



LogicLoader™ Command Description Manual

A LogicLoader Command Reference (LogicLoader Version 2.4)

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1 Introduction to LogicLoader™ Commands

This document briefly explains each LogicLoader command. Each command is described within these categories:

- Purpose
- Usage
- Examples
- Notes

You may view all of the available commands for your System on Module (SOM) by entering 'help all' at the `losh>` prompt. Typing the entry 'help' at the `losh>` prompt will print a listing of the available sub-menus. The sub-menu listings are intended as a prompt to the user when needed.

1.1 LogicLoader User's Manual

Before reading this document, please reference the *LogicLoader User's Manual* available on Logic's website at <http://support.logicpd.com/auth/>. The *LogicLoader User's Manual* provides an overview of LogicLoader usage. It also describes the YAFFS file system, configuration block, video interface, and boot time scripts.

1.2 Addendums to LogicLoader User's Manual

Each SOM has a document that exists as an addendum to the *LogicLoader User's Manual*. These documents are written specifically for each SOM and address items that are specific to that SOM, such as memory maps and supported hardware peripherals. The *LogicLoader User's Manual Addendums* are available from Logic's website: <http://support.logicpd.com/auth/>.

1.3 Glossary of Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

| | |
|----------|--|
| ? | Built-in shell variable holding return value of last command |
| @ | Built-in shell variable holding auxiliary value |
| < > | Required argument |
| [] | Optional argument |
| [[]] | Optional argument within another optional argument |
| ARGS | Arguments |
| ARGV | Argument vector, all arguments passed to the command |
| CF | CompactFlash® |
| BWH | hexadecimal byte, half-word, or word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'b' = 8-bit value ▪ 'h' = 16-bit value ▪ 'w' = 32-bit value |
| DST/DEST | Destination |
| ERRNO | Error number |
| FOO | Example name meaning 'file name,' or 'variable name'; its counterpart is 'bar' |
| GPIO | General Purpose Input Output |
| LEN | Length |
| LoLo | LogicLoader |
| LwIP | Lightweight implementation of the TCP/IP protocol stack |
| MEM | Memory |
| NFS | Network File System |
| ODUX | Octal/decimal hexadecimal |
| RAM | Random Access Memory |
| RTC | Real-time clock |
| SRAM | Static Random Access Memory |

| | |
|--------|---|
| SRC | Source |
| STDIN | Standard input stream |
| STDOUT | Serial port, typical interface to the machine |
| TFTP | Trivial File Transfer Protocol |
| TLB | Translation Look-aside Buffer |
| YAFFS | Yet Another Flash File System |

1.4 Command Usage Overview

The losh command set may vary according to the different features and requirements of the different engines. In LogicLoader, all commands in all categories that have been implemented for your engine are always available from the losh prompt.

1.4.1 Losh Command Annotation

Losh commands are listed in Section 2 with required or optional arguments. Arguments required by a command are noted inside angle brackets '< >'. Arguments optional to the command are designated by square brackets '[']'. For example, the 'load' command requires an argument that specifies the type of file to load, but optionally, a user may also specify an input stream or filename.

The command's syntax is documented as: load <type> [source]. In most cases, optional arguments are filled with default values if not specified by the user. For example, if a user does not specify the 'source' argument to the load command, the load is assumed to come from the standard input stream (stdin).

1.4.2 Losh Command Return Values

All losh commands return a value. The returned value from the last command executed is stored in the built-in shell variable '?'. A value of zero indicates that the command executed successfully. A non-zero indicates that an error prevented the command from succeeding.

Some commands return a second value. This value is stored in the built-in shell variable '@'.

For complete information concerning shell environment variables, see the *LogicLoader User's Manual*.

2 Losh Commands

2.1 bitmap

Purpose:

This command displays a bitmap on the screen. Only Windows expanded Device Independent Bitmaps are supported. The bitmap should be a standard 4, 8, or 24 bpp with no compression. The [address] parameter may be used to specify an alternate frame buffer address in ram for drawing the bitmap. The video-fb command may then be used to load the alternate frame buffer address into the video controller. The [address] parameter must be placed immediately after the <file_name>, before any other optional parameters. The [tl_x, tl_y] and [br_x, br_y] parameters optionally set the top-left x, top-left y, bottom-right x, and bottom-right y coordinates to specify the bounds of the bitmap on the screen. These comma separated parameters refer to an origin at the top-left of the screen. Specifying a bitmap file 0,0 640,480 will display a bitmap which covers an entire 640x480 screen. The default is to show as much of the bitmap as the screen will allow.

Usage:

```
bitmap <file_name> [address] [tl_x,tl_y [br_x,br_y]]
```

Examples:

- losh> bitmap /cf_card/TEST_FILE.BMP
- losh> bitmap /cf_card/TEST_FILE.BMP 0xa0400000
- losh> bitmap /cf_card/TEST_FILE.BMP 0,0 640,480

2.2 bootme

Purpose:

This command initiates the transfer of a Windows CE image between the device and a host running Platform Builder.

Usage:

```
bootme
```

Examples:

- losh> bootme

2.3 burn

Purpose:

This command burns a loaded image to a device. If no device is specified, it looks up the device based on the load address that was used with the 'load' command. If the command fails, it doesn't burn anything. If the command succeeds, it burns the image into this device from 0 offset. If the device is specified, the offset has to be specified as well.

Usage:

```
burn
burn [block_device offset]
```

Examples:

- losh> burn
- losh> burn /dev/flash0 0

Note:

This command is not supported on all architectures.

2.4 cache-off

Purpose:

This command stops the processor's instruction and data cache. On certain processors the data cache must be enabled to access internal SRAM. In that case it will turn off the instruction cache but leave the data cache enabled.

Usage:

```
cache-off
```

Examples:

- `losh> cache-off`

Note:

This command always returns 0.

2.5 cache-on

Purpose:

This command starts the processor's cache.

Usage:

```
cache-on
```

Examples:

- `losh> cache-on`

Note:

This command always returns 0.

2.6 cat

Purpose:

This command will print the contents of the specified file to stdout.

Usage:

```
cat <file>
```

Examples:

- `losh> cat /cf/foo.txt`

Note:

This command will work on any type of file. Use the 'hd' command to view the contents of binary files.

2.7 cd

Purpose:

This command changes the current working directory.

Usage:

```
cd <directory>
```

Examples:

- `losh> cd /dev`

2.8 config

Purpose:

This command saves and/or displays configuration information in the config device. The config device may be used to store a boot script, the debug port baud rate settings, user defined video settings, and the debug Ethernet settings. The config block is located on the boot device. Use "info device /dev/config" at the LoLo prompt to identify the location and size of the config block. In NAND-based

systems, the config block is contained in a file in the boot partition. Please consult the *LogicLoader User's Manual* for a full explanation of the config block device.

Usage:

```
config <b|s|v|e|B|S|V|E|C|CREATE> [data] baud script video ethernet config
    Use the lower case to display the contents, use the upper case to save new contents.
    bB – baud      -      see the LogicLoader addendum for supported baud rates
    sS – script
    vV – video
    eE – Ethernet
    C - load a config block
    CREATE – create a new config block
```

Examples:

- `losh> config b` :displays baud rate of debug serial port
- `losh> config B 57600` :saves debug serial port baud
- `losh> config E 0` :saves the current ethernet settings
- `losh> config V name x y` :saves current video settings
- `losh> config CREATE` :save a default configuration
- `losh> config C 32768 /cf/myconfig` :load a new config block from the CF card
- `losh> config S 468` :load a new script from stdin
- `losh> config <C|S> <length> [source]` to load

2.9 cp

Purpose:

This command is used to copy a file.

Usage:

```
cp <src> <dest>
```

Examples:

- `losh> cp /cf/foo /yaffs/bar`

Note:

The destination file must be on a writable file system.
 This command does **not** work on directories.
 This command sets \$@ to the number of bytes copied.

2.10 cpu-freq

Purpose:

This command changes the frequency and core voltage of the processor.

Usage:

```
cpu-freq [high|nominal|low]
```

Examples:

- `losh> cpu-freq high`
- `losh> cpu-freq nominal`

Note:

This command will set the CPU core clock frequency and the CPU core voltage—these specific settings are unique to each platform. However, this command will indicate what the CPU core clock frequency and core voltage are set to at each level.

2.11 date

Purpose:

This command displays the number of seconds since boot.

Usage:

date

Examples:

- losh> date

2.12 dd

Purpose:

This command copies segments of memory from the source device (input interface) to the destination device (output interface).

Note: The use of the term “block” in the description of the ‘dd’ command refers to an arbitrary collection of bytes; its use should not be confused with the precise definition of “block” when pertaining to a NAND flash device.

Usage (all one line):

```
dd if:<src_device> of:<dst_device> [count:<number_of_blocks> ibs:<ibs> obs:<obs> is:<is> os:<os>
seek:<seek> skip:<skip> skip_bad:<0|1> bs:<bs>] ber:<ber>
```

Arguments:

- if: the source device
- of: the destination device
- count: the number of blocks to be copied. **Note:** if bad blocks are skipped, those bad blocks are **not** included in this count.
- ibs: input block size
- obs: output block size
- is: specifies how many bytes should be skipped after an input block
- os: specifies how many bytes should be skipped after an output block
- seek: specifies the starting position of the copy (in blocks) in the output device
- skip: specifies the starting position of the copy (in blocks) in the input device
- skip_bad: if set to 0 the command copies bad blocks, if set to 1 the command skips bad blocks
- bs: use instead of ibs:, and obs:, where ibs=obs=bs
- ber: will perform an additional verification step by testing the source image against the destination image and allowing for the indicated number of bit errors per block.

Examples:

- dd if:/dev/nand0 of:/cf/test.dat count:2 ibs:512 obs:512 is:16 os:16 skip_bad:1

The example above copies 2 data blocks from the beginning of the NAND device without spare skipping the bad blocks.

Return Value:

This command sets \$@ to the number of bit errors found when using the ‘ber’ argument

Note:

- Only the ‘if’ and ‘of’ arguments are obligatory. The other arguments, if not specified, will be set to the following defaults: count=1, skip_bad=1, ibs/obs=512, all the other arguments are set to 0.
- **IMPORTANT: The current version of the ‘dd’ command requires ‘ibs’ and ‘obs’ values to be equal.**

2.13 draw-test

Purpose:

This command draws framed red, green, blue, and stipple test patterns.

Usage:

draw-test

Examples:

- `losh> draw-test`

2.14 echo

Purpose:

This command echoes a string to standard output or to a file.

Usage:

`echo <string> [filename [offset|.]]`

Examples:

- `losh> echo "Hello world"`
- `losh> echo "Save this string" /dev/serial_eeprom`
- `losh> echo "Append this string" /dev/serial_eeprom.`

Note:

When successful, sets `$@` to the number of characters written, otherwise `$@` will be zero.

2.15 erase

Purpose:

This command erases non-volatile NOR flash `<device>` from `start_address` for `<length>` bytes, or for NAND flash `<device>` from `<start block>` for `<number of blocks>` blocks. When using a memory mapped device (such as NOR flash) the `<start address>` and `<length>` parameters indicate the memory address and the length in bytes. When using a block device (such as NAND flash) the `<start block>` and `<number of blocks>` indicate the first block number and the number of blocks to erase.

Note; some devices such as NAND flash, are marked with bad blocks by the manufacturer, these blocks will not be erased and the erase command will indicate which blocks have been marked bad.

Usage:

`erase <device> <start_address> <length>`

Examples:

- `losh> erase /dev/flash0 0x400c0000 1024`
- `losh> erase /dev/serial_eeprom 0 128`
- `losh> erase /dev/nand0 B10 B502`

Note:

- The 'erase' command can be used with any block device, not just NAND and NOR flash.
- Old syntax is supported in LoLo 2.4.0: `erase <offset> <length> <device>`

2.16 exec

Purpose:

This command allows the processor to jump to an OS image loaded in memory or to a given address. Before the jump, interrupts, memory caching, and mapping are disabled. `-t` is used to modify the calling sequence with the architecture ID in the second argument, and create an ARM Linux ATAGS structure that is passed in as the third argument to the kernel. If `-t` is not specified, then the third argument is the command line string.

Usage:

`exec [-t] [-i arch_id] [-a atag_addr] [addr -] [kernel command line]`

Examples:

- `losh> exec`
- `losh> exec -t -i 389 0x400c8000 -`
- `losh> exec -t -a 0xc0001000 0x400c8000 - "root=nfs"`
- `losh> exec 0x400c8000 -`
- `losh> exec 0x400c8000 - "root=nfs"`

- `losh> exec "root=/dev/mtd/2 rootfstype=yaffs"`
- `losh> exec -t "root=/dev/mtd/2 rootfstype=yaffs"`

Note:

Returns the return value of the executed code and sets `$@` to the jump address when no `losh` errors occur. The memory for the command line string is taken out of LoLo's internal heap. If there is no command line, then the pointer is to a null-terminated string.

2.17 hd**Purpose:**

This command prints the contents of a file to stdout in hex format. This command is useful for looking at the contents of binary files.

Usage:

`hd <filename> [len [offset]]`

Examples:

- `losh> hd /dev/serial_eeprom`

Note:

This command functions similarly for both binary and text files. When looking at text, use the 'cat' command.

2.18 help**Purpose:**

This command provides information about the usage of a specific command or group of commands.

Usage:

`help <test|file|dir|video|net|thread|misc|all|cmd_name>`

Examples:

- `losh> help dir`
- `losh> help ifmac`

2.19 if**Purpose:**

To alter control flow of a script.

Usage:

The first form of the 'if' statement has only a 'then' clause that is executed if the conditional expression is true:

```
if <conditional_expr>
    <true_statements>
endif
```

The second form of the 'if' statement contains both a 'then' clause that is executed if the conditional expression is true, and a 'else' clause that is executed if the conditional expression is false.

```
if <conditional_expr>
    <true_statements>
else
    <false_statements>
endif
```

Examples:

- `if ($a != 0)
 echo "A not zero"
 b = -1;`

```

else
  echo "A is zero"
endif

```

Return:

- The return value is the return of the last statement executed in the body.

Note:

An 'if' statement can be nested in the body of either the 'then' or 'else' clause of an 'if' statement.

2.20 ifconfig

Purpose:

This command configures a network interface

Usage:

```

ifconfig [interface]
ifconfig <interface> <ip> <netmask> <gw>
ifconfig <interface> [up|down|dhcp|def|dev/config]

```

Examples:

- `losh> ifconfig` (display current status of interfaces)
- `losh> ifconfig sm0 dhcp` (bring up an interface using DHCP)
- `losh> ifconfig sm0 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.0` (manual configuration)
- `losh> ifconfig sm0 down` (bring an interface down)
- `losh> ifconfig sm0 up` (bring an interface up)

2.21 ifmac

Purpose:

This command programs and/or displays the MAC address for a network interface. When the user only provides bytes four, five, and six, the first three bytes will default to Logic's 0x00:0x08:0xEE.

Usage:

```

ifmac <interface> [byte 4:byte 5:byte 6]
ifmac <interface> [byte 1:byte 2:byte 3:byte 4:byte 5:byte 6]

```

Examples:

- `losh> ifmac sm0`
- `losh> ifmac sm0 0x01:0x1a:0xee`

Note:

This command sets \$@ to the error code resulting from saving to the config block.

2.22 info

Purpose:

This command prints information from a chosen category. The available categories are:

- **arch**: This category provides architecture specific information such as architecture type and revision.
- **config**: This category provides information about the LogicLoader config block feature, including base address, size, and script capacity.
- **cpu**: This category provides CPU status information; information displayed will vary by processor. An example of information includes cacheable space, processor ID, cache size, and cache type.
- **device**: This category provides information about the named device.
- **id**: This category provides information contained in the ID chip. The SOM includes a ROM ID chip that stores manufacturing information such as serial number, Logic part number, MAC address, memory sizes, and product features.

- **intr**: This category provides information as to what interrupts LoLo is currently using.
- **mem**: This category provides all information regarding memory size and use.
- **net**: This category provides the Ethernet statistics including transmit errors, receive errors, and total packets transferred. A network connection must be established to use this command.
- **part**: This category provides partition information regarding a specific device.
- **prot**: This category provides protected area information. The protected areas of a memory are areas that LoLo is using or areas where active partitions may exist.
- **var**: This category provides information as to what shell variables are being used and what values are stored in them.
- **version**: This category displays the loaded LoLo version, build, and compiler, as well as the SOM model, part, and serial numbers.
- **yaffs**: This category displays YAFFS statistics for a specific mount point, including the free space. Must have a YAFFS mount point established to use this command.

Usage:

```
info <arch|config|cpu|id|intr|mem|net|part|prot|var|version|yaffs>
```

Examples:

- `losh> info version`
- `losh> info prot /dev/nand0`

2.23 jump

Purpose:

This command allows the processor to jump to an image loaded in memory or to a given address.

Usage:

```
jump [addr]
```

Examples:

- `losh> jump`
- `losh> jump 0x40040000`

Note:

- Returns the value returned from the executed code and sets \$@ to the jump address when no losh errors occur.
- The 'jump' command will not turn off cache and interrupts, as is the case with the 'exec' command.

2.24 kill

Purpose:

This command stops the specified thread(s) from running. Use the 'ps' command to view the list of threads.

Usage:

```
kill <thread_id> [thread_id] ...
```

Examples:

- `losh> kill 2 (stops thread number 2)`

Note:

This command returns the last argument number it could not kill and 0 if it was able to kill the entire argument list.

2.25 load

Purpose:

This command opens the requested source file to load and then calls out to various binary format parse functions to perform the load. This command works for files of type: bin, raw, and elf.

Usage:

```
load <bin|raw|elf> [source]
load <bin|raw|elf> /tftp/<server:filename>
load raw <dest_addr> <length> [source]
load <bin|raw|elf> -dhcp
```

Examples:

- losh> load elf

2.26 ls

Purpose:

This command will list the contents of the current directory, the directory specified on the command line, or the file specified on the command line.

Usage:

```
ls [dir|file]
```

Examples:

- losh> ls
- losh> ls /dev

2.27 md5sum

Purpose:

This command calculates an MD5 hash on a file or memory chunk.

Usage:

```
md5sum <filename | address> [read-size]
```

Examples:

- losh> md5sum foo.txt
- losh> md5sum /dev/serial_eeprom
- losh> md5sum 0x0 512

Return Value:

This command sets \$@ to the md5sum obtained.

2.28 mem-cmp

Purpose:

This command compares two memory areas over the <length> of bytes specified.

Usage:

```
mem-cmp <addr1> <addr2> <length>
```

Examples:

- losh> mem-cmp 0xc0000000 0x40000000 1000

Note:

This command sets \$@ to the offset where the match failed.

2.29 mem-copy

Purpose:

This command copies memory from <src> address to <dst> address for <count>, in sizes of [bhw] (byte, half-word, word). The default size is a word. A source or destination address that is unaligned with the write width will return an error number indicating an unaligned address.

This command can also be used to map a region of memory to a file by specifying a file as the destination. This is useful when there is a need to treat a region of memory as a file. **NOTE:** No memory copying actually takes place in this instance. Rather, a file is created in the file system that is physically mapped to the memory region indicated with the mem-copy command.

Usage:

```
mem-copy <src> <dst[file> <count> [/bhw]
```

Examples:

- losh> mem-copy mem-copy 0xc0000 0xd0000 0x100 /h
- losh> mem-copy mem-copy 0xc0000 0xd0000 0x100
- losh> mem-copy mem-copy 0xc0000 /myfile 0x100

2.30 mem-fill

Purpose:

This command fills a memory area with a certain value. If the width [bhw] is not specified, then /w will be assumed.

Usage:

```
mem-fill <addr> <count> <value> [/bhw]
```

Examples:

- losh> mem-fill 0x200c0000 100 0xac /b
- losh> mem-fill 0xc0000 0x1000 0xabcd /h

2.31 mount

Purpose:

This command mounts a filesystem of type <fstype> onto LoLo's root filesystem device at mountpoint <mpoin> with optional arguments [-ro] for read-only and [-rw] for read-write. If the mount command is successful, you may use other shell commands to access the new filesystem.

This command can also be used to partition and mount a device with one command. To do this, specify a device rather than a partition. If partitions already exist on the device, the mount command will partition all remaining contiguous space and mount it.

Usage:

```
mount <fstype> <device> <mpoin> [-ro]-rw]
```

Examples:

- losh> mount fatfs /dev/ata0a /cf
- losh> mount yaffs /dev/nand0a /rom
- losh> mount yaffs /dev/nand0 /data

Note:

If [-ro] is not specified, then the mounted filesystem will be read-write for the fatfs.

2.32 part-add

Purpose:

This command creates a partition on a block device.

Usage:

```
part-add <device> <entry> <start block> <block len>
```

Examples:

- part-add /dev/nand0 a 1 4095
- part-add /dev/flash0 a 5 16

Note:

There can be up to four partitions on a device labeled from a to d and the partitions cannot overlap one another.

2.33 part-rem

Purpose:

This command removes a partition.

Usage:

```
part-rem <device> <entry>
```

Examples:

```
part-rem /dev/nand0 a
```

Note:

The <entry> parameter specifies which partition entry to remove from the partition table.

2.34 ping

Purpose:

This command pings a remote host via the ICMP network protocol.

Usage:

```
ping <ip-address> [reps]
```

Examples:

- losh> ping 192.168.1.1 (pings the host once)
- losh> ping 192.168.1.1 10 (pings the host ten times)

Note:

The parameter <ip-address> **must** be quoted.

2.35 ps

Purpose:

This command displays a list of the currently executing threads.

Usage:

```
ps
```

Examples:

- losh> ps

2.36 pwd

Purpose:

This command prints the current working directory to stdout.

Usage:

pwd

Examples:

- losh> pwd

2.37 reset

Purpose:

This command resets the processor. The different types of reset are specific to each platform.

Usage:

reset [cold|warm|hard]

Examples:

- reset
- reset hard
- reset cold

Return:

- 0 - success

Note:

\$@ will be zero.

2.38 rm

Purpose:

This command removes a file or files.

Usage:

rm <file> [file ...]

Examples:

- losh> rm /yaffs/foo

Note:

The file must exist on a writeable file system.

This command sets \$@ to the number of files removed.

2.39 set

Purpose:

The 'set' command can be used to modify several internal variables affecting script execution. These function similarly to the Unix shell scripting analog, where a '-' causes the following flags to be set, and a '+' causes them to be unset. It is highly recommended during development, that one set the '-w' flag to receive warnings about common scripting errors.

The flags available are:

| | |
|---|--|
| c | Get user confirmation on warnings |
| e | Exit script execution immediately when commands fail |
| i | Interactive shell |
| g | New variables are globally scoped |
| n | Read commands, but don't execute; ignored by interactive shells. |
| q | Don't print LoLo error messages |
| u | Exit on expansion of unset variables |
| v | Echo input lines as they are read |
| w | Print warnings for possible errors |
| x | Echo all user commands before executing them |

Usage:

```
set set [-enuvx]
```

Examples:

- losh> set

2.40 setvar

Purpose:

This command manipulates environment variables; it can create new variables and it can set the value of a new or existing variable. The '-i' and '-d' flags to this command are deprecated.

Usage:

```
setvar <varname> [value]
```

Examples:

- losh> setvar my_var 1
- losh> setvar my_file /cf/nk.bin

2.41 sleep

Purpose:

This command sleeps for the given number of milliseconds.

Usage:

```
sleep <ms>
```

Examples:

- losh> sleep 10

2.42 slide-show

Purpose:

This command displays a bitmap slide show on the device's screen using a configuration file with each entry having the following format:

```
<FILE.BMP>[:tl_x,tl_y:br_x,br_y:Tseconds]
```

example entries:

```
FILE.BMP
```

```
FILE.BMP:T5
```

```
FILE.BMP:5,5:90,90:T3
```

The T parameter must be last, it defaults to 3

Usage:

```
slide-show <configuration script file name> [repeat]
```

Examples:

- losh> slide-show CONFIG.TXT

2.43 source

Purpose:

This command executes a series of losh-shell commands listed in <file>. The 's' and '-varname' parameters to this command are deprecated.

Usage:

```
source <file>
```

Examples:

- `losh> source /dev/serial_eeeprom`
- `losh> source /cf_card/STARTUP`

2.44 **tsleep**

Purpose:

This command causes its calling thread to sleep for <ms> number of milliseconds.

Usage:

`tsleep <ms>`

Examples:

- `losh> tsleep 1`

2.45 **unmount**

Purpose:

This command creates a YAFFS checkpoint.

Usage:

`unmount <mountpoint>`

Examples:

- `losh> unmount /iocf`

2.46 **unset**

Purpose:

Delete shell variable [varname] to reclaim LoLo heap memory.

Usage:

`unset [varname]`

Examples:

- `losh> unset my_var`

2.47 **update**

Purpose:

This command loads and installs an update image.

Usage:

`update [filename]`

Examples:

- `losh> update`
- `losh> update /cf_card/1001234_lolo.upd`

2.48 **video-clear**

Purpose:

This command clears a device's screen to white or an optional color.

Usage:

`video-clear [r|g|b|y|!]`

Examples:

- `losh> video-clear` (clear to white)
- `losh> video-clear r` (clear to red)

- `losh> video-clear l` (clear to black)

2.49 video-close

Purpose:

This command closes the default video device. It disables power to the display, disables the video controller, and attempts to restore any GPIO connections to their default values.

Usage:

`video-close`

Examples:

- `losh> video-close`

2.50 video-fb

Purpose:

This command sets the address for the current frame buffer. This address will be used for drawing and displaying by the other video commands. A display must have been initialized by using either the 'video-open' or 'video-init' commands before using this command. When no address is given it just prints the current frame buffer address.

Usage:

`video-fb [address]`

Examples:

- `losh> video-fb 0xa0400000`

Note:

This command sets `$@` to the frame buffer address when a valid display exists.

2.51 video-init

Purpose:

This command initializes the default video device. It configures all GPIO for the video controller but does not power up the display or enable the controller. To display an image it must be followed by a 'video-on' command.

Usage:

`video-init <display> <bpp>`

Examples:

- `losh> video-init 5 16`
- `losh> video-init myscr 8`

2.52 video-off

Purpose:

This command powers down and disables the video controller. The controller remains configured for the display and may be turned back on again with the 'video-on' command.

Usage:

`video-off`

Examples:

- `losh> video-off`

2.53 video-on

Purpose:

This command powers up the display and enables the video controller. The 'video-init' or 'video-open' commands must have been issued prior to using this command.

Usage:

```
video-on
```

Examples:

- losh> video-on

2.54 video-open

Purpose:

This command opens the default video device. It configures all GPIO and enables the video controller. It is equivalent to 'video-init' followed by a 'video-on' command.

Usage:

```
video-open <display> <bpp>
```

Examples:

- losh> video-open 5 16
- losh> video-open myscr 8

2.55 w

Purpose:

This command writes a hex byte, half-word, or word to a memory location, file, or device. The default is word.

Usage:

```
w [[bhw]] <addr> <data> [filename]
```

Examples:

- losh> w /w 0x60000000 0x12345678
- losh> w /b 0 0x65 /dev/uart0

Note:

This command sets \$@ to the location written.

2.56 while

Purpose:

To repeatedly execute a set of statements until the condition is false. The while statement first evaluates the <conditional expression>, and if true, execute the commands in <body>. Then control passes back to the top where the 'while' statement reevaluates the <conditional expression> and breaks out of the loop if it is false.

Usage:

```
while <conditional expression>
  <body>
done
```

Examples:

The following computes the GCD (Greatest Common Divisor) of the variables A and B leaving the result in A, and using 'tmp' as a temporary variable:

```
while ($B != 0)
  tmp = $B
  B = $A % $B
  A = $tmp
```

done

The following example continually examines a value in memory (say an I/O register) once per second and breaks out of the loop if the low bit is zero. It assumes the register address is in the variable REG_ADDR, and the register is 16 bits in size:

```
while !(*(short)$REG_ADDR & 1)
    sleep 1000
done
```

Return:

- The return value is the return of the last statement executed in <body_statements>.

Note:

A 'while' statement can be nested in the body of a 'while' statement.

2.57 x

Purpose:

This command examines memory, a file, or a device, with [width] using [format] at an address for a [length], where the following input arguments represent:

- b - 8-bit byte
- h - 16-bit half word
- w - 32-bit word
- o - octel radix
- d - signed decimal radix
- u - unsigned decimal radix
- x - hexadecimal radix

Usage:

```
x [[bhw][odux]] <addr> [length] [filename]
```

Examples:

- losh> x /h 0x40000000 64
- losh> x /b 0x40000000 128
- losh> x /b 0 0x90 /dev/id0

Note:

This command sets \$@ to the value located at the first address read. Even though \$@ is a 32 bit value, the address is read using a cast to the width specified and the unused bits are set to zero.

Appendix A: Error Codes

Note: Gaps in the sequence below are due to error numbers that are not currently used. The error codes below provide a general message about the error; the actual error output may contain more specific information.

- 0 - success
- 1 - bad argument 1
- 2 - bad argument 2
- 3 - bad argument 3
- 4 - bad argument 4
- 5 - bad argument 5
- 6 - bad argument 6
- 7 - bad argument 7
- 8 - bad argument 8
- 9 - bad argument 9
- 10 - wrong number of arguments
- 11 - bad argument formatting
- 20 - directory doesn't exist

- 21 - unable to mount
- 22 - file or device could not be opened
- 23 - not a file
- 24 - failed to read file
- 25 - failed to write file
- 26 - unable to create
- 27 - unable to remove
- 28 - unable to seek
- 29 - file exists
- 30 - found no suitable display driver
- 31 - no open display
- 32 - failed to get window handle
- 33 - not a Windows Device Independent Bitmap
- 34 - invalid window
- 35 - bad frame buffer

- 40 - config device is not valid
- 41 - index or name is not valid for config block
- 42 - index or name does not have permission
- 43 - space for name, or index full for config block
- 44 - unable to set ethernet mode (/dev/config)
- 45 - setting is not valid for config block

- 50 - unable initialize network device
- 51 - no active network interfaces
- 52 - unable to create socket
- 53 - unable to bind network socket
- 54 - ethernet option not installed
- 55 - unable to find network device
- 56 - unable to get IP address

- 60 - out of memory
- 61 - unaligned memory access
- 64 - address space invalid

- 80 - loaded image does not fit in flash device
- 81 - burn failed
- 82 - erase failed
- 83 - verify failed

- 90 - image failed to load
- 91 - test failed
- 92 - test timed out

- 100 - bad checksum
- 101 - file has bad magic
- 102 - file has bad md5sum
- 103 - file for wrong platform
- 104 - file has wrong version
- 105 - file has too many sections
- 106 - dhcp inactive
- 107 - general load failure
- 108 - no loaded image found
- 109 - unknown image type
- 110 - unable to read master header
- 111 - unable to read section header

- 112 - unknown record type
- 113 - wrong arch type
- 114 - file has too many headers

- 120 - unable to create thread
- 121 - unable to find thread

- 140 - Partitions are not supported on this device
- 141 - Partition table signature is corrupt
- 142 - Valid partitions are from a to d
- 143 - Partition would go past the end of the device
- 144 - Couldn't add partition

- 250 - skipping erase/burn
- 251 - bitmap error
-

Appendix B: Pre-defined Shell Variables

These variables are defined at boot time (each platform may differ slightly). Below is a comprehensive list; to find out exactly what variables are defined on your platform, use the LogicLoader command 'info var'.

- @
- ?
- NUMBERFORMAT
- LOLO_DATE
- LOLO_ASSEMBLY
- LOLO_CARDENGINE
- LOLO_VERSION
- LOLO_COMPILER
- SYS_BOOT_DEVICE
- SYS_INTEGRITY_PASS
- SYS_INTEGRITY_FAIL
- SYS_LASTKEY
- SYS_TIME_MSECS
- ID_CHIP_PRESENT
- ID_CHIP_VALID
- ID_PART_NUMBER
- ID_MODEL_NUMBER
- ID_SERIAL_NUMBER
- ID_PLATFORM
- ID_SM0_MAC
- ID_SM1_MAC
- ID_FLASH0_SIZE
- ID_FLASH1_SIZE
- ID_NAND0_SIZE
- ID_NAND1_SIZE
- ID_SDRAM0_SIZE
- ID_SDRAM1_SIZE
- ID_PLATFORM_SPECIFIC_BITS
- ID_HW_REV_ENUM
- NET0_DHCP_OBTAINED
- NET0_LINK_UP
- MEM_NAND0_SIZE
- MEM_NAND1_SIZE
- MEM_FLASH0_BASE

- MEM_FLASH0_SIZE
- MEM_FLASH1_BASE
- MEM_FLASH1_SIZE
- MEM_SDRAM0_BASE
- MEM_SDRAM0_SIZE
- MEM_SDRAM1_BASE
- MEM_SDRAM1_SIZE
- MEM_SRAM0_BASE
- MEM_SRAM0_SIZE
- MEM_TEXT_BASE
- MEM_TEXT_END
- MEM_BSS_START
- MEM_BSS_END
- MEM_STACK_START
- MEM_STACK_END
- MEM_TTABLE_START
- MEM_TTABLE_END
- MEM_HEAP_START
- MEM_HEAP_END