



C/C++ and Java Installation For 2017 FRC Teams

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What We'll Talk About

- Goals
- The development environment
- Talking to the RoboRIO
- Making it move
- Resources
- Summary

Goals

- The goal of this presentation is to help you understand how to prepare your development environment for use with C/C++ and Java
- We clearly can't explain all of the aspects because we have limited time
 - ▶ But, you should leave here with a better understanding of the process
- We will be talking about the set up rather than the languages themselves
 - ▶ The WPILib is equivalent between the environments

Why C/C++?

- C/C++ is a standard in embedded systems programming for over 30 years
 - ▶ It's still the most predominant language in embedded Linux, the IoT and the real-time operating system (RTOS) world
 - This gives your team valuable real-world experience
- It's compiled to native machine code
 - ▶ No virtual machine interpreters
 - No pausing due to garbage collection
 - ▶ It's fast
- It's the native language of the RoboRIO's Linux-based operating system
 - ▶ The environment is written in C and Assembler
 - ▶ You get easy, direct access to the underlying O/S
- C++ is object oriented
 - ▶ Full support from WPILib

Why Not C/C++?

- C/C++ is compiled
 - ▶ This adds complexity to the build
- C/C++ is textual
 - ▶ There are no cutesy GUIs with lots of obscure symbols and squiggly lines ☺
- There is no VM to catch your mistakes
 - ▶ The syntax is similar to Java
 - Java was derived from C++
 - Java VM is written in C/C++
- C/C++ has pointers
 - ▶ Objects can be referenced in many different ways
 - ▶ This concept can be troublesome for some developers

Why Java?

- Java has wide support in the industry
 - ▶ Object-oriented approach with lots of reference material
- Java is the language used on the AP exams
 - ▶ Used in many computer science classes
- Java is a byte-code interpreted language
 - ▶ The use of the Virtual Machine (VM) allows for many dynamic language features
- The VM will help catch some common memory mistakes
- The version of Java used on the RoboRIO is version 8 from Oracle
- WPILib is actually written in Java and then translated to C++

Why Not Java?

- Java is interpreted
 - ▶ Performance is lower than C/C++
- Java is also textual like C++
 - ▶ But, Java can be written using either imperative or declarative programming styles
- The version of Java on the RoboRIO is not optimized for use in control systems
 - ▶ The version is actually targeted at business applications
- Garbage collection cycle will cause the robot to hesitate during the mark-and-sweep cycle
 - ▶ For the duration of the match, this should not be a problem

Top 20 Languages – Nov 2016

| Nov 2016 | Nov 2015 | Change | Programming Language | Ratings | Change |
|----------|----------|--------|----------------------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 1 | | Java | 18.755% | -1.65% |
| 2 | 2 | | C | 9.203% | -7.94% |
| 3 | 3 | | C++ | 5.415% | -0.78% |
| 4 | 4 | | C# | 3.659% | -0.66% |
| 5 | 5 | | Python | 3.567% | -0.20% |
| 6 | 8 | ▲ | Visual Basic .NET | 3.167% | +0.94% |
| 7 | 6 | ▼ | PHP | 3.125% | -0.12% |
| 8 | 7 | ▼ | JavaScript | 2.705% | +0.23% |
| 9 | 11 | ▲ | Assembly language | 2.441% | +0.56% |
| 10 | 10 | | Perl | 2.361% | +0.33% |
| 11 | 14 | ▲ | Objective-C | 2.246% | +0.82% |
| 12 | 15 | ▲ | Swift | 2.039% | +0.80% |
| 13 | 48 | ▲▲ | Go | 2.001% | +1.80% |
| 14 | 9 | ▼▼ | Ruby | 1.978% | -0.06% |
| 15 | 16 | ▲ | MATLAB | 1.967% | +0.78% |
| 16 | 12 | ▼▼ | Delphi/Object Pascal | 1.950% | +0.27% |
| 17 | 13 | ▼▼ | Visual Basic | 1.923% | +0.24% |
| 18 | 37 | ▲▲ | Groovy | 1.811% | +1.48% |
| 19 | 19 | | R | 1.715% | +0.70% |
| 20 | 18 | ▼ | PL/SQL | 1.512% | +0.48% |

- LabVIEW was #34 on this list

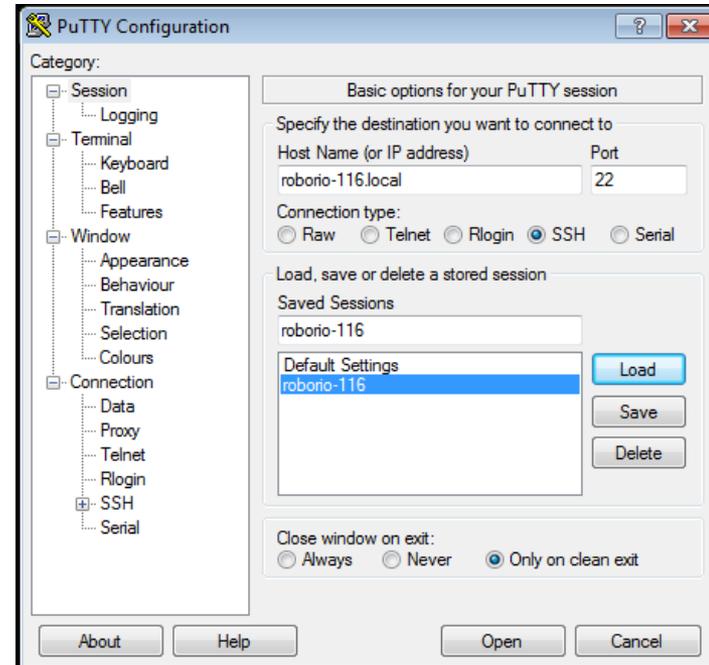
Getting Your RoboRIO Ready

- Before you can start development, you'll need to make sure that your RoboRIO has the proper operating system image on it
 - ▶ This is accomplished using the RoboRIO imaging tool or it can be done through LabVIEW
- Java developers will need to deploy the Java 8 JDK to the RoboRIO
 - ▶ We'll address this later...



Some Useful Info...

- The RoboRIO runs Linux
 - ▶ SSH server is available
 - Use Putty on Windows to get to SSH shell
 - ▶ File transfers from IDE use SCP
- Addressing is via mDNS
 - ▶ roborio-<team #>-FRC.local
- The web server requires Microsoft Silverlight plug-in
- Do not delete “admin” account
 - ▶ All program transfers require it



The Development Environment

- The FIRST-supported development platform for C/C++ and Java is the Eclipse IDE tool
 - ▶ The beta teams are using the Neon release
 - ▶ The compiler is the open-source GNU 4.9 compiler
 - Supports C++11 extensions
- The C compiler is actually a *cross-compiler*
 - ▶ We are building on an x86 for an ARM-based system
 - Again, this is a standard approach for commercial, embedded development
- There is also a way to install the Java bytecode compiler for Eclipse after you install the FRC plugins
 - ▶ RoboRIO runs Java bytecode in the Oracle JVM
 - ▶ Compiler on development platform produces the bytecode

Development Environment #2

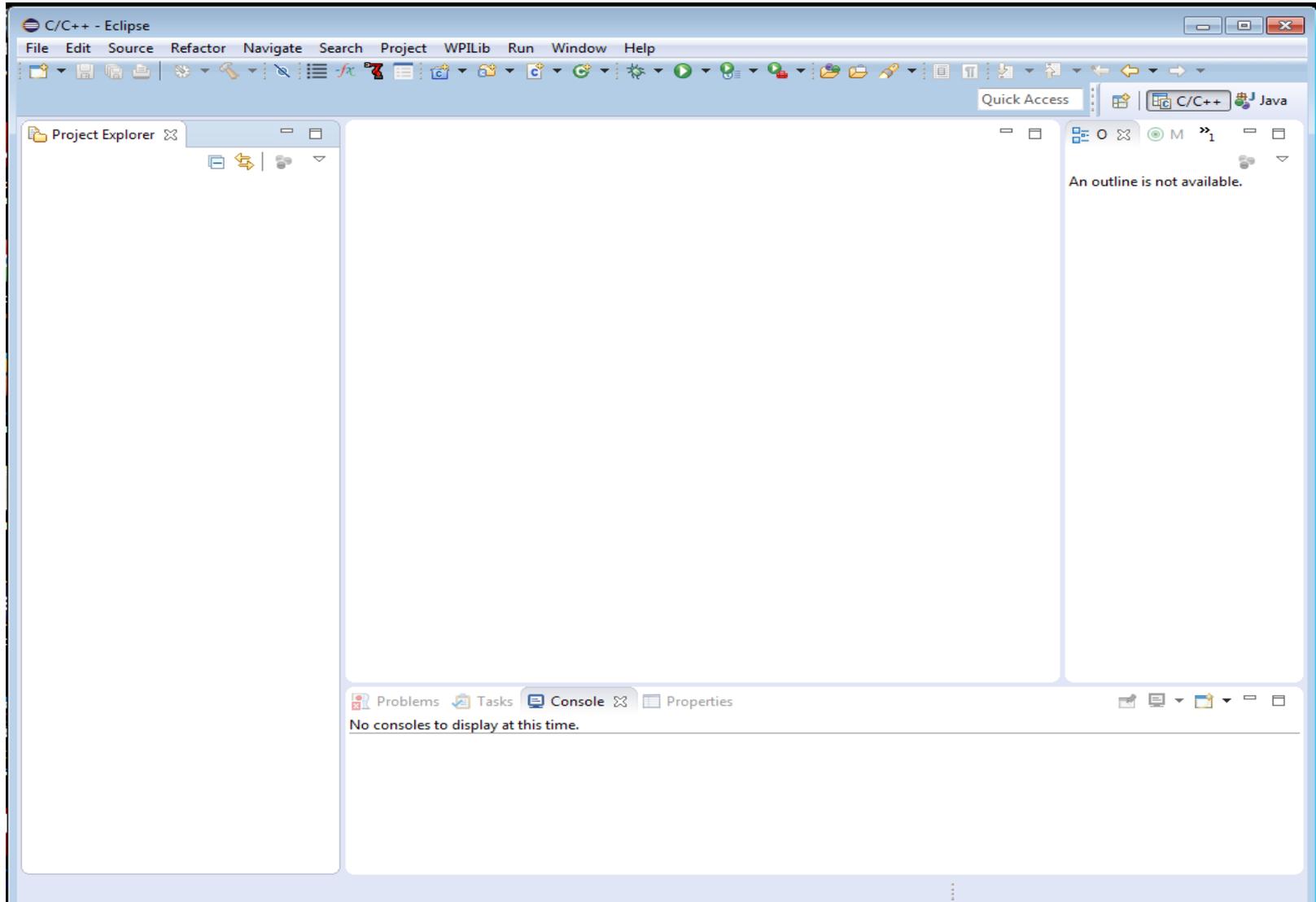
- During the beta, FIRST is only supporting Windows
 - ▶ However, libraries and compilers are available for OS/X and Linux
- The beta supports Windows 10
 - ▶ You can still run it in a virtual machine
 - For all you Mac OS/X and Linux fans
- 64-bit Windows is supported
- The Java 8 JDK needs to be installed on your platform regardless of whether you use Java or C/C++
 - ▶ Make sure you install the JDK and not just the JRE
 - ▶ <http://java.com>

The Eclipse Neon IDE

- To get started, first install Oracle Java 8 JDK on the Windows host
 - ▶ Either 32- or 64-bit depending on your host
- Next, go to Eclipse.org and download the Eclipse IDE for C/C++ developers
 - ▶ 32- or 64-bit version to match your Java install
 - ▶ Works for both C/C++ and Java development
- Once installed, you'll connect to FIRST to download the plug-ins for development
 - ▶ This may change for kick-off



Installed Eclipse



Install FRC 2017 Update Suite

- First, make sure you remove any old LabVIEW or driver station code
- Run the update suite installer
 - ▶ This will install the RoboRIO imaging tool and the latest firmware release
 - ▶ Installs the latest driver station and smartDashboard
- The 2017 Driver Station doesn't look that different from the 2016 version
 - ▶ So far...

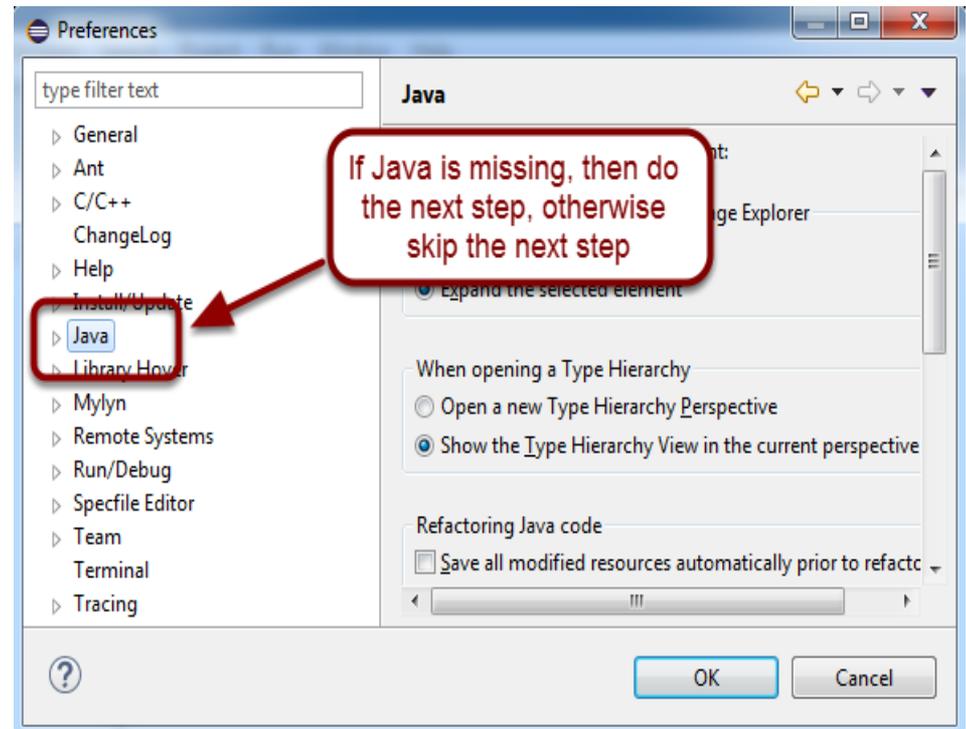
2017 Driver Station

The screenshot shows the 'FRC PC Dashboard' window. The main area displays 'No Camera Selection'. On the right, there are controls for 'Joysticks' (two grids), 'Drive Motors' (Front and Back, Left and Right), and a 'Gyro' gauge showing 0 degrees. A 'Select Autonomous...' dropdown is at the bottom right. The status bar at the bottom shows 'No Camera Selection', '320x240 15fps 30%', '0 Mbps', '0 fps', and a 'No Camera Selection' dropdown with a play, stop, and power button.

The screenshot shows the 'FRC Driver Station - Version 17.0a9' window. On the left, there are mode selection buttons: 'TeleOperated' (selected), 'Autonomous', 'Practice', and 'Test'. Below these are 'Enable' and 'Disable' buttons. The center displays 'Elapsed Time 0:00.0', 'PC Battery' (full green bar), 'PC CPU %' (empty yellow bar), 'Window' (maximized), and 'Team Station Red 1'. On the right, 'Team # 116' is shown with a battery icon and '12.35 V'. Below that are status indicators for 'Communications' (green), 'Robot Code' (green), and 'Joysticks' (red). At the bottom, 'Teleoperated Disabled' is displayed.

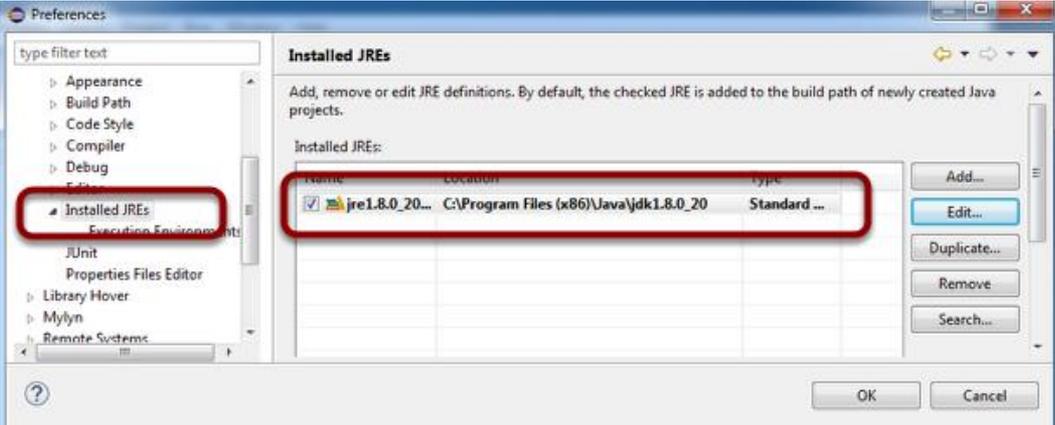
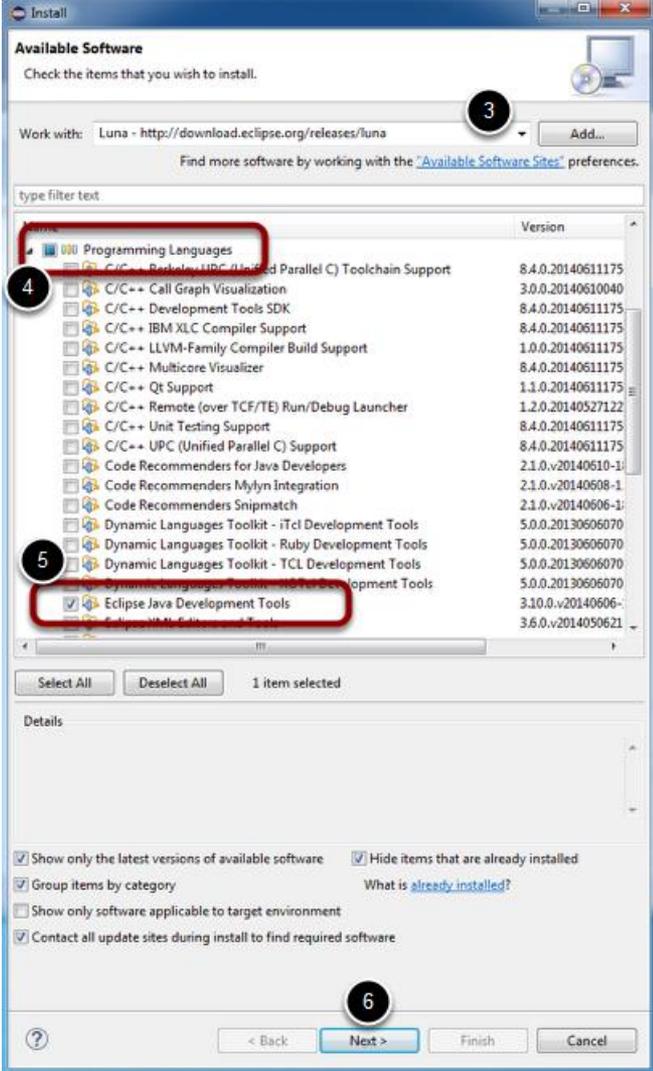
Checking for Java

- If you're working with Java, you'll need to verify that the Java tools are installed
- Normally, you won't have to go beyond this step if you installed the Oracle Java on your development station correctly



Find the Java Development Tools

- If for some reason, Java doesn't show up in the previous tab, you'll need to install the Java tools
- Then, you'll set up the JDK in the preferences tab



Install the Third-Party Libraries

- FIRST has unbundled the libraries for motor controllers like the CTRE Talon SRX
 - ▶ This will likely include anything that has any special capabilities like the Rev Robotics SPARK as well
- You'll need to contact the manufacturer to get the instructions for integrating their product into the Eclipse environment
 - ▶ Typically an installer for Windows
 - OS/X and Linux will have to piece it together
- You'll need to add the libraries and header files to the search path of your project

Now, Java Should Work (on the Host)

- Once you've verified that the Java tools and JDK are visible to Eclipse you should be able to use the File->New->Project option to select and create a new Java-based robot project
- This process looks almost identical to the steps for C/C++
 - ▶ For the sake of time we'll show the C++ steps, but the Java steps are similar

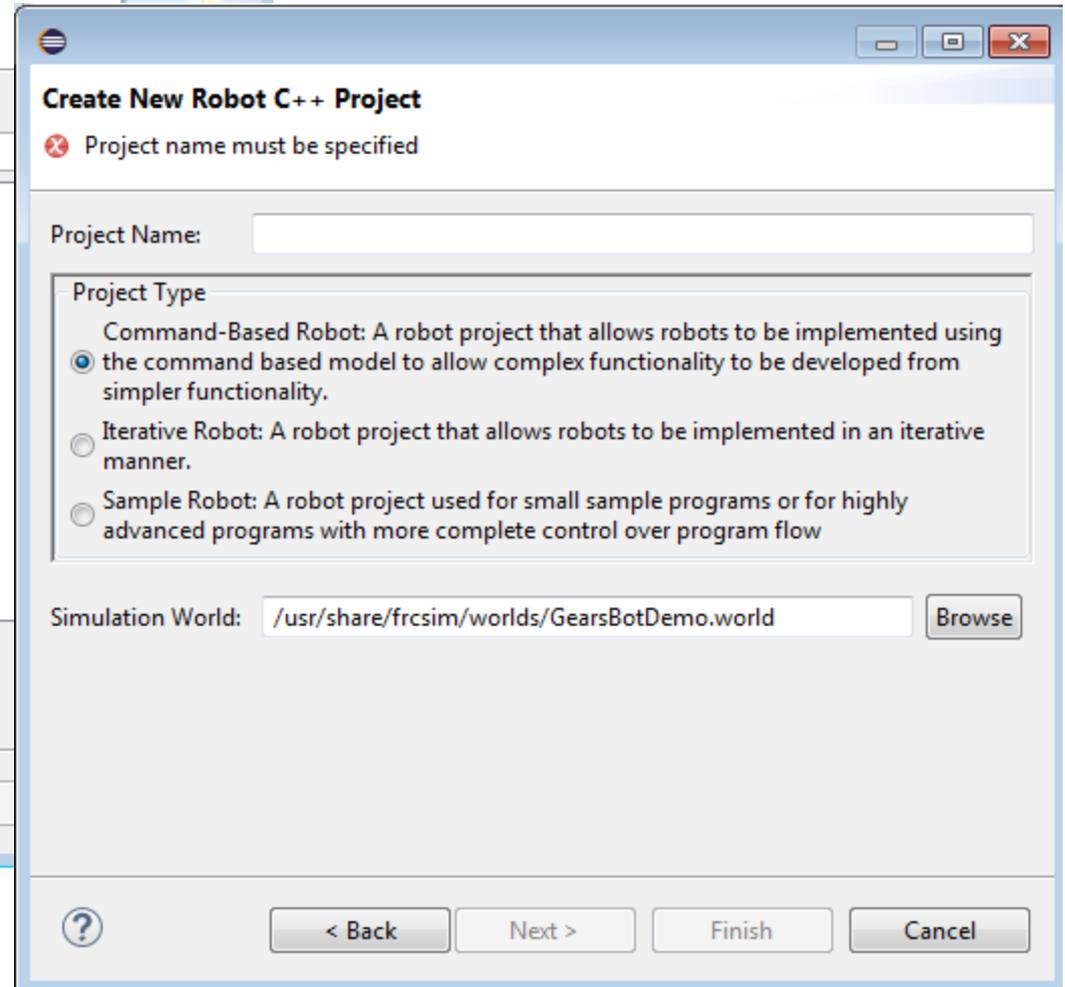
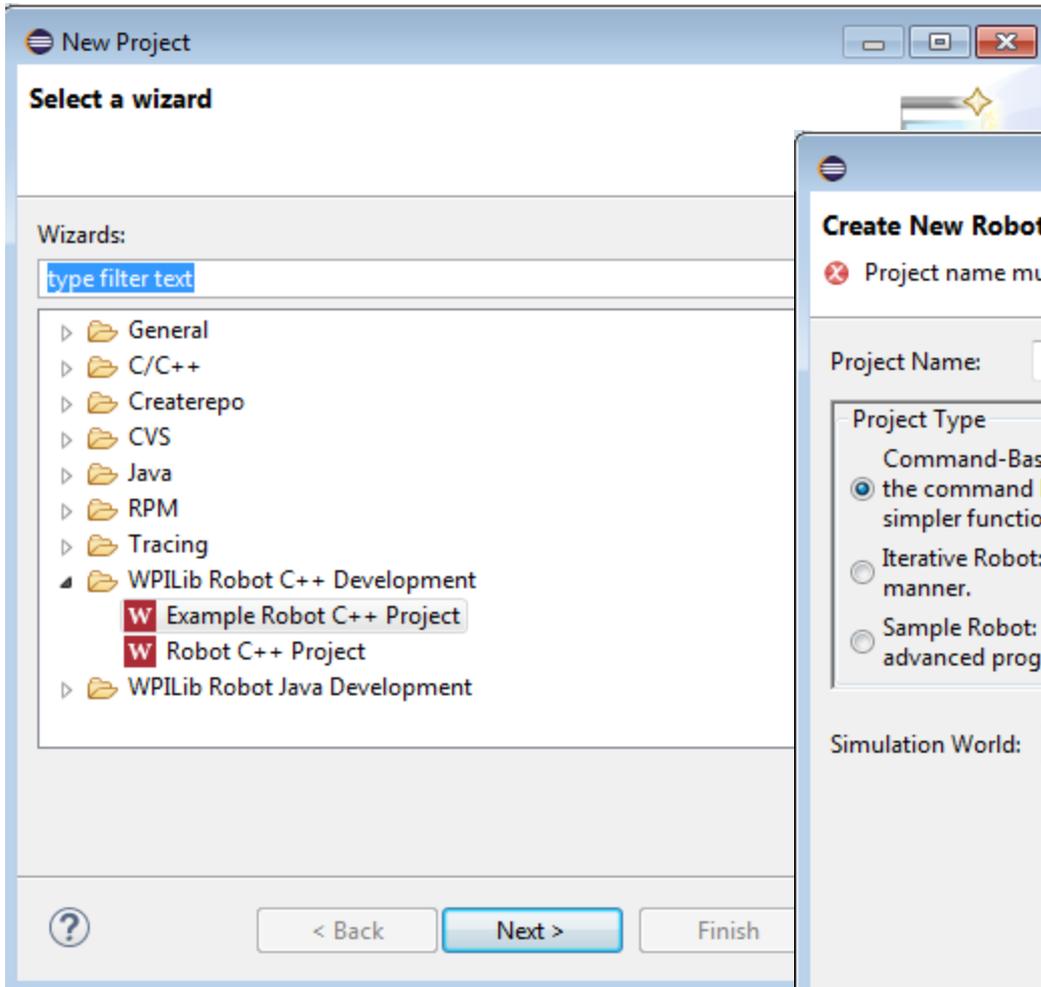
Java on the RoboRIO

- Java does not come installed on the RoboRIO
 - ▶ Issues with the license from Oracle
- You need to have your host connected to both the RoboRIO and the Internet
- cd to `C:\Users\\wpilib\tools` and run `java-installer.jar`
- Follow the prompts, accept the license and let the system install Java to the RoboRIO
 - ▶ Repeat for each RoboRIO

Creating A Project

- Eclipse collects all of the files related to building a piece of code into a subdirectory called a project folder
 - ▶ It's normally stored in your C:\users account
 - You can put the project elsewhere when you open Eclipse
- You can also import and export projects
 - ▶ This allows you to create a .zip of the project for archival purposes
- To create a new project use:
 - ▶ File->New->Project and select WPILib Project

New Project -- Simple Robot



New Project Result

The screenshot displays an IDE interface with the following components:

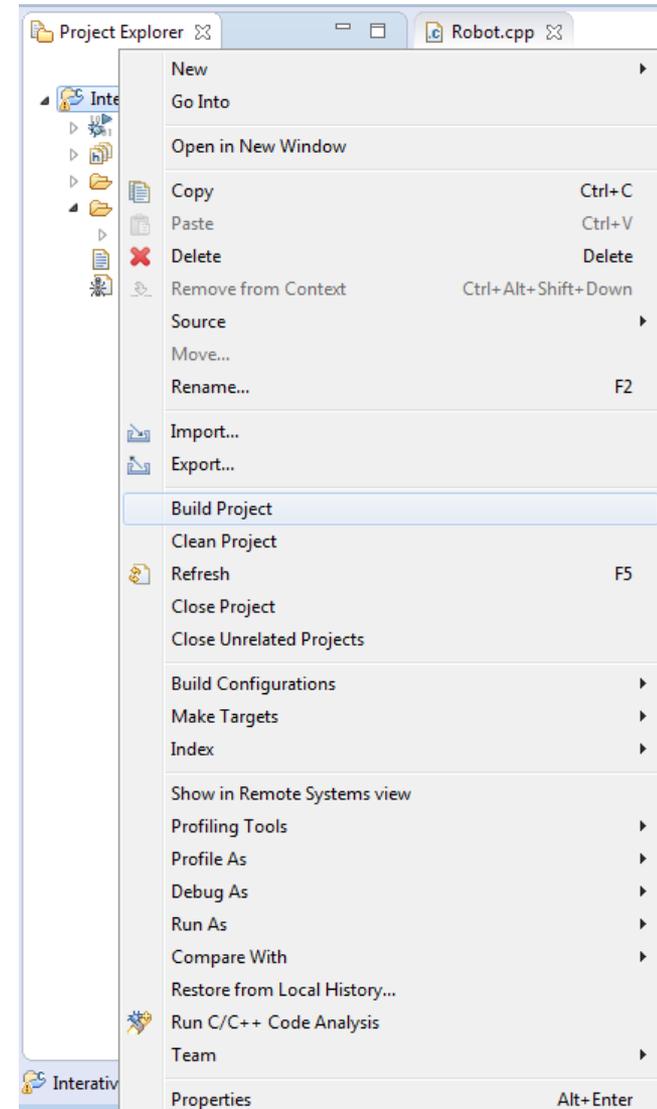
- Project Explorer:** Shows a project named "Interative" with subfolders for "Binaries", "Includes", "Debug", and "src". The "src" folder contains "Robot.cpp", "build.properties", and "build.xml".
- Code Editor:** Displays the content of "Robot.cpp":

```
1 #include "WPIlib.h"
2
3 class Robot: public IterativeRobot
4 {
5 private:
6     LiveWindow *lw;
7
8 void RobotInit()
9 {
10     lw = LiveWindow::GetInstance();
11 }
12
13 void AutonomousInit()
14 {
15 }
16 }
17
18 void AutonomousPeriodic()
19 {
20 }
21 }
22
23 void TeleopInit()
24 {
25 }
26 }
27
28 void TeleopPeriodic()
29 {
30 }
31 }
32
```
- Class Explorer:** Shows the "WPIlib.h" header and the "Robot" class with its methods: "lw : LiveWindow*", "RobotInit() : void", "AutonomousInit() : void", "AutonomousPeriodic() : void", "TeleopInit() : void", "TeleopPeriodic() : void", and "TestPeriodic() : void". A green dot indicates the "main() : int" function.
- Console:** Shows the output of the CDT Build Console for the "Interative" project. The output includes the compiler command and a warning from the linker:

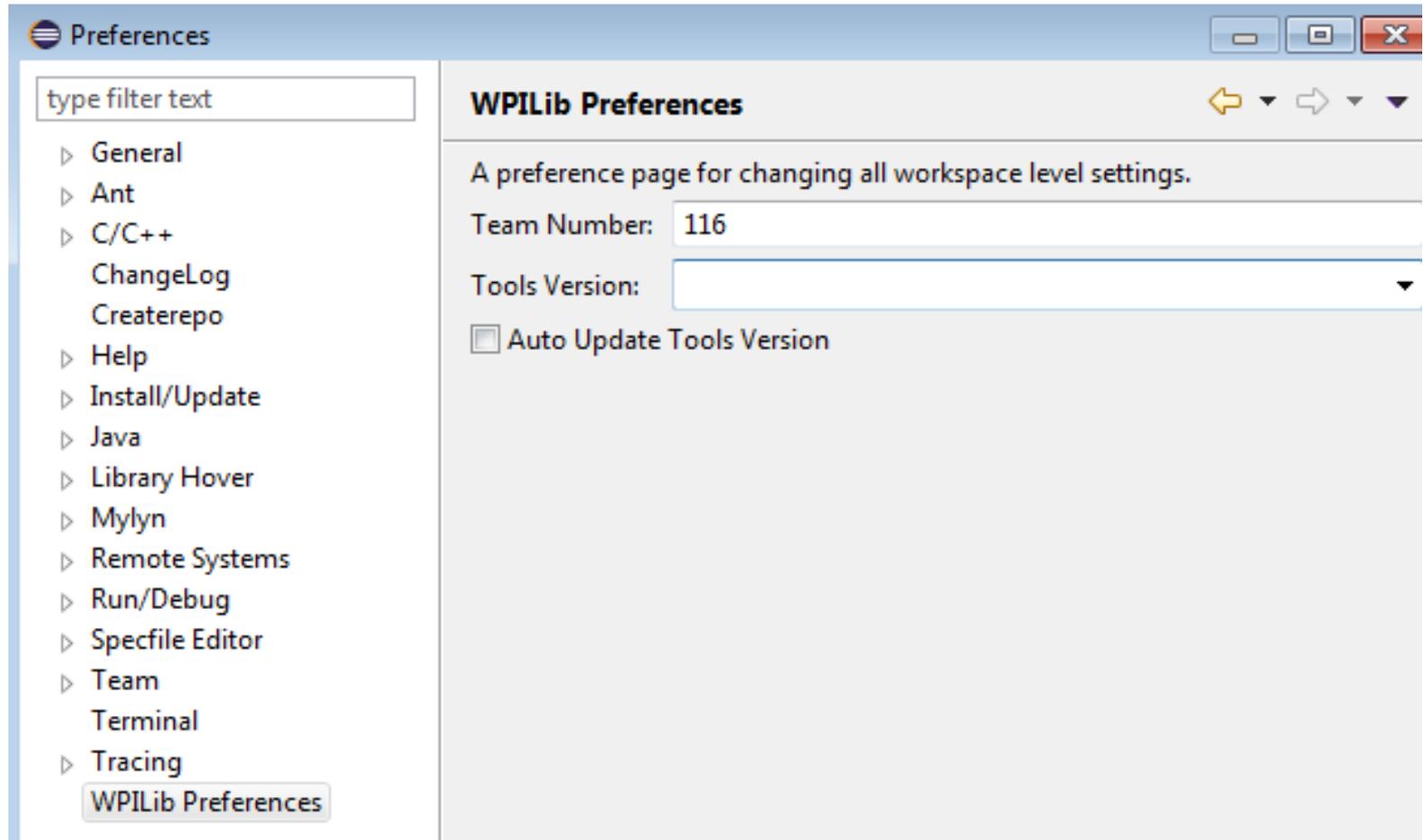
```
arm-frc-linux-gnueabi-g++ -std=c++1y "-IC:\\Users\\mike\\wpilib\\cpp\\current\\include" "-IC:\\Users\\mike\\wo
arm-frc-linux-gnueabi-g++ "-LC:\\Users\\mike\\wpilib\\cpp\\current\\lib" -Wl,-rpath,/opt/GenICam_v2_3/bin/Linu
c:/frc/bin/./lib/gcc/arm-frc-linux-gnueabi/4.9.1/../../../../arm-frc-linux-gnueabi/bin/ld.exe: warning: l
23:40:43 Build Finished (took 6s.427ms)
```

Build the Project

- Eclipse will default to building the project automatically
- However, you can clean and build the project manually
- Use the Project menu to configure the auto-build feature

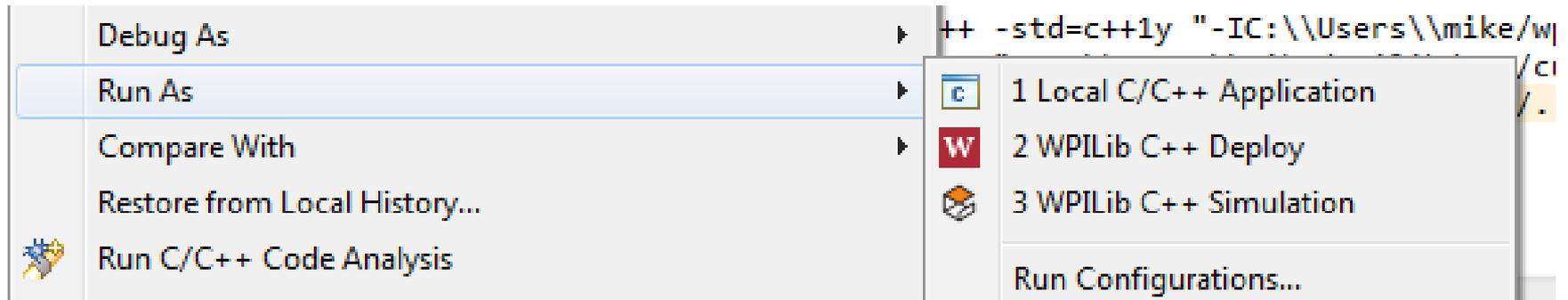


Set Team # in Preferences



Deploying to the Target

- When the code is built, you can select Run As->WPILib C++ Deploy

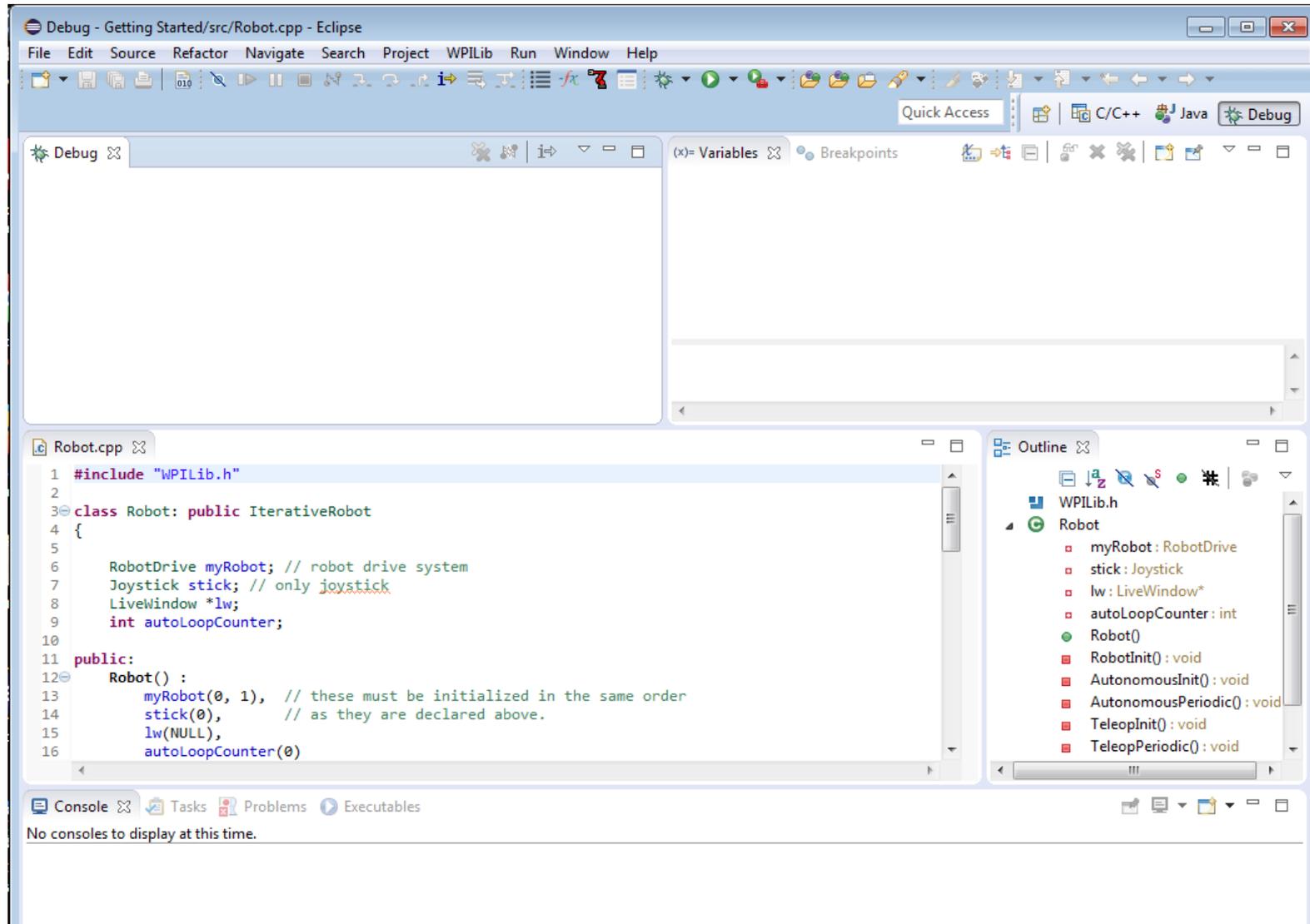


- This will open an SCP connection to the RoboRIO (as “admin”) and copy the application to the file system
- The application will then start running
 - ▶ Waiting for the driver station

Debugging Code

- The project is usually automatically created with debugging enabled
- Select Debug As->WPILib C++ Deploy
- The Eclipse will automatically switch to the Debug perspective
- You can then set breakpoints
- Once the driver station enables the application, your debug session will begin

The Eclipse Debug Perspective



Resources

- Chief Delphi
 - ▶ <http://www.chiefdelphi.com>
- FIRST forums
 - ▶ <http://forums.usfirst.org>
- NI Community Forums
 - ▶ <http://ni.com/FIRST>
- WPI / *FIRST* NSF Community site (ThinkTank)
- These sites are monitored members of:
 - ▶ WPI
 - ▶ NI
 - ▶ *FIRST*
- All source code available for team <-> team assistance
- Phone support through NI
 - ▶ 866-511-6285 (1PM-7PM CST, M-F) ?

Summary

- C/C++ can be very challenging to new developers
 - ▶ C/C++ is similar enough to Java that Java developers can adapt to it quickly
 - However, pointers will require some explaining
 - ▶ Performance and fine-grain control are the biggest advantages to using C/C++
- Java has a lot of support within the FIRST community and many school systems
 - Being on the AP CS exam encourages schools to teach it
 - Java is also used in the new FTC development environment
 - Although the Java VM is slightly different for Android
- WPILib class libraries have equivalent capability between C++ and Java versions
- Java and C++ are syntactically very similar
 - You could start with one and then switch without too much trouble