

**GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.**

**Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>- M3/M4/M23/M33 32-bit MCU**

**应用笔记**  
**AN023**

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## 1. 简介

Letter shell 是一个 C 语言编写的，可以嵌入在程序中的嵌入式 shell，主要面向嵌入式设备，以 C 语言函数为运行单位，可以通过命令行调用，运行程序中的函数。

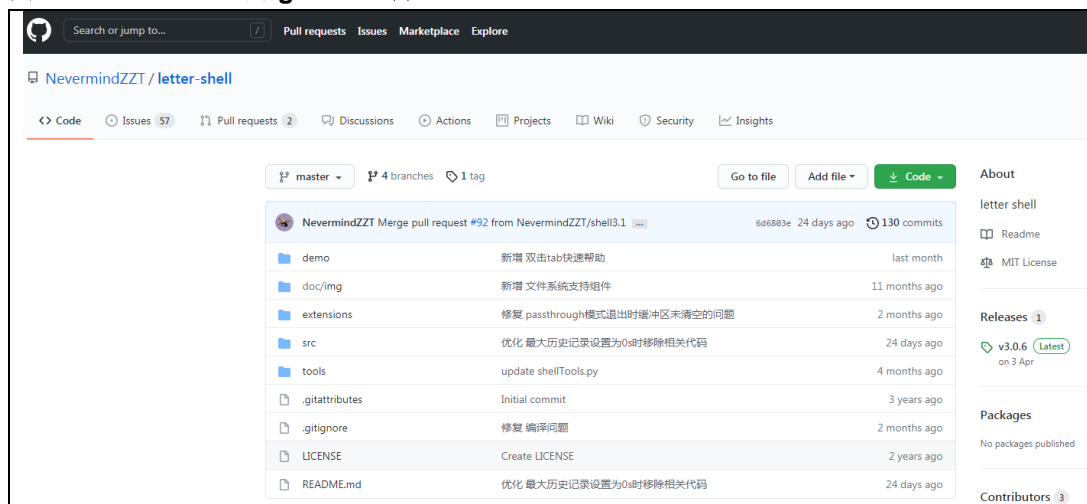
### 1.1. 主要特性

- 命令自动补全
- 快捷键功能定义
- 命令权限管理
- 用户管理
- 变量支持
- 代理函数和参数代理解析

## 2. 获取 Letter shell 源码

Letter shell 的 github 仓库地址为：<https://github.com/NevermindZZT/letter-shell>。具体如 [图 2-1. Letter shell 的 github 仓库](#) 所示。

图 2-1. Letter shell 的 github 仓库



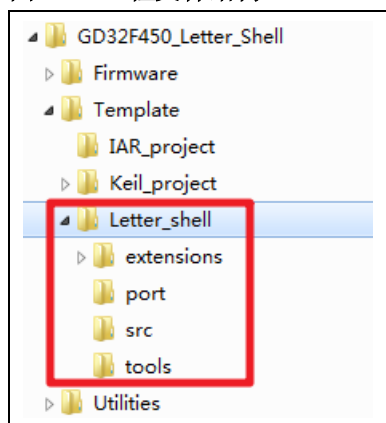
本 AN 使用的 Letter shell 版本为 3.0.6。

### 3. GD32F450 Letter shell 移植

#### 3.1. 工程文件结构

本 AN 是以 GD32F4xx\_Firmware\_Library 默认的 Template 工程为基础搭建的，新建 Letter\_shell 文件夹，导入 Letter\_shell 核心文件，将 extensions、src 和 tools 文件夹直接拷贝到 Letter\_shell 文件夹里，新建 port 文件夹，用于存放移植接口文件 shell\_cfg.h、shell\_port.h 和 shell\_port.c 文件。具体如 [图 3-1. 工程文件结构](#) 所示。

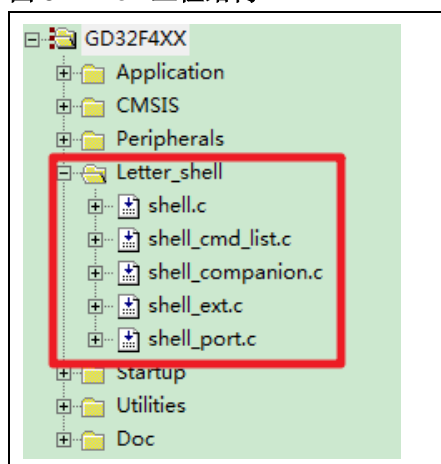
图 3-1. 工程文件结构



#### 3.2. 搭建 Keil 工程框架

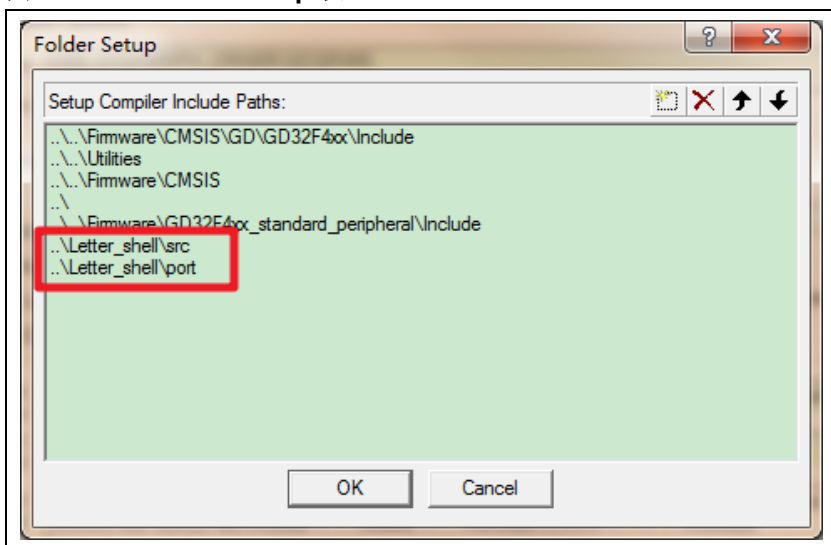
以 Keil 这个 IDE 为例(其他 IDE 工程搭建情况类似,这里不做赘述),在工程里添加 Letter\_shell, 并将 src 文件夹和 port 文件夹下的 c 文件添加进来, 具体如 [图 3-2. Keil 工程结构](#) 所示。

图 3-2. Keil 工程结构



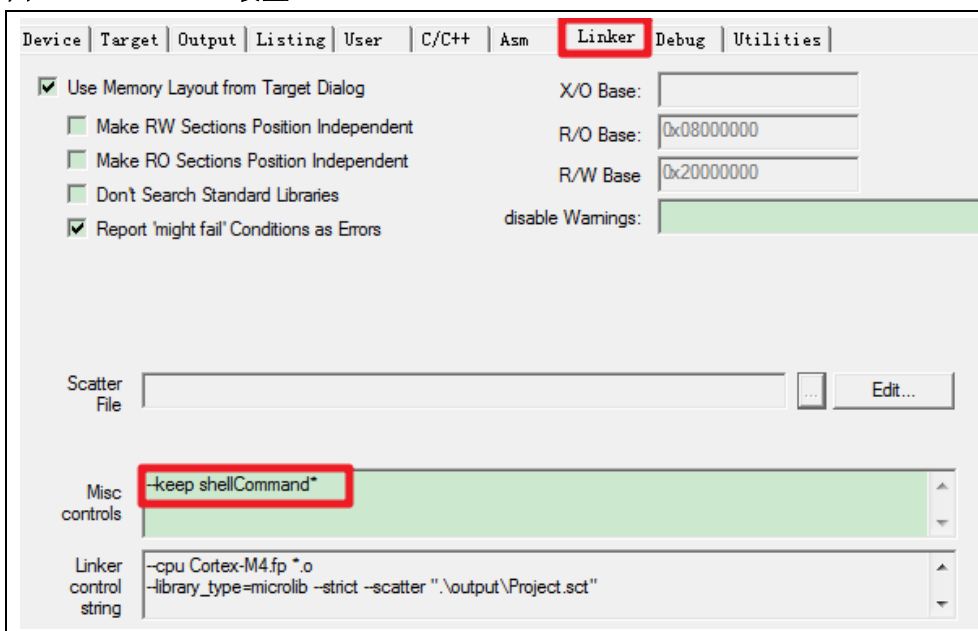
在 Setup Compiler Include Paths 中将 src 和 port 文件夹里的头文件包含进来, 具体如 [图 3-3. Keil Folder Setup 设置](#) 所示。

图 3-3. Keil Folder Setup 设置



在 Keil 工程的 Linker 选项卡里，添加--keep shellCommand\*，以防被编译优化，具体如 [图 3-4. Keil Linker 设置](#) 所示。

图 3-4. Keil Linker 设置



### 3.3. 编写移植接口文件

移植接口文件编写主要是 shell\_port.c，具体如 [表 3-1. Shell 结构体](#) 所示。

表 3-1. Shell 结构体

```
typedef struct shell_def
{
    struct
    {
```



```

    const struct shell_command *user;
    int activeTime;
    char *path;
#if SHELL_USING_COMPANION == 1
    struct shell_companion_object *companions;
#endif
} info;
struct
{
    unsigned short length;
    unsigned short cursor;
    char *buffer;
    char *param[SHELL_PARAMETER_MAX_NUMBER];
    unsigned short bufferSize;
    unsigned short paramCount;
    int keyValue;
} parser;
struct
{
    char *item[SHELL_HISTORY_MAX_NUMBER];
    unsigned short number;
    unsigned short record;
    signed short offset;
} history;
struct
{
    void *base;
    unsigned short count;
} commandList;
struct
{
    unsigned char isChecked : 1;
    unsigned char isActive : 1;
    unsigned char tabFlag : 1;
} status;
signed char (*read)(char *);
void (*write)(const char);
} Shell;

```

从对 Shell 结构的定义来看，需要实现 shell read 和 write 函数，具体如[表 3-2. userShellRead 函数实现](#)和[表 3-3. userShellWrite 函数实现](#)所示。

**表 3-2. userShellRead 函数实现**

```
signed char userShellRead(char *data)
```

```

{
    *data = 0;

    if (usart_flag_get(EVAL_COM0, USART_FLAG_RBNE) != RESET) {
        *data = usart_data_receive(EVAL_COM0);
    }

    if (*data == 0) {
        return -1;
    }

    return 0;
}

```

表 3-3. userShellWrite 函数实现

```

void userShellWrite(char data)
{
    while (RESET == usart_flag_get(EVAL_COM0, USART_FLAG_TC));
    usart_data_transmit(EVAL_COM0, (uint8_t) data);
}

```

完成 userShellRead 和 userShellWrite 函数实现以后，将其注册到 shell 结构体中，具体如[表 3-4. 注册 userShellRead 和 userShellWrite 函数](#)所示。

表 3-4. 注册 userShellRead 和 userShellWrite 函数

```

.....
shell.write = userShellWrite;
shell.read = userShellRead;
shellInit(&shell, shellBuffer, sizeof(shellBuffer)/sizeof(shellBuffer[0]));
.....

```

### 3.4. Letter shell 函数调用

Letter shell 的接口不是很多，主要有以下两点需要注意：

- 1、在主程序里调用 userShellInit 完成 Letter shell 初始化；
- 2、周期性调用 shellTask 任务。

具体如[表 3-5. Letter shell 的函数调用](#)所示。

表 3-5. Letter shell 的函数调用

```
.....  
userShellInit();  
.....  
while (1){  
    shellTask(&shell);  
    delay_1ms(50);  
}  
.....
```

## 4. Lettle shell 简单应用

### 4.1. 串口终端软件

对于基于串口移植，letter shell 建议使用 secureCRT 软件，letter shell 中的相关按键映射都是按照 secureCRT 进行设计的，使用其他串口软件时，可能需要修改键值。

打开 secureCRT，进行正确配置之后，将程序烧录到 GD32F450i-EVAL 开发板上，执行结果如 [图 4-1. Letter shell 移植成功打印结果](#) 所示。

图 4-1. Letter shell 移植成功打印结果



### 4.2. 添加自定义功能

Letter shell 支持添加自定义的功能，这里自定义了 3 个功能，具体如 [表 4-1. reboot 功能](#)、[表 4-2. led 控制功能](#) 和 [表 4-3. random data 获取功能](#) 所示。

**表 4-1. reboot 功能**

```

int reboot(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf(" %dparameter(s)\r\n", argc);
    for (char i = 1; i < argc; i++)
    {
        printf("%s\r\n", argv[i]);
    }
    NVIC_SystemReset();
    return 0;
}
SHELL_EXPORT_CMD(SHELL_CMD_PERMISSION(0)|SHELL_CMD_TYPE(SHELL_TYPE_CMD_
MAIN), reboot, reboot, reboot);

```

**表 4-2. led 控制功能**

```

int led(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    uint32_t temp, rtn, i;
    if(argc == 2){
        rtn = sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &temp);
        if(rtn == 1){
            if(temp == 0){
                gd_eval_led_off(LED2);
                printf("LED2 is off!\r\n");
            }else if(temp == 1){
                gd_eval_led_on(LED2);
                printf("LED2 is on!\r\n");
            }else if(temp == 2){
                gd_eval_led_toggle(LED2);
                printf("LED2 is toggled!\r\n");
            }else if(temp == 3){
                for(i = 0; i < 6; i++){
                    gd_eval_led_toggle(LED2);
                    delay_1ms(400); // cannot be used in interrupt.
                }
                printf("LED is blinked!\r\n");
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
SHELL_EXPORT_CMD(SHELL_CMD_PERMISSION(0)|SHELL_CMD_TYPE(SHELL_TYPE_CMD_
MAIN)|SHELL_CMD_DISABLE_RETURN, led, led, led);

```

表 4-3. random data 获取功能

```

int rand_data(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    uint32_t temp;
    if(SUCCESS == trng_ready_check()){
        temp = trng_get_true_random_data();
        printf("Random Data = 0x%08x\r\n", temp);
    }
    return 0;
}

SHELL_EXPORT_CMD(SHELL_CMD_PERMISSION(0)|SHELL_CMD_TYPE(SHELL_TYPE_CMD_
MAIN)|SHELL_CMD_DISABLE_RETURN, rand_data, rand_data, rand_data);

```

用户可以键入 help 查看支持哪些命令，具体如 [图 4-2. 键入 help 的打印结果](#) 所示。

图 4-2. 键入 help 的打印结果

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Serial-COM8'. The shell displays 'Letter shell' in a stylized font. Below it, build information is shown: 'Build: Jul 20 2021 15:17:41', 'Version: 3.0.6', and 'Copyright: (c) 2020 Letter'. The user enters the command 'letter:/\$ help'. The output lists 'Command List:' with various commands. A red box highlights the 'help' command in the input and the 'custom functions' section of the output, which lists several commands with their descriptions: 'reboot', 'led', 'rand\_data', 'set var', 'show command info', 'list all user', 'list all cmd', 'list all var', 'list all key', and 'clear console'.

```

letter:/$ help
Command List:
reboot
led
rand_data
setVar
help
users
cmds
vars
keys
clear

custom functions
CMD ----- reboot
CMD ----- led
CMD ----- rand_data
CMD ----- set var
CMD ----- show command info
CMD ----- list all user
CMD ----- list all cmd
CMD ----- list all var
CMD ----- list all key
CMD ----- clear console

letter:/$

```

### 4.3. reboot 功能执行结果

在 secureCRT 软件键入 reboot，可以实现打印和软复位芯片的效果，具体如 [图 4-3. 键入 reboot 的打印结果](#) 所示。

图 4-3. 键入 reboot 的打印结果

```
letter:/$ reboot
1parameter(s)
Letter shell
Build:      Jul 20 2021 15:17:41
Version:    3.0.6
Copyright:  (c) 2020 Letter
letter:/$
```

#### 4.4. led 控制功能执行结果

在 secureCRT 软件键入 led+数字 (0~3)，可以实现对 LED 的控制效果，具体如 [图 4-4. 键入 led 的打印结果](#) 所示。

图 4-4. 键入 led 的打印结果

```
letter:/$ led 0
LED2 is off!

letter:/$ led 1
LED2 is on!

letter:/$ led 2
LED2 is toggled!

letter:/$ led 3
LED is blinked!

letter:/$
```

#### 4.5. random data 获取功能执行结果

在 secureCRT 软件键入 rand\_data，可以实现获取随机数的效果，具体如 [图 4-5. 键入 rand\\_data 的打印结果](#) 所示。

图 4-5. 键入 rand\_data 的打印结果

```
letter:/$ rand_data
Randon Data = 0x83a5a48d

letter:/$ rand_data
Randon Data = 0x8e525d5c

letter:/$ rand_data
Randon Data = 0x4c85d0ee

letter:/$ rand_data
Randon Data = 0x24d0c816

letter:/$ rand_data
Randon Data = 0xaa1c9c20

letter:/$
```

注意：所有命令均可以按 Tab 实现命令自动补全。

## 5. 版本历史

表 5-1. 版本历史

版本号.	说明	日期
1.0	首次发布	2021 年 11 月 30 日



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