

GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.

**GD32 RISC-V MCU Eclipse development
tutorial for Windows**

**Application Note
AN067**

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
List of Figures	4
List of Tables	6
1. Introduction	7
2. Development environment	8
3. Project development	9
3.1. New project	9
3.2. New project folder and add files	12
3.2.1. Ceate folders and add files manually	12
3.2.2. Ceate folders and add files by “Refresh”	24
3.3. Project configurations	26
3.3.1. Target Processor option configuration	27
3.3.2. Optimization option configuration	28
3.3.3. GNU RISC-V Cross Assembler configuration.....	29
3.3.4. GNU RISC-V Cross C Compiler configuration	30
3.3.5. GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker configuration	32
3.3.6. Build Steps configuration-generate bin file	34
3.4. Build project	35
3.5. Use J-Link to download and debug the project	36
3.5.1. Debug configuration interface.....	36
3.5.2. Main tab	38
3.5.3. Debugger tab	38
3.5.4. Startup tab	39
3.5.5. SVD Path tab	40
3.6. Use GD-Link to download and debug the project	41
3.6.1. Debug configuration interface.....	41
3.6.2. Main tab	42
3.6.3. Debugger tab	42
3.6.4. SVD Path tab	43
3.7. Debug interface	44
3.7.1. Toolbar introduction	45
3.7.2. Registers view.....	46
3.7.3. Peripherals view.....	47
3.7.4. Memory view.....	49
3.7.5. Expressions view	50
3.7.6. Disassembly view	51

3.7.7.	Exit the Debug perspective	52
4.	Import an existing project	53
5.	Debug in RAM	55
6.	Printing with printf	57
6.1.	Use steps	57
6.2.	Print floating point data configuration	57
7.	Revision history	59

List of Figures

Figure 2-1. New RISC-V C project.....	9
Figure 2-2. Select C Managed Build	10
Figure 2-3. Create new RISC-V project name and select project storage path	11
Figure 2-4. Select RISC-V cross toolchain path.....	12
Figure 2-5. Project perspective.....	12
Figure 2-6. New project folder	13
Figure 2-7. New virtual sub-folder	13
Figure 2-8. RISC-V project view.....	14
Figure 2-9. Add files.....	15
Figure 2-10. Select files to be imported	15
Figure 2-11. Import files to the Application folder	16
Figure 2-12. Import files to the Peripherals folder	17
Figure 2-13. Import files to the Peripheral-Source folder	18
Figure 2-14. Import files to the RISC-V-env_Eclipse folder	19
Figure 2-15. Import files to the RISC-V-drivers folder	20
Figure 2-16. Import files to the RISC-V-stubs folder.....	21
Figure 2-17. Import files to the Doc folder	22
Figure 2-18. Import files to the Utilities folder	23
Figure 2-19. Final RISC-V project view	24
Figure 2-20. Project folder structure	25
Figure 2-21. Refresh the project	25
Figure 2-22. Project structure in Eclipse IDE	26
Figure 2-23. Project properties configurations.....	27
Figure 2-24. Target Processor configuration	28
Figure 2-25. Optimization configuration	29
Figure 2-26. GNU RISC-V Cross Assembler -> Includes configuration.....	30
Figure 2-27. GNU RISC-V Cross C Compiler -> Preprocessor configuration	31
Figure 2-28. GNU RISC-V Cross C Compiler -> Includes configuration.....	32
Figure 2-29. GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker -> General configuration	33
Figure 2-30. GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker -> Miscellaneous configuration.....	34
Figure 2-31. Build Steps configuration	35
Figure 2-32. Build project.....	35
Figure 2-33. Build RISC-V project completed	36
Figure 2-34. Enter Debug Configuratio interface.....	37
Figure 2-35. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-Main tab.....	38
Figure 2-36. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-Debugger tab	39
Figure 2-37. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-Startup tab	40
Figure 2-38. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-SVD Path tab.....	40
Figure 2-39. Enter Debug Configuratio interface.....	41
Figure 2-40. GDB OpenOCD Debugging-Main tab.....	42

Figure 2-41. GDB OpenOCD Debugging-Debugger tab	43
Figure 2-42. GDB OpenOCD Debugging-SVD Path tab.....	43
Figure 2-43. Enter Debug perspective -1	44
Figure 2-44. Enter Debug perspective -2	44
Figure 2-45. Debug perspective.....	45
Figure 2-46. Open Registers view	46
Figure 2-47. Registers view.....	47
Figure 2-48. Open Peripherals view	48
Figure 2-49. Peripherals view	49
Figure 2-50. Open Memory view	50
Figure 2-51. Memory view	50
Figure 2-52. Open Expressions view	51
Figure 2-53. Expressions view.....	51
Figure 2-54. Open Disassembly view.....	51
Figure 2-55. Disassembly view	52
Figure 2-56. Exit the Debug perspective	52
Figure 3-1. Import an existing project - 1	53
Figure 3-2. Import an existing project - 2	54
Figure 4-1. Ld file memory map when debugging in RAM	55
Figure 4-2. Debug configurations when debugging in RAM	55
Figure 4-3. Debug perspective when debugging in RAM	56
Figure 5-1. Print floating point data configuration	58

List of Tables

Table 6-1. Revision history.....	59
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1. Introduction

This guide introduces how to use Eclipse to develop GD32 MCU. Applicable to GD32 RISC-V series MCU.

2. Development environment

- Development boards: GD32 MCU boards
- Hardware Debugger: J-Link V10 or GD-Link
- Operating system: WIN7/WIN10 64-bit OS
- IDE: eclipse-embedcpp-2021-03-R-win32-x86_64
- Cross toolchains: xpack-riscv-none-embed-gcc-10.1.0-1.1-win32-x64
- Build Tools: gnu-mcu-eclipse-windows-build-tools-2.12-20190422-1053-win64
- GDB server: OpenOCD / J-Link GDB Server CL V7.11a

3. Project development

3.1. New project

Open Eclipse, LAUCH eclipse-workspace. Under "File->New" option, user can choose to create a new C/C++ Project and select C Managed Build option.

Figure 3-1. New RISC-V C project

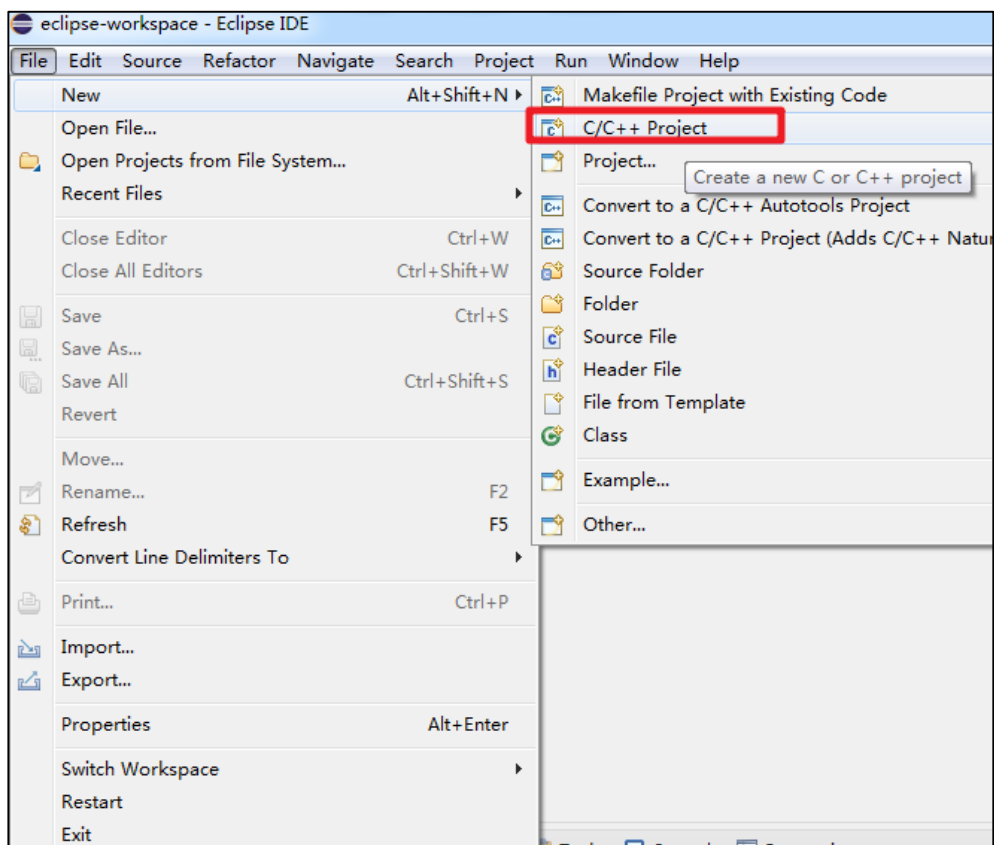
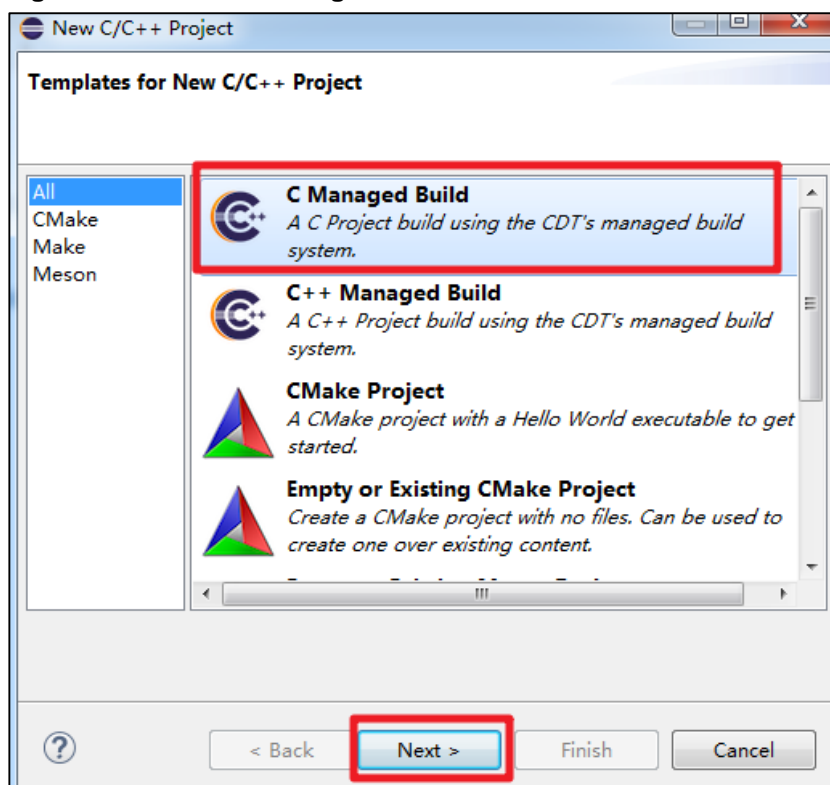
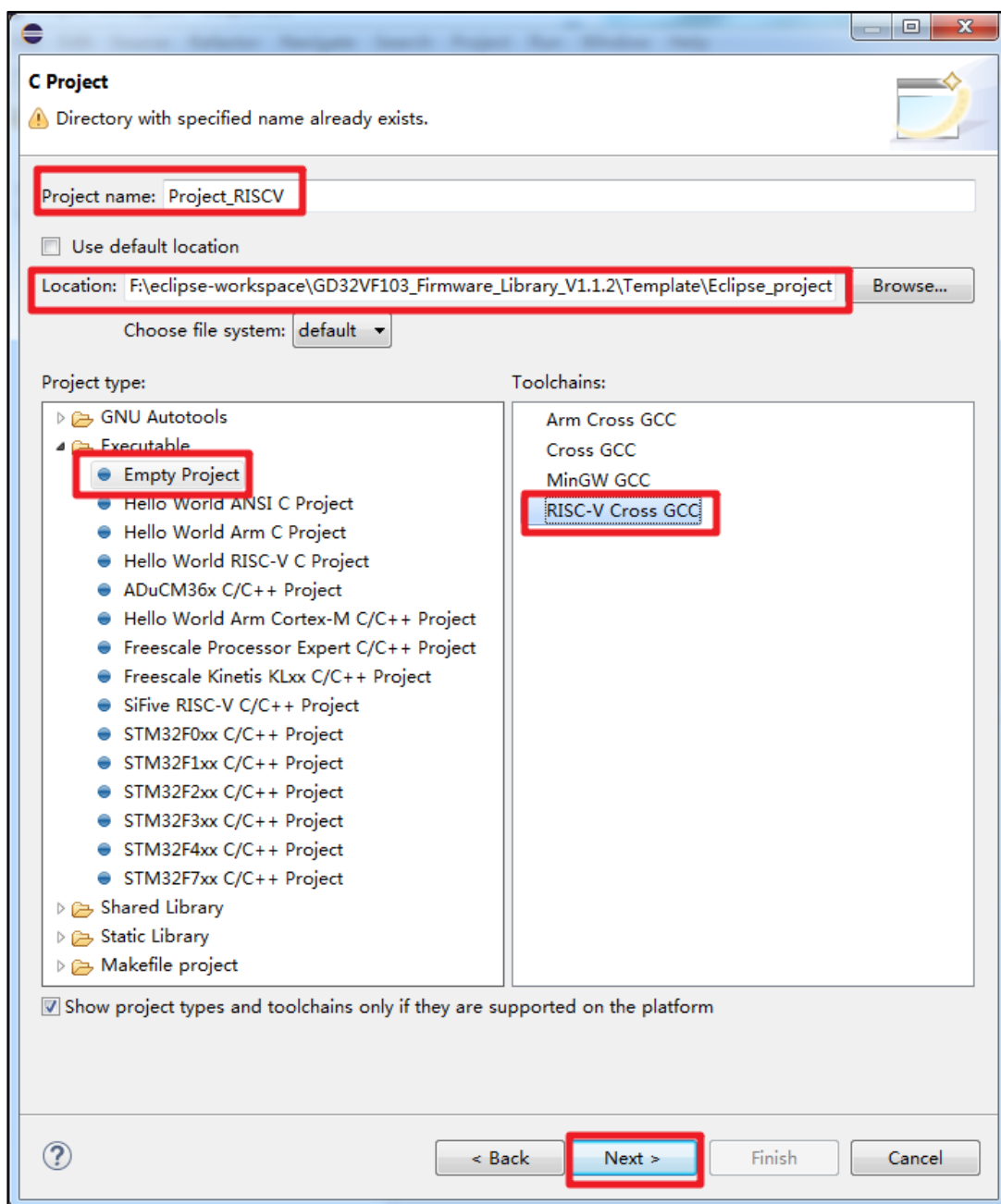


Figure 3-2. Select C Managed Build



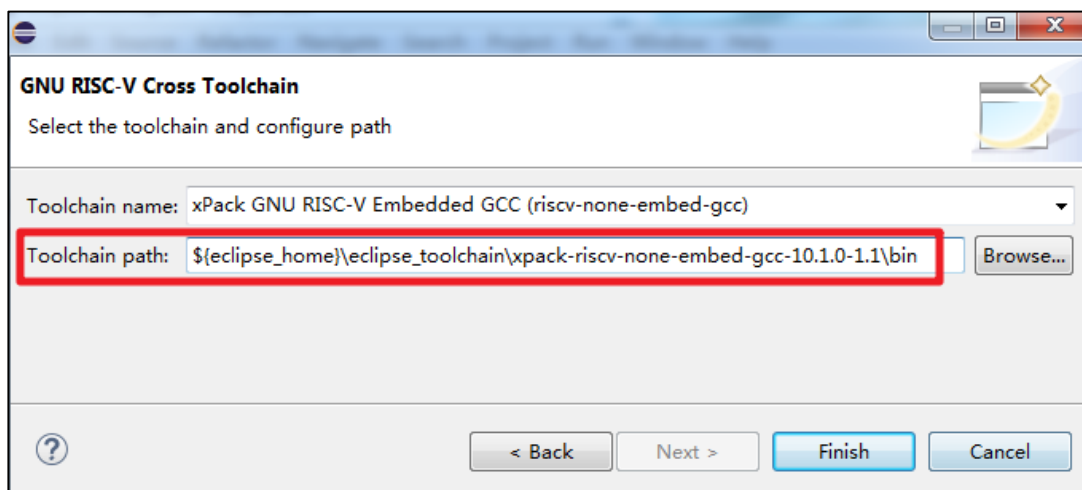
Enter the "Project name" and configure the project type. For convenience, it is recommended to put the project in the FW directory. The compilation chain is selected as RISC-V Cross GCC.

Figure 3-3. Create new RISC-V project name and select project storage path



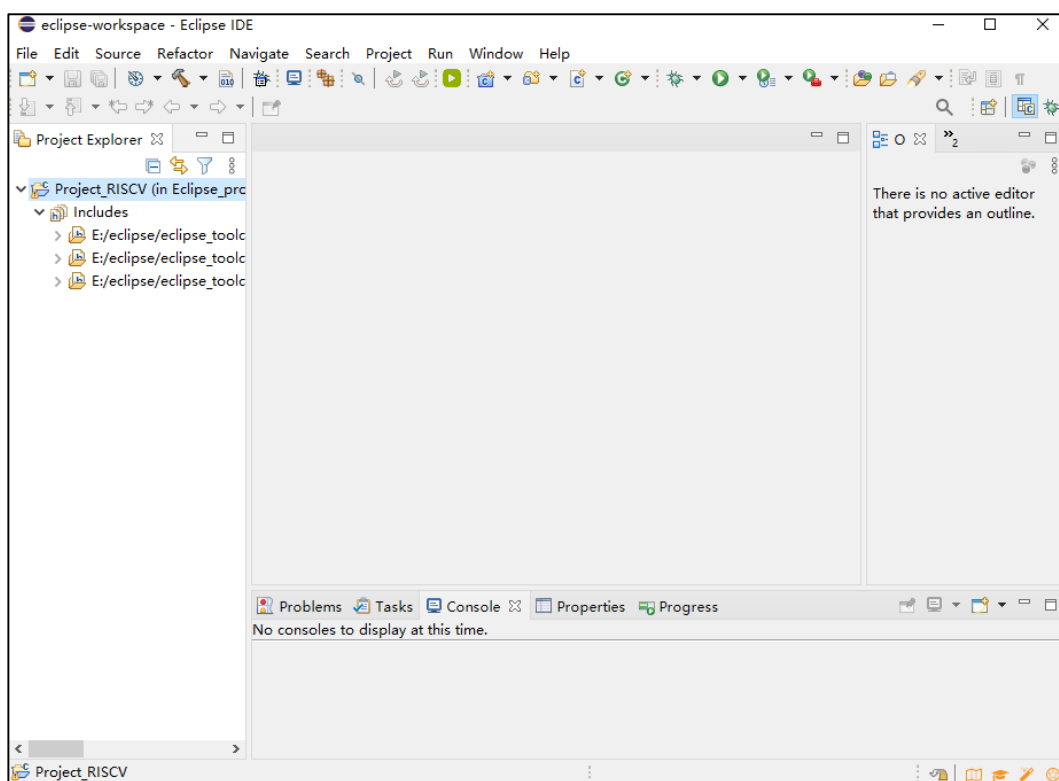
If the Eclipse IDE has set the RISC-V Toolchains Path correctly, the path will be automatically selected here. If the Eclipse IDE has not set the RISC-V Toolchains Path, user can also select the absolute path to the RISC-V Toolchains here.

Figure 3-4. Select RISC-V cross toolchain path



Click "Finish" until the display interface is shown in [Figure 3-5. Project perspective](#). At this point, the establishment of the Project is completed.

Figure 3-5. Project perspective

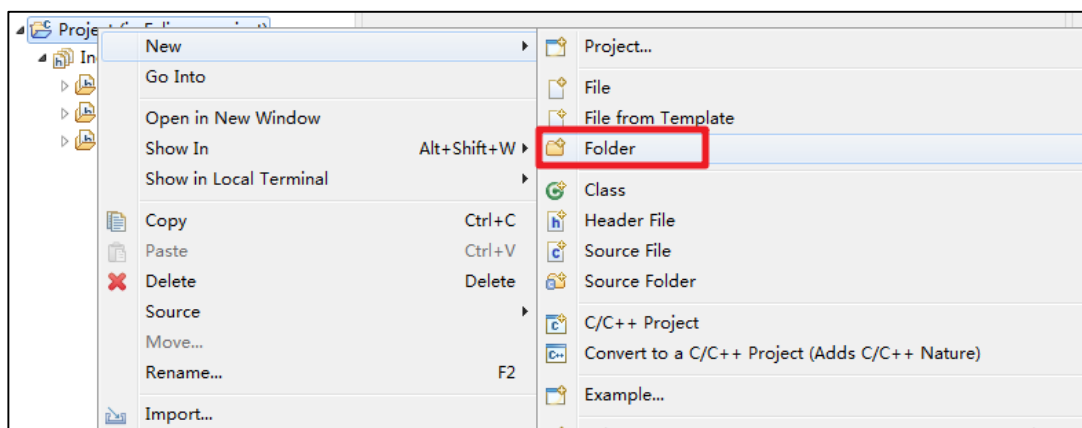


3.2. New project folder and add files

3.2.1. Ceate folders and add files manually

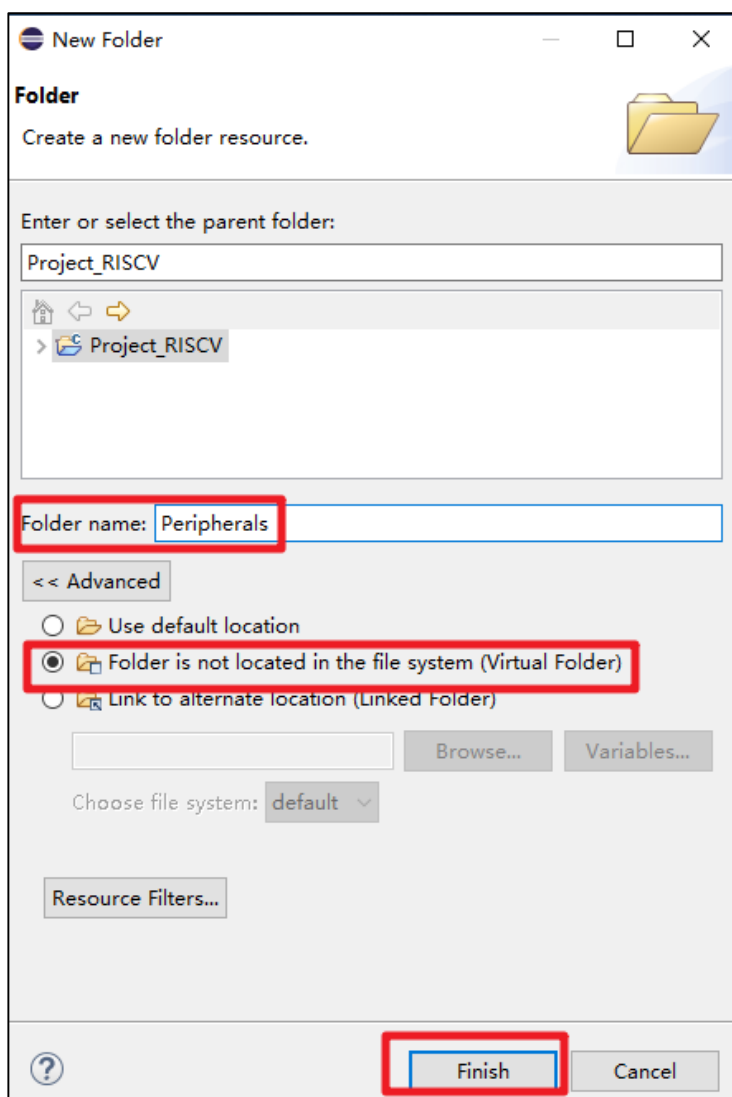
Right-click the project name and select "new->Folder".

Figure 3-6. New project folder



Create a virtual folder “Peripherals”.

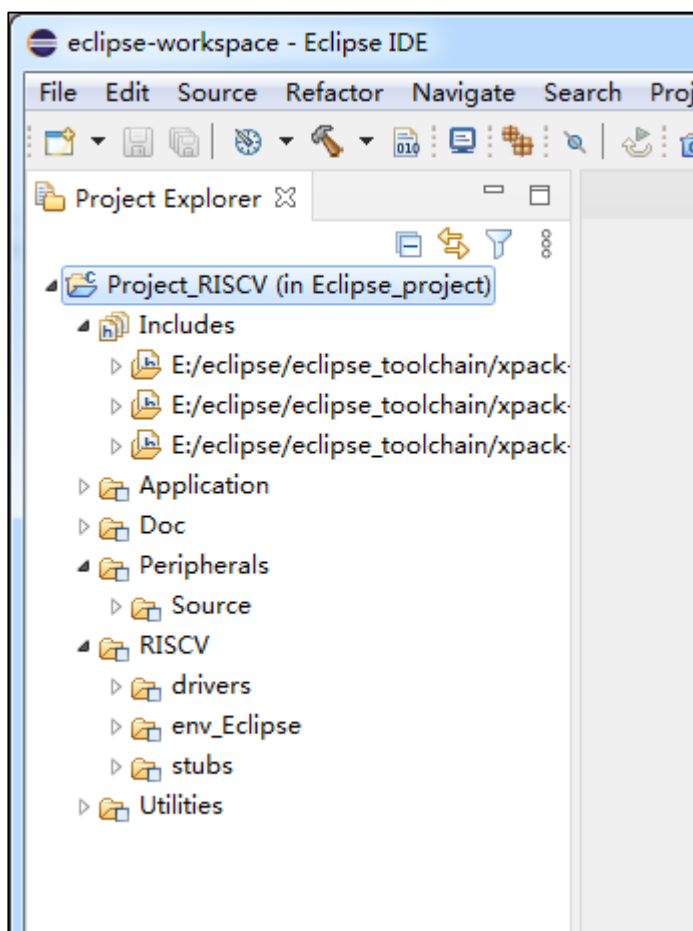
Figure 3-7. New virtual sub-folder



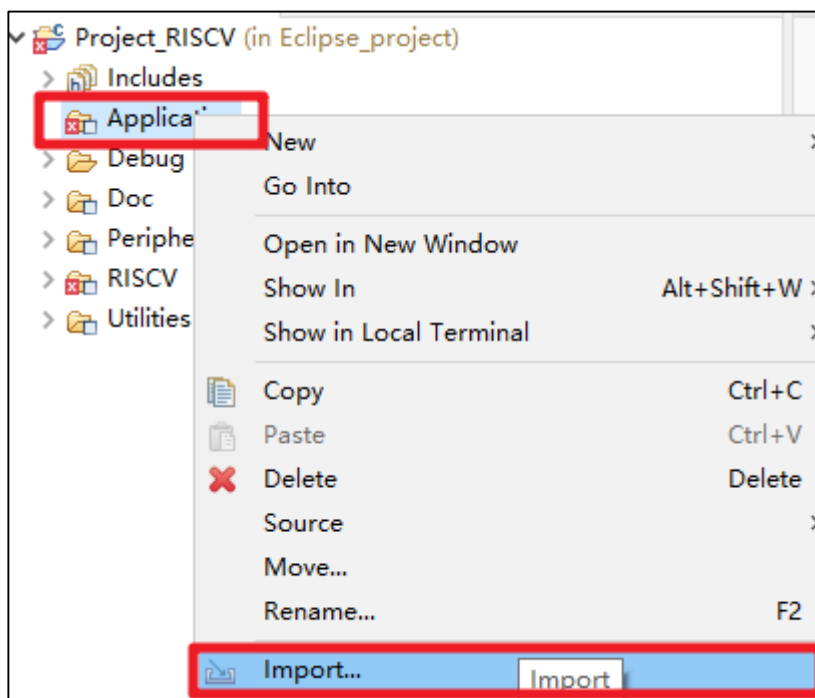
Create the Application, Doc and Utilities folders in the same way. And create a Source sub-

folder in the Peripherals folder. Create drivers, env_Eclipse and stubs sub-folders inside the RISCV folder.

Figure 3-8. RISC-V project view



Right-click "Application" and select the "Import" option to import the file.

Figure 3-9. Add files


Import select "File System". Select the path of the file to be imported, and tick the file to be imported.

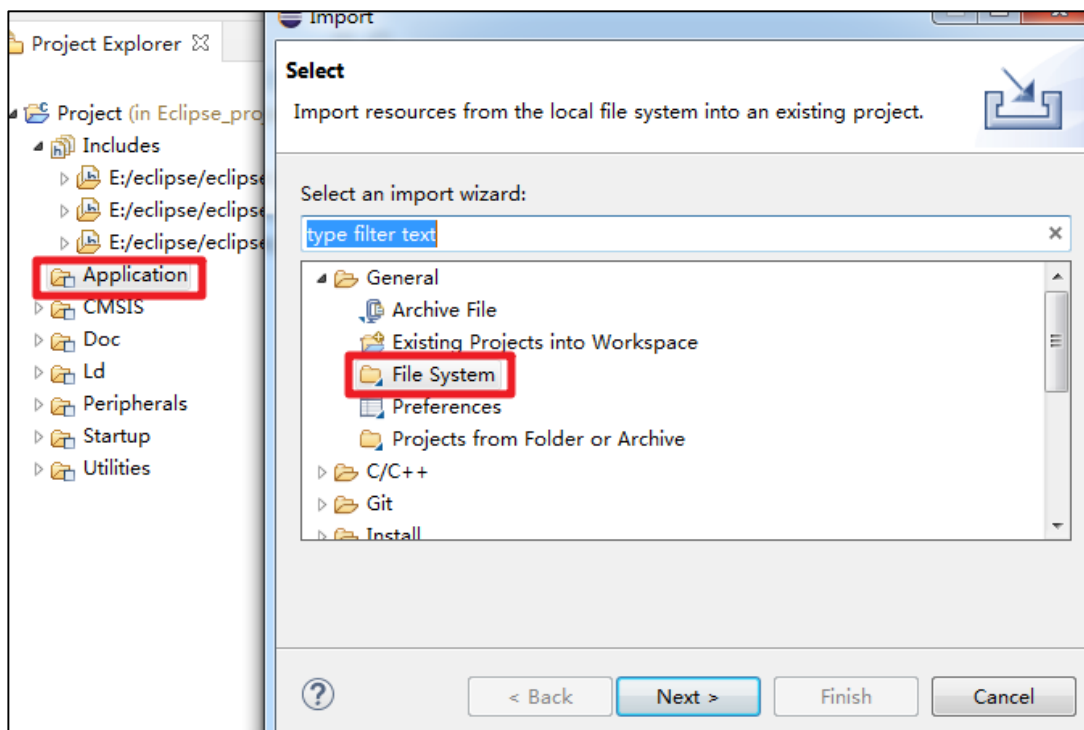
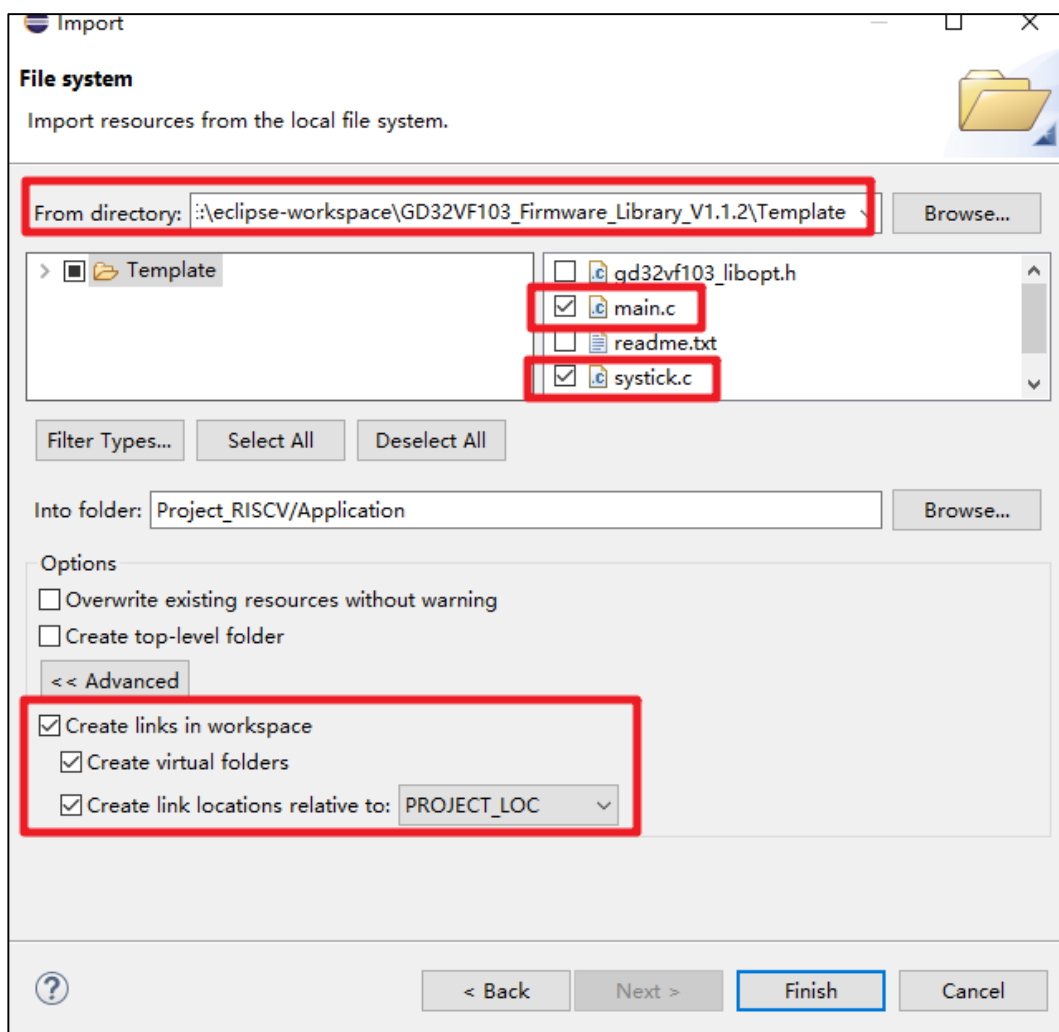
Figure 3-10. Select files to be imported


Figure 3-11. Import files to the Application folder


In the same way, import the required files into the “RISCV”, “Doc”, “Peripherals” and “Utilities” folders.

Figure 3-12. Import files to the Peripherals folder

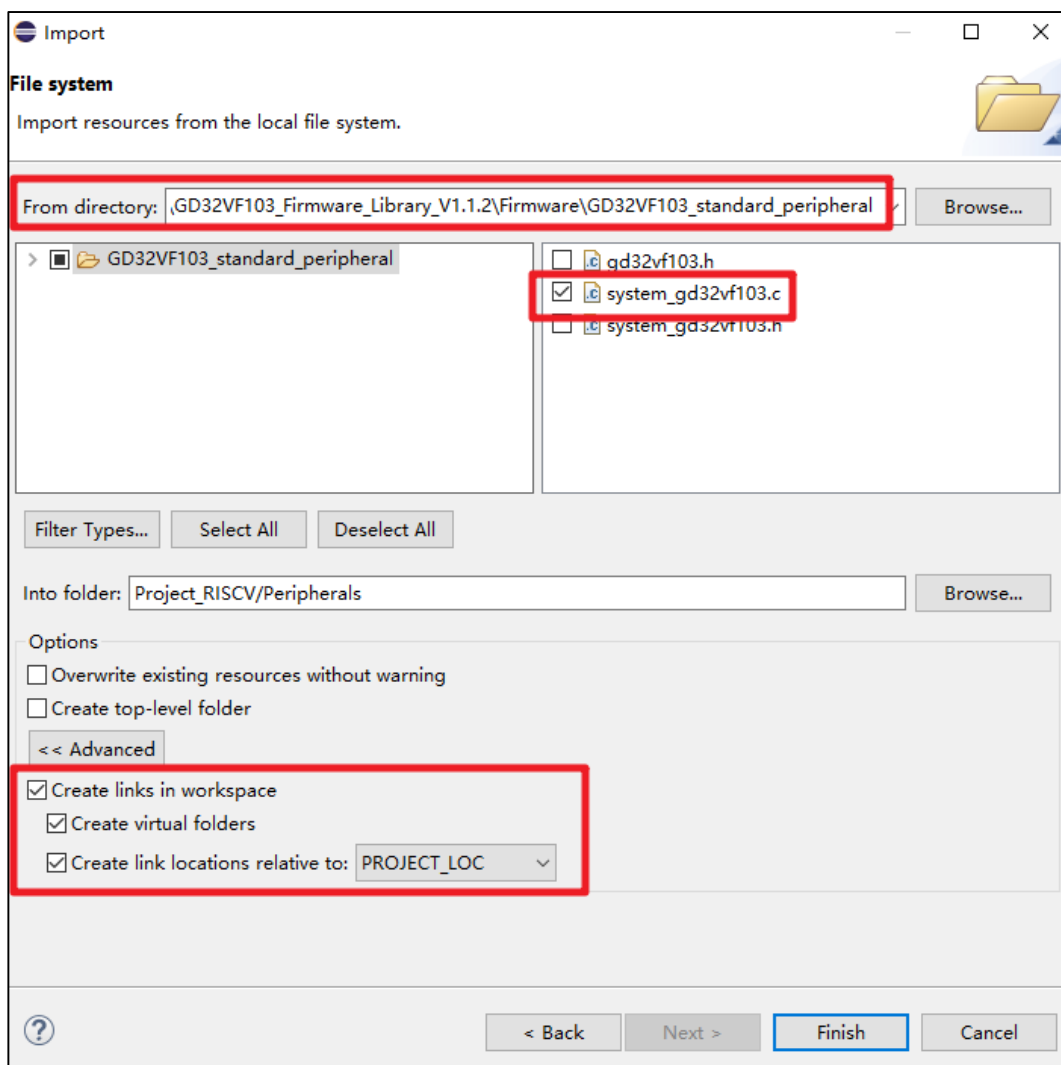


Figure 3-13. Import files to the Peripheral-Source folder

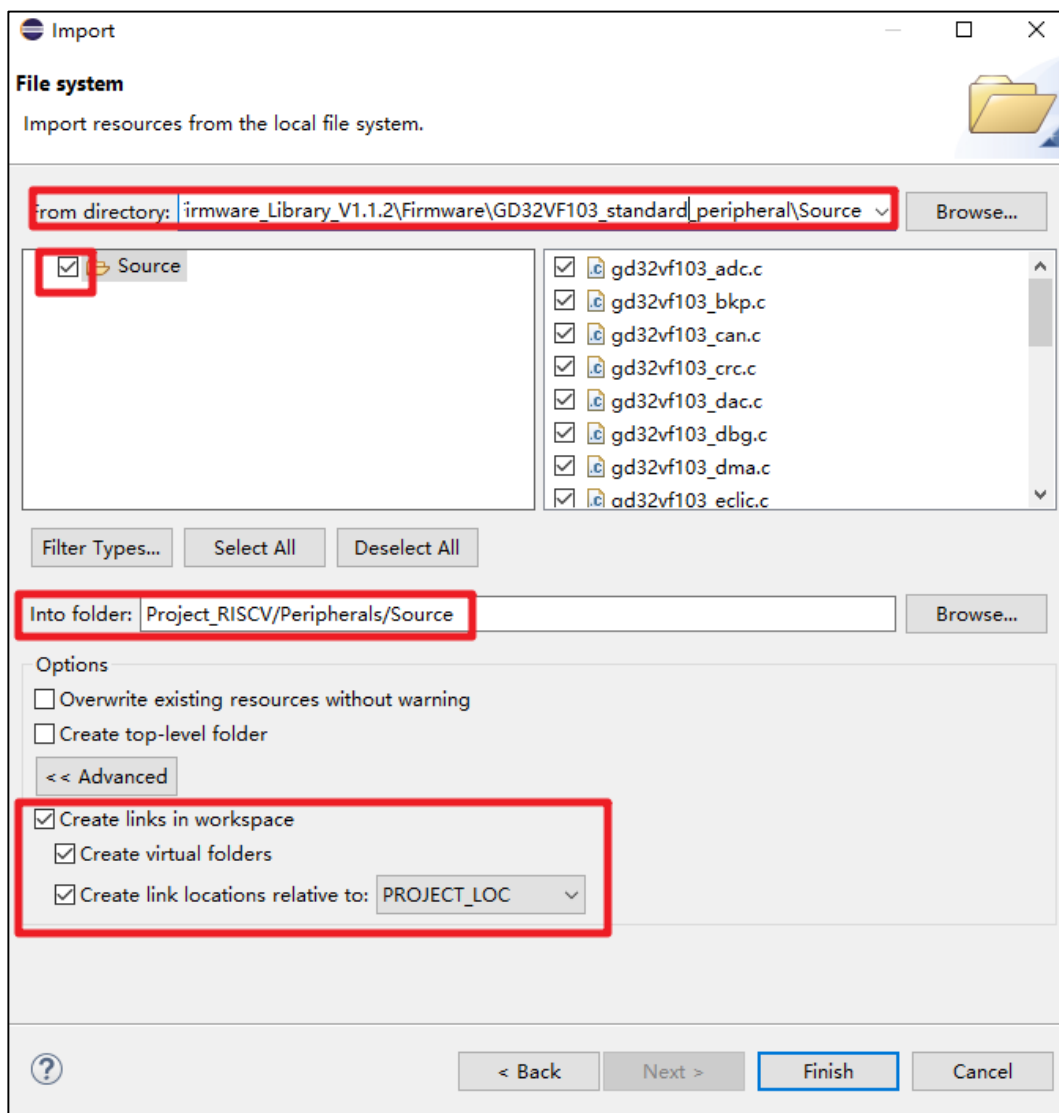


Figure 3-14. Import files to the RISCv-env_Eclipse folder

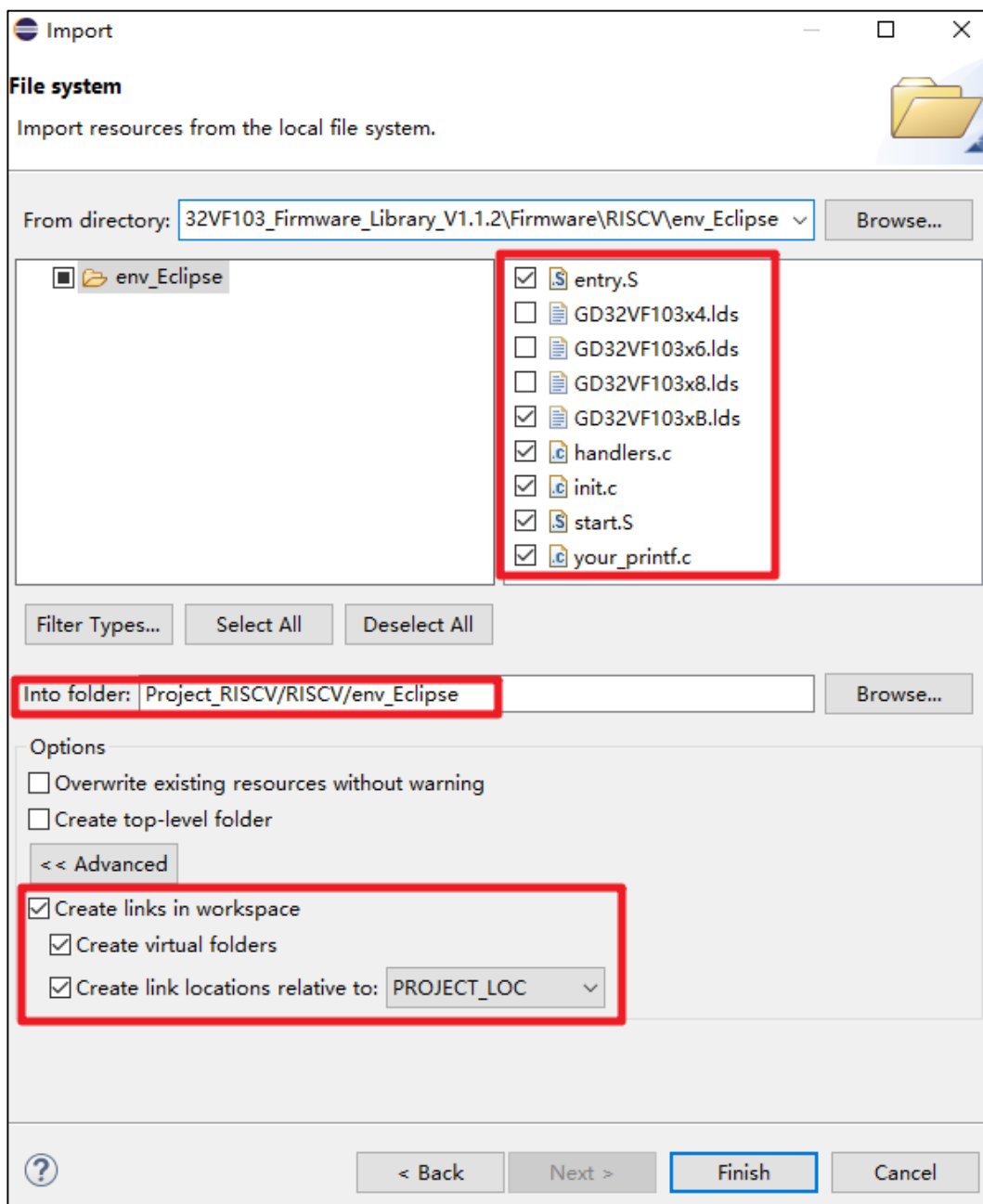


Figure 3-15. Import files to the RISC-V drivers folder

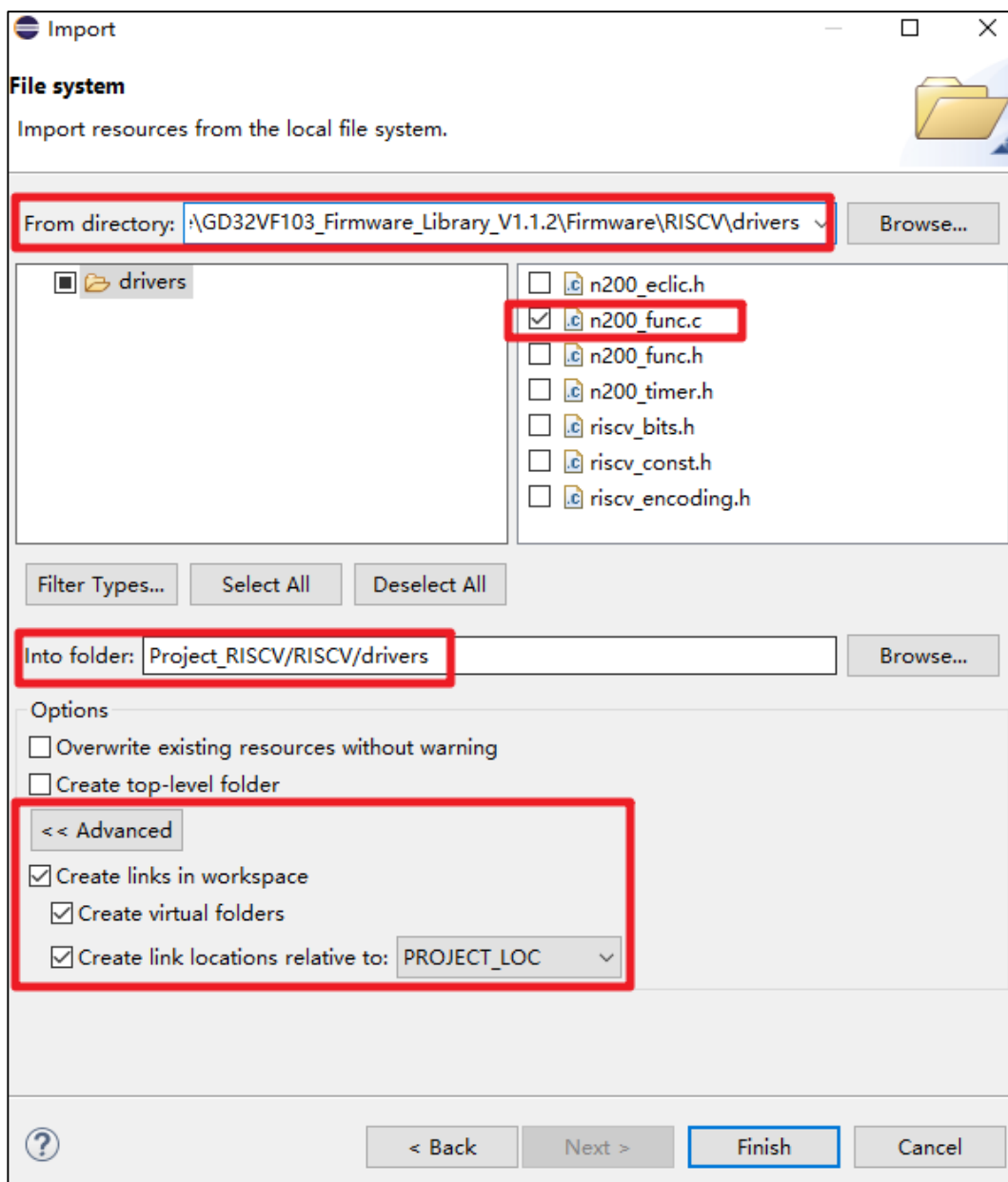


Figure 3-16. Import files to the RISC-V stubs folder

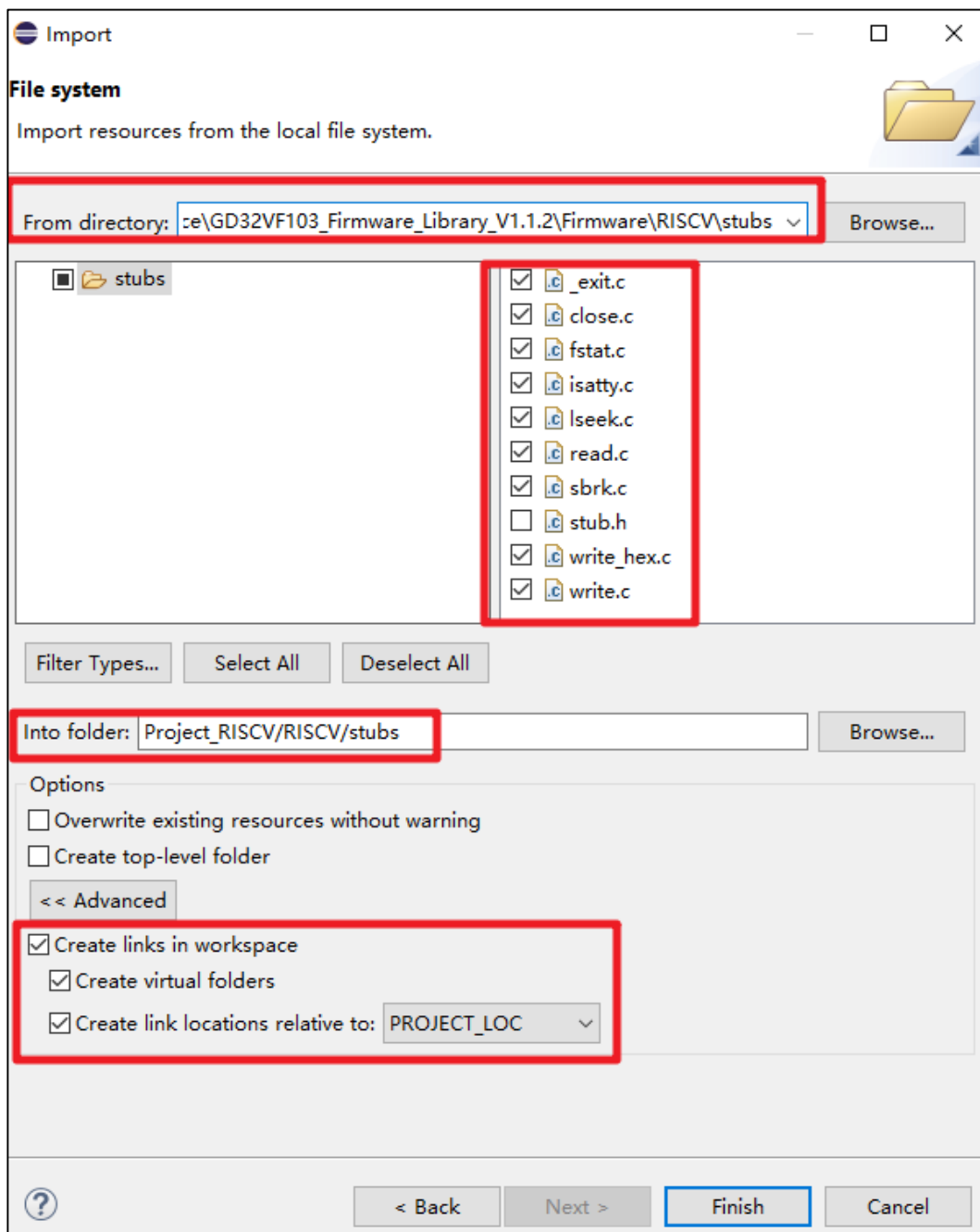


Figure 3-17. Import files to the Doc folder

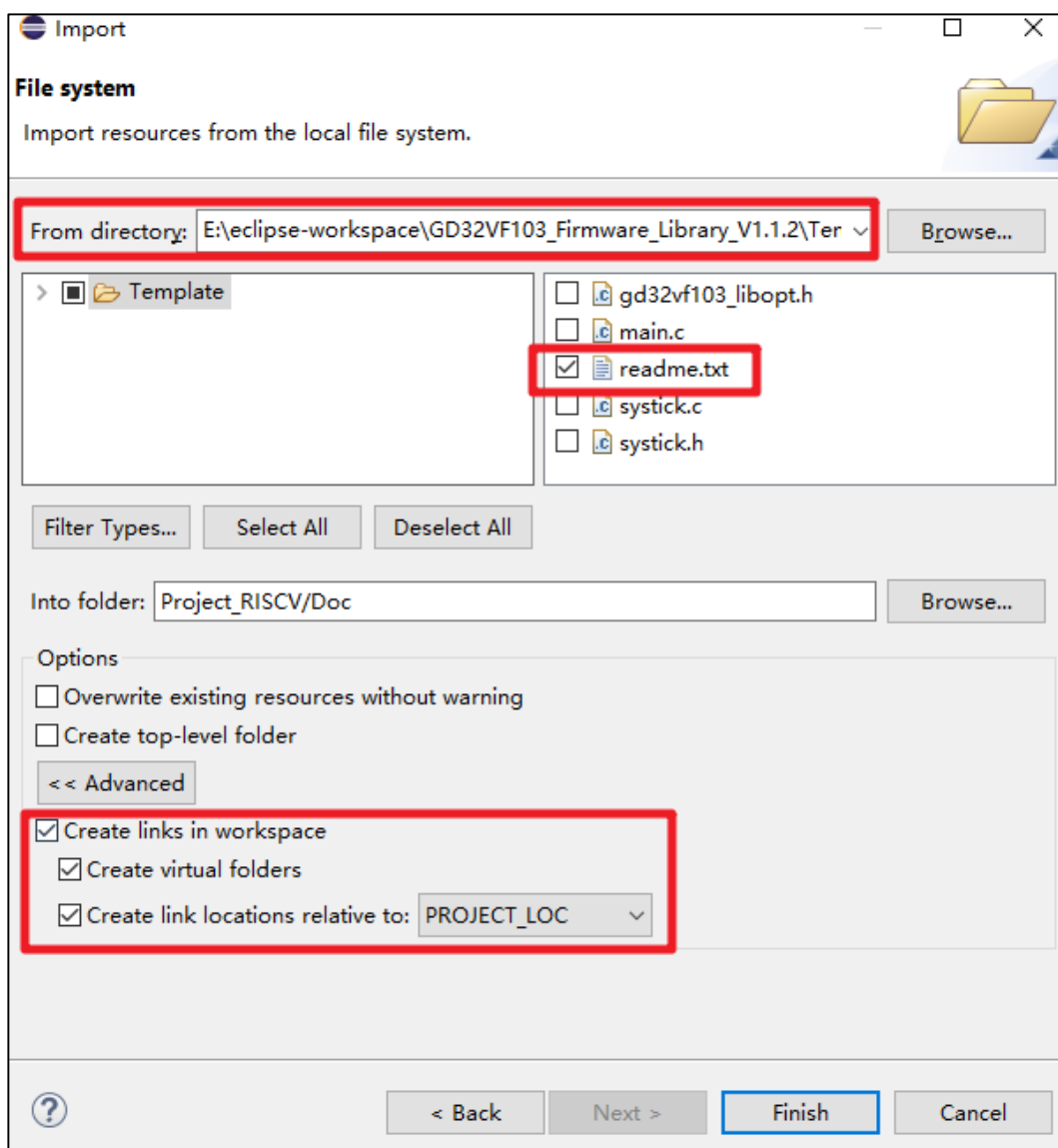


Figure 3-18. Import files to the Utilities folder

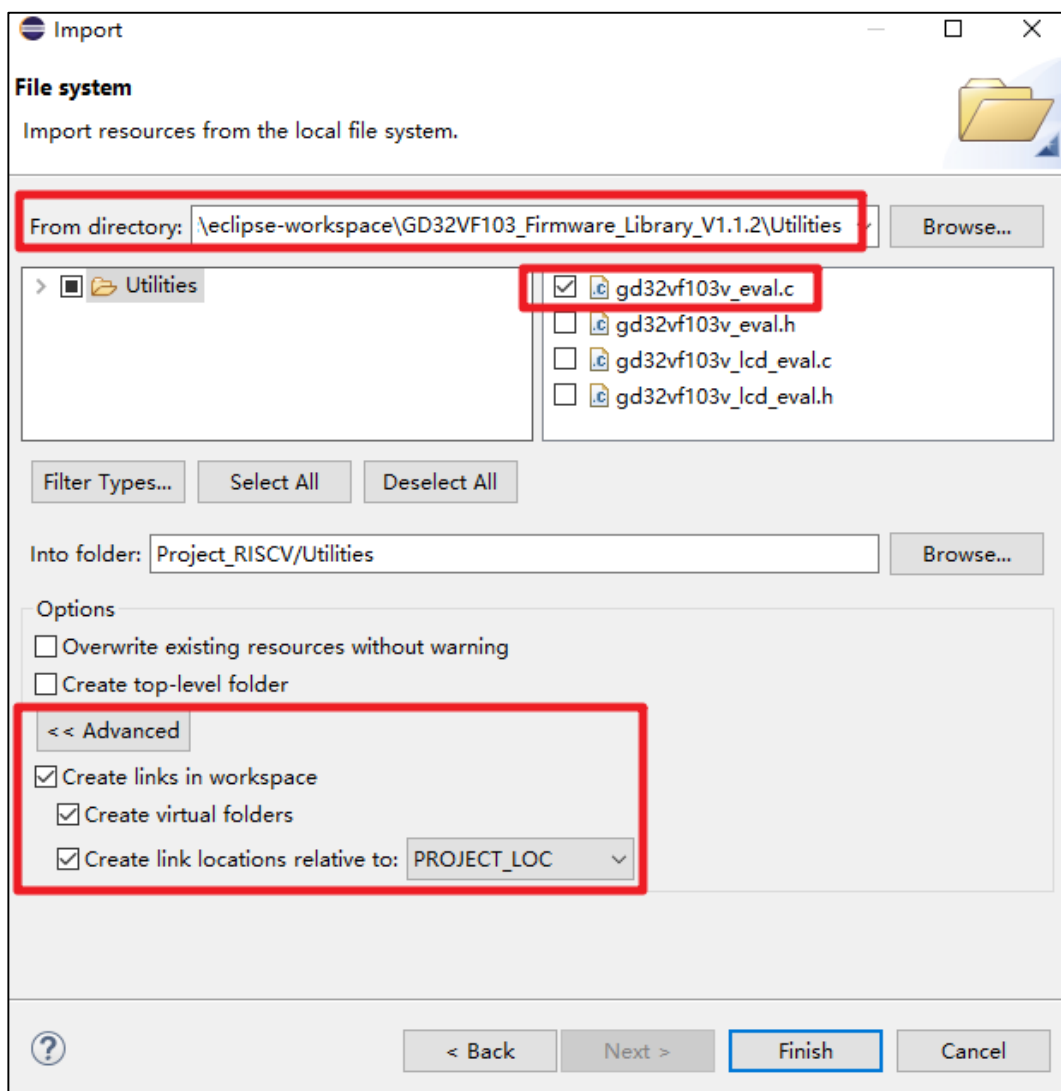
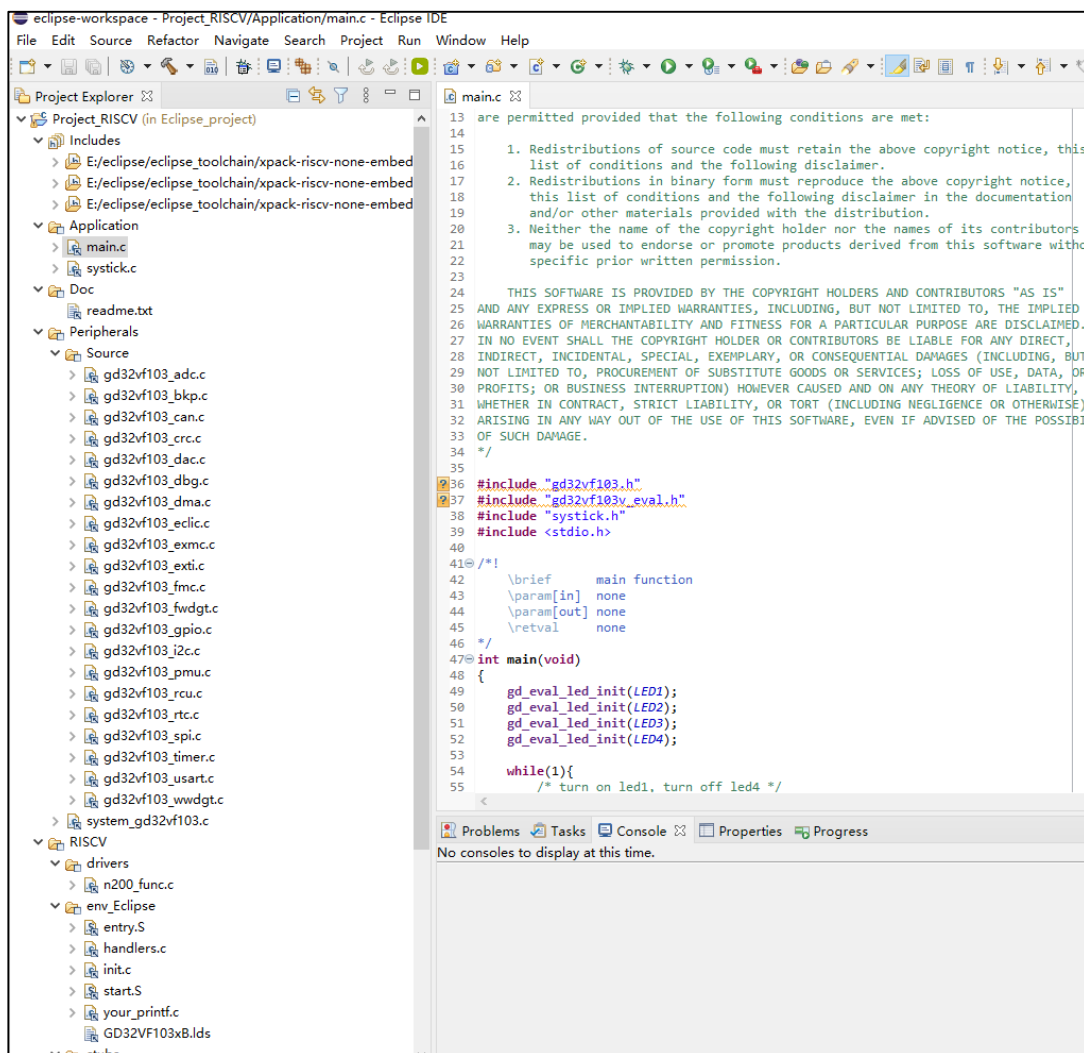


Figure 3-19. Final RISC-V project view



3.2.2. Ceate folders and add files by “Refresh”

In addition to the above-mentioned method of creating folders and importing corresponding files manually, user can also put the files that need to be imported together with its folders in the folder at the same level as the created .project file. In the Eclipse IDE, right-click the project name and select “Refresh” to import the folders and files into the project directly.

Figure 3-20. Project folder structure

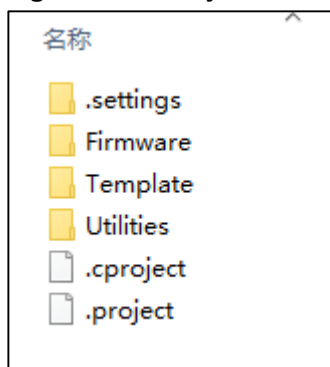


Figure 3-21. Refresh the project

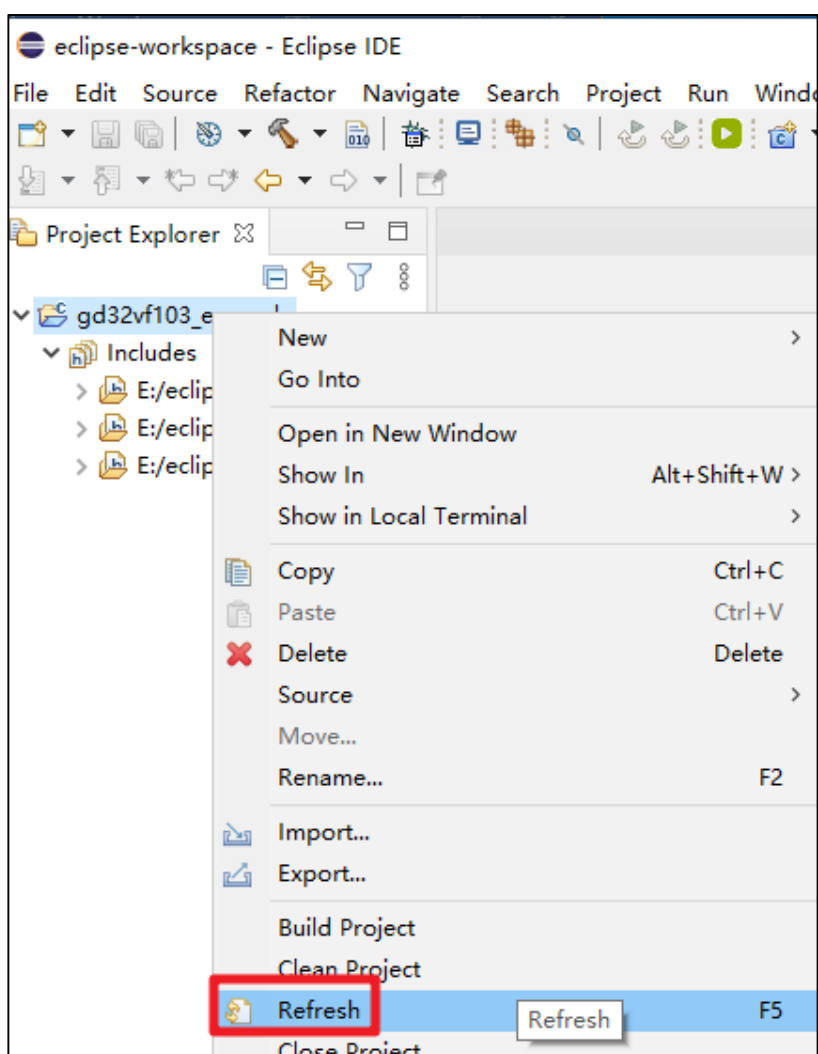
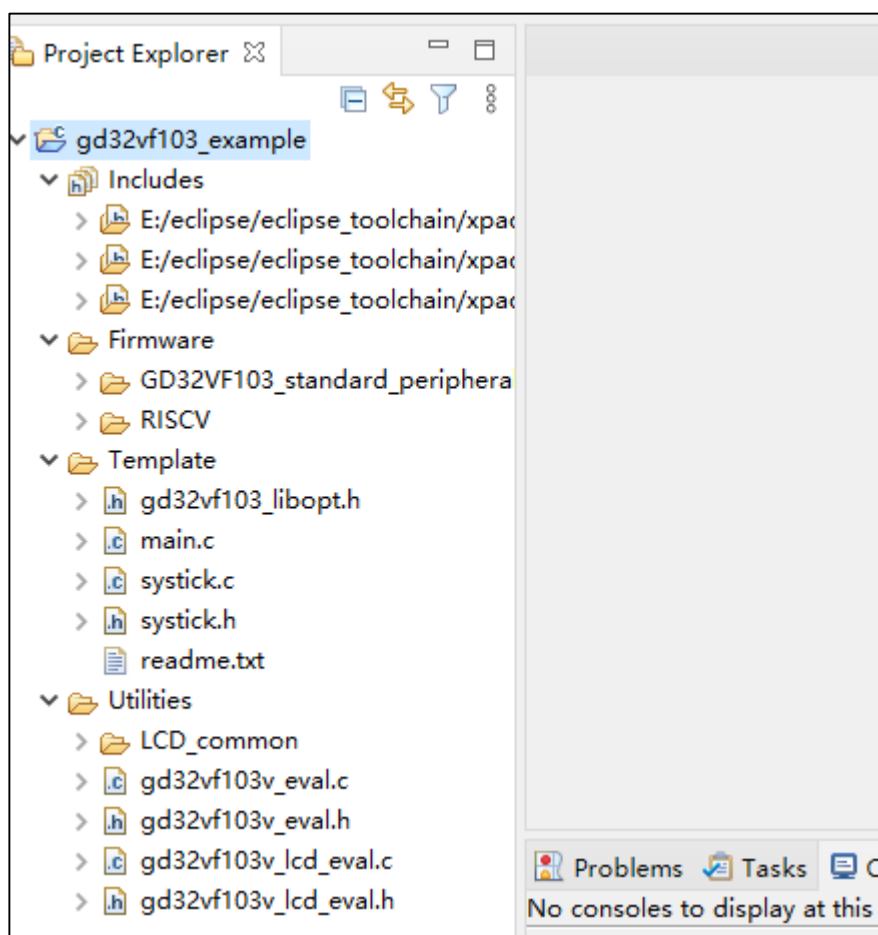


Figure 3-22. Project structure in Eclipse IDE

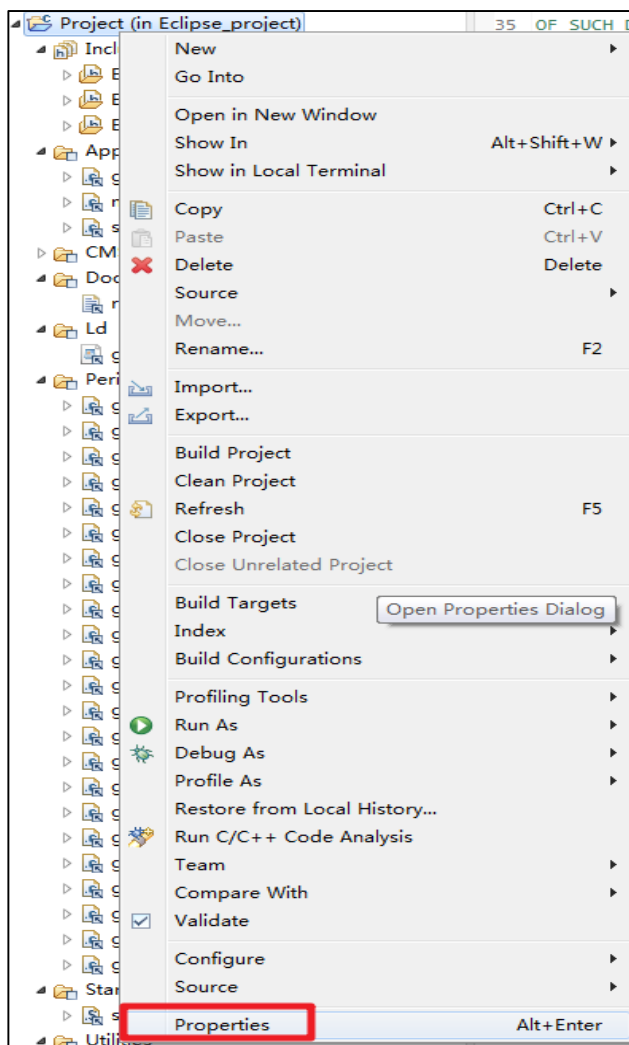


Note: The files and folders created in the "Refresh" method are all real, and once a file is deleted in the Eclipse IDE, the file will be deleted from the disk directly.

3.3. Project configurations

Right-click the project and select the "Properties" option to open it.

Figure 3-23. Project properties configurations

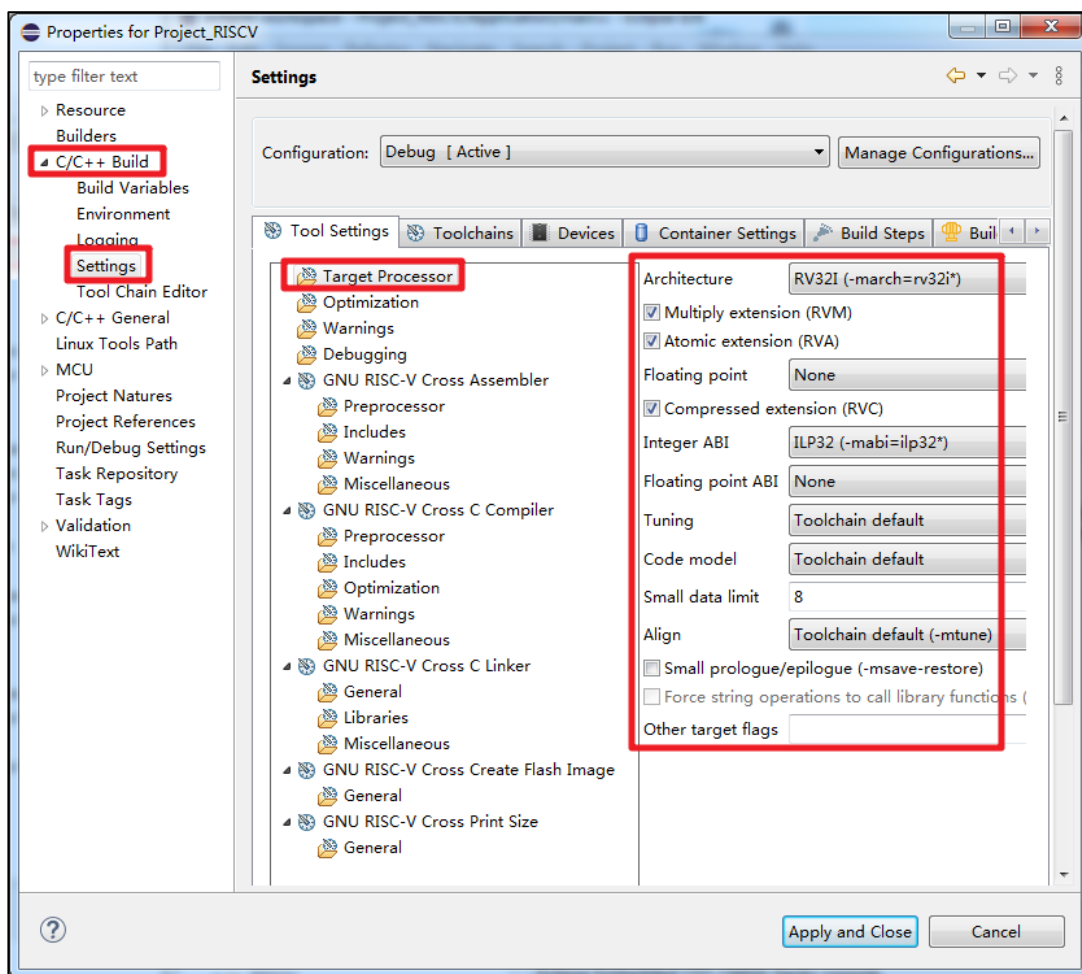


3.3.1. Target Processor option configuration

"C/C++ Build->Settings->Tool Settings->Target Processor" option configurations:

According to the core of the target chip. In this guide, select RV32I.

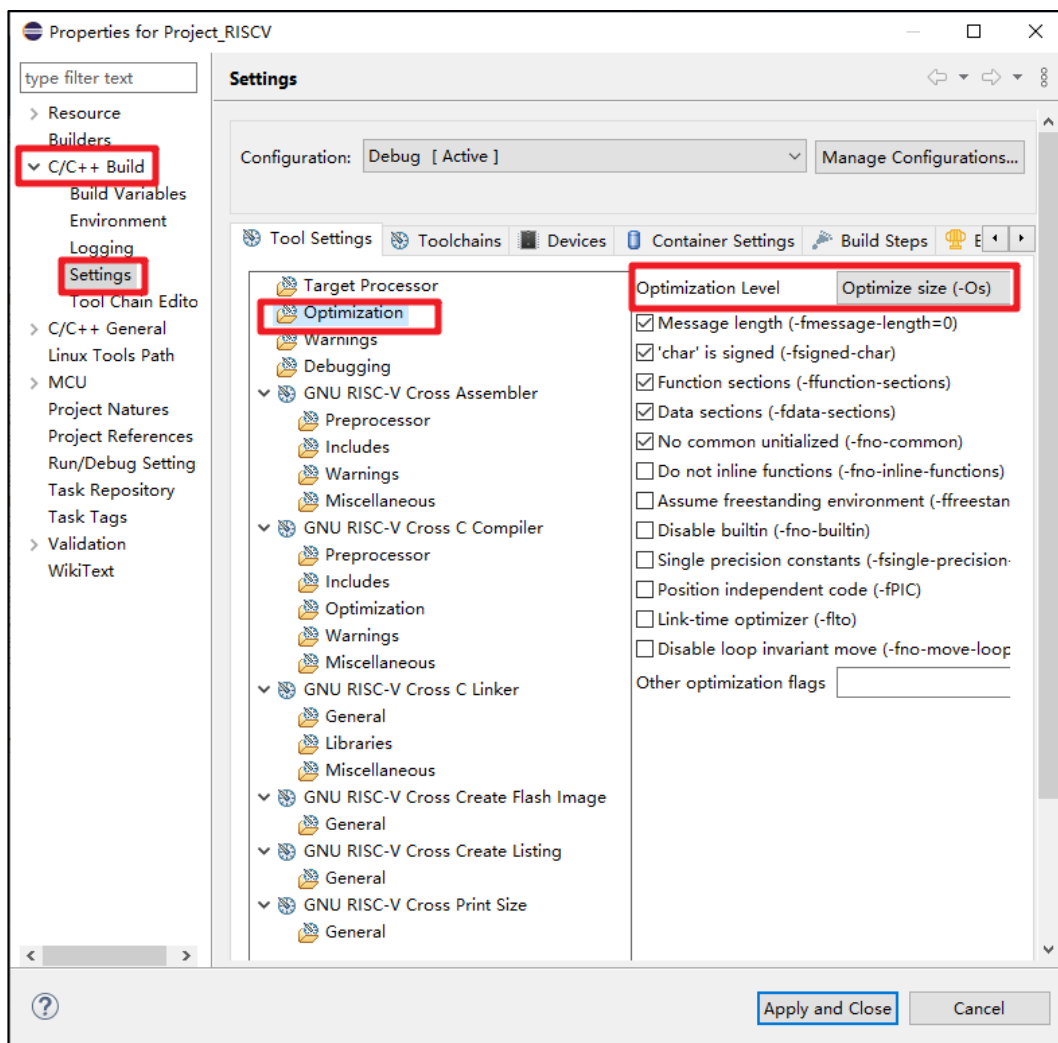
Figure 3-24. Target Processor configuration



3.3.2. Optimization option configuration

Configure the optimization level in the "C/C++ Build->Settings->Tool Settings->Optimization" option, with options -O0, -O1, -O2, -O3, -Os, -Ofast, -Og.

Figure 3-25. Optimization configuration



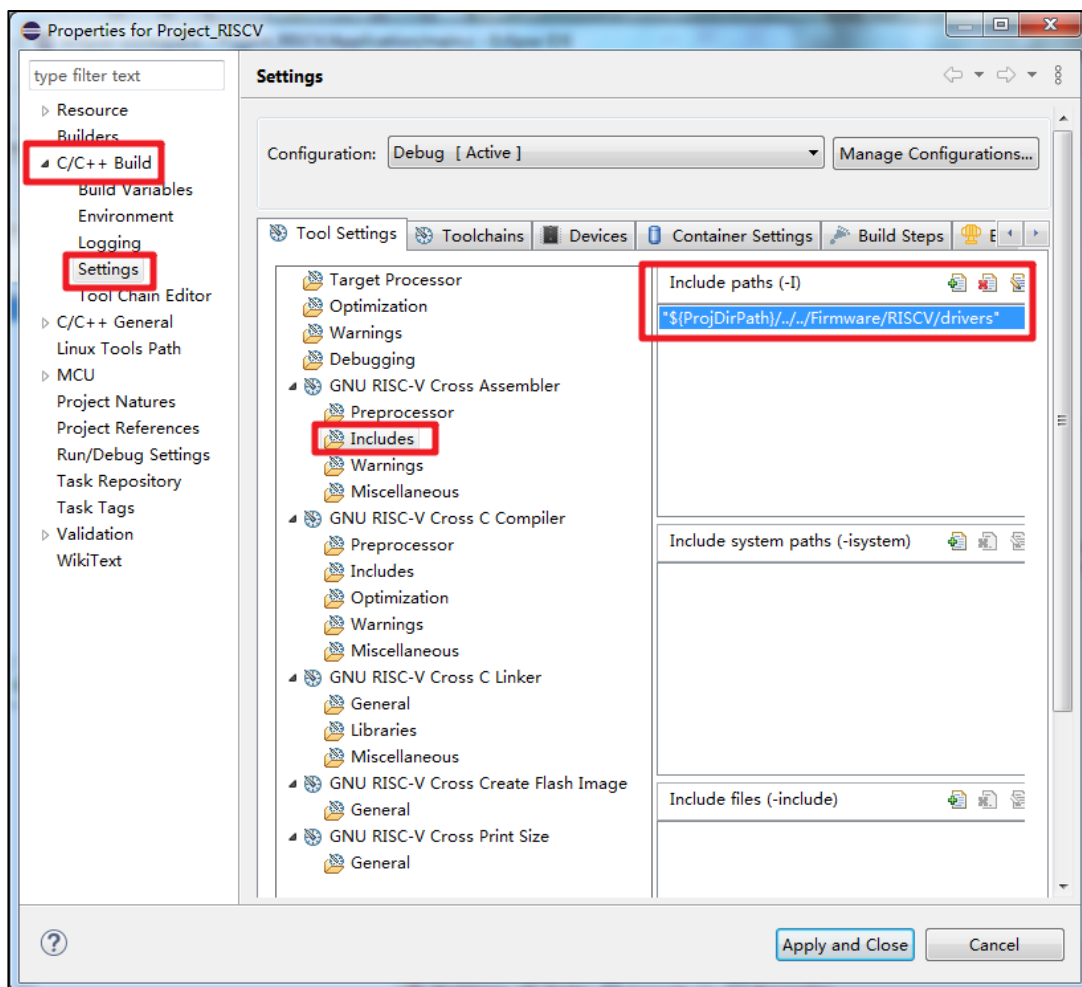
3.3.3. GNU RISC-V Cross Assembler configuration

Configure Cross C compilation options in the "C/C++ Build->Settings->Tool Settings->GNU RISC-V Cross Assembler" option.

Add the Assembler header file path required by the project in the "includes->Include paths" option. Add In this guide:

`"${ProjDirPath}/../Firmware/RISCV/drivers"`

Figure 3-26. GNU RISC-V Cross Assembler -> Includes configuration

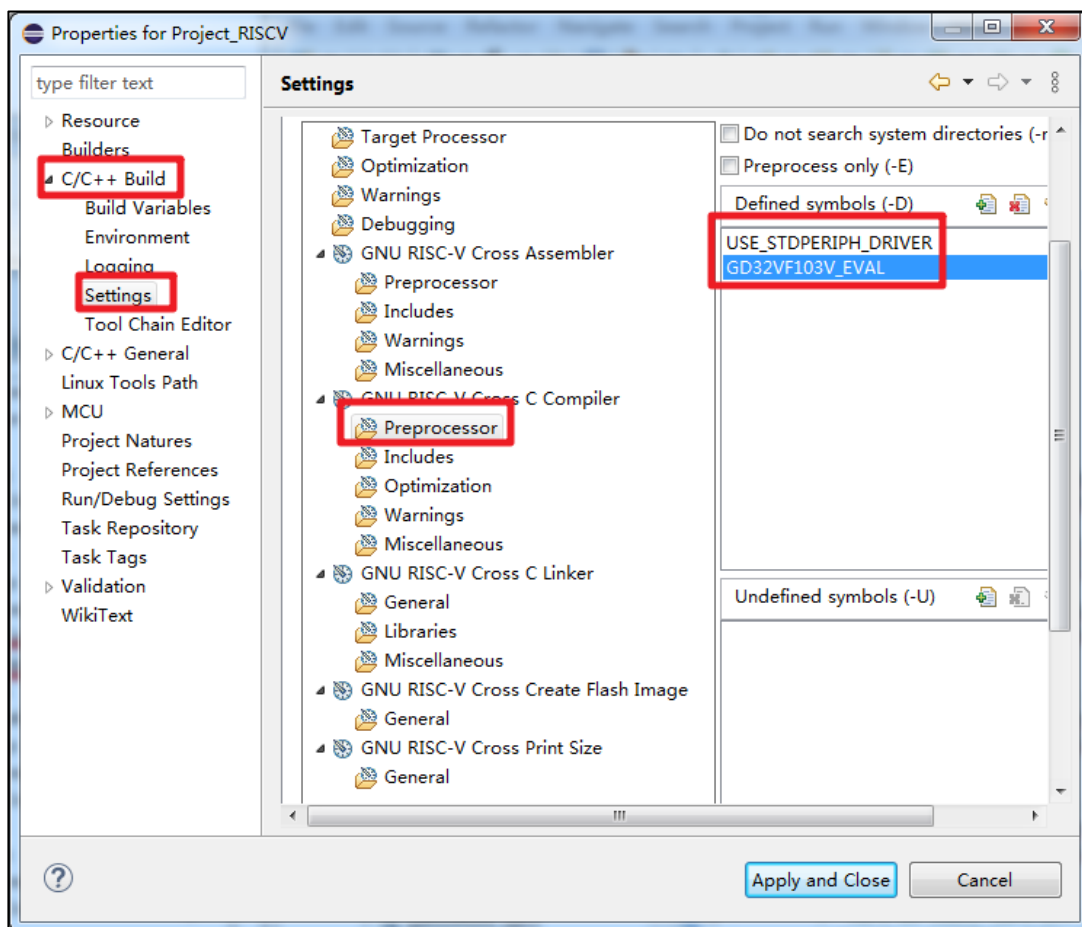


3.3.4. GNU RISC-V Cross C Compiler configuration

Configure Cross C compilation options in the "C/C++ Build->Settings->Tool Settings->GNU RISC-V Cross C Compiler" option.

In this guide, add `USE_STDPERIPH_DRIVER` and `GD32VF103V_EVAL` pre-compiled macros in the "Preprocessor->Defined symbols" option.

Figure 3-27. GNU RISC-V Cross C Compiler -> Preprocessor configuration



Add the header file paths required by the project in the "includes->Include paths" option. Add in this guide:

"\${ProjDirPath}/../Firmware/RISCV/env_Eclipse"

"\${ProjDirPath}/../Firmware/RISCV/drivers"

"\${ProjDirPath}/../Firmware/GD32VF103_standard_peripheral/Include"

"\${ProjDirPath}/../Template"

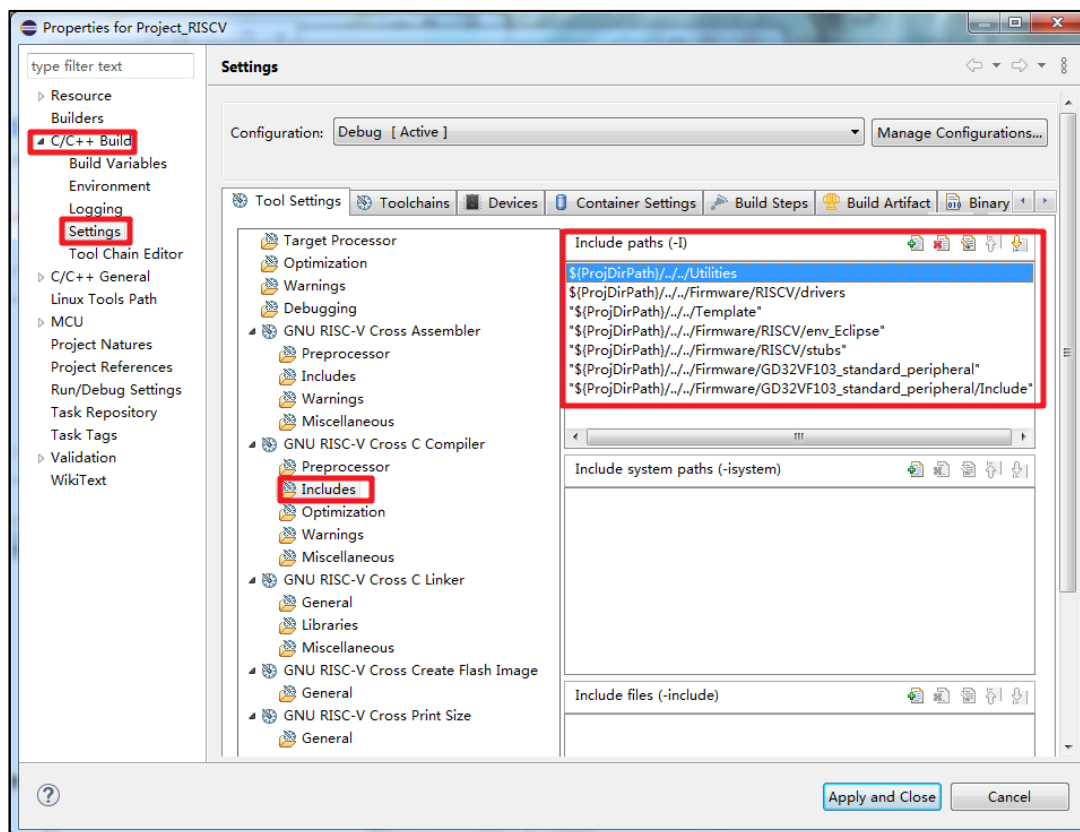
"\${ProjDirPath}/../Utilities"

"\${ProjDirPath}/../Firmware/RISCV/stubs"

"\${ProjDirPath}/../Firmware/GD32VF103_standard_peripheral"

Note: The header file path added in this guide is a relative path. User can also add the absolute path directly here.

Figure 3-28. GNU RISC-V Cross C Compiler -> Includes configuration



3.3.5. GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker configuration

Configure Cross C link options in "C/C++ Build->Settings->Tool Settings->GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker".

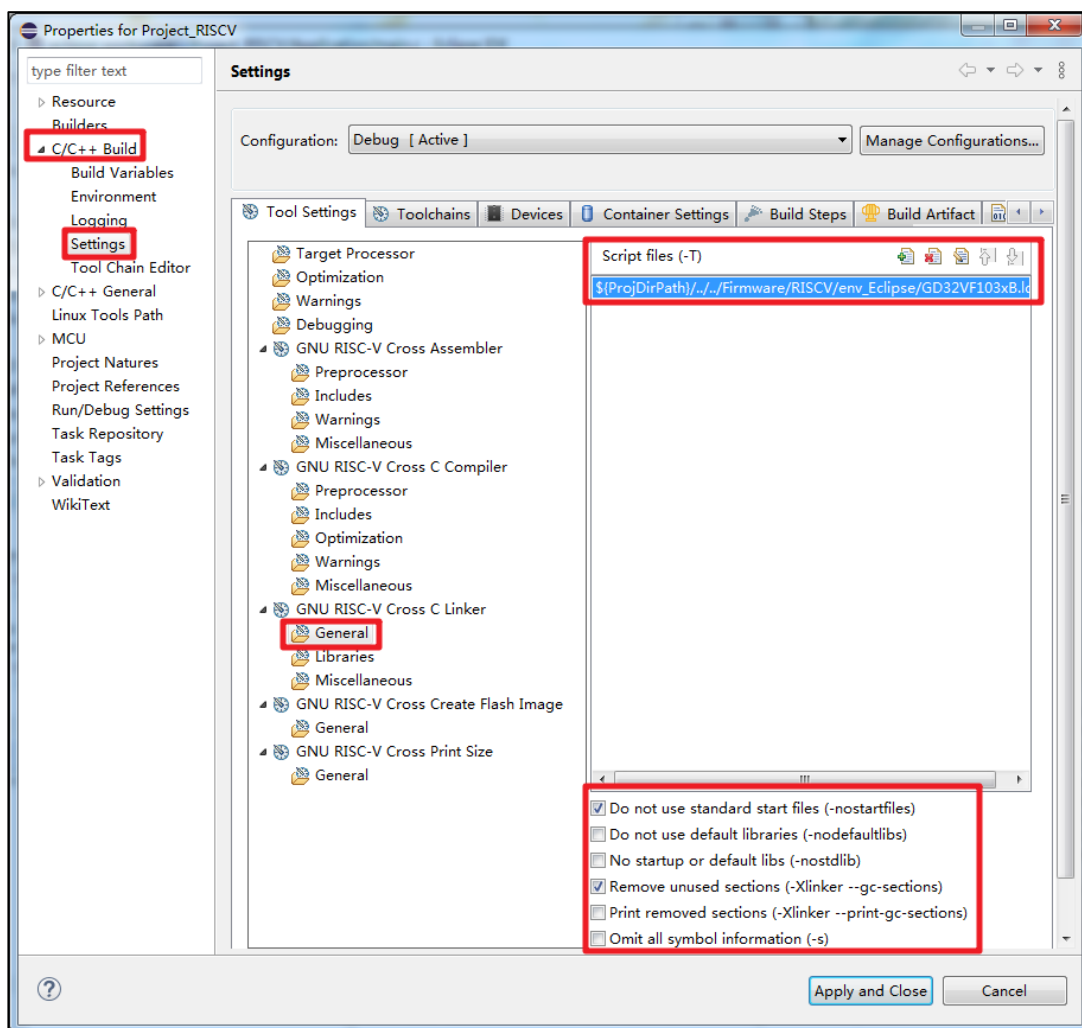
Add in the "General ->Script files" option:

```
"${ProjDirPath}/../Firmware/RISCV/env_Eclipse/GD32VF103xB.Ids"
```

The linker script is responsible for telling the linker how to configure memory for the compiled executable file. The ld script used should conform to the FLASH and SRAM size of the target chip and the memory configuration required by the customer.

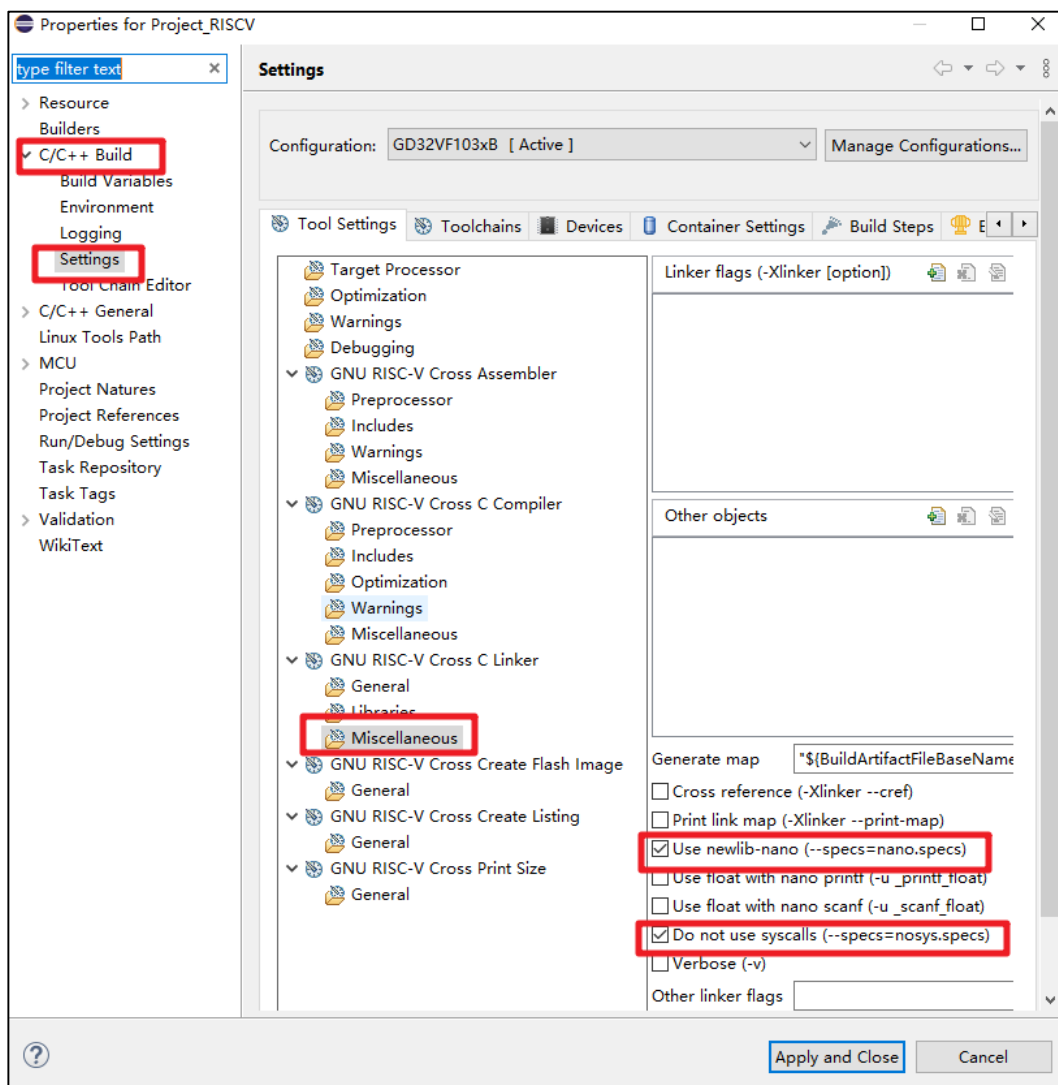
Note: The ld file path added in this guide is a relative path. User can also add the absolute path directly here.

Figure 3-29. GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker -> General configuration



In the “Miscellaneous” option, check “Use newlib-nano” and “Do not use syscalls”. (The code size can be optimized)

Figure 3-30. GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker -> Miscellaneous configuration



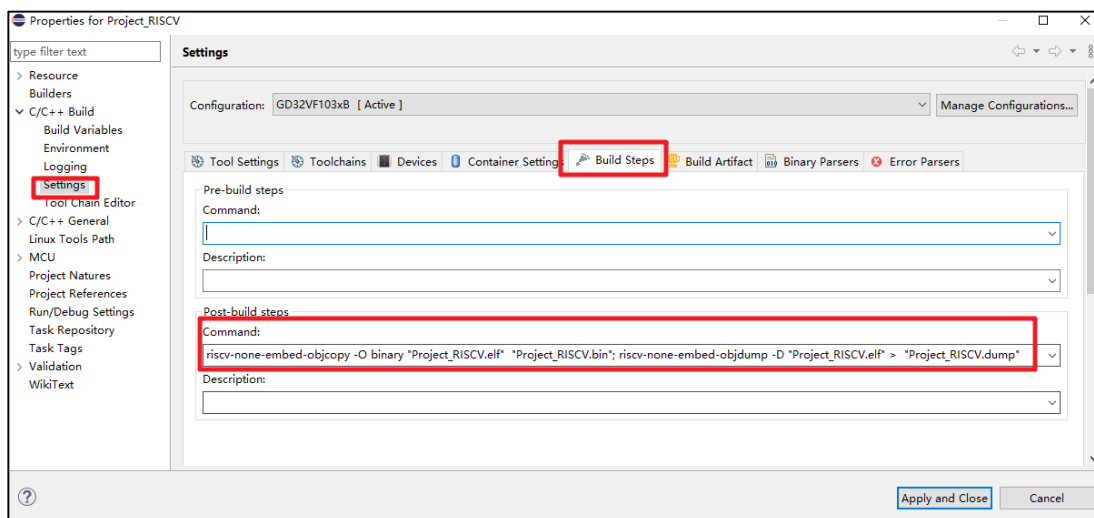
3.3.6. Build Steps configuration-generate bin file

In "C/C++ Build->Settings-> Build Steps", user can add commands to generate bin/hex files.

Add in this guide:

```
riscv-none-embed-objcopy -O binary "Project_RISCV.elf" "Project_RISCV.bin"; riscv-
none-embed-objdump -D "Project_RISCV.elf" > "Project_RISCV.dump"
```

Figure 3-31. Build Steps configuration

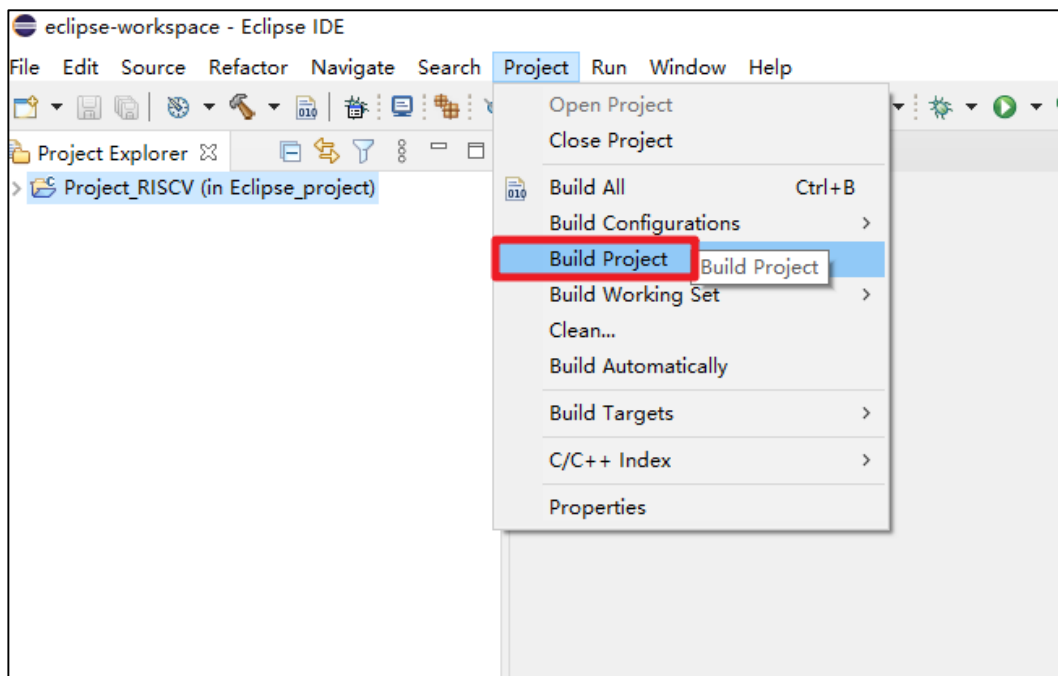


3.4. Build project

Select “Project->Build Project” to compile the current project.

Note: “Build Project” is to compile the current project, and “Build All” is to compile all the projects in the current workspace.

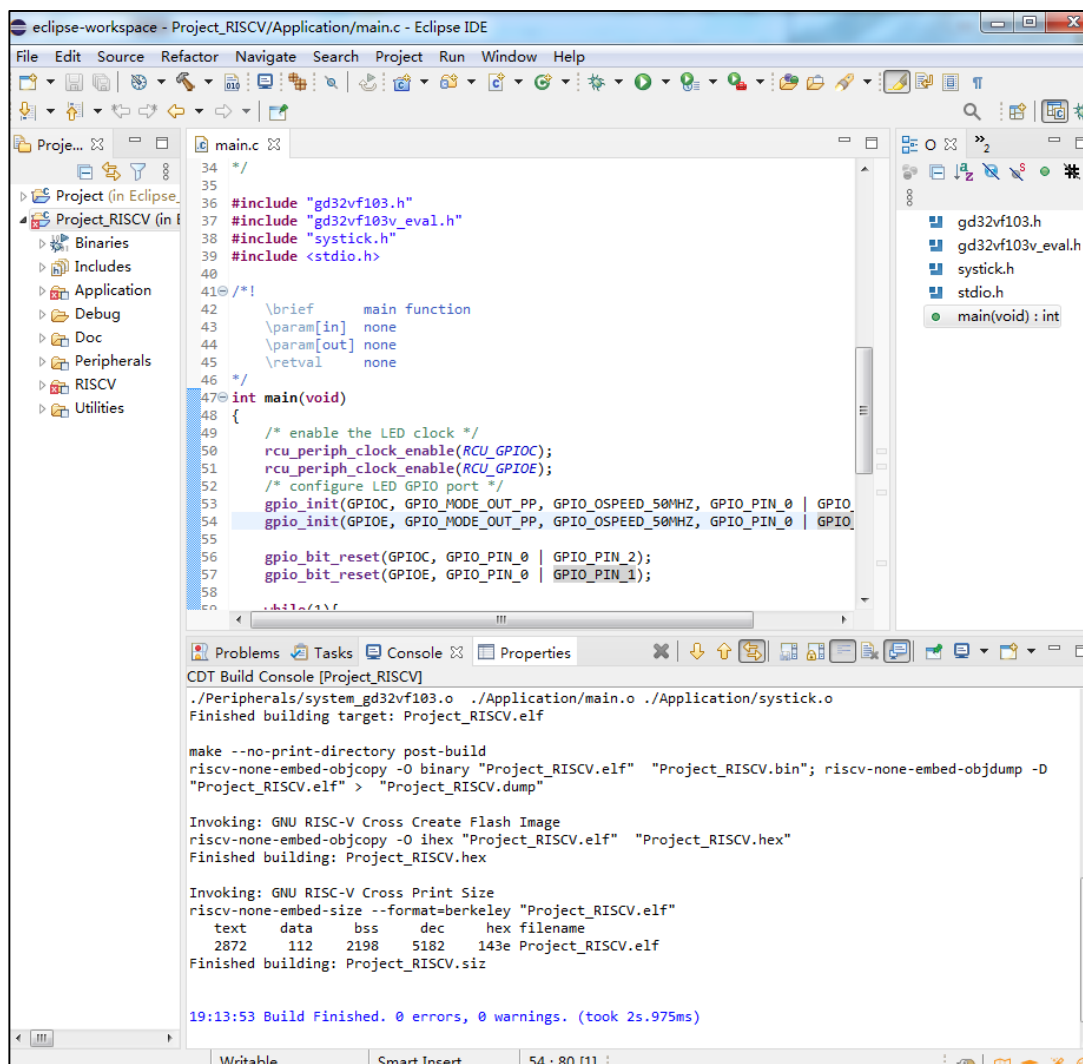
Figure 3-32. Build project



Note: User need to save the current project before compiling each time, otherwise the compiling is the last project. After modification, in order to ensure the correctness, please clean the project first and then build.

After compiling, it can be seen that the corresponding elf, hex and bin files have been generated.

Figure 3-33. Build RISC-V project completed

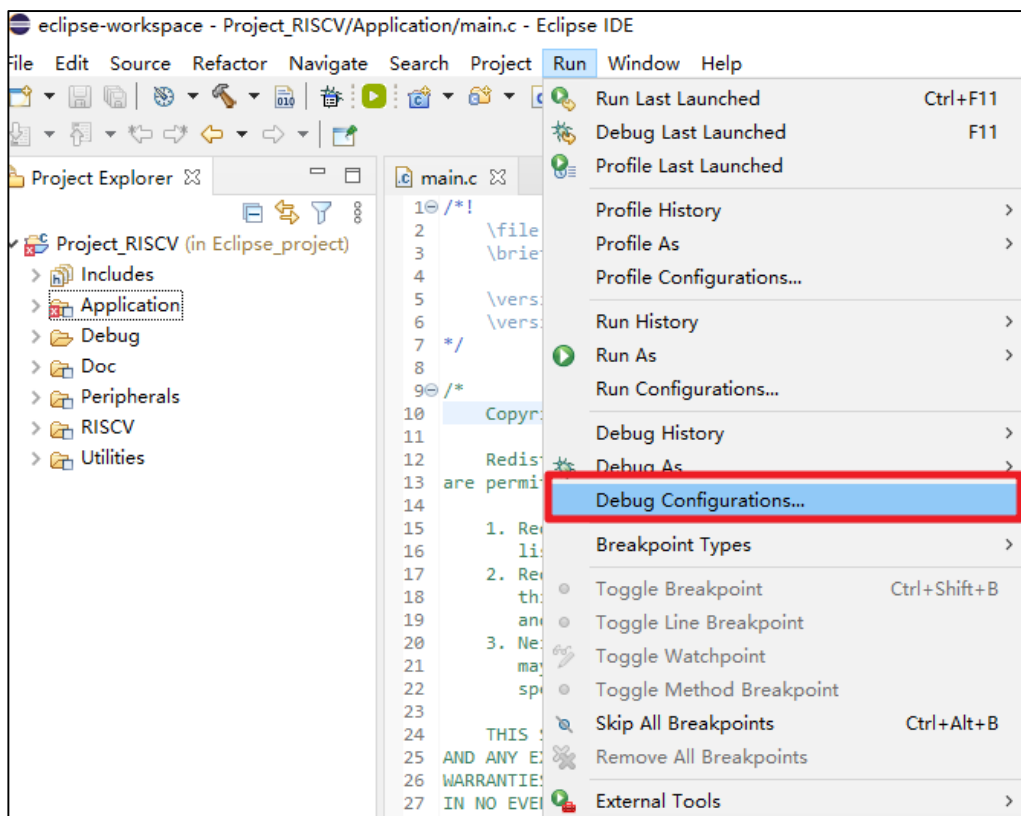


3.5. Use J-Link to download and debug the project

3.5.1. Debug configuration interface

In the menu bar, click "Run->Debug Configurations" to enter the Debug configuration interface.

Figure 3-34. Enter Debug Configuratio interface

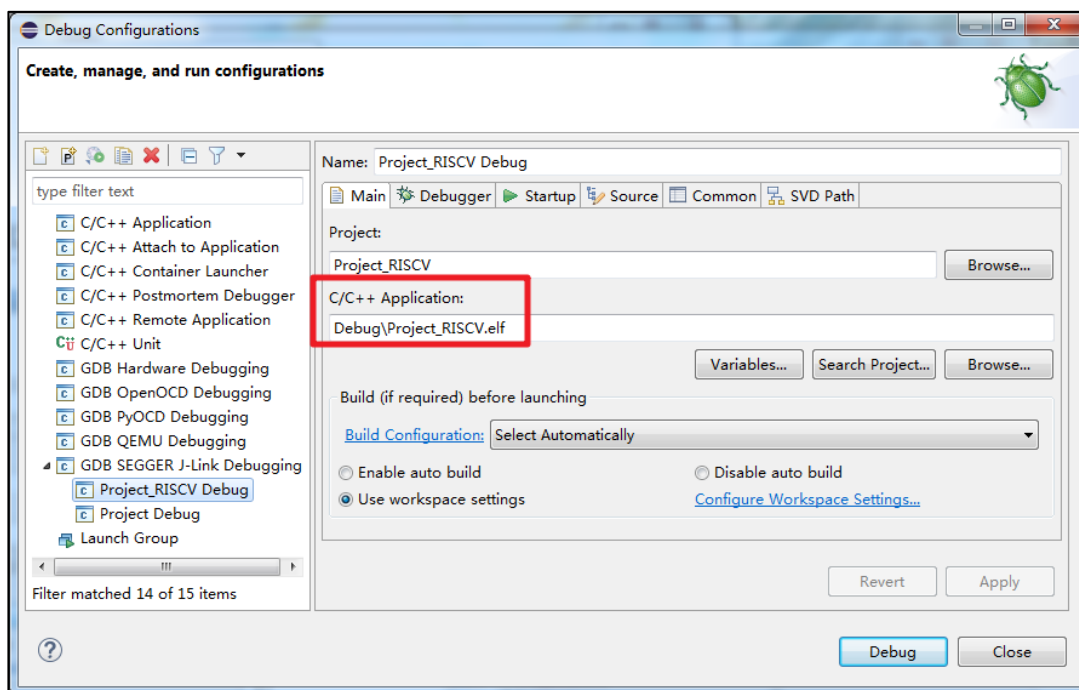


Use J-Link GDBServerCL as the GDB Server, and use the GDB tool in the GCC tool chain as the GDB Client.

Double-click GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging to create a new set of J-Link configuration options.

3.5.2. Main tab

Figure 3-35. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-Main tab



In the “Main” tab, select the current project, usually the elf file under the current project will be added automatically. If not, user can click “Browse” to add the elf file manually.

Note: If user have compiled multiple models before, user need to select the corresponding executable elf file. For convenience, user can also create a new set of “Debug configuration” for each chip model.

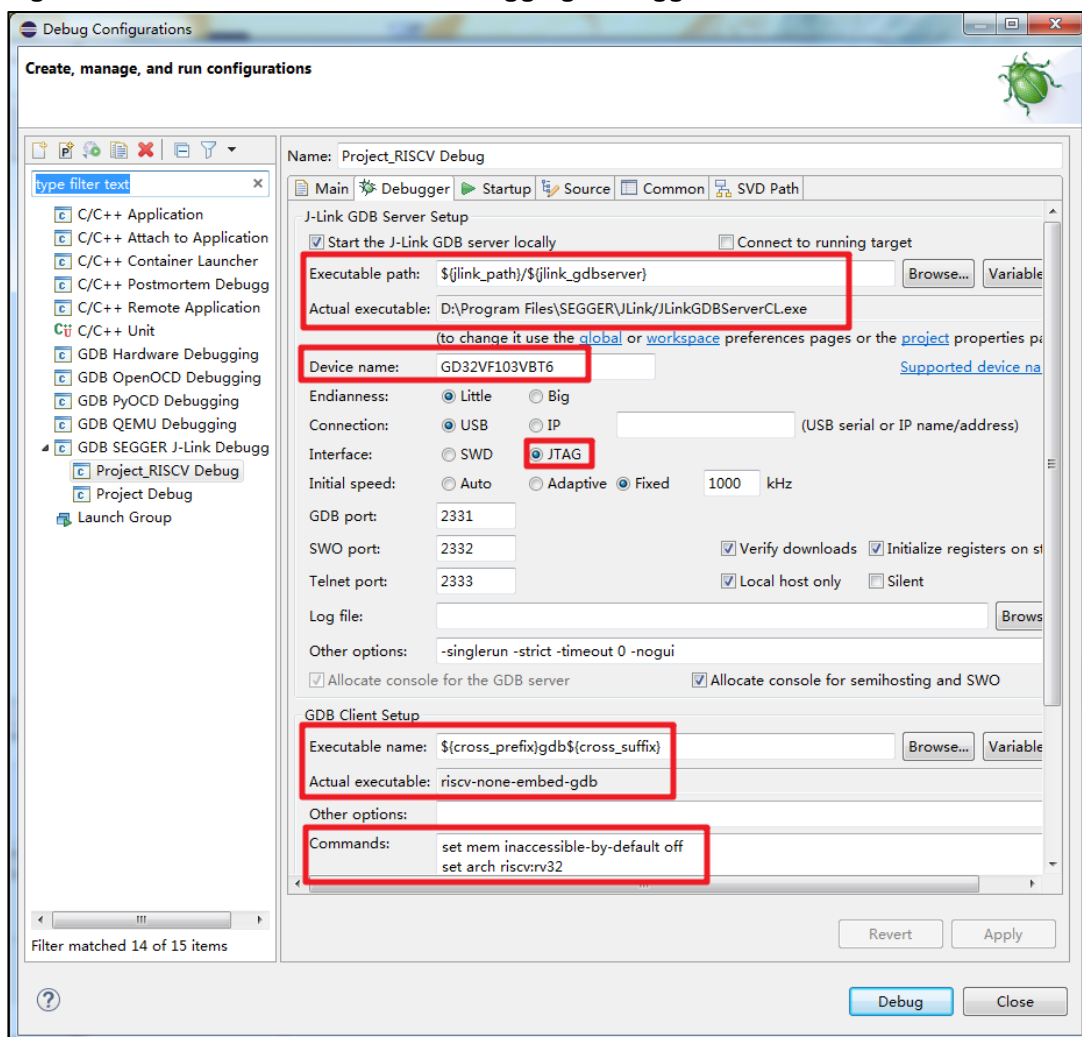
3.5.3. Debugger tab

In the “Debugger” tab, fill in the device name of the target chip model, which is GD32VF103VBT6 in this guide.

If the J-Link path has been configured correctly when setting up the Eclipse environment, it will be recognized automatically here. If user have not configured it correctly before, user can also select the absolute path of J-Link GDBServerCL in the “Executable path” column.

Note: The chip model filled in “Device name” column must be supported by the J-Link driver which is selected here. If it is not supported, please upgrade the J-Link driver version.

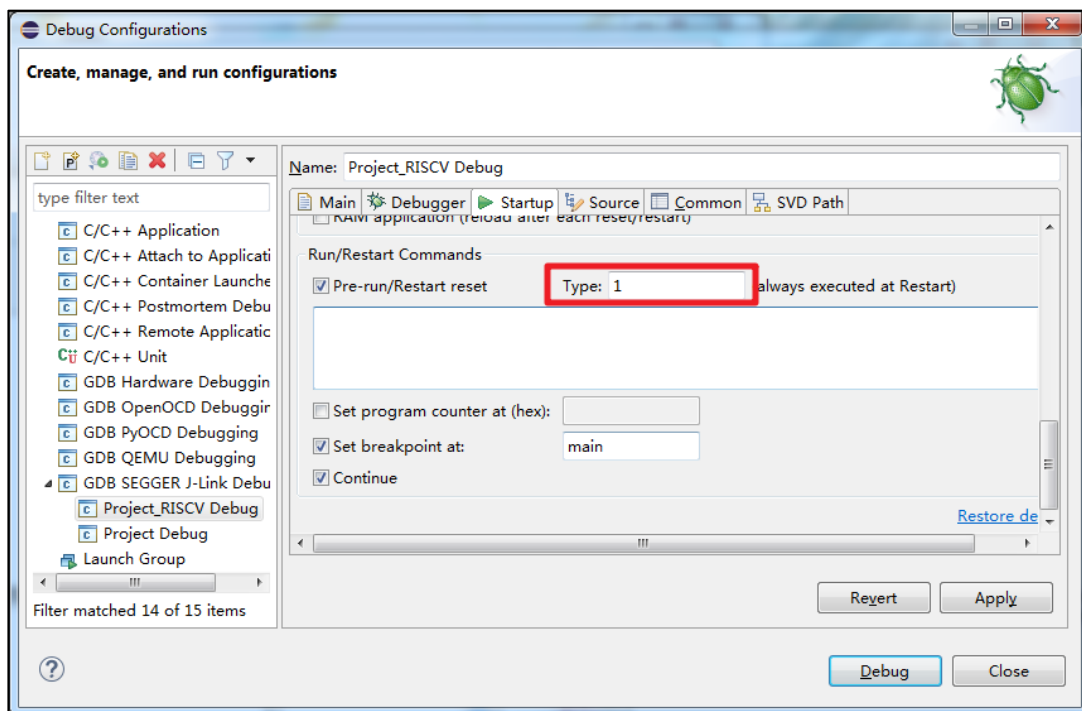
Figure 3-36. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-Debugger tab



3.5.4. Startup tab

In the "Startup" tab, configure type:

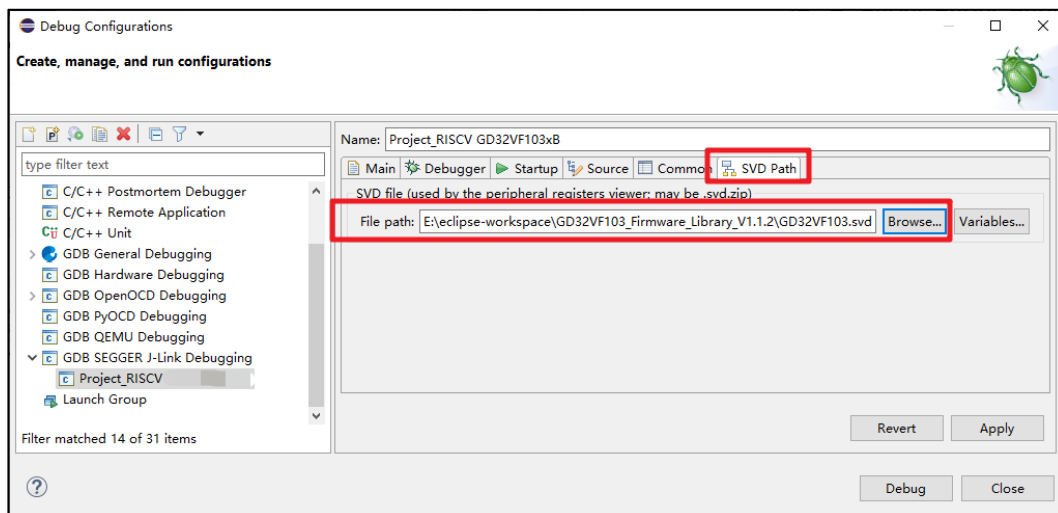
Figure 3-37. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-Startup tab



3.5.5. SVD Path tab

In the “SVD Path” tab, select the SVD file required by the target chip.

Figure 3-38. GDB SEGGER J-Link Debugging-SVD Path tab

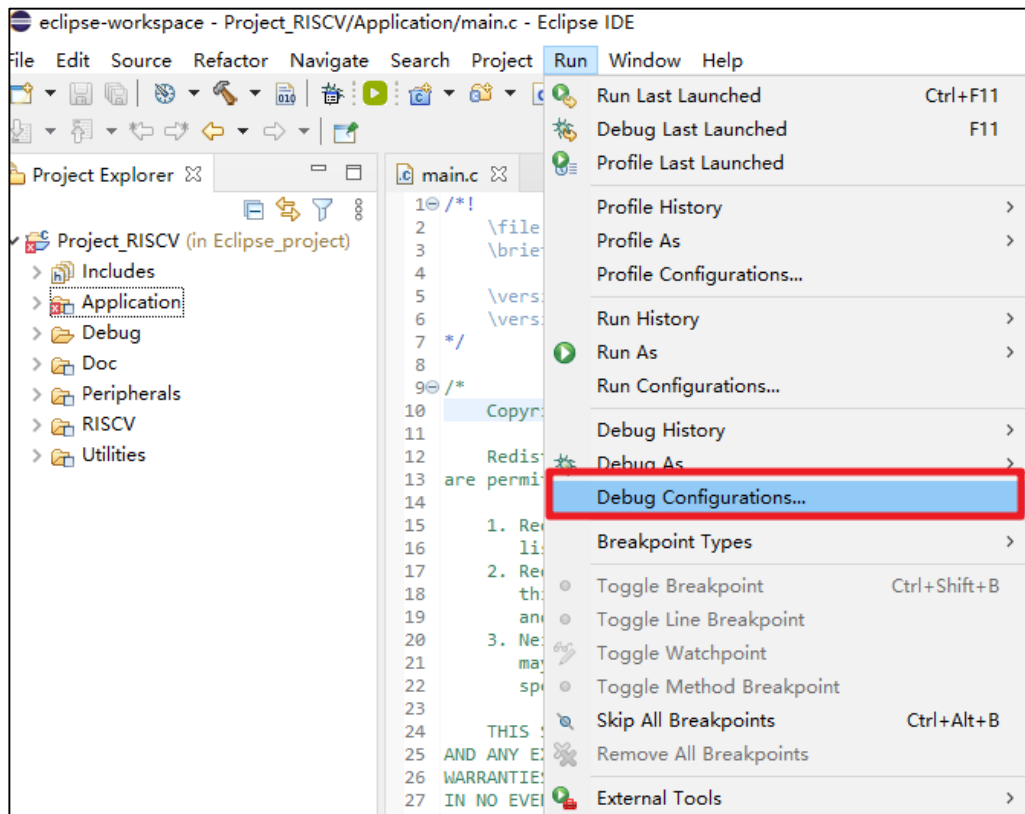


3.6. Use GD-Link to download and debug the project

3.6.1. Debug configuration interface

In the menu bar, click “Run->Debug Configurations” to enter the Debug configuration interface.

Figure 3-39. Enter Debug Configuratio interface

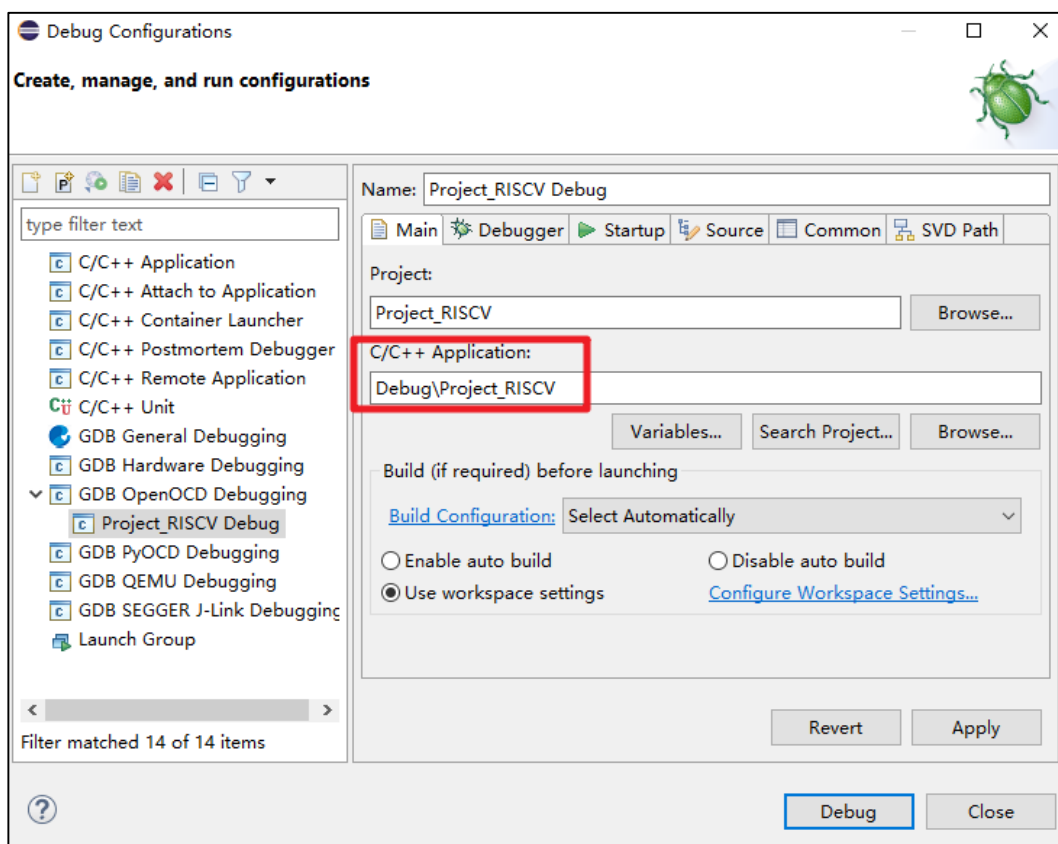


Use OpenOCD as the GDB Server, and use the GDB tool in the GCC tool chain as the GDB Client.

Double-click GDB OpenOCD Debugging to create a new set of OpenOCD configuration options.

3.6.2. Main tab

Figure 3-40. GDB OpenOCD Debugging-Main tab



In the “Main” tab, select the current project, usually the elf file under the current project will be added automatically. If not, user can click “Browse” to add the elf file manually.

Note: If user have compiled multiple models before, user need to select the corresponding executable elf file. For convenience, user can also create a new set of “Debug configuration” for each chip model.

3.6.3. Debugger tab

If the OpenOCD path has been configured correctly when setting up the Eclipse environment, it will be recognized automatically here. If user have not configured it correctly before, user can also select the absolute path of OpenOCD in the “Executable path” column.

In the “Config options” column, fill in the cfg file used. In this guide:

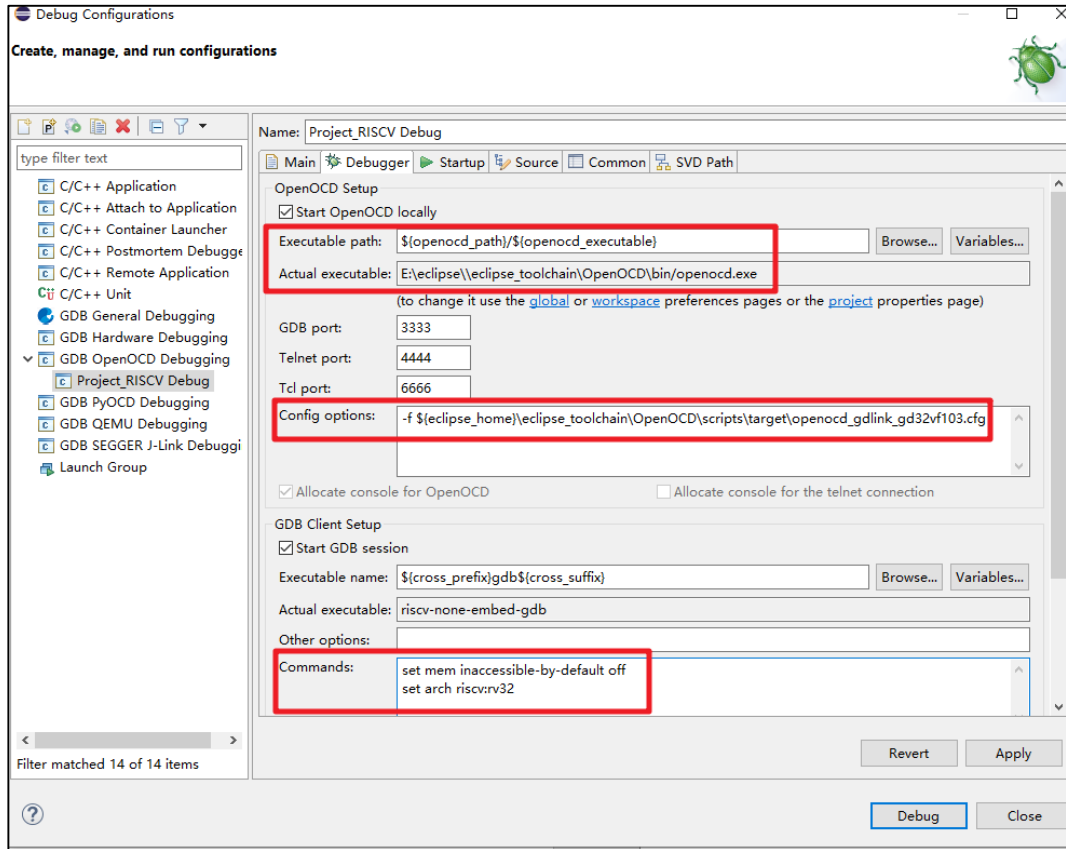
```
-f ${eclipse_home}\eclipse_toolchain\OpenOCD\scripts\target\openocd_gdlink_gd32vf103.cfg
```

The cfg file of OpenOCD provides information such as debugger, debugging protocol, target chip identification and target chip programming algorithm selection.

In the “Commands” column, fill:

```
set arch riscv:rv32
```

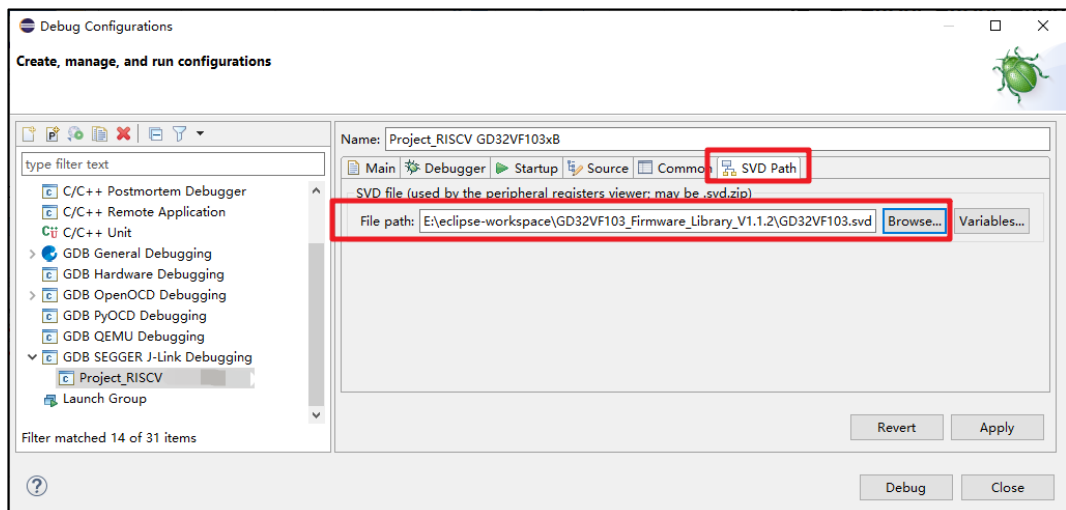
Figure 3-41. GDB OpenOCD Debugging-Debugger tab



3.6.4. SVD Path tab

In the “SVD Path” tab, select the SVD file required by the target chip.

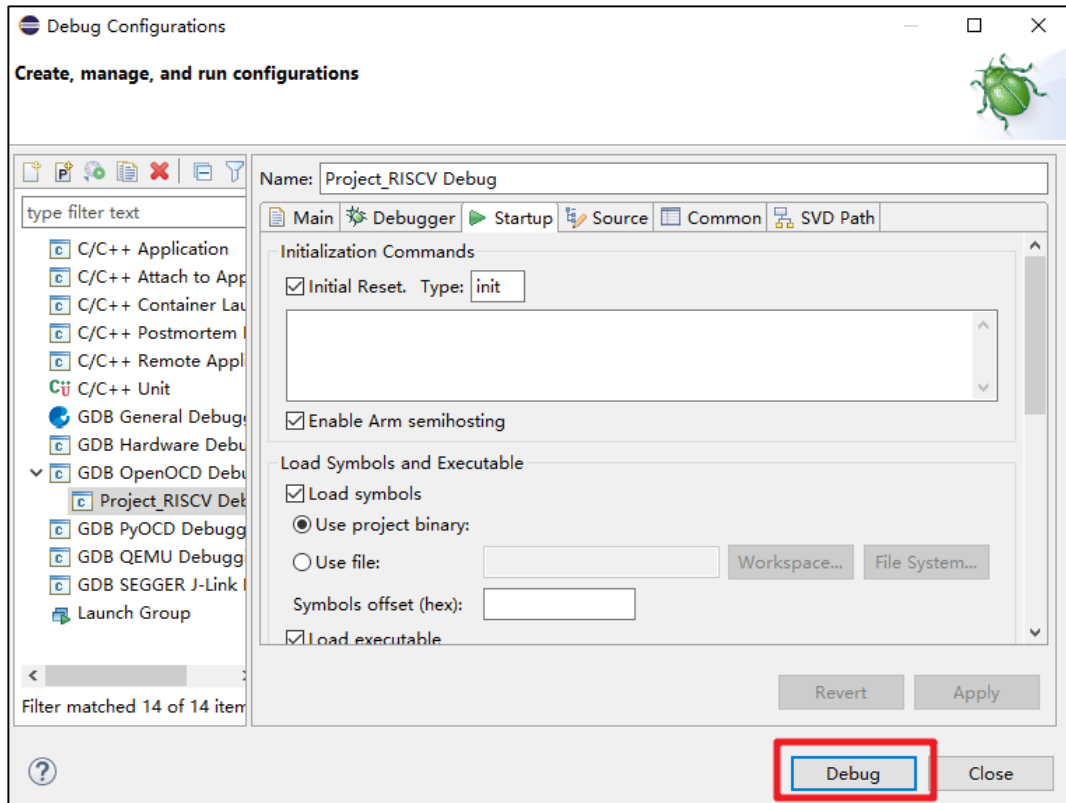
Figure 3-42. GDB OpenOCD Debugging-SVD Path tab



3.7. Debug interface

After the debug configurations is completed, click “Debug” to enter the Debug perspective.

Figure 3-43. Enter Debug perspective -1



Switch to Debug perspective.

Figure 3-44. Enter Debug perspective -2

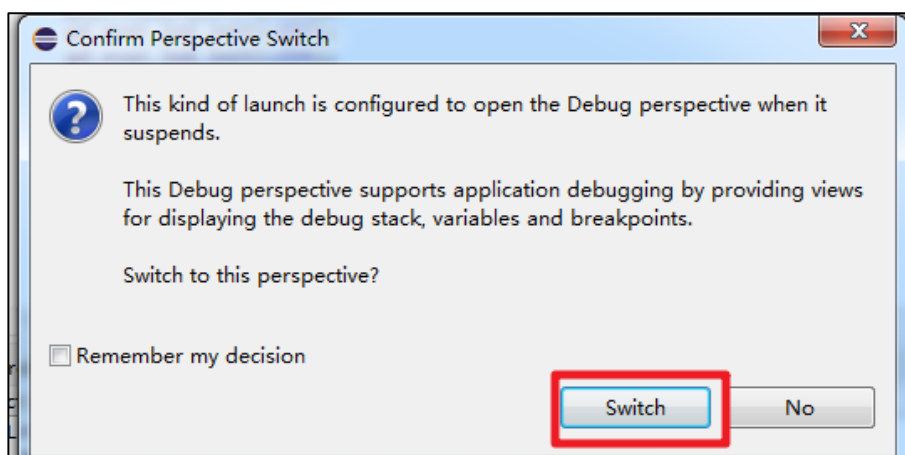
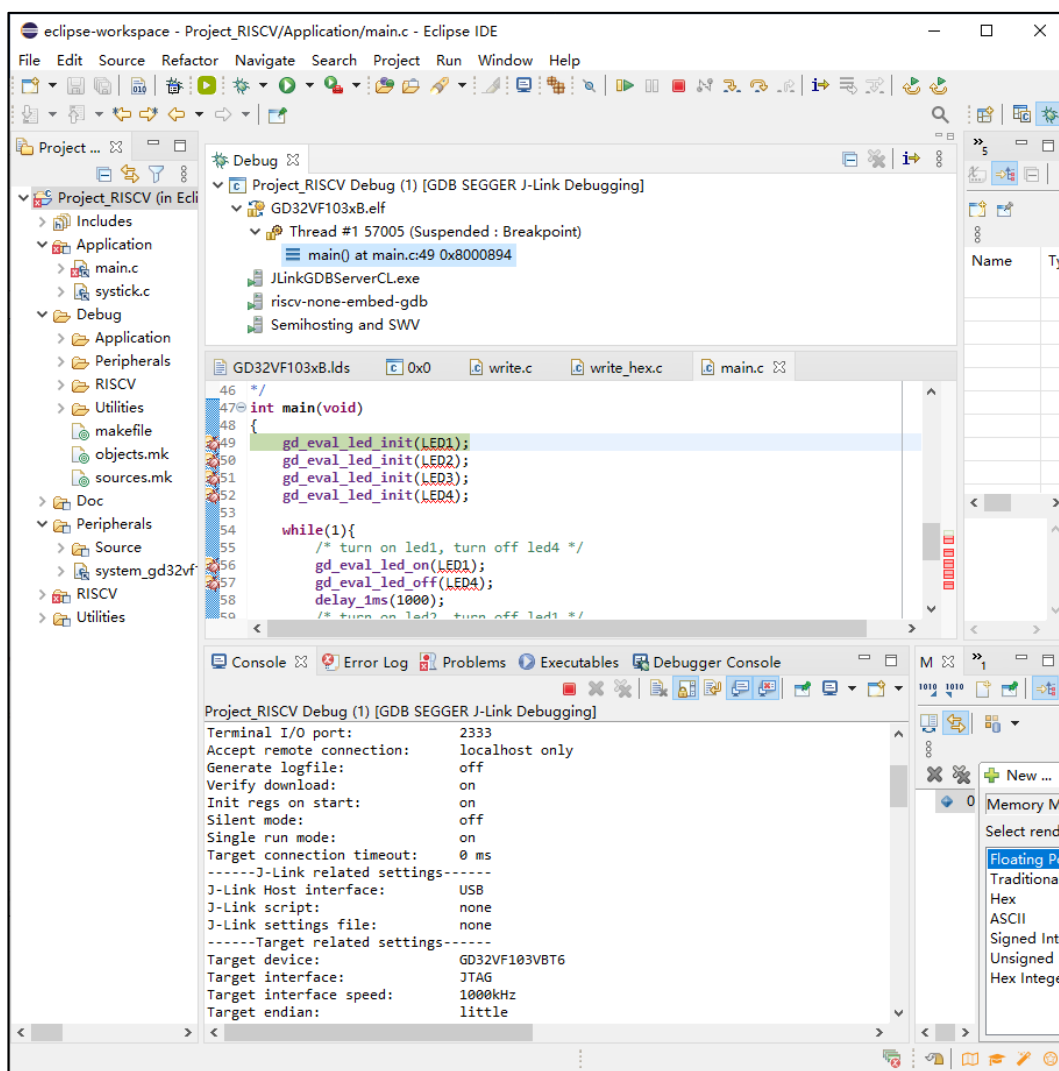





Figure 3-45. Debug perspective



3.7.1. Toolbar introduction


 : resume

 : suspend

 : terminate

 : step into

 : step over

 : step out

 : reset

3.7.2. Registers view

In the menu bar, select “Window->Show view->Registers” option, open it to view the value of general-purpose registers.

Figure 3-46. Open Registers view

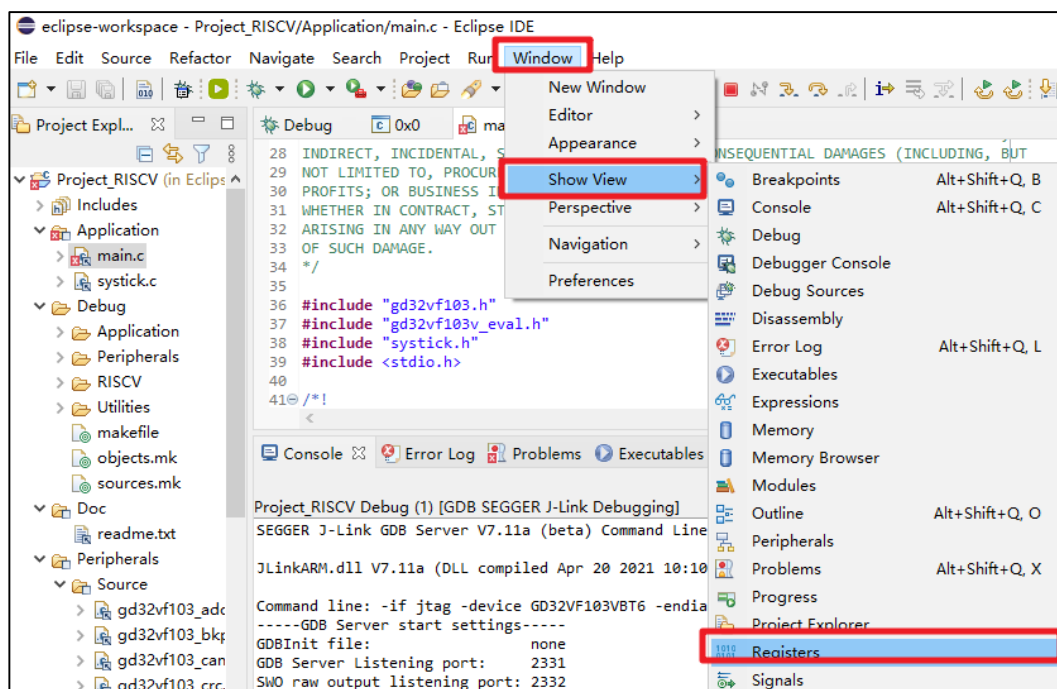
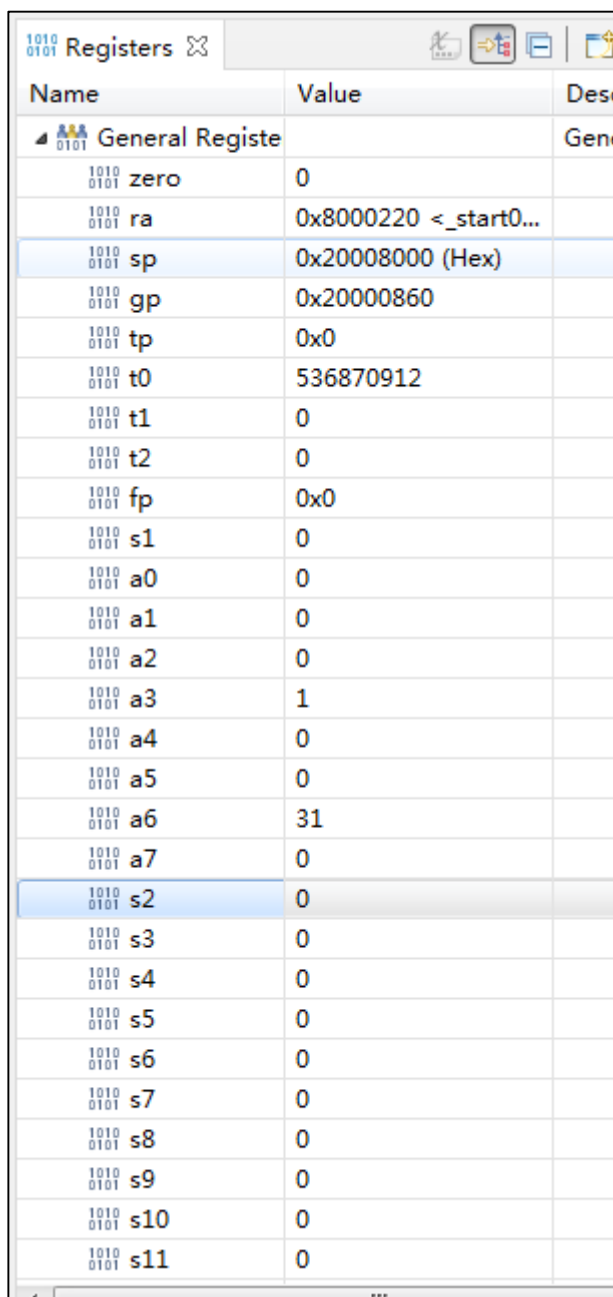


Figure 3-47. Registers view



Name	Value	Description
General Register		General Register
zero	0	
ra	0x8000220 <_start0...	
sp	0x20008000 (Hex)	
gp	0x20000860	
tp	0x0	
t0	536870912	
t1	0	
t2	0	
fp	0x0	
s1	0	
a0	0	
a1	0	
a2	0	
a3	1	
a4	0	
a5	0	
a6	31	
a7	0	
s2	0	
s3	0	
s4	0	
s5	0	
s6	0	
s7	0	
s8	0	
s9	0	
s10	0	
s11	0	

3.7.3. Peripherals view

In the menu bar, select “Window->Show view->Peripherals” option, open to view the value of the peripheral registers.

Figure 3-48. Open Peripherals view

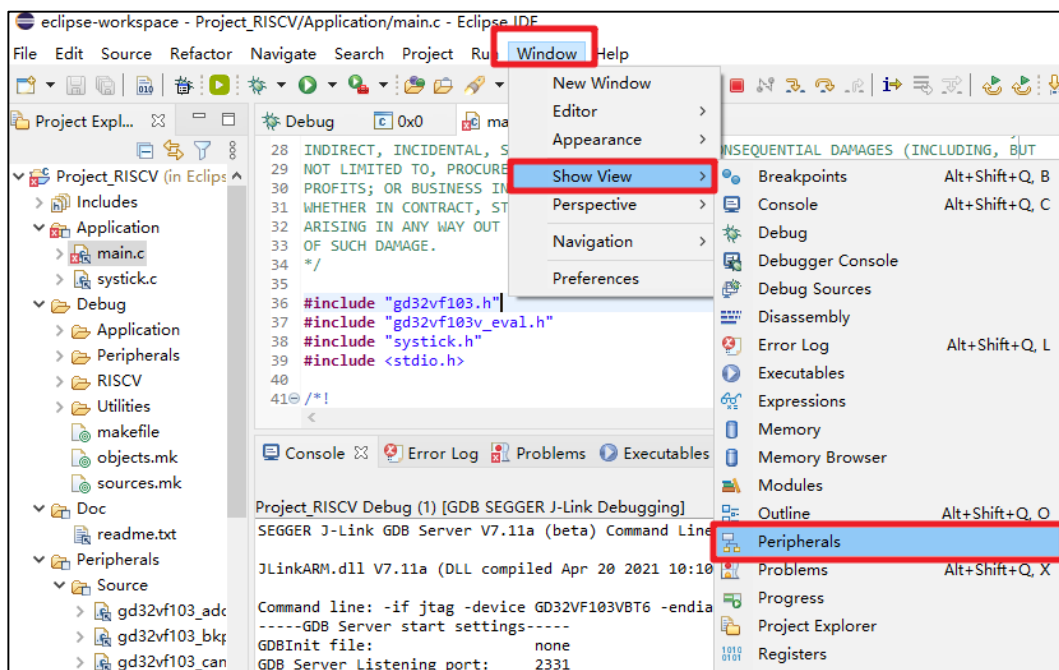
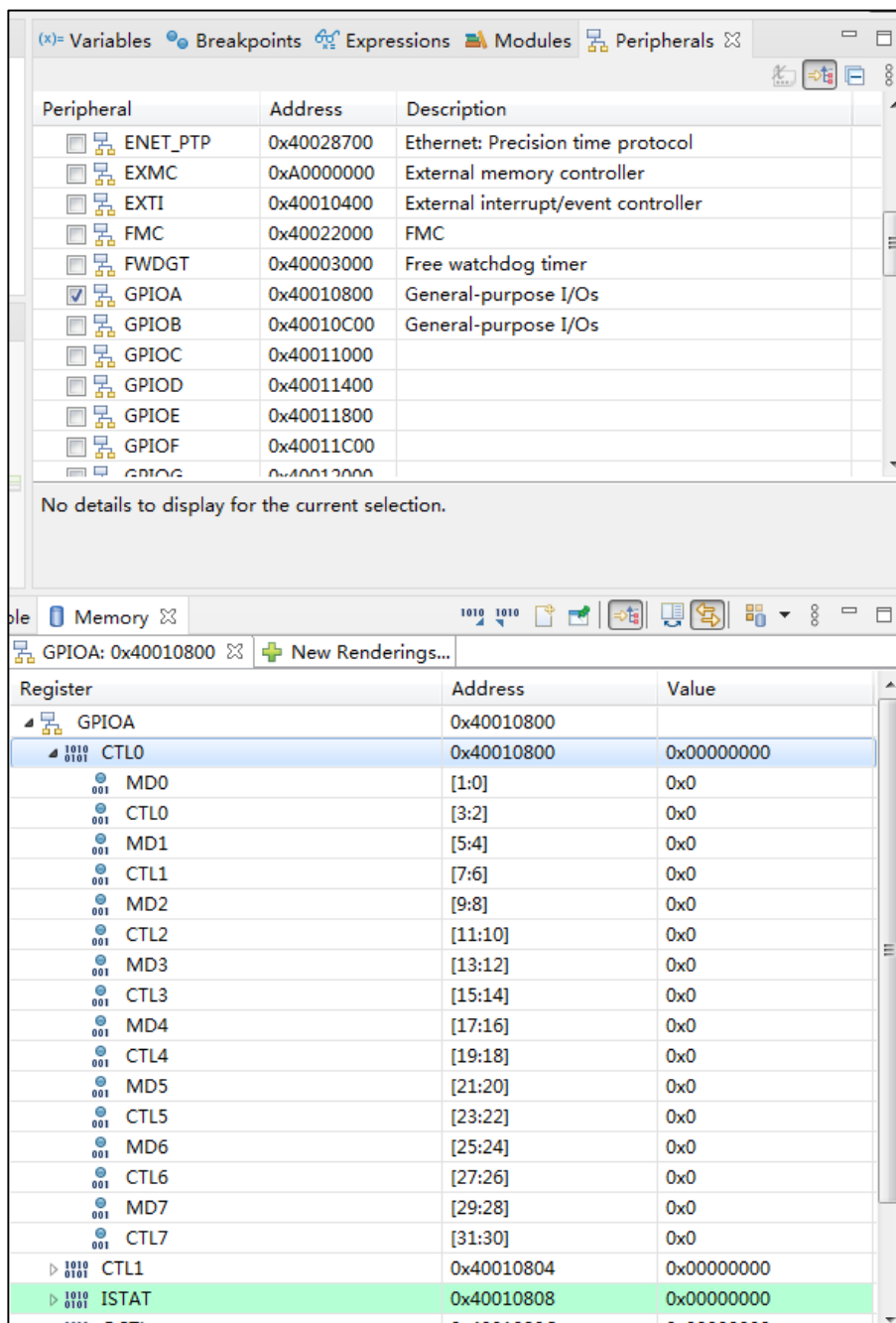


Figure 3-49. Peripherals view



3.7.4. Memory view

In the menu bar, select “Window->Show view->Memory” option, and click the “+” sign above the “Memory” window to open the corresponding memory address.

Figure 3-50. Open Memory view

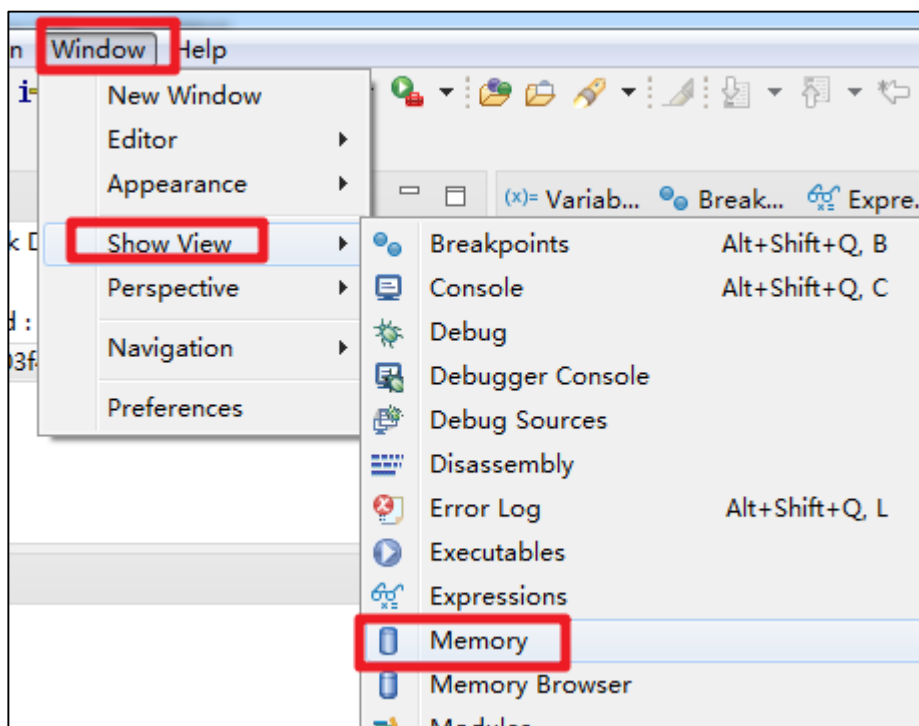
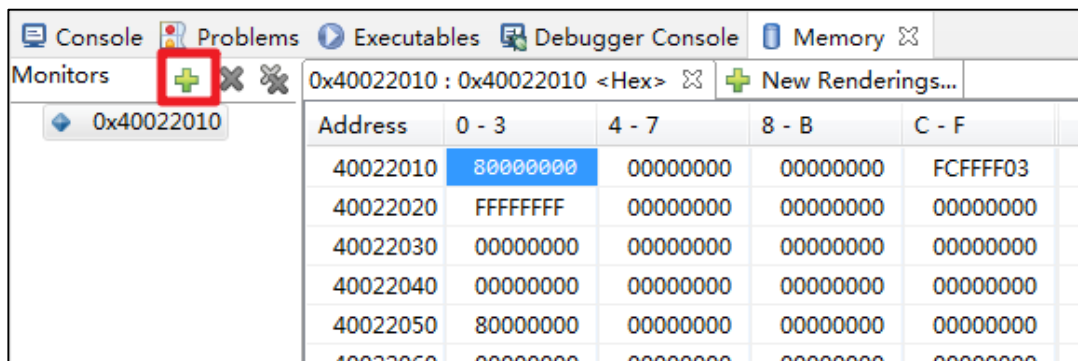


Figure 3-51. Memory view



3.7.5. Expressions view

In the menu bar, select "Window->Show View->Expressions" and click the "+" sign in the "Expressions" window to add and view the value of the corresponding variable.

Figure 3-52. Open Expressions view

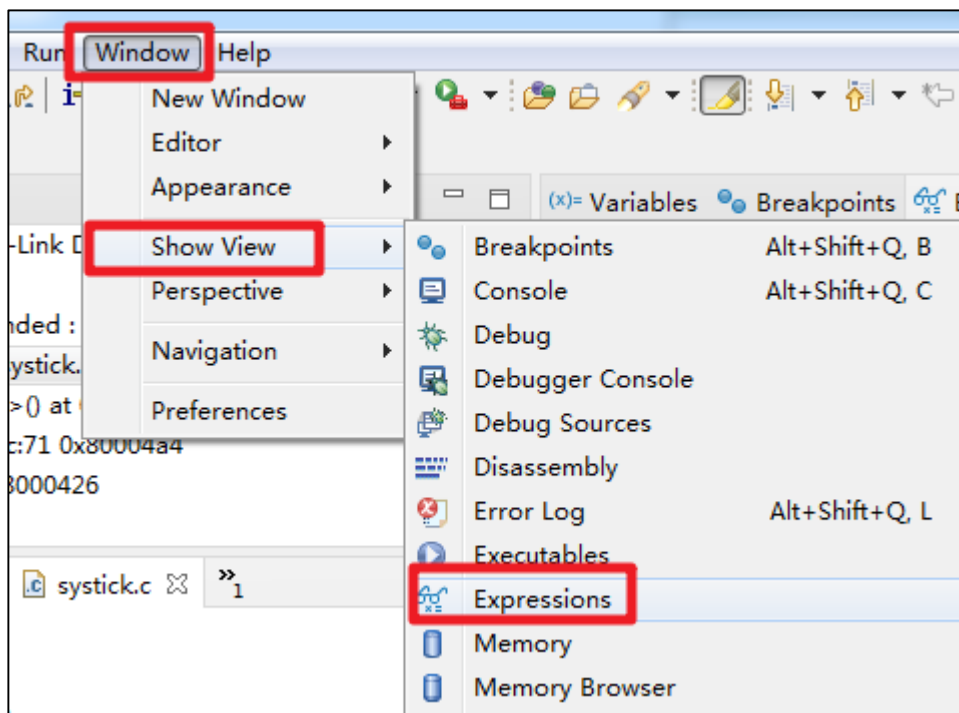
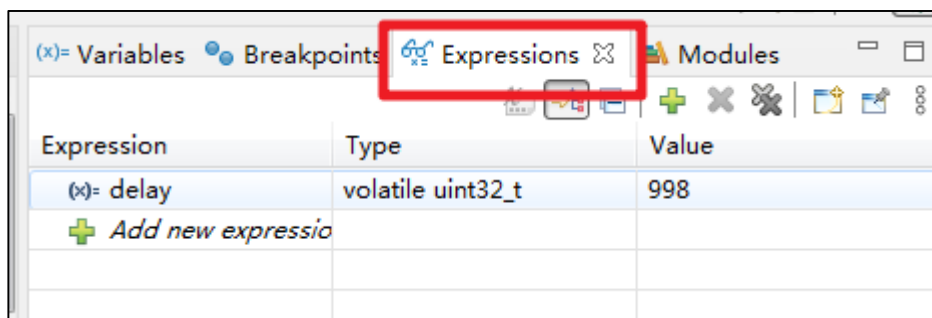


Figure 3-53. Expressions view



Note: Eclipse can only view the value of the variable when the code is not running. It is temporarily unable to update the value of the variable in real time.

3.7.6. Disassembly view

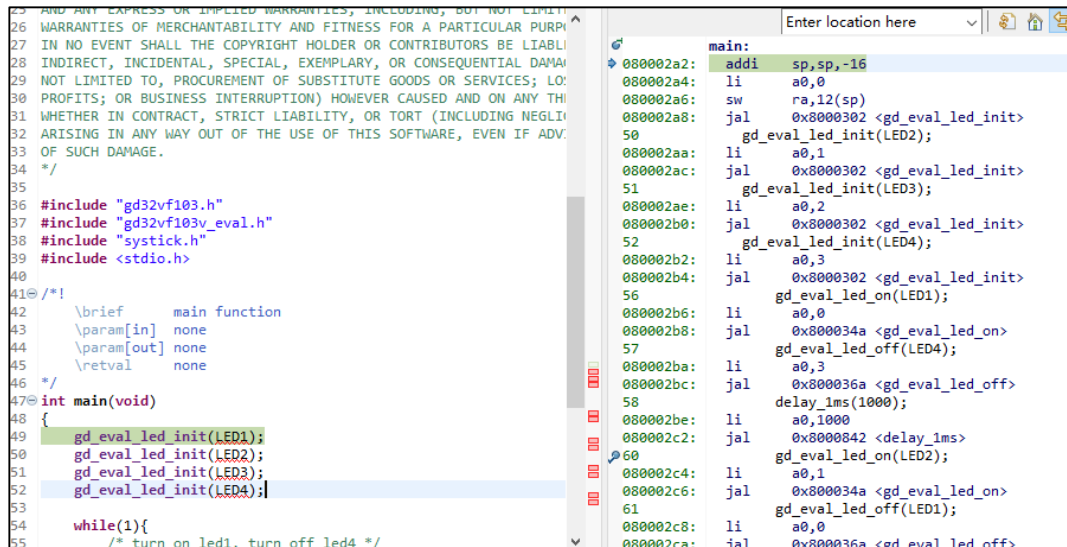
Select the “Instruction Stepping Mode button” in the debug toolbar to open the disassembly window.

Figure 3-54. Open Disassembly view



In the disassembly window, breakpoints can be enabled, assembly instructions can be executed in single step, etc.

Figure 3-55. Disassembly view



```

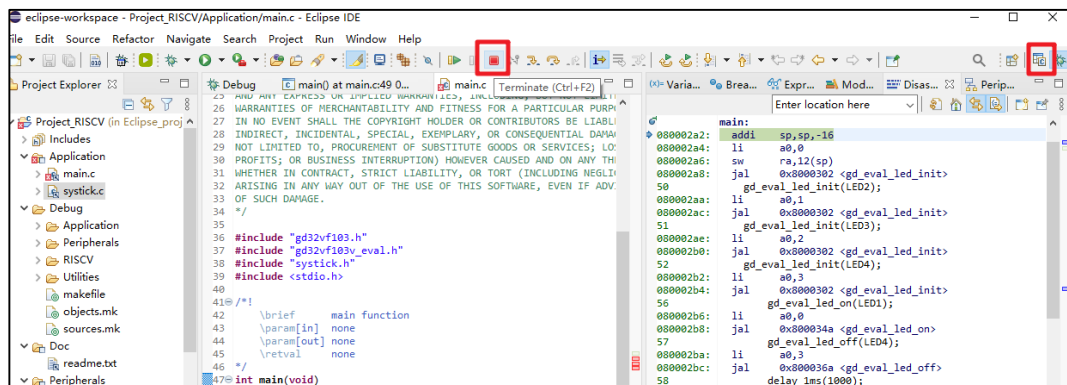
25 AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
26 WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
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28 INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES,
29 NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF
30 PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF
31 WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR
32 ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF
33 OF SUCH DAMAGE.
34 */
35
36 #include "gd32vf103.h"
37 #include "gd32vf103v_eval.h"
38 #include "systick.h"
39 #include <stdio.h>
40
41 @brief main function
42 @param[in] none
43 @param[out] none
44 @retval none
45 */
46
47 int main(void)
48 {
49     gd_eval_led_init(LED1);
50     gd_eval_led_init(LED2);
51     gd_eval_led_init(LED3);
52     gd_eval_led_init(LED4);
53
54     while(1){
55         /* turn on led1, turn off led4 */
56
57         main:
58         080002a2: addi    sp,sp,-16
59         080002a4: li     a0,0
60         080002a6: sw     ra,12(sp)
61         080002a8: jal    0x8000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
62             gd_eval_led_init(LED2);
63         080002aa: li     a0,1
64         080002ac: jal    0x8000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
65             gd_eval_led_init(LED3);
66         080002ae: li     a0,2
67         080002b0: jal    0x8000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
68             gd_eval_led_init(LED4);
69         080002b2: li     a0,3
70         080002b4: jal    0x8000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
71             gd_eval_led_on(LED1);
72         080002b6: li     a0,0
73         080002b8: jal    0x800034a <gd_eval_led_on>
74             gd_eval_led_off(LED4);
75         080002ba: li     a0,3
76         080002bc: jal    0x800036a <gd_eval_led_off>
77             delay_1ms(1000);
78         080002be: li     a0,1000
79         080002c2: jal    0x8000842 <delay_1ms>
80             gd_eval_led_on(LED2);
81         080002c4: li     a0,1
82         080002c6: jal    0x800034a <gd_eval_led_on>
83             gd_eval_led_off(LED1);
84         080002c8: li     a0,0
85         080002ca: jal    0x800036a <gd_eval_led_off>

```

3.7.7. Exit the Debug perspective

Click the "Stop debugging" button, and then click "C/C++" to enter the project perspective.

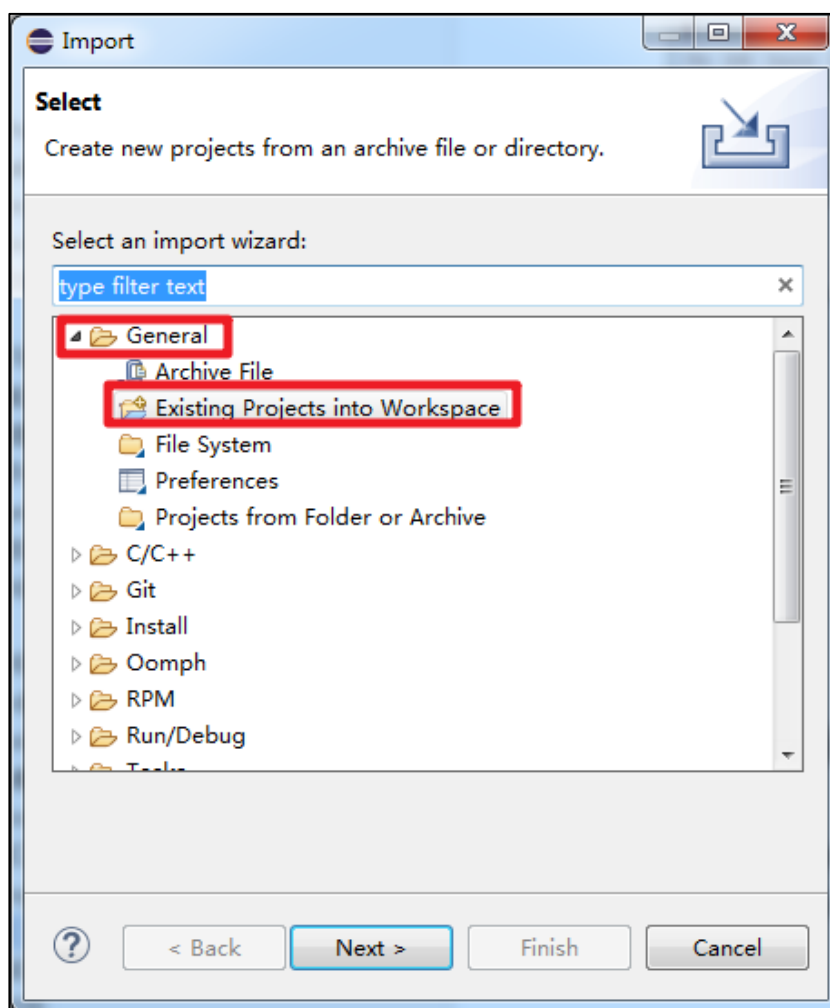
Figure 3-56. Exit the Debug perspective



4. Import an existing project

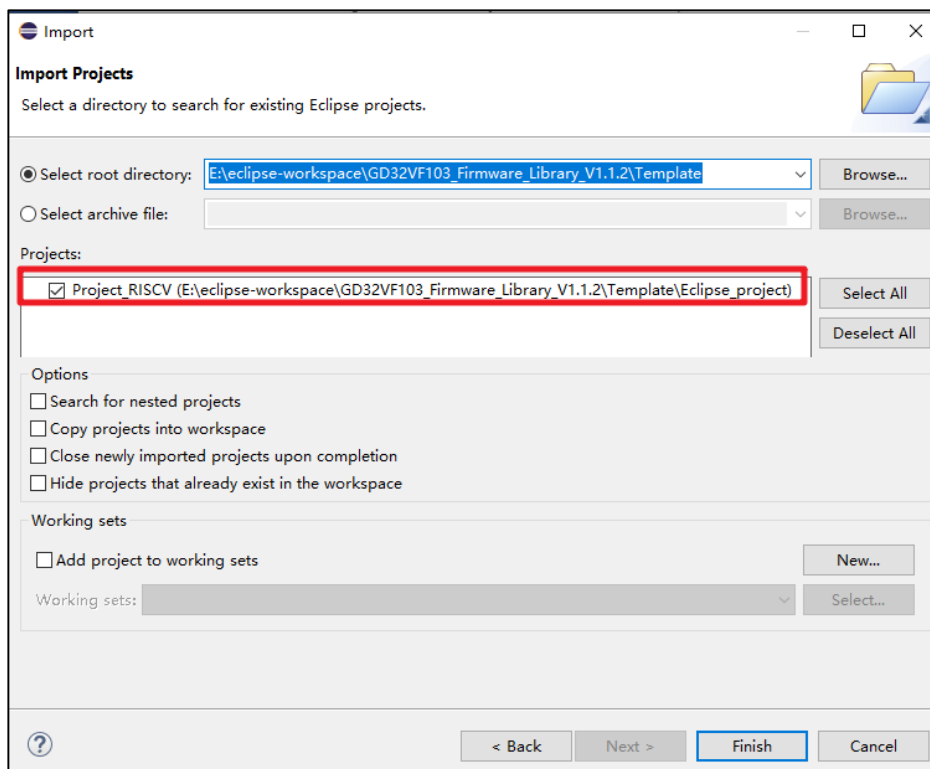
In addition to new projects, user can also import existing Eclipse projects directly. In the menu bar, click "File->Import", select "General->Existing Projects into Workspace" to import the existing project, and click "Next".

Figure 4-1. Import an existing project - 1



Select the path of an existing project file, Eclipse will recognize all the projects under this path. Select the corresponding project, and click "Finish" to import the existing project.

Figure 4-2. Import an existing project - 2



5. Debug in RAM

Step 1: Modify the link script and recompile the project (it is recommended to clean and then build) for example, as shown in [Figure 5-1. Ld file memory map when debugging in RAM](#).

Figure 5-1. Ld file memory map when debugging in RAM

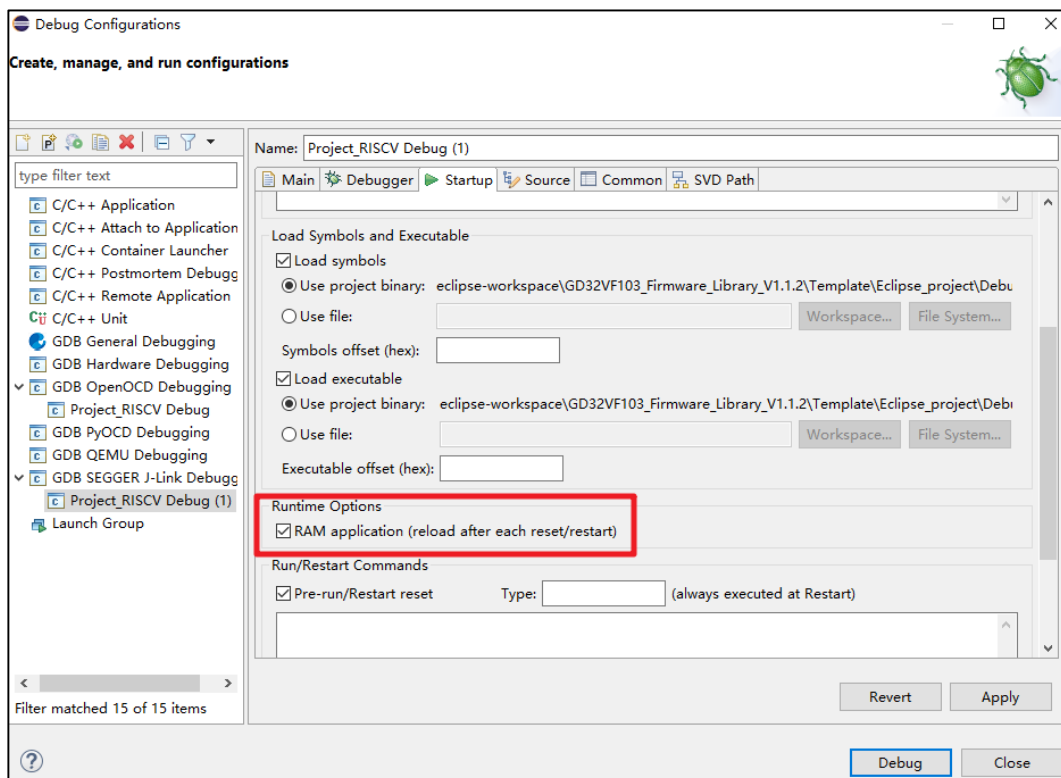
```

5 MEMORY
6 {
7     /* Run in FLASH */
8 /*
9     flash (rxai!w) : ORIGIN = 0x08000000, LENGTH = 128k
10    ram  (wxa!ri) : ORIGIN = 0x20000000, LENGTH = 32K
11 */
12    /* Run in RAM */
13    flash (rxai!w) : ORIGIN = 0x20000000, LENGTH = 24k
14    ram  (wxa!ri) : ORIGIN = 0x20006000, LENGTH = 8K
15
16 }
17

```

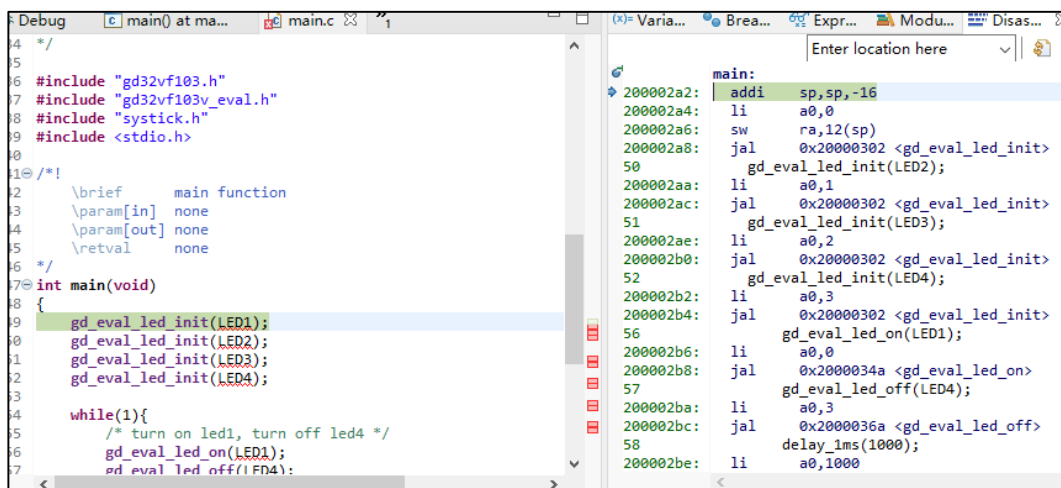
Step 2: In the “Debug Configurations->Startup” option, check “RAM application”.

Figure 5-2. Debug configurations when debugging in RAM



Step 3: Enter the Debug perspective when debugging in RAM, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 5-3. Debug perspective when debugging in RAM



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE in debug mode. The left pane displays the C source code for `main.c`, with the `main` function selected. The right pane shows the assembly code for the `main` function, with the instruction `addi sp,sp,-16` at address `200002a2` selected. The assembly view includes comments for various instructions, such as `gd_eval_led_init(LED2)`, `gd_eval_led_init(LED3)`, `gd_eval_led_init(LED4)`, `gd_eval_led_on(LED1)`, `gd_eval_led_off(LED4)`, and `delay_1ms(1000)`.

```

4 */
5
6 #include "gd32vf103.h"
7 #include "gd32vf103v_eval.h"
8 #include "systick.h"
9 #include <stdio.h>
10
11 /*!
12  \brief      main function
13  \param[in]  none
14  \param[out] none
15  \retval     none
16 */
17 int main(void)
18 {
19     gd_eval_led_init(LED1);
20     gd_eval_led_init(LED2);
21     gd_eval_led_init(LED3);
22     gd_eval_led_init(LED4);
23
24     while(1){
25         /* turn on led1, turn off led4 */
26         gd_eval_led_on(LED1);
27         gd_eval_led_off(LED4);
28     }
29 }

```

```

main:
200002a2:  addi    sp,sp,-16
200002a4:  li      a0,0
200002a6:  sw      ra,12(sp)
200002a8:  jal    0x20000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
50      gd_eval_led_init(LED2);
200002aa:  li      a0,1
200002ac:  jal    0x20000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
51      gd_eval_led_init(LED3);
200002ae:  li      a0,2
200002b0:  jal    0x20000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
52      gd_eval_led_init(LED4);
200002b2:  li      a0,3
200002b4:  jal    0x20000302 <gd_eval_led_init>
56      gd_eval_led_on(LED1);
200002b6:  li      a0,0
200002b8:  jal    0x2000034a <gd_eval_led_on>
57      gd_eval_led_off(LED4);
200002ba:  li      a0,3
200002bc:  jal    0x2000036a <gd_eval_led_off>
58      delay_1ms(1000);
200002be:  li      a0,1000

```


6. Printing with printf

6.1. Use steps

Step 1: Add the following `_write` function definition to the file.

```
ssize_t _write(int fd, const void* ptr, size_t len) {
    const uint8_t* current = (const uint8_t*) ptr;
    {
        for (size_t jj = 0; jj < len; jj++) {
            _put_char(current[jj]);

            if (current[jj] == '\n') {
                _put_char('\r');
            }
        }
        return len;
    }

    return _stub(EBADF);
}
```

Step 2: Redirect `usart` to the `put_char` function.

```
int _put_char(int ch)
{
    usart_data_transmit(USART0, (uint8_t) ch);
    while ( usart_flag_get(USART0, USART_FLAG_TBE) == RESET){
    }

    return ch;
}
```

Step 3: Use the `printf` function to print normally. Note that “\n” needs to be added to `printf` function to flush the output stream.

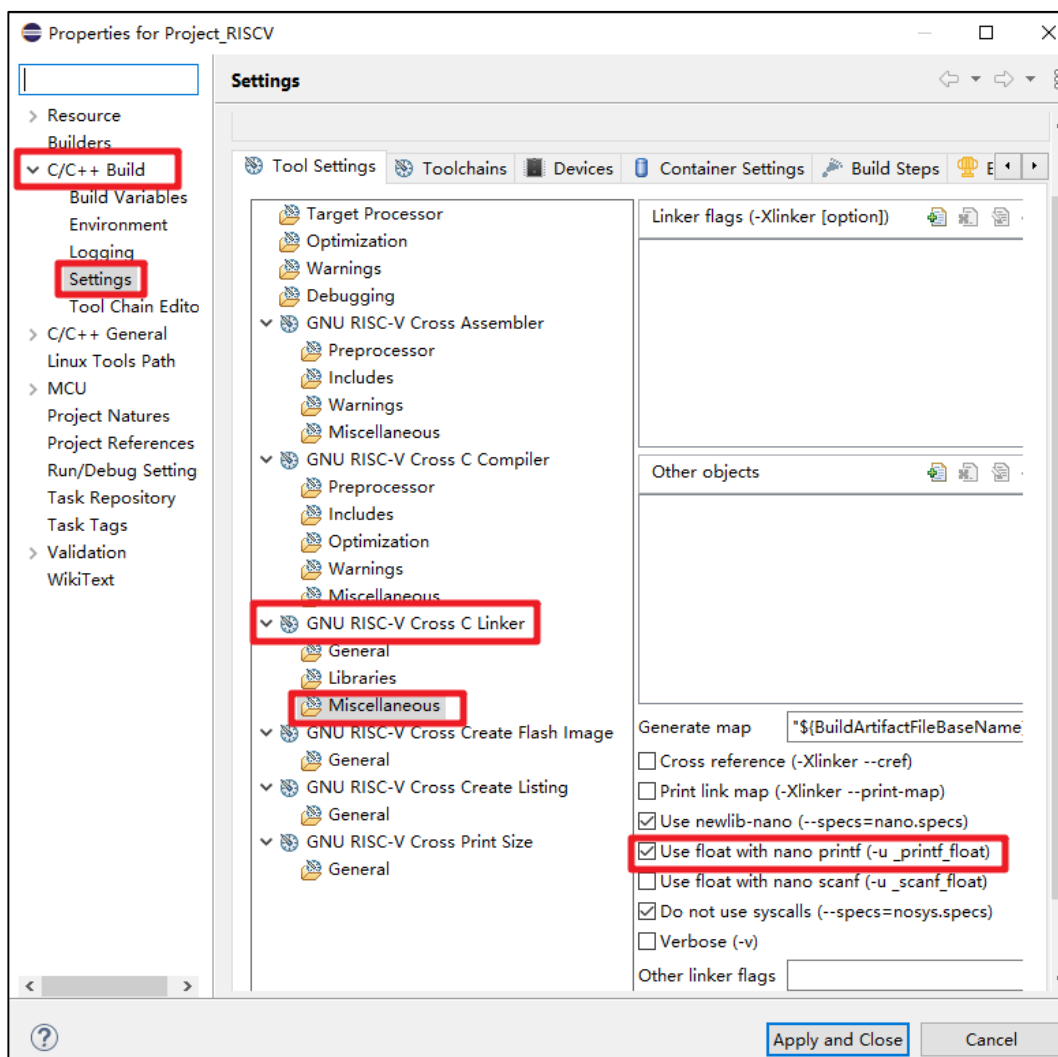
```
printf("Running led test!\r\n");
```

6.2. Print floating point data configuration

Print floating point data configuration:

check the “-u `_printf_float`” option in the project “Properties->C/C++ Build->Settings->Tool Settings->GNU RISC-V Cross C Linker->Miscellaneous” option.

Figure 6-1. Print floating point data configuration



Note: 1. When using printf function, user need to add “\r\n” at the end of the printed content, for example, printf("Running led test!\r\n"). 2. Using printf function in GCC will greatly increase the size of the code. If it is an occasion that requires a high codesized size, printf function is not recommended.

7. Revision history

Table 7-1. Revision history

Revision No.	Description	Date
1.0	Initial Release	Jun.20, 2022

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