High-Level Web Interface to Low-Level Linux I/O on the BeagleBoard

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Jason Kridner, jdk@ti.com

Community Development Manager, Sitara™ ARM Microprocessors



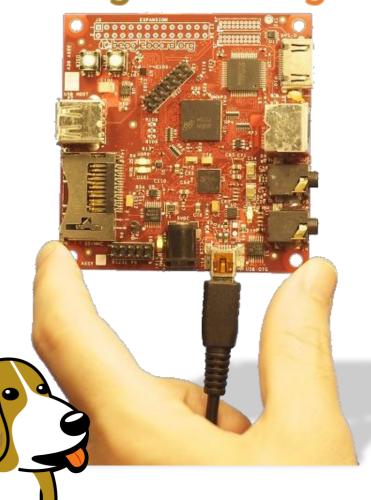
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Abstract

 We will walk through an open source project utilizing the BeagleBoard, the Trainer I/O expansion board and the Node.JS-based Cloud9 IDE to a provide synchronized and responsive JavaScript library and programming environment for performing low-level I/O. By hosting the IDE directly on the BeagleBoard and serving it up locally using QtWebkit, hobbyists can begin twiddling GPIOs and talking to I2C or SPI based sensor devices without installing any software. Only simple web programming skills are required to create a GUI, transparently remote it anywhere on the web and utilize Linux I/O. The audience includes open source developers looking to teach embedded I/O using the Linux kernel and hobbyists looking to rapidly add electronic controls to their applications. Information will be given on how to setup the environment, toggle GPIOs, synchronously update a web page upon getting a Linux input event efficiently using a JavaScript closure, measure the latency and contribute to the project.

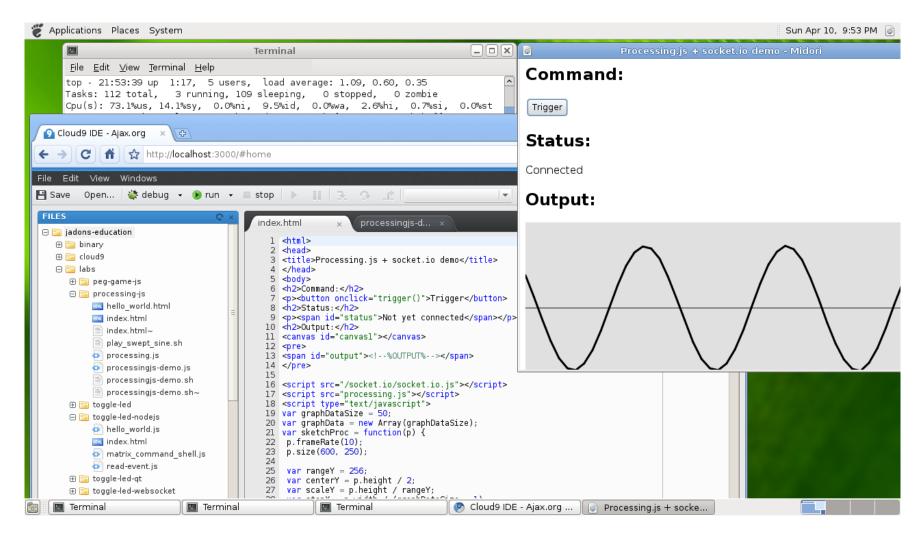
Hi Embedded, meet full-distro Linux

beagleboard.org



- Low-power and affordable (and small)
- Open hardware with large community having many hardware forks
- Support in many distros

Zero-install visualization tools and editor anywhere on the web in under 2 Watts

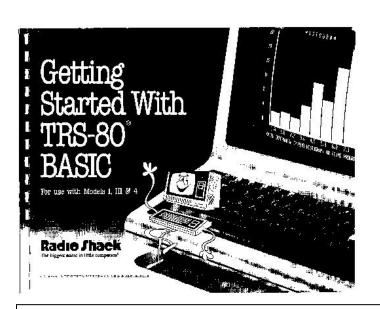


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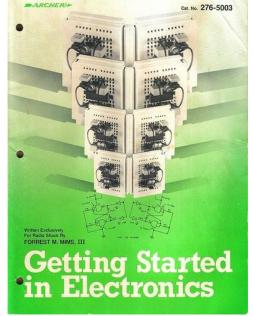


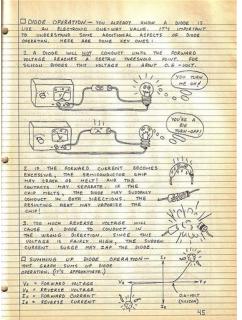
This is where I started learning electronics

 A computer was something you programmed, not just a collection of applications



 Experimentation was encouraged, without fear of destroying the family photo album

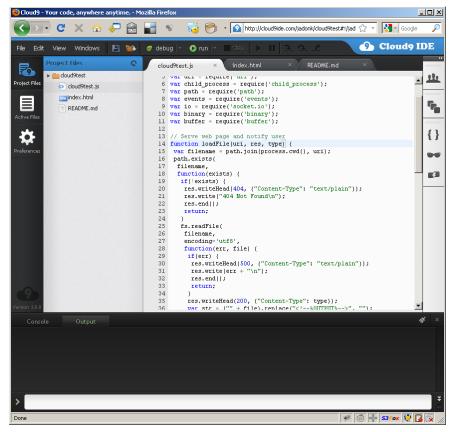






Making the web programmable for all

Cloud9 IDE utilizing the Ajax.org Code Editor



JavaScript-based in-browser editor merged with Mozilla Bespin/Skywriter project

- Kids and grandparents alike "get" the browser
- A URL is universal
- Eats its own JavaScript dog food
- HTML provides a quick and easy UI
- Possible to encourage good version control



JavaScript provides native closures

```
root@beagleboard:~# node
   by = function(x)  {
         var multiplier = x;
         return function(y) {
          return (y*multiplier);
        } };
[Function]
   by4 = by(4);
[Function]
   by5 = by(5);
[Function]
   by4(3);
12
   by5(3);
```

- A function reference isn't just a pointer
- The reference keeps a copy of the local state
- Garbage collection is used to clean up the references

HelloWorld in node.js

```
var http = require('http');
http.createServer(
  function(req, res) {
    res.writeHead(200, {
      'Content-Type':
      'text/plain'
    });
    res.end('Hello World\n');
}
).listen(8124, "127.0.0.1");
console.log('Server running at http://127.0.0.1:8124/');
```

```
setTimeout(function() {
  console.log("world");
}, 2000);
console.log("hello");
```

- Node utilizes the V8
 JavaScript interpreter
 written by Google
- The node.js is CommonJS and its standard libraries make use of closures
- The libraries focus on enabling networking
- Many, many other libraries available via 'npm'

Event-based programming with node.js

- The node.js event loop runs as long as there are callbacks remaining
- I/O requests are given callbacks instead of leaving it to the operating system to try to find something else to do while waiting on the hardware
- There is no need to create threads to do something when blocked
- events.EventEmitter is a class that you can use to make new objects that allow registering callbacks for events (event listeners)
- JavaScript closures make all of these callbacks really easy to create, unlike interrupt handlers that you'd have to carefully guard how they communicate to the rest of the system
- The approach keeps node.js responding quickly even with many callbacks, open sockets, and event listeners as shown in <u>benchmarks</u> <u>against apache</u>

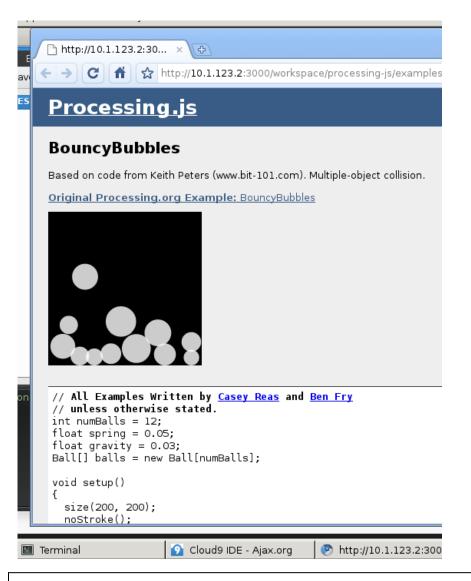


Reading events from Linux device nodes

```
65 var socket = io.listen(server)
66 socket.on('connection', function(client) {
   // new client is here!
   sys.puts("New client connected");
   // Function for parsing and forwarding events
   var myListener = function (data) {
    var myEvent = binary.parse(data)
     .word32lu('timel')
     .word32lu('time2')
     .word16lu('type')
     .wordl6lu('code')
     .word32lu('value')
     .vars;
    myEvent.time = myEvent.timel + (myEvent.time2 / 1000000);
    var mvEventJSON = JSON.stringify(mvEvent);
    client.send(mvEventJSON + "\n");
82
   // initiate read
   var myStream = fs.createReadStream(
    '/dev/input/event2',
87
     'bufferSize': 16
   myStream.addListener('data', myListener);
   myStream.addListener('error', function(error) {
    svs.puts("Read error: " + error);
   1);
```

- A new connection will trigger creation of myListener function to send data to the browser
- The standard node.js binary module enables simple parsing
- When the device node provides more data, myListener is called

Processing.JS visualization language



- Processing is a Javabased language used as starting point for the Arduino language
- Processing.JS utilizes HTML5 Canvas and JavaScript to do the same thing
- Designed for artists and animators, the language boiler plates many programming tasks



HelloWorld in processing.js

```
f = loadFont("Arial");
size(250, 250);
frameRate(15);

// Main draw loop
void draw() {
  textFont(f, 32);
  r = 100*sin(frameCount / 4);
  background(220);
  fill(0);
  text("hello world", 30, 130+r);
  line(30, 135+r, 180, 135+r);
}
```



- More graphical than textual, so you need to load a font
- draw() loop repeated every frame
- Lots of useful graphical functions and transforms
- Integrates easily with JavaScript syntax



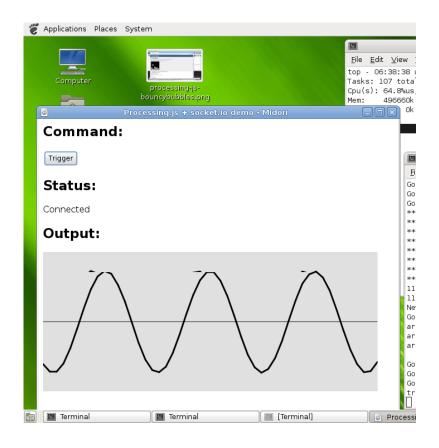
Streaming audio data to processing.js

```
76 // socket.io
77 var socket = io.listen(server)
78 socket.on('connection', function(client) {
    // new client is here!
    sys.puts("New client connected");
81
82
    // initiate read
83
84
     var child = child_process.spawn(
85
     "/usr/bin/arecord",
86
87
      "-cl", "-r8000", "-fS8", "-traw",
88
      "--buffer-size=200", "--period-size=200", "-N"
89
90
91
     child.stdout.setEncoding('base64');
92
     child.stdout.on('data', function(data) {
93
      client.send(data);
94
95
     child.stderr.on('data', function(data) {
96
      sys.puts("arecord: " + data);
97
98
     child.on('exit', function(code) {
99
      sys.puts("arecord exited with value " + code);
100
101
    } catch(err) {
     svs.puts("arecord error: " + err);
103
104
    // on message
106
    client.on('message', function(data) {
107
     sys.puts("Got message from client:", data);
108
     if(data.match(/trigger/)) {
109
      child_process.exec(
110
      "play -bl -cl -r8000 -n synth 10 sine create 200-800 0 0
111
      function (err, stdout, stderr) {}
112
113
114
115
116
    // on disconnect
117
    client.on('disconnect', function() {
118
     child.kill('SIGHUP');
119
     sys.puts("Client disconnected.");
120
121 });
```

```
57 var canvas = document.getElementById("canvasl");
58 var processing = new Processing(canvas, sketchProc);
59
60 var socket = new io.Socket(null, {port: 3001, rememberTransport: false});
61 socket.connect():
62 socket.on('connect', function() {
63 document.getElementById("status").innerHTML="Connected";
64 )):
65 socket.on('message', function(data) {
   var mvData = window.atob(data);
   for(var i=0; i<graphDataSize; i++) {
    var b = mvData.charCodeAt(i);
    if(b>=128) {
70
    b = b-256;
71
72
    window.graphData[i] = b;
73
74 1) :
75 socket.on('disconnect', function() {
76 document.getElementById("status").innerHTML="Disconnected";
77 p.exit();
78 1);
79
80 trigger = function() {
81 socket.send("trigger");
82
```

Performing the display of the data

```
16 <script src="/socket.io/socket.io.js" ></script>
17 <script src="processing.js" ></script>
18 <script type="text/javascript" >
19 var graphDataSize = 50;
20 var graphData = new Array(graphDataSize);
21 var sketchProc = function(p) {
   p.frameRate(10);
   p.size(600, 250);
   var rangeY = 256;
26
   var centerY = p.height / 2;
   var scaleY = p.height / rangeY;
   var stepX = p.width / (graphDataSize - 1);
29
   // The draw function will be called frameRate times per second
   p.draw = function() {
    // erase background
    p.background(224);
34
35
    // draw axis
36
    p.stroke(25);
37
    p.strokeWeight(1);
    p.line(0, centerY, p.width, centerY);
39
40
    // draw graph
41
    p.stroke(0);
42
    p.strokeWeight(3);
43
    //p.line(0, centerY+1, p.width, centerY+1);
    var lastX = 0, nextX = 0, lastY, nextY;
45
    for (var point in graphData) {
46
     nextY = centerY - (graphData[point] * scaleY);
47
     if(point != 0) {
48
      p.line(lastX, lastY, nextX, nextY);
49
      lastX += stepX;
50
51
     nextX += stepX;
52
     lastY = nextY;
53
54
55
57 var canvas = document.getElementById("canvasl");
58 var processing = new Processing(canvas, sketchProc);
```



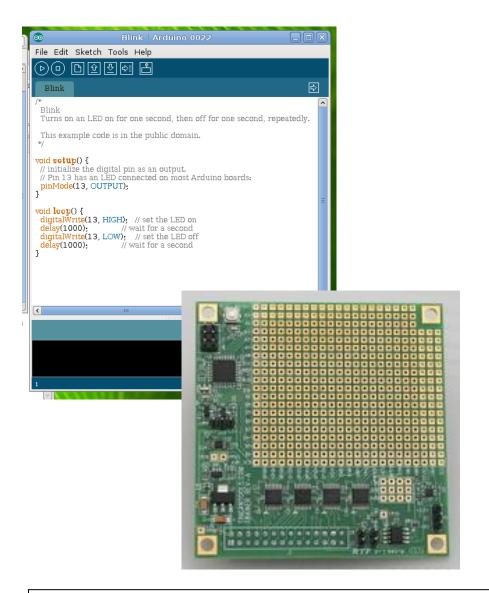
Round-trip performance with DOM update

- A quick check of the performance showed that typical responses were under 20ms for round-trip message → DOM update → message loops across the IP over USB connection to Windows PC running Firefox or Chrome
- Running Midori locally showed a typical response of under 35ms

```
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":504489,"type":1,"code":108,"value":1,"time":1
302500648.504489, "start": 1302500648534}
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":504489,"type":0,"code":0,"value":0,"time":130
2500648.504489, "start": 1302500648540}
Got ack from client after 19 milliseconds
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":753144,"type":1,"code":108,"value":2,"time":1
302500648.753144, "start":1302500648755}
{"time1":1302500648, "time2":753205, "type":0, "code":0, "value":1, "time":130
2500648.753205, "start": 1302500648759}
Got ack from client after 17 milliseconds
{"time1":1302500648, "time2":792238, "type":1, "code":108, "value":2, "time":1
302500648.792238,"start":1302500648800}
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":792269,"type":0,"code":0,"value":1,"time":130
2500648.792269, "start": 1302500648803}
Got ack from client after 13 milliseconds
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":831392,"type":1,"code":108,"value":2,"time":1
302500648.831392,"start":1302500648833}
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":831422,"type":0,"code":0,"value":1,"time":130
2500648.831422, "start": 1302500648841
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":870485,"type":1,"code":108,"value":2,"time":1
302500648.870485, "start": 1302500648872}
{"time1":1302500648, "time2":870515, "type":0, "code":0, "value":1, "time":130
2500648.870515, "start": 1302500648880}
    ack from client after 6 milliseconds
{"time1":1302500648, "time2":909364, "type":1, "code":108, "value":2, "time":1
302500648.909364, "start": 1302500648911}
{"time1":1302500648, "time2":909395, "type":0, "code":0, "value":1, "time":130
2500648.909395, "start": 1302500648919}
    ack from client after 15 milliseconds
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":948549,"type":1,"code":108,"value":2,"time":1
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":948579,"type":0,"code":0,"value":1,"time":130
2500648.948579, "start": 1302500648958
    ack from client after 7 milliseconds
{"time1":1302500648,"time2":987550,"type":1,"code":108,"value":2,"time":1
302500648.98755, "start":1302500648989}
{"time1":1302500648, "time2":987581, "type":0, "code":0, "value":1, "time":130
2500648.987581, "start": 1302500648998}
Got ack from client after 6 milliseconds
{"time1":1302500649, "time2":26704, "type":1, "code":108, "value":2, "time":13
02500649.026704, "start": 1302500649028}
{"time1":1302500649, "time2":26765, "type":0, "code":0, "value":1, "time":1302
500649.026765, "start": 1302500649036}
Got ack from client after 12 milliseconds
```



TinCanTools Trainer-xM



- I2C interface (3.3V/5V)
- SPI interface (3.3V)
- GPIOs (3.3V)
- Arduino-compatible
 Atmega328 processor
 - Connected to the BeagleBoard's 2nd serial
 - Works with avrdude

Plans

- Finish getting the Arduino tools up on the Trainer-xM
- Create simple apps on the Arduino to exercise the BeagleBoard I/Os
 - I2C, SPI and serial data streams with interesting patterns
 - Add A/D conversion on the AVR with triggers to make a better scope demo
 - Invoke Arduino tools from the Cloud9 environment
- Create libraries for the I2C, SPI and serial I/O
- Create an explorer for SYSFS and the kernel device nodes
 - Ultimately want to create a full training on kernel features
- Hook up the interface into QtWebkit browser that loads at boot time
 - Provide SD card images
 - Hopefully update the shipping image to enable zero-install



BACKUP



BeagleBoard-xM details

Laptop-like performance

DM3730 processor (AM37xcompatibile)**

- 1GHz** superscaler ARM® Cortex ™-A8
- More than 2,000** Dhrystone MIPS
- Up to 20** Million polygons per sec graphics
- 512KB** L2\$
- HD video capable C64x+[™] DSP core

POP Memory**

512MB** LPDDR RAM 3.25"**

DM3730

Desktop-style USB peripherals and embedded style expansion

- LCD Expansion
- I²C, I²S, SPI, MMC/SD Expansion
- ► DVI-D
- Camera Header**
- S-Video
- JTAG
- 4-port USB 2.0 Hub**
- Stereo Out
- Stereo In
- 10/100 Ethernet**
- USB 2.0 HS OTG*
- Alternate Power
- RS-232 Serial*
- microSD Slot*



- * Supports booting from this peripheral
- ** Change between Rev C4 and BeagleBoard-xM



Development Boards Based on BeagleBoard







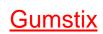












RealTime DSP



Variscite

Buglabs





Magniel



Modules Based on BeagleBoard



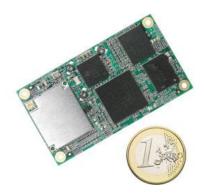
Compulab



Analog&Micro



Variscite



TechNexion



Overo Fire

Gumstix



Kwikbyte



Add-On Boards and Accessories















