explorer 6.0, the update rate can be as high as 100ms.

Amazon.com: Beginning JavaScript Second Edition: Books: Paul Wilton - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Freescale

Address: http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0764555871/sr=8-7/qid=1145593551/ref=pd_bbs_7/002-5578678-95912397%5Fencoding=UTF8

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Start | m5223evb | 2 Internet E... | untitled - Paint | Microsoft Powe... | Freescale Code... | 11:31 PM

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the Amazon.com product page for the book "Ajax in Action" by Dave Crane, Eric Pascarello, and Darren James. The browser's address bar shows the URL: http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1932394613/sr=8-10/qid=1145593551/ref=pd_bbs_10/002-5578678-95912397%5Fencoding=UTF8. The Amazon.com navigation bar is visible at the top, including the search bar and various links like "Your Account", "Cart", and "Your Lists".

The product page features the book cover on the left, which shows a woman in a red and white dress. The title "Ajax in Action" is prominently displayed. To the right of the cover, the product title "Ajax in Action (Paperback)" is shown, along with the authors' names. The price information is as follows: List Price: \$44.95, Current Price: \$28.32, and a savings of \$16.63 (36%). The page also indicates that the item ships for free with Super Saver Shipping and is available for one-day shipping. A "Buy both and save" offer is highlighted, showing a total list price of \$89.94 for the book and "Ajax Patterns and Best Practices (Expert's Voice)", with a current price of \$55.24, saving \$34.70.

On the right side of the page, there are several interactive elements: a quantity selector set to 1, an "Add to Shopping Cart" button, a "Sign in" link, and a "More Buying Choices" section showing 32 used & new options from \$27.45. There is also a section for "Available for in-store pickup now" with a price of \$44.95 and a ZIP code input field.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several application icons, and the system tray with the time 11:33 PM.

Amazon.com: HTTP Developer's Handbook: Books: Chris Shiflett - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Freescale

Address: http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B0009EK84K/qid=1145594251/sr=8-7/ref=pd_bbs_7/002-5578678-95912397%5Fencoding=UTF8&v=glance&n=551440

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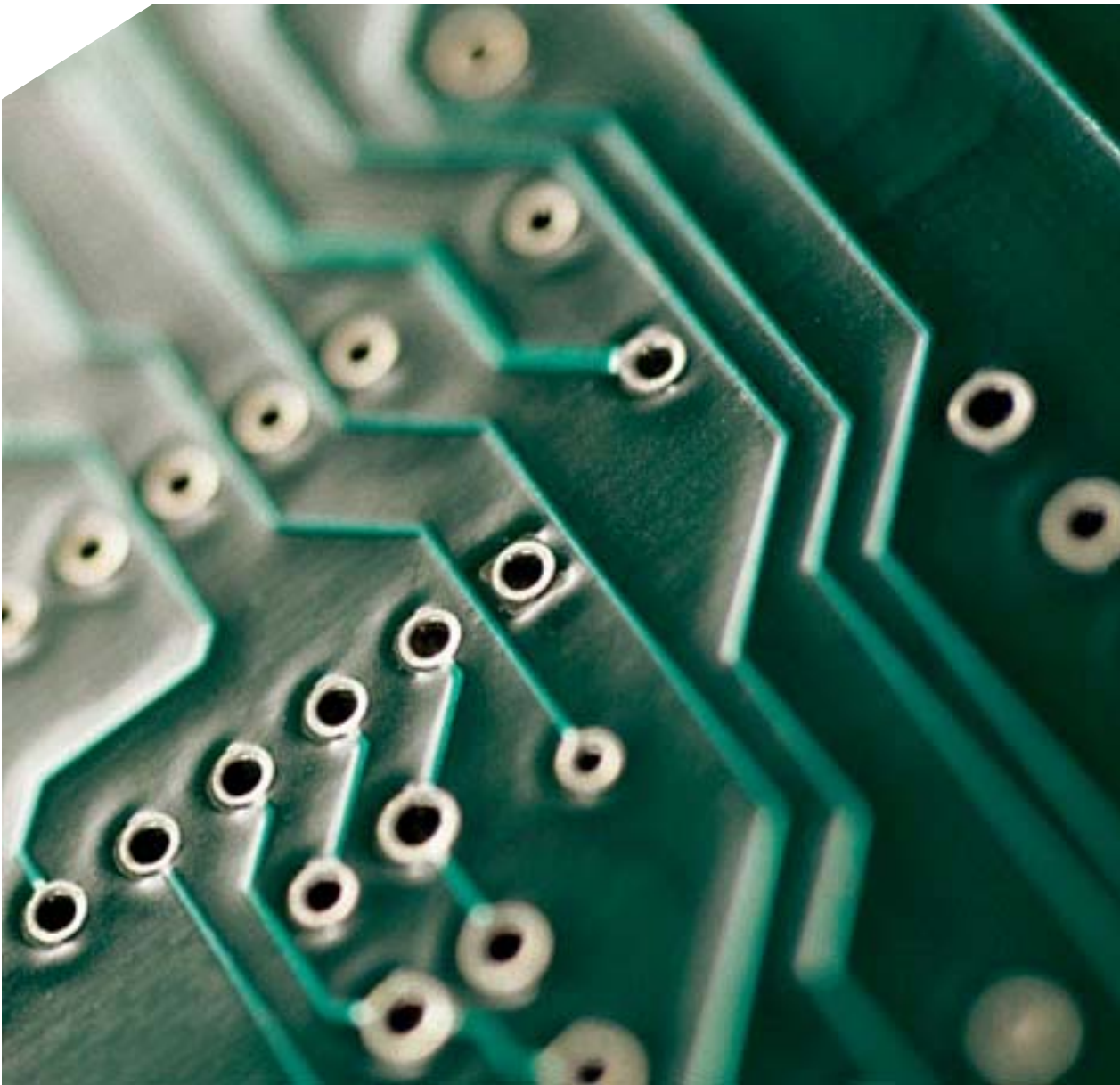
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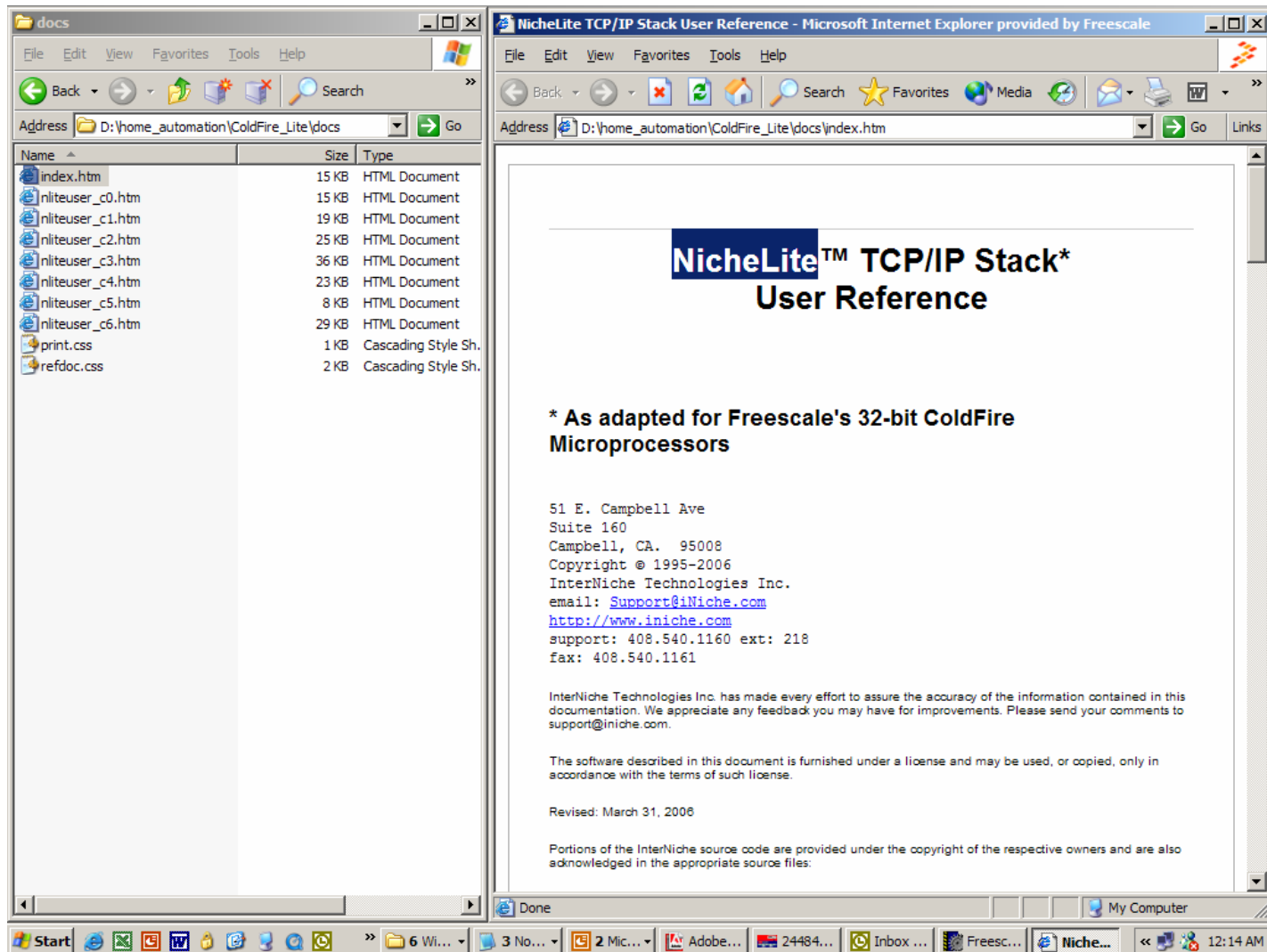
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Firmware Overview

NicheLite Documentation can be found in the project



The Serial Console Interface – type help at the INET> prompt

INET> help

SNMP Station: general commands:

- help - help with menus
- state - show current station setup
- delay - set milliseconds to wait between pings
- host - set default active IP host
- length - set default ping packet length
- quit - quit station program
- ping - send a ping
- baud - set serial console BAUD
- setip - set interface IP address
- version - display version information
- !command - pass command to OS shell

Also try 'help [general|diagnostic|EMG HTTP]'

INET>

Type help diag at the INET> prompt

```
INET> help diag
SNMP Station: diagnostic commands:
  arps    - display ARP stats and table
  buffers - display free q buffer stats
  queues  - dump packet buffer queues
  dbytes  - dump block of memory
  debug   - set IP stack debug tracing
  dtrap   - try to hook debugger
  iface   - display net interface stats
  linkstats - display link layer specific stats
  tcp     - display TCP stats
  sockets - display socket list
  tbconn  - tcp BSD connection stats
  tbsend  - tcp BSD send stats
  tbrcv   - tcp BSD receive stats
  allocsize - set size for alloc() breakpoint
  ipstat  - display IP layer stats
  icmpstat - display ICMP layer stats
  udp     - display UDP layer stats
  upcall  - trace received packets
  tkstats - tasking system status
  users   - list all users
  adduser - add a new user
INET>
```



```
INET> help EMG
SNMP Station: EMG HTTP commands:
  dir      - Dir of EMG FFS
  flash_erase - Erase the dynamic FLASH area
  var      - Dynamic HTML variable
  http     - Dump HTTP sessions array
INET> http
```

HTTP sessions array Dump

STATE	VALID	KEEP_ALIVE	FILE_POINTER	SOCKET
Wait for header	Not Valid	0	0x0	0x0
Wait for header	Not Valid	0	0x0	0x0
Wait for header	Not Valid	0	0x0	0x0
Wait for header	Not Valid	0	0x0	0x0

```
INET>
```

```
INET> tkstats
```

```
tasking status:task wakeups: D
```

name	state	stack	used	wakes
console	running	2048	536	1216676
EMG HTTP server	ready	2048	192	51859563
clock tick	sleeping	2048	104	42047
Main	blocked	4096	392	0

```
INET>
```

Ethernet info – the iface command

```
INET> iface
Interface - Fast Ethernet
Status; Admin:up Oper:up for: 8 minutes, 45 sec.
rcvd: errors:0 dropped:0 station:0 bcast:0 bytes:0
sent: errors:0 dropped:0 station:0 bcast:0 bytes:0
MAC address: 00 CF 52 23 00 00 ..R#..
```

```
Control Register          = 3000
```

```
DATARATE = 100Mbps
ANE = Autonegotiation Enabled
DPLX = Half Duplexe
```

```
This register advertises the capabilities of the port to the MII
Status Register          = 7849
```

```
Indicates the PHY supports 100BASE-TX full-duplex mode
Indicates the PHY supports 100BASE-TX half-duplex mode
Indicates the PHY supports 10BASE-T full-duplex mode
Indicates the PHY supports 10BASE-T half-duplex mode
No fault detected
PHY has auto-negotiation ability
valid link has NOT been established
AutoNegotiation NOT complete - Data is NOT Valid
```

```
Auto-Neg. Advertisement Register = 81E1
```

```
100BASE-TX full -duplex capable
100BASE-TX half-duplex capable
10BASE-T full-duplex capable
10BASE-T half-duplex capable
```

```
INET>
```

Adding a Your Own Command

```
*****  
// Fill out structure for EMG FFS DIRectory menu command  
*****  
struct menu_op emg_ffs_dir_menu[] =  
    {  
        "EMG HTTP",           stooges,           "EMG HTTP menu",  
        "dir",                emg_ffs_dir,      "Dir of EMG FFS",  
        "flash_erase",        flash_erase,      "Erase the dynamic FLASH area",  
        "var",                 emg_http_var,     "Dynamic HTML variable",  
        "http",                emg_http_sessions, "Dump HTTP sessions array",  
        NULL,                  };  
  
// Install Menu item 'DIR' for EMG FFS  
if( install_menu( emg_ffs_dir_menu ) )  
    printf( "\nCould not install DIR menu item for EMG FFS" );
```

Commands are passed arguments

```
/**
 * *****
 * // int SoftEthernetNegotiation( int seconds )   Written By Eric Gregori
 * //
 * // Work-around for bug in hardware autonegotiation.
 * // Attempt to connect at 100Mbps - Half Duplexe
 * // Wait for seconds
 * // Attempt to connect at 10Mbps - Half Duplexe
 * //
 * // Returns 10, or 100 on success, 0 on failure
 * *****
 */
int  set_baud(void * pio)
{
    char  *cp;

    cp = nextarg(((GEN_IO)pio)->inbuf);
    iuart_set_baud( 0, atoi(cp) );

    return(0);
}
```

Printf is supported with formatting

```
*****
// Print Directory of Static and Dynamic Flash File Systems.
//
// Author: Eric Gregori (847) 651 - 1971
*****
int emg_ffs_dir(void * pio)
{
    int                file_count, total_file_size, k, j;
    volatile unsigned long *fat_file_sys;
    volatile unsigned char *fat_file_names;

    ns_printf( pio, "\nStatic FFS" );
    ns_printf( pio, "\n\n%-32s %-6s %-8s",
               "FILENAME",
               "LENGTH",
               " POINTER" );

    total_file_size = 0;

    // Loop through each file printing the info
    for( file_count=0; file_count<emg_static_ffs_nof; file_count++ )
    {
        ns_printf( pio, "\n%-33s", emg_static_ffs_filenames[file_count] );
        ns_printf( pio, "%-9d", emg_static_ffs_len[file_count] );
        ns_printf( pio, "0x%-8x", (unsigned long)emg_static_ffs_ptrs[file_count] );
        total_file_size += emg_static_ffs_len[file_count];
    }

    ns_printf(pio, "\n\n                Total Size = %d", total_file_size);
    ns_printf(pio, "\ntotal static files = %d\n", file_count);

    ns_printf( pio, "\nDynamic FFS" );
    ns_printf( pio, "\n\n%-32s %-6s %-8s",
               "FILENAME",
               "LENGTH",
               " POINTER" );
}
```

This package is ideal for remote testing

- Imagine this, you need a method to instrument a device you are testing.
- Just write your own command, or better yet put your data in a VAR, and you can access that data from anywhere in the world.
- This is a ideal platform for engineers to write small test programs, or build quick prototypes.
- The MCF5223 has:
 - 2 independent 4 channel 12 bit A/D converters
 - 8 PWM modules
 - 4 24 bit timers (can be used as pulse accumulators)
 - 1 16 bit timer
 - IIC, SPI, 3 UARTS,

Project Files

File | **Link Order** | **Targets**

File	Code	Data
codewarrior specific	0	0
common	4K	0
cpu	5K	947
drivers	2K	2K
LICENSE.txt	n/a	n/a
ColdfireLite	43K	14K
allports	1K	636
headers	0	0
mcf_specific	7K	1K
mip	6K	1K
misclib	13K	7K
mtcp	12K	2K
net	2K	641
http	0	0
vfs	0	0
project files	1K	549
Int_handlers.c	604	82
main.c	956	467
freescale_web_server	6K	48K
freescale_static_ffs_util...	792	525
freescale_dynamic_http.c	1676	251
freescale_flash_loader.c	284	45
freescale_http.c	3266	1081
freescale_http_server.c	644	370
freescale_http_server.h	0	0
freescale_static_ffs.c	0	47479

183 files 63K 67K

Interniche Lite Stack

Main.c
Setup IP and MAC address + start tasks.

Web Browser Files

DIR command

Dynamic HTML token parser + var command

Flash Drivers

HTTP parser + form parser

Server Functions + task management

This file contains the static flash image.


```

/* hardcode FEC IP address for now. We set it in netstatic, and
 * Ip startup code will initialize net[] from it.
 */
#if 1 // EMG 192.168.1.99
netstatic[0].n_ipaddr = (0xC0A80163);
netstatic[0].n_defgw = (0x00000000);
netstatic[0].snmask = (0xfffff00);
#else //jpw 192.168.2.3
netstatic[0].n_ipaddr = (0xC0A80203);
netstatic[0].n_defgw = (0xC0A80201);
netstatic[0].snmask = (0xfffff00);
#endif

netstatic[0].mib.ifDescr = (u_char *)"Fast Ethernet Controller";

/* We set the station's Ethernet physical (MAC) address
 * from the address already in use by dBUG. This prevents
 * ARP problems on the development server. Production systems
 * usually read this from flash or eprom.
 */

#ifdef USE_FEC
tmp = 0x00cf5223;
mac_addr_fec[0] = (u_char)(tmp >> 24);
mac_addr_fec[1] = (u_char)(tmp >> 16);
mac_addr_fec[2] = (u_char)(tmp >> 8);
mac_addr_fec[3] = (u_char)(tmp & 0xff);
tmp = 0;
mac_addr_fec[4] = (u_char)(tmp >> 24);
mac_addr_fec[5] = (u_char)(tmp >> 16);
#endif
#ifdef NPDEBUG
dprintf("etheraddr = %02X:%02X:%02X:%02X:%02X:%02X\n\n",
        mac_addr_fec[0], mac_addr_fec[1], mac_addr_fec[2],
        mac_addr_fec[3], mac_addr_fec[4], mac_addr_fec[5]);
#endif
#endif

```

The HTTP Server Task

```
//*****  
// Declare Task Object  
//*****  
TK_OBJECT(to_emghttpsrv);  
TK_ENTRY(tk_emghttpsrv);  
struct inet_taskinfo emg_http_task = {  
    &to_emghttpsrv,  
    "EMG HTTP server",  
    tk_emghttpsrv,  
    NET_PRIORITY,  
    APP_STACK_SIZE  
};  
  
long emghttpsrv_wakes = 0;  
  
TK_ENTRY(tk_emghttpsrv)  
{  
    int err;  
  
    while (!liniche_net_ready)  
        TK_SLEEP(1);  
  
    err = freescale_http_init();  
    if( err == SUCCESS )  
    {  
        exit_hook(freescale_http_cleanup);  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        dtrap(); // emghttp_init() shouldn't ever fail  
    }  
  
    for (;;)   
    {  
        freescale_http_check(); // will block on select  
        tk_yield(); // give up CPU in case it didn't block  
  
        emghttpsrv_wakes++; //  
  
        if (net_system_exit)  
            break;  
    }  
    TK_RETURN_OK();  
}
```

Enabling the DHCP client

In the file `ipport.h` you will find the following.

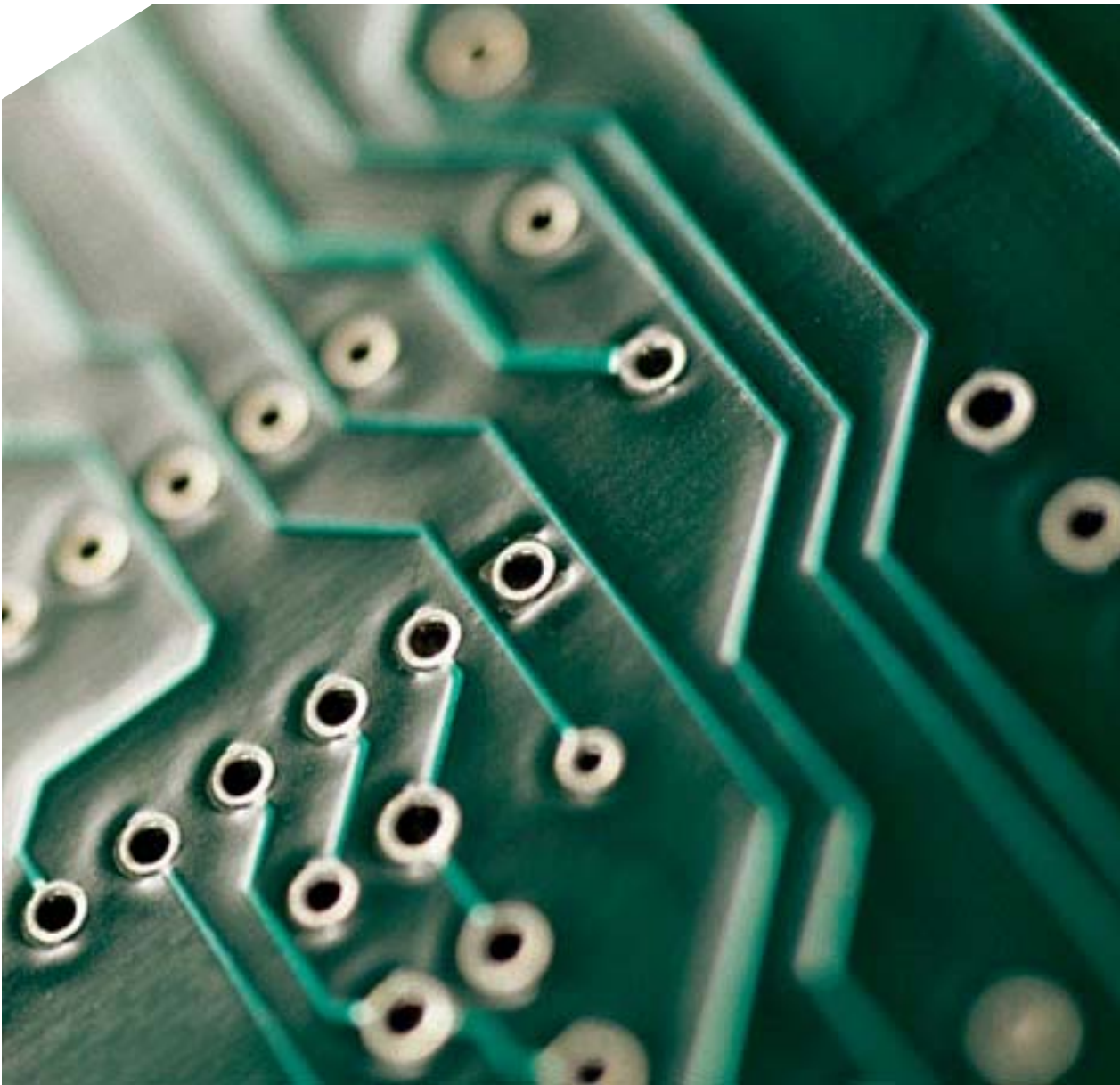
```
#define INCLUDE_ARP    1 /* use Ethernet ARP */
#define FULL_ICMP     1 /* use all ICMP || ping only */
#define OMIT_IPV4     1 /* not IPV4, use with MINI_IP */
#define MINI_IP       1 /* Use Nichelite mini-IP layer */
#define MINI_TCP      1 /* Use Nichelite mini-TCP layer */
#define MINI_PING     1 /* Build Light Weight Ping App for Niche Lite */
#define BSDISH_RECV   1 /* Include a BSD recv()-like routine with mini_tcp */
#define BSDISH_SEND   1 /* Include a BSD send()-like routine with mini_tcp */
#define NB_CONNECT    1 /* support Non-Blocking connects (TCP, PPP, et al) */
#define MUTE_WARNINGS 1 /* gen extra code to suppress compiler warnings */
#define IN_MENU       1 /* support for InterNiche menu system */
#define NET_STATS     1 /* include statistics printf's */
#define QUEUE_CHECKING 1 /* include code to check critical queues */
#define INICHE_TASKS  1 /* InterNiche multitasking system */
#define MEM_BLOCKS    1 /* list memory heap stats */
// EMG #define TFTP_CLIENT 1 /* include TFTP client code */
// EMG #define TFTP_SERVER 1 /* include TFTP server code */
// EMG #define DNS_CLIENT 1 /* include DNS client code */
#define INICHE_TIMERS 1 /* Provide Interval timers */

// EMG - To enable DHCP, uncomment the line below
// #define DHCP_CLIENT 1 /* include DHCP client code */

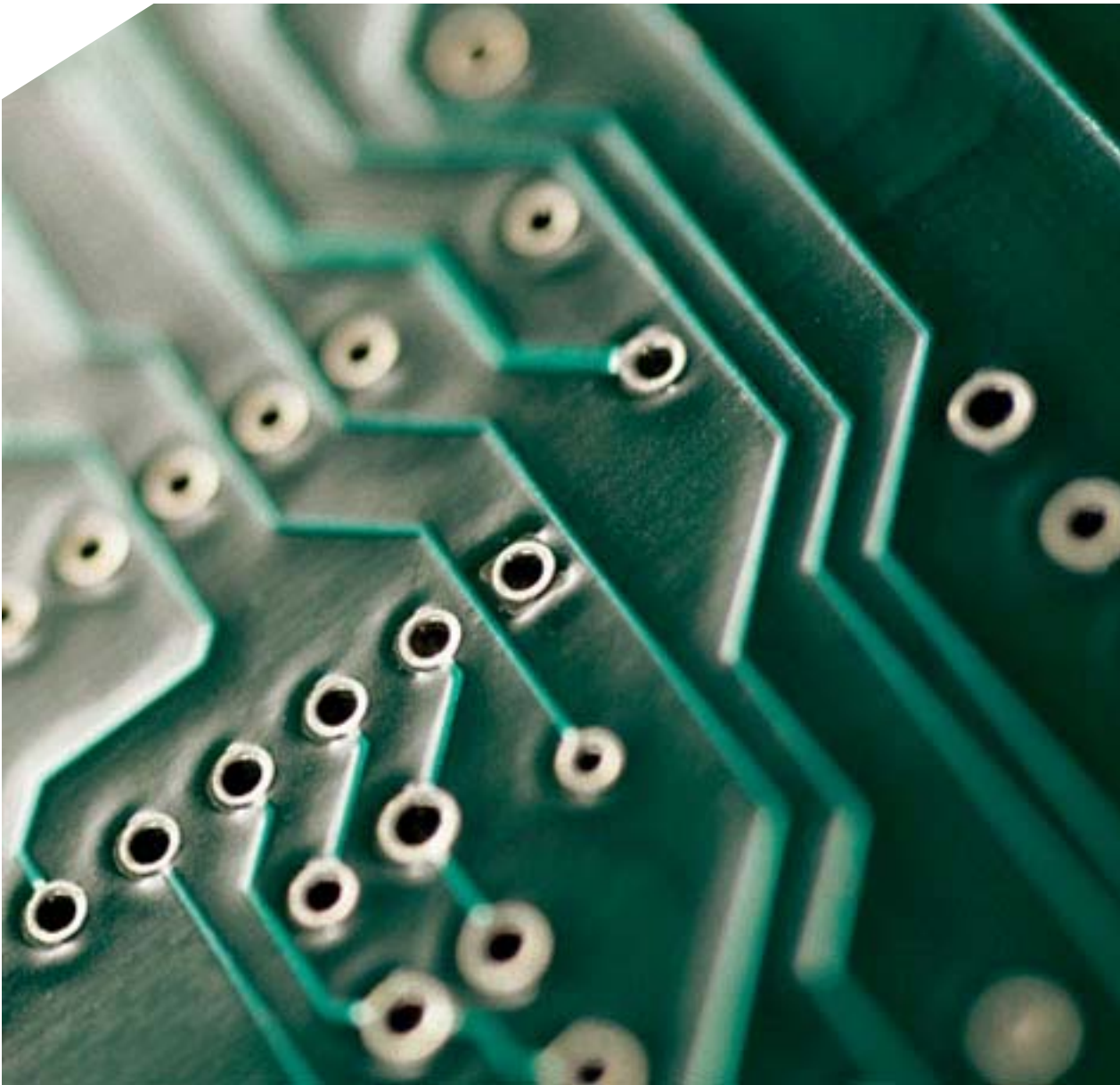
// EMG #define INCLUDE_NVPARMS 1 /* non-volatile (NV) parameters logic */
#define NPDEBUG      1 /* turn on debugging dprintf()s */
// EMG #define VFS_FILES      1 /* include Virtual File System */
// EMG #define USE_MEMDEV    1 /* Psuedo VFS files mem and null */
#define NATIVE_PRINTF 1 /* use target build environment's printf function */
#define NATIVE_SPRINTF 1 /* use target build environment's printf function */
#define PRINTF_STDARG 1 /* build ...printf() using stdarg.h */
#define TK_STDIN_DEVICE 1 /* Include stdin (uart) console code */
#define BLOCKING_APPS 1 /* applications block rather than poll */
#define INCLUDE_TCP    1 /* this link will include NetPort TCP w/MIB */

/**** end of option list ****/
```

- Pushing SW1 at power-up will enable DHCP.



ZigBee/802.15.4
+ **ColdFire[®]**
Ethernet
= A Winning
Combination

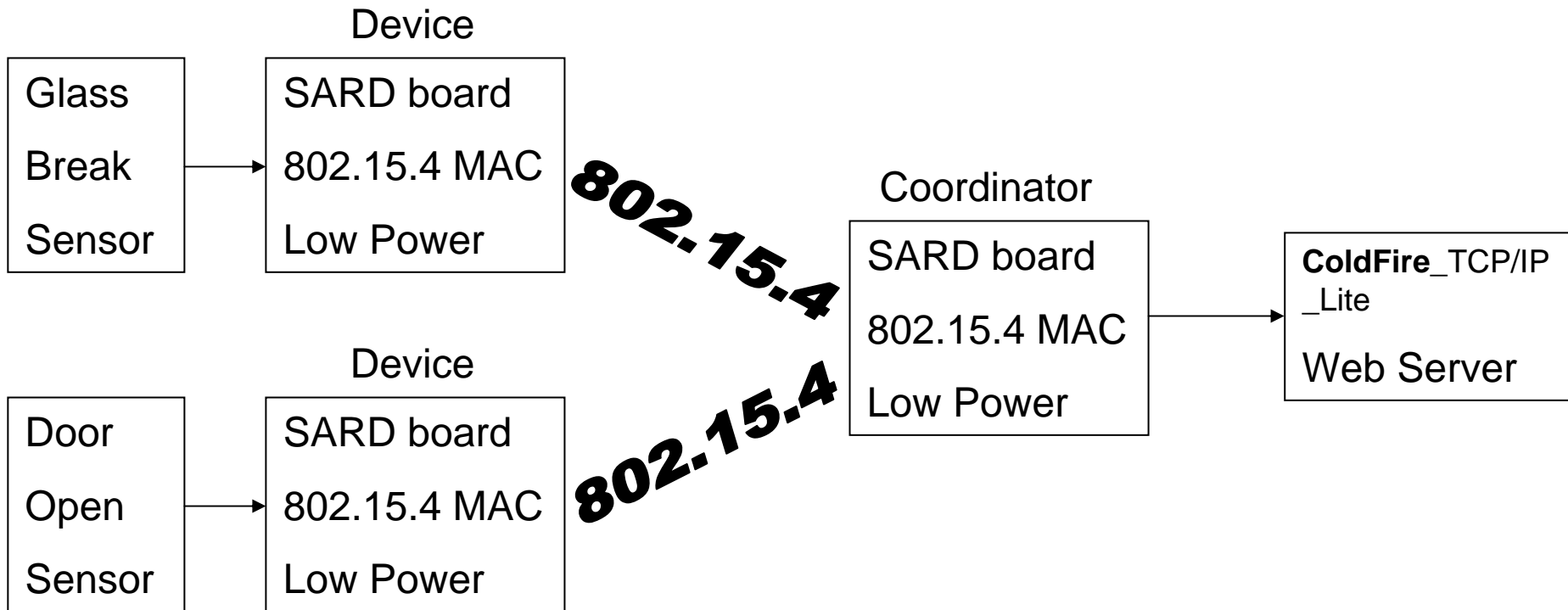


The Home Automation Demonstration

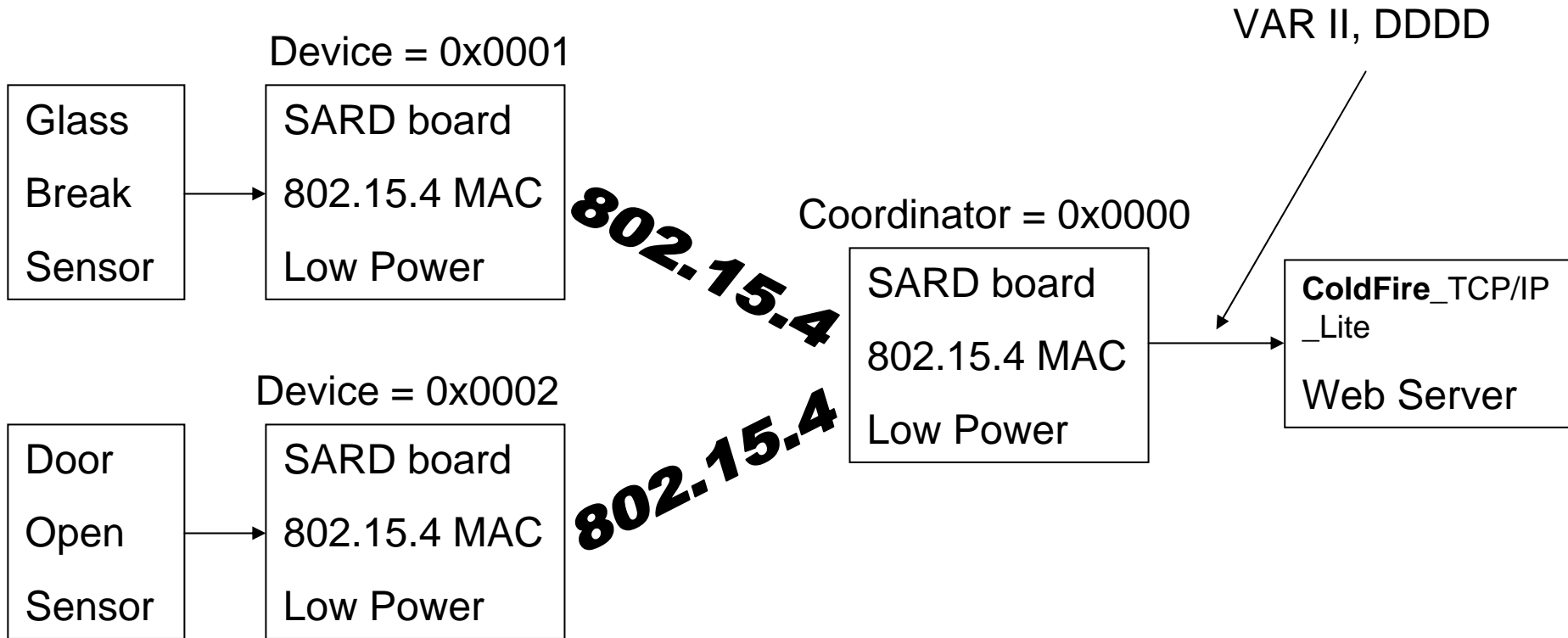
- The firmware provided is a low power demonstration based on the Freescale 802.15.4 MAC.
- The coordinator is connected to the Web Server via a NULL modem adapter.
- The coordinator is actually a dumb serial passthrough.
- The device actually generates the var command based on the data from the sensor, and sends it to the coordinator. The coordinator simply takes any data received from any device and sends it through the serial port at 38400 baud.

- There is a rising and falling edge sensor type for the door and glass breakage detectors.
- The firmware is built for one or the other.
- The different sensor types send distinct codes to the web server through the coordinator.
- The web server can detect sensor type using JavaScript.
- This is demonstrated by the glass breakage sensor indicating a fault by the window, and the door edge sensor indicating a fault by the door.
- This configuration is auto-detected.

System Diagram



Each Sensor is Assigned an Address at Power Up



Both Devices and coordinator share the same PAN ID.

This network is configured as a direct network with ACKS.

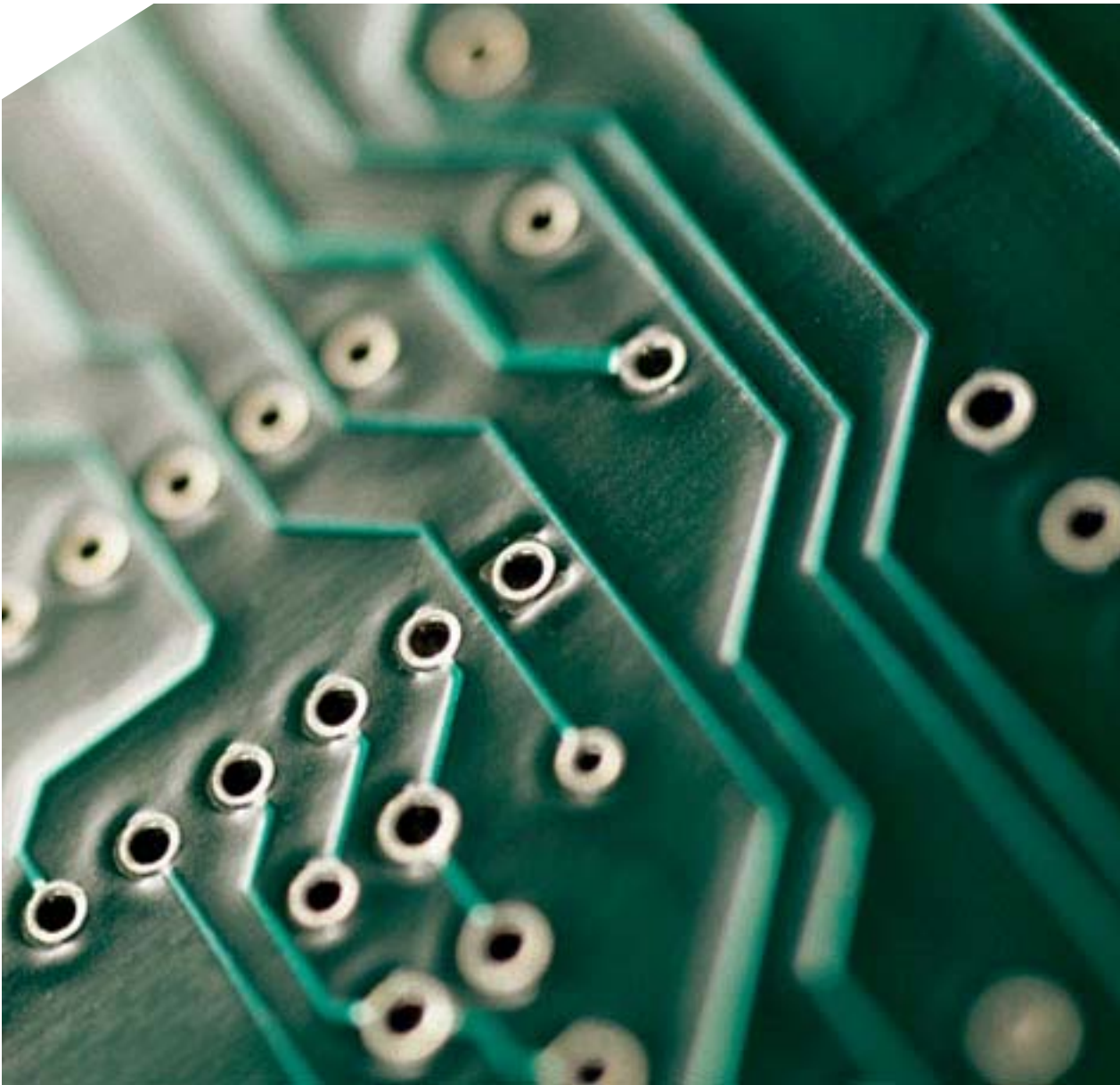
It can also be configured as a polled network.

- The sensors spend most of their time in hibernate mode.
- In hibernate mode, each sensor only draws $4\mu\text{A}$.
- Each sensor wakes up every 5 seconds as a heartbeat, using the RTI.
- If the sensor detects a trigger, it wakes up immediately to send its data.
- Assuming less than one trigger every 5 seconds, each sensor should get a battery life of over 3 years using 2 AA's.
- The coordinator is always powered up.

- The web server provides a easy method of connecting external embedded systems over serial.
- The external embedded system can send data to the web server using the VAR command.
- The web server can send data over serial to the embedded system using forms.
- This provides a simple mechanism for getting your embedded system on the web.

- The serial port on the Zigbee board is 38400, the ColdFire will automatically switch from 115200 to 38400.

- Show Coordinator output on serial - 38400
- Show ColdFire at 115200
- Connect

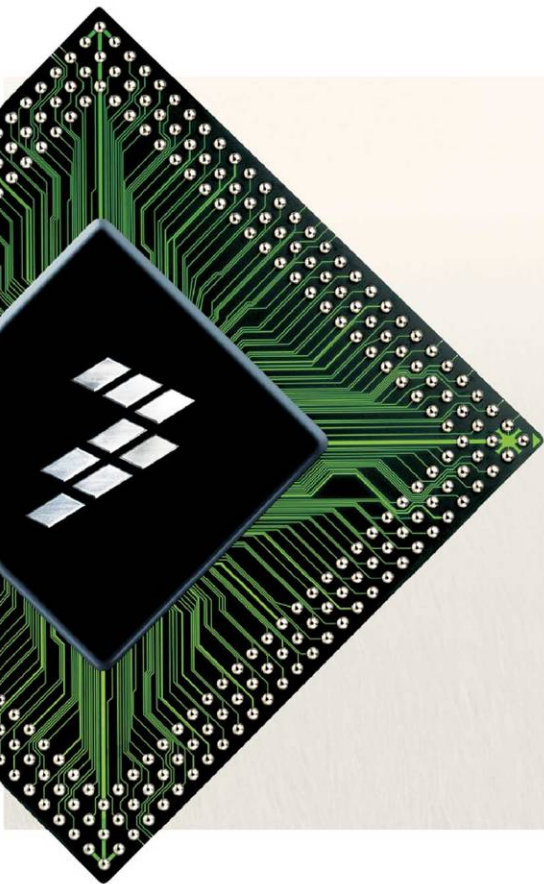


Questions, Answers and Consultations

To ask questions, discuss our topic further, or chat about the newest microcontroller technology...

Join me in Del Lago Room 1 for the
Controller Continuum Shop Talk

Wednesday, 9:30-10:30 am



Freescale Technology Forum

Design Freedom.