

# EC300 User Manual

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# Edge Computer EC300 Series

## User Manual

(Applicable for Debian11)

Version1.0, October 2023

[www.inhandnetworks.com](http://www.inhandnetworks.com)



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# **1 Introduction**

This user's manual is for the Arm architecture based edge computer EC300 and covers a complete set of instructions for all supported models. Before referring to these chapters, verify that the hardware specifications of your computer model support the features/Settings covered.

# **2 Hardware installation instructions**

In this chapter, we will cover the external interface instructions of EC300, an edge computer based on Arm architecture.

## 2.1 Introduction

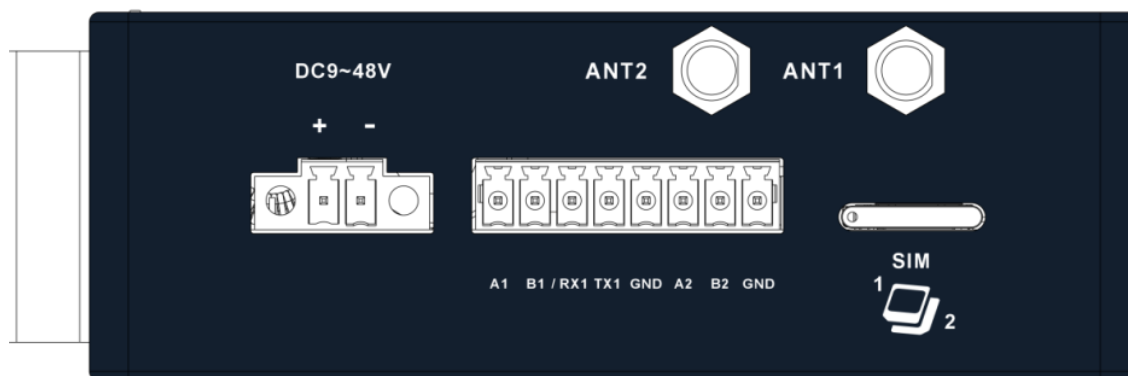
The following sections describe the application of external connectors and pin assignment.

## 2.2 EC300 panel

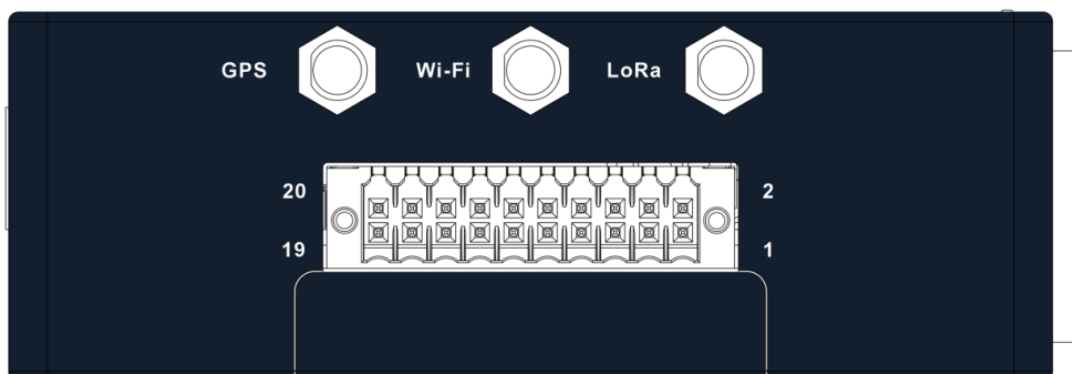
### 2.2.1 Front panel



### 2.2.2 Left panel



### 2.2.3 Right panel



## 2.3 EC300 external interface

### 2.3.1 Ethernet

This is a dual RJ45 connector for Ethernet connection

The EC300 has 2 RJ45 Ethernet ports and supports 10M/100M adaptive rates.

Yellow light: LINK indicator light, the end device is on when the interface is 1000M, and the end device is off when the interface is 10/100M.

Green light: ACT light, flashing when there is data

### 2.3.2 Serial port

The EC300 supports up to four serial ports.

COM1: RS-232 / RS-485 (RX1 TX1 / A1 B1)

COM2: RS-485 (A2 B2)

COM3: RS232 / RS485 (extended interface PIN1 Extended interface PIN2)

COM4: RS232 / RS485 (extended interface PIN5 extended interface PIN6)

### 2.3.3 CAN

The EC300 has a 3-way CAN bus interface and supports the CAN 2.0A/B standard. It is compatible with CAN FD and can achieve a maximum rate of 5Mbps.

CAN1: Extended interface PIN1 Extended interface PIN2

CAN2: Extend interface PIN5 Extend interface PIN6

CAN3: Expand interface PIN9 expand interface PIN10

### 2.3.4 Switch Input interface (Digital Input)

Interface identification	Features	Description
GND	Power reference ground	4 digital input DI,
DICOM	Input public side	Wet contact state "1" :+10~+30V/-30 ~ -10VDC
DI0	Digital input port 0	Wet contact state

DI1	Digital input port number 1	0": 0 ~ +3V/-3 ~ 0V Isolate 3000VDC
DI2	Digital input port number 2	
DI3	Digital input port number 3	

## 2.3.5 Switching Output Interface (Digital Output)

Interface identification	Features	Description
DO0	Digital output port 0	4 DO OD output, isolated 3000VDC
DO1	Digital output port number 1	
DO2	Digital output port 2	
DO3	Digital output port No. 3	
GND	End of ground	

## 2.3.6 USB

The EC300 provides a USB 2.0 Host port.

## 2.3.7 LED

EC300 has 8 LED lights to indicate the power supply and system operation status respectively.

Signage	Name	Definition
PWR	Power indicator	Power on and always on
STATUS	System operating status indicator light	When the system starts normally, the STATUS blinks. If the system fails to start due to an exception in the system startup phase; Or when the factory recovery operation has not been completed, STATUS is long out.

WARN	Warning indicator light	When a warning exception occurs in the system and the system upgrade or factory restoration has not been completed, the WARN light blinks.
User1	User Programmable indicator 1	It is off by default and can be controlled by user programming
User2	User Programmable indicator light 2	It is off by default and can be controlled by user programming
User3	User Programmable indicator 3	It is off by default and can be controlled by user programming
User4	User Programmable indicator 4	It is off by default and can be controlled by user programming
NET	Cellular connection status indicator	Keep on after successful dialing

## 2.3.8 User programmable keys

The EC300 provides an API interface, which you can call to check the state of the programmable key, and then implement your own keypress logic.

## 2.3.9 DC input

The EC300 supports 9 to 48V DC input

## 2.3.10 SIM card slot

The EC300 supports 2 SIM card slots, and the SIM card needs to be installed with power off by pressing the SIM card into the slot.

## 2.3.11 MicroSD card slot

The EC300 has a slot for the MircoSD card, SD does not support hotplugging and needs to be plugged in and out with power off.

## 2.3.12 Restore the factory keys

There is a reset button for the system to restore the factory. Refer [to Restore Factory Settings](#) to do so.



## 2.3.14 Antenna interface

There are 5 antenna interfaces in EC300, and the number of antennas standard with different models is different. Screw the antenna into the corresponding antenna interface to complete the antenna installation.

Identification	Name
ANT1	4G LTE main antenna /5G antenna
ANT2	4G LTE diversity receive antenna /5G antenna
GPS	GPS antenna
Wi-Fi	WiFi antenna
Lora	Lora antenna

## 2.3.15 Extended interface

EC300 CAN achieve flexible interface extension, this function is freely combined by four independent extension modules (LORA module, extension module A, extension module B and extension module C) according to the requirements, allowing the implementation of different combinations of isolated CAN, RS485, RS232, analog input and DI/DO. The expansion module is installed on the expansion socket inside the device and preset according to the order information. The table below shows the supported extension combinations and ordering codes.

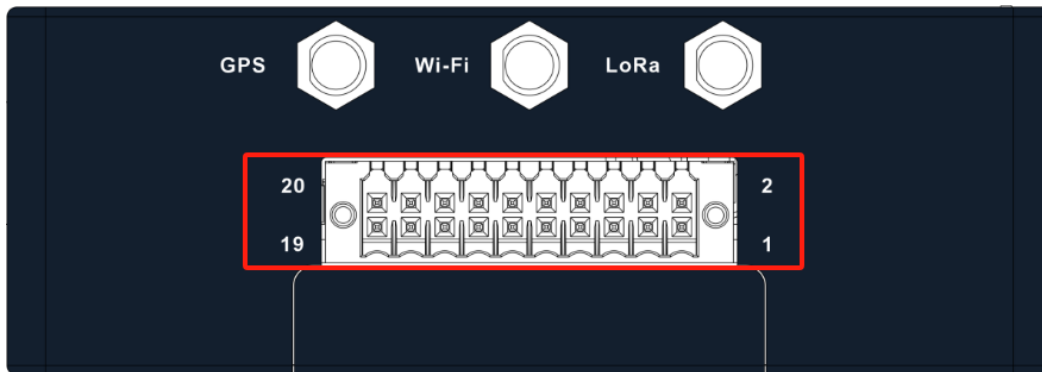
Extension Modules	Feature options	P/N size
LORA module	NONE	N
	LORA	L
Extension Module A	NONE	N
	RS232	2
	RS485	4
	CAN FD	C
	Analog 4-20mA	A

Extension Module B	NONE	N
	RS232	2
	RS485	4
	CAN FD	C
	Analog 4-20mA	A
Extension Module C	4DI+4DO	D
	CAN FD	C

\* If you need to expand the module, please add the PN code of optional function after the minimum model listed in the selection table, such as EC312-B-LQA3-L22D, indicating that the product additionally supports LORA+RS232\*1+RS232\*1+4DI+4DO.

\*EC300 supports up to 4 extension modules at the same time, and each extension module supports up to one function option.

The extension interface is defined as follows:



Extension module	PIN	Interface Definition
Extension Module A	1	A_232_TX/485_A/CAN1_H/AIN1+
	2	A_232_RX/485_B/CAN1_L
	3	AIN1-
	4	GND

<b>Extension Module B</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>B_232_TX/485_A/CAN2_H/AIN2+</b>
	<b>6</b>	<b>B_232_RX/485_B/CAN2_L</b>
	<b>7</b>	<b>AIN2-</b>
	<b>8</b>	<b>GND</b>
<b>Extension Module C</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>CAN3_H</b>
	<b>10</b>	<b>CAN3_L</b>
	<b>11</b>	<b>DO0</b>
	<b>12</b>	<b>DO1</b>
	<b>13</b>	<b>DO2</b>
	<b>14</b>	<b>DO3</b>
	<b>15</b>	<b>DI0</b>
	<b>16</b>	<b>DI1</b>
	<b>17</b>	<b>DI2</b>
	<b>18</b>	<b>DI3</b>
	<b>19</b>	<b>DI_COM</b>
	<b>20</b>	<b>GND</b>

## 3 Getting Started

In this chapter, we will cover the basic configuration of EC300, an edge computer based on Arm architecture.

### 3.1 Connect to the EC300

You will need a computer that you can use to connect to the EC300 and log in to the command line interface. It can be connected by means of an Ethernet cable.

Factory default username and password:

**Username: edge**

**Password: security@edge**

EC300 devices are factory created root by default, but login is disabled. If you need to use the root user, change the system configuration manually and type `sudo -s` to switch to the root user. The user `edge` is in the `sudo` group, so you can use `sudo` under the `edge` user to execute system-level commands. See the `sudo` Mechanism section in Chapter 5 for additional details.

### Tips

When **command not found** appears, type `sudo -s` to switch to the root user or use the `sudo` command to operate.

### Note

For security reasons, we recommend that you disable the default user account and create your own.

## 3.1.1 Connecting via the SSH Console

The EC300 supports SSH connections over Ethernet. Connect to the EC300 using the following default IP address.

Port	Default IP
ETH 1	192.168.3.100
ETH 2	192.168.4.100

### 3.1.1.1 Linux users

#### Tips

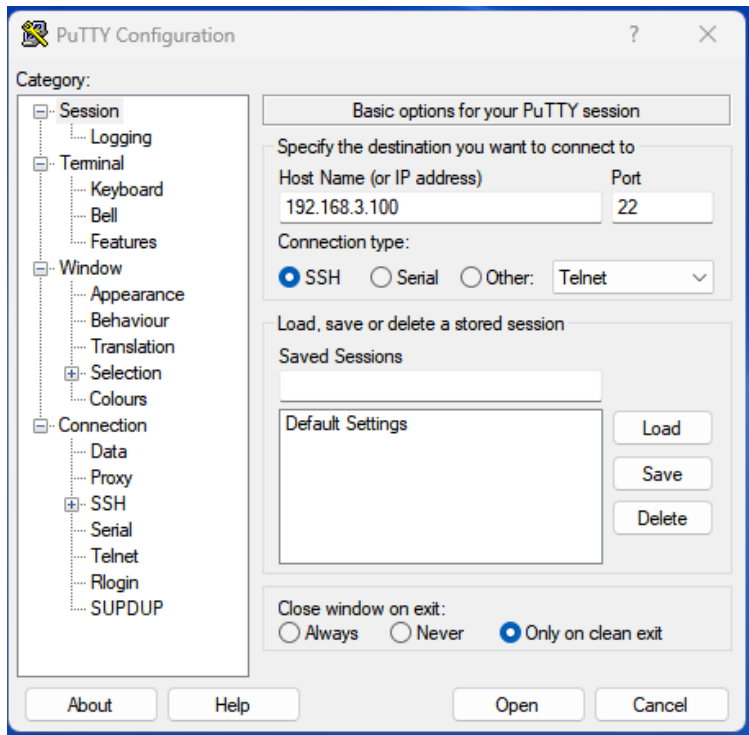
These steps apply if you are connecting to EC300 on a Linux PC. Please do not apply these steps to the EC300 device itself. Before you run the `ssh` command, be sure to configure your PC's Ethernet port IP address to be within a specific range. `ETH1:192.168.3.0/24`, `ETH2:192.168.4.0/24`.

Use the `ssh` command to access the ETH1 port of the EC300 on a Linux PC.

```
user@PC:~$ ssh edge@192.168.3.100
```

Type **yes** to continue to complete the connection.





## 3.2 User Account management

### 3.2.1 Switch to the root user

You can use the `sudo -s` command to switch to the root user. [For security reasons, do not operate all commands as root.](#)

#### Tips

[Click on the link for more information on `sudo` commands.](#)

<https://wiki.debian.org/sudo>

#### Pay attention to

You may get a "permission denied" message when using some pipe or redirect behavior without root permissions. In this case, you must use '`sudo su -c`' instead of '>', '<', '>>', '<<', 'etc', etc. You need to include the full command in single quotes.

### 3.2.2 Creating and deleting user accounts

You can use the `useradd` and `userdel` commands to create and delete a user's account. Be sure to use these commands in the home screen to set the relevant access rights for that account. Here is an example of how to create `test1` in the `sudo` group (the default login environment for `test1` users is `bash` and their home directory is `/home/test1`)

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo useradd -m -G sudo -s /bin/bash test1
```

To change `test1`'s password, use the `passwd` command, enter the new password and repeat to confirm the change

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo passwd test1
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

If you want to remove user test1, use the command userdel

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo userdel test1
```

## 3.2.3 Disable the default user account

### Note

You should first create a user account before disabling the default account

Use the passwd command to lock the default user account so that edge users cannot log in

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo passwd -l edge
passwd: password expiry information changed.
```

Unlock the edge user

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo passwd -u edge
passwd: password expiry information changed.
```

## 3.3 Network administration and system administration

The EC300 is based on debian 11, so it can use native Linux commands for network management and system administration. In order to facilitate user configuration, Inhandtong has developed a set of IEOS system programs, providing a web interface, users can easily through the web network management and system management, but it should be noted that when the IEOS function is enabled, IEOS will take over the network management and system management. At this time through the Linux native command for network management and system management may fail; IEOS is enabled by default, if users need to perform network management and system management based on Linux native command line, they need to close IEOS first.

### 3.3.1 web Management based on IEOS

IEOS is a set of network management and system management program running on Linux system developed by InHand. IEOS provides web interface, users can access Ethernet port ip address, cellular dial-up, Wi-Fi Station, DHCP Client/Server, static routing, and network management through the web. Firewalls and other network configuration; System time, time zone, firmware upgrade and system restart can also be operated; In addition, IEOS also supports docking with InHand device management platform DeviceLive. Users can remotely monitor and manage EC300 devices through DeviceLive platform.

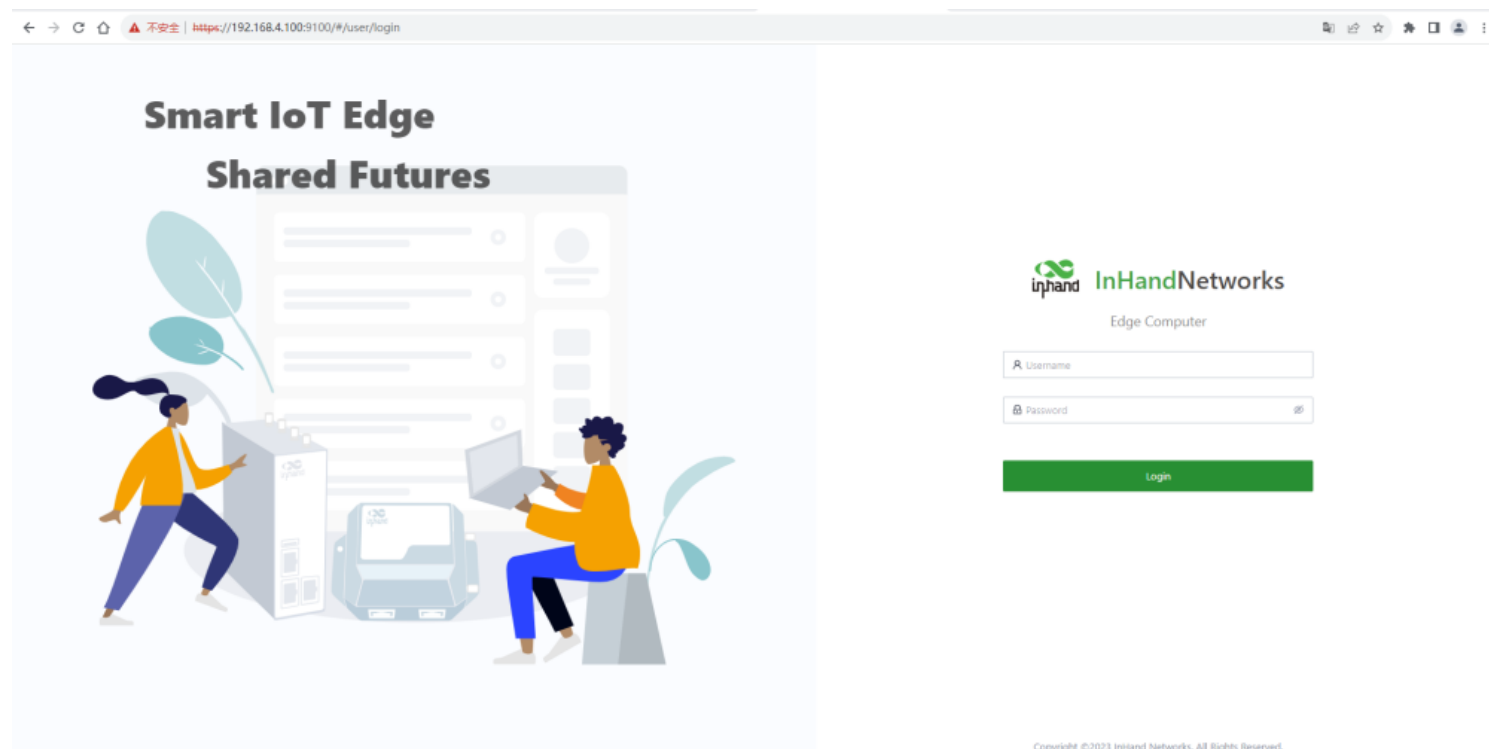
IEOS adopts the design scheme of status and configuration separation, which is divided into three functional sections: network management, system management and status. The network management menu and the system management menu can only be used for network and system related configuration, and the status information needs to be unified to the status page.

**Important note:** When using IEOS program to manage network configuration and system configuration, if you use Linux native commands at the same time, the two may affect each other, resulting in abnormal running state. It is recommended that the configuration supported by IEOS be managed through IEOS web, and the configuration not supported by IEOS, such as VPN, can be combined with native Linux commands to achieve the configuration goal.

### 3.3.1.1 Login to the web

Considering that the user's program may need to use the standard HTTP/HTTPS port number 80/443, IEOS uses the port number 9100 as the HTTPS connection port, and does not support access through HTTP; When the user uses HTTP to access the web, it will automatically jump to HTTPS. This document uses eth2's default address of 192.168.4.100 as an example. The user enters 192.168.4.100:9100 in the browser and is taken to the login page

**Important note:** When IEOS program is enabled, it will reserve some port numbers for internal communication. The reserved port number ranges from 9100 to 9200. After IEOS is enabled, the client's program should avoid using these port numbers, otherwise it may cause conflicts and malfunction.

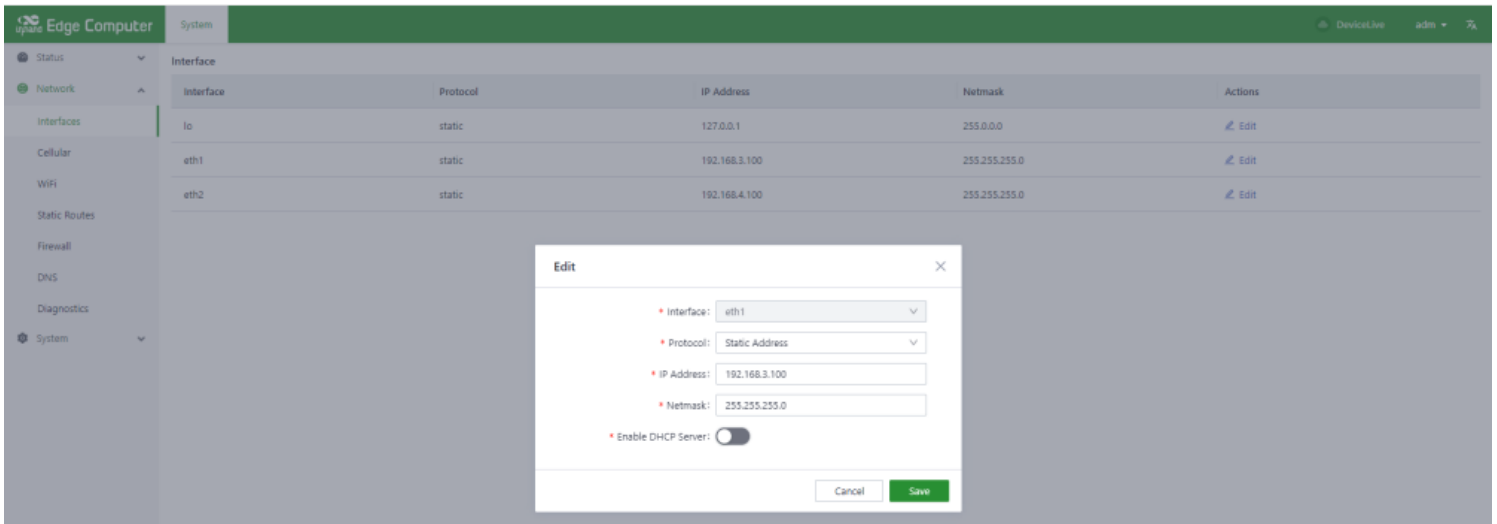


### 3.3.1.2 Network management

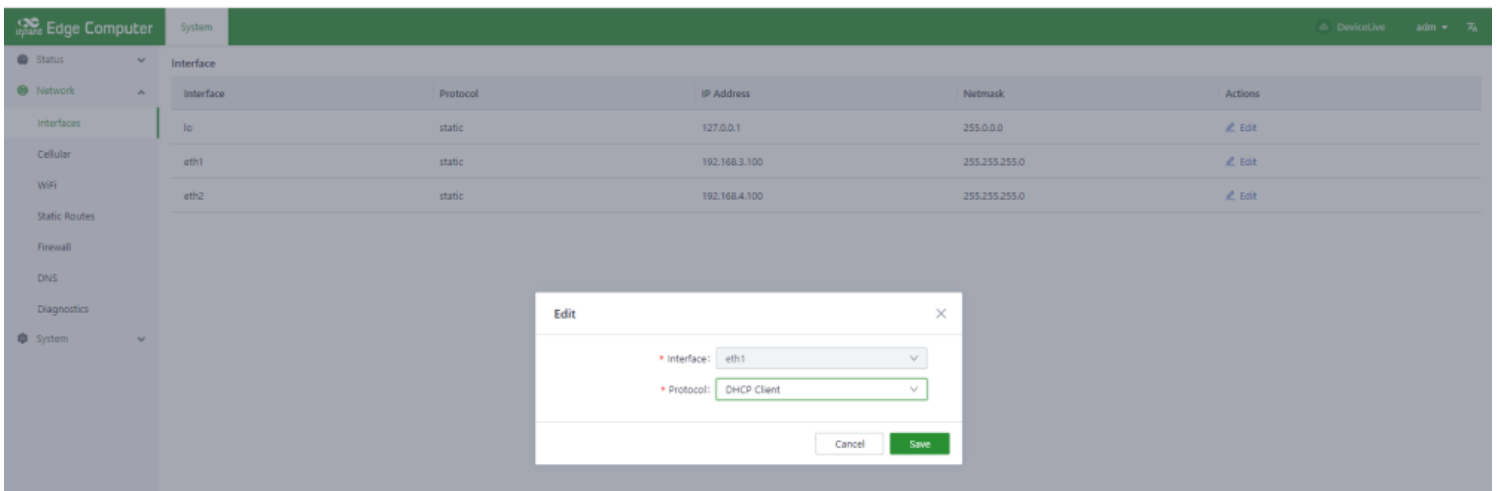
#### 3.3.1.2.1 Configuring the Ethernet interface

Configure the eth1 interface with a static IP address

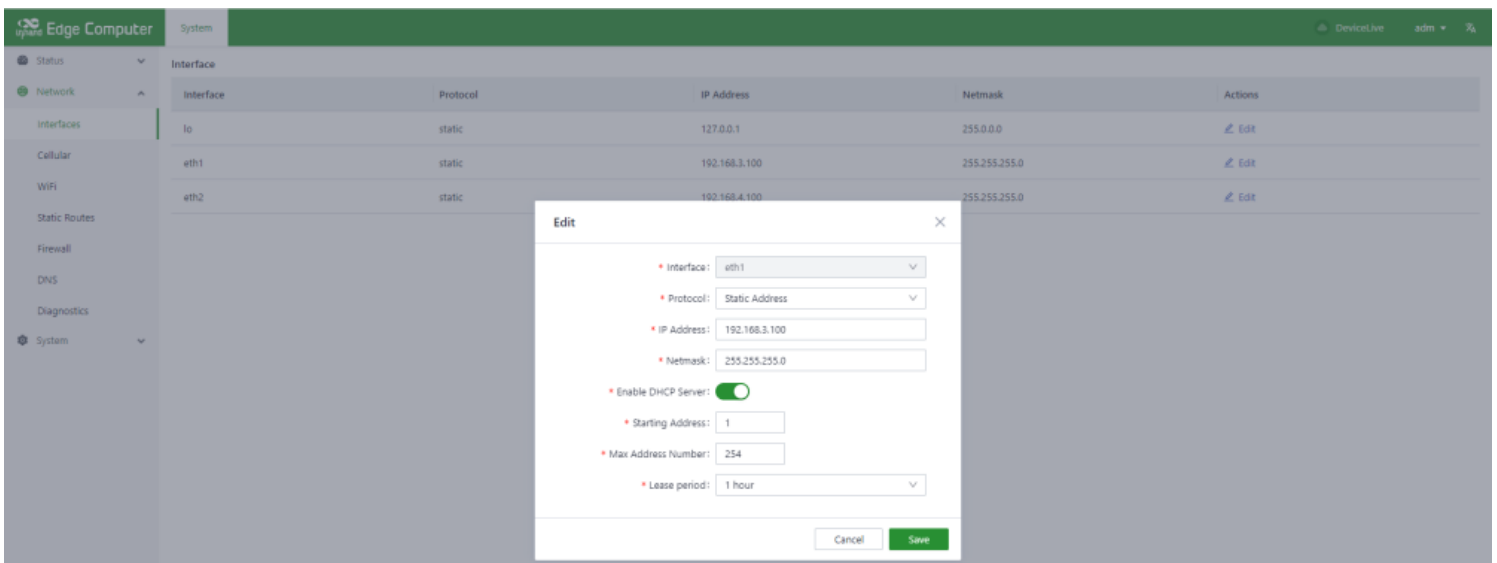




Configure the eth1 interface with a DHCP Client



Start the dhcp server function on the eth1 interface and assign an address to the eth1 unhooked device



DHCP Server configuration parameters description:

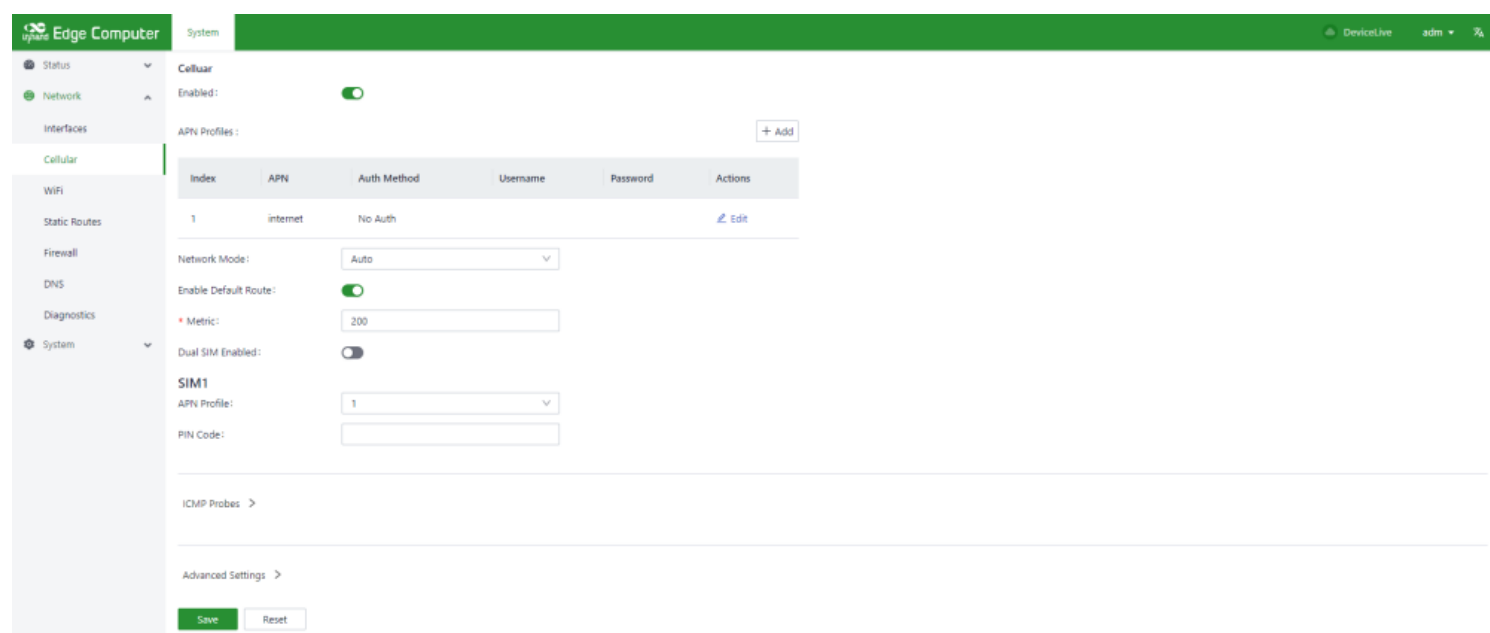
**Enable DHCP Server:** The switch of DHCP Server function

**Starting Address:** Starting base address of DHCP Server address pool, network segment + starting address = starting ip address of address pool. In the screenshot, the network segment of eth1 is 192.168.3.0/24, and the base address is 1, then the starting address of the address pool is 192.168.3.1/24.

**Max Address Number:** The maximum number of addresses in the address pool.

**Lease period:** The length of the lease period

### 3.3.1.2.2 Configure cellular dialing



Cellular network parameters Description:

**Enabled:** The switch of cellular function; Enabled by default.

**10. Profiles:** A set of dial parameters used to configure APN, username, password, and authentication methods when dialing a dedicated network card. If you are not a dedicated network card, you usually do not need to change the configuration here. You can add up to 10 records to the dial-up parameter set.

**Network Mode:** The network mode of the cell, you can choose 3G, 4G and other related network mode, such as LTE, WCDMA, etc. If it is not clear which network mode to choose, select automatic; The program will automatically select the most appropriate network mode. The default is automatic.

**Enable Default Route:** Enable the add default route function, when enabled, when the dial is successful, it will add a default route of the cellular port. The default route is enabled.

**Metric:** This is the metric for the default routing of the cellular port. When default routing is configured on the cellular, Wi-Fi, and Ethernet ports, the metric with the lowest value is used.

Dual SIM Enabled:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Main SIM:	SIM1	
Max. Number of Dials:	3	
<b>SIM1</b>		
APN Profile:	Auto	
PIN Code:	<input type="text"/>	
<b>SIM2</b>		
APN Profile:	Auto	
PIN Code:	<input type="text"/>	

**Dual SIM Enabled:** Dual Sim enabled. In order to improve the reliability of the network, EC300 supports dual SIM and single dial. Two sim cards need to be inserted into the device. If the sim1 card fails to dial because of unpaid charges, it will automatically switch to the sim2 card for dialing. By default, it is off.

**Main SIM:** The main sim card, when dialing, the selected sim card will be preferred for dialing. When dialing fails to reach a certain number of times, when switching to another sim card for dialing, the default is to use sim1 for dialing.

**Max Number of Dials:** When the dual-SIM single-dial function is enabled, the current sim card will be dialed to another sim card for dialing when the number of dials reaches a specified number.

**APN Profile:** sim card selected dialing parameters set, the default value is automatic. Usually special network card usually need to configure the dial parameter set, and select the Index of the dial parameter set here.

**PIN Code:** The PIN code of the sim card.

ICMP Probes

ICMP Detection Server Probes:	<input type="text"/>	
	<input type="text"/>	
* Detection Interval:	60	Seconds ( 1-86400 )
* Detection Timeout:	5	Seconds ( 1-86400 )
* Detection Max Retries:	3	
Detection Strict:	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Wireless cellular networks are complex, sometimes there will be dial-up false connection, that is, the dial-up state is successful, but the target address can not be ping; When this happens, you can simply dial again and get back to normal.

IEOS cellular dialing supports ICMP probing to detect spurious connections. **It is recommended that customers with cellular connections enable ICMP probing so that false connections can be quickly recovered.**

ICMP probe parameters:

**ICMP Detection Server Probes:** ICMP probe address; 2 probe addresses can be configured, as long as 1 address is successfully probed, it means that there is no fake connection in the cell. When neither address is configured, ICMP probing is turned off.

**Detection Interval:** How often should ICMP probes be performed?

**Detection Timeout:** The duration of ICMP probe timeout. If no probe response packet is received, the probe is considered to have failed

**Detection Max Retries:** the maximum number of probes; When a probe fails to reach this value, a redial is triggered. Range [1,5]

**Detection Strict:** Whether strict detection is enabled. When strict detection is turned off, the detection program will detect whether the packet received by the cellular interface has changed in each detection cycle. If there is a change, it means that the cellular network is working, and ICMP packets will not be sent for detection, so as to save some traffic; If the probe is turned on, ICMP probe packets will be sent periodically regardless of whether the number of packets received by the cellular interface has changed. By default, it is off.

Advanced Settings ▾

Debug Mode enabled:

Enable Infinitely Redial:

Dial Interval:  Seconds (0-3600)

Signal Query Interval:  Seconds ( 0: disabled )

In Advanced configuration are some less commonly used Settings options.

**Debug Mode enabled:** Whether the debug function is enabled. After enabled, some dial-related debugging information will be added to the log, and it is disabled by default.

**Enable Redial:** Enable infinite redial. In some cases, dialing will be in an abnormal state, which can be restored by rebooting the system; By default infinite redialing is turned off, and the system will be restarted to try to recover after a certain number of dialing failures. Since dialing is enabled by default, some customers without sim card, dialing failure, the system will restart, in this case, you can open unlimited redialing; In this way, no matter how many times the dialing fails, the system will not restart.

Dial Interval; But if a dial fails, the amount of time to wait before making another dial.

**Signal Query Interval:** Signal query interval. When the signal is bad, you may have problems with false connections; At this time, redialing has a certain probability to solve the problem of false connection. The dialing program will check the signal strength at regular intervals; here, the signal detection period is configured.

### 3.3.1.2.3 Configure the Wi-Fi Station

WiFi Station

Enable Wi-Fi:

\* Client SSID:

Enable Default Route:

\* Metric:


Auth Method:

Encrypt Mode:

\* WPA/WPA2 PSK Key:

---

SSID Scan

Channel	SSID	BSSID	Security	Signal(dBm)	Actions
 No data					

**Enable Wi-Fi:** Enable the switch; Off by default

**Client SSID:** The ssid you want to connect to, you can enter it manually; You can also use the scan button to get nearby SSIDs that you can connect to

**Enable Default Route:** Enable the function of adding default route. If enabled, when the wifi connection is successful, a default route of wlan port will be added. The default route is enabled.

**Metric:** This is the metric for the default route of the wifi port. When the default route is configured for the cellular, Wi-Fi, and Ethernet ports, the metric with the lowest value is applied.

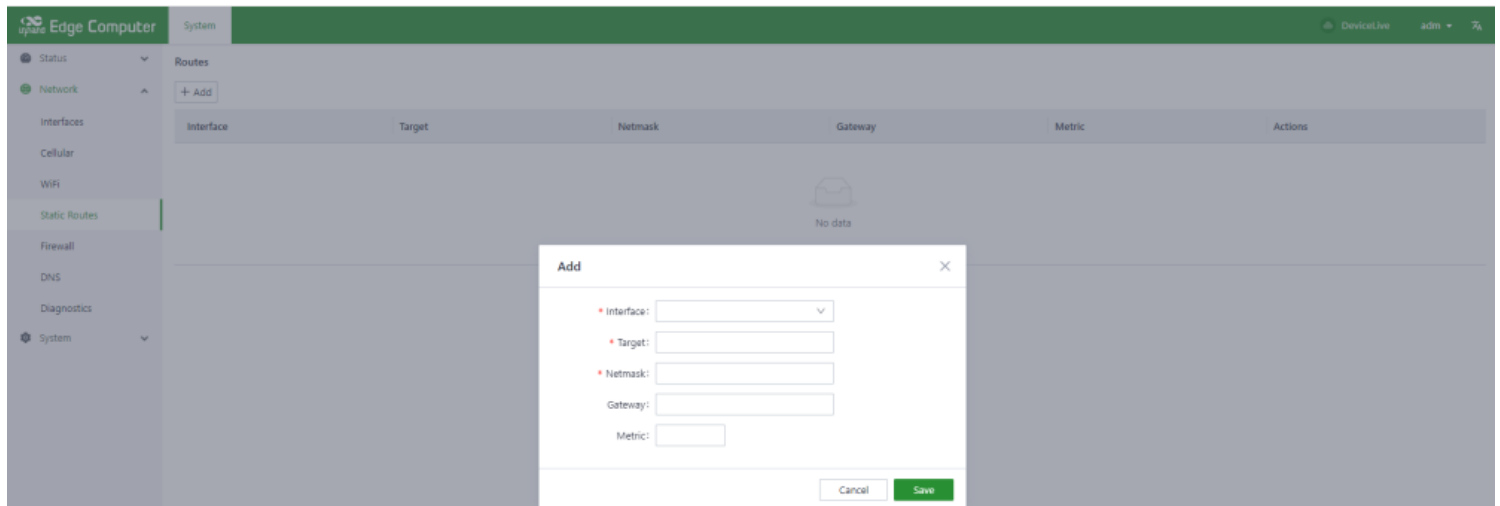
**Auth Method:** Auth method, supports no auth, WPA-PSK, WPA2-PSK, WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK Mixed

**-Sheldon:** Encrypt Mode. CCMP, TKIP, TKIP and CCMP are supported

**WPA/WPA2 PSK Key:** Key information

### 3.3.1.2.4 Configuring static routes

This is a static routing for Ethernet. When the default routing for Ethernet, cellular, and wifi is configured, the default route with the lowest metric value will take effect. You need to make sure that the Metric value of the default route is different.



Static route configuration parameters:

**Interface:** The outgoing interface of the static route

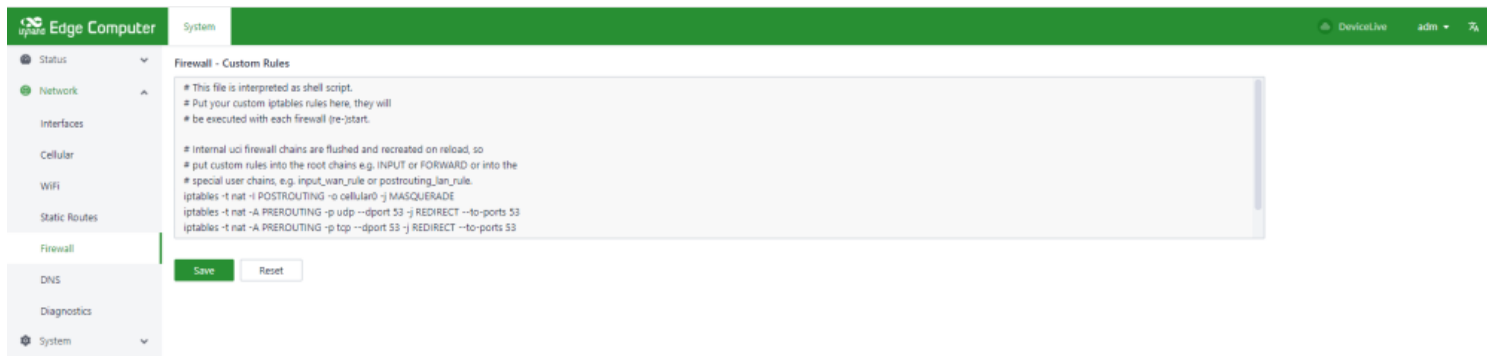
**Target:** The target network

**Netmask:** Target network mask

**Gateway:** Next hop address

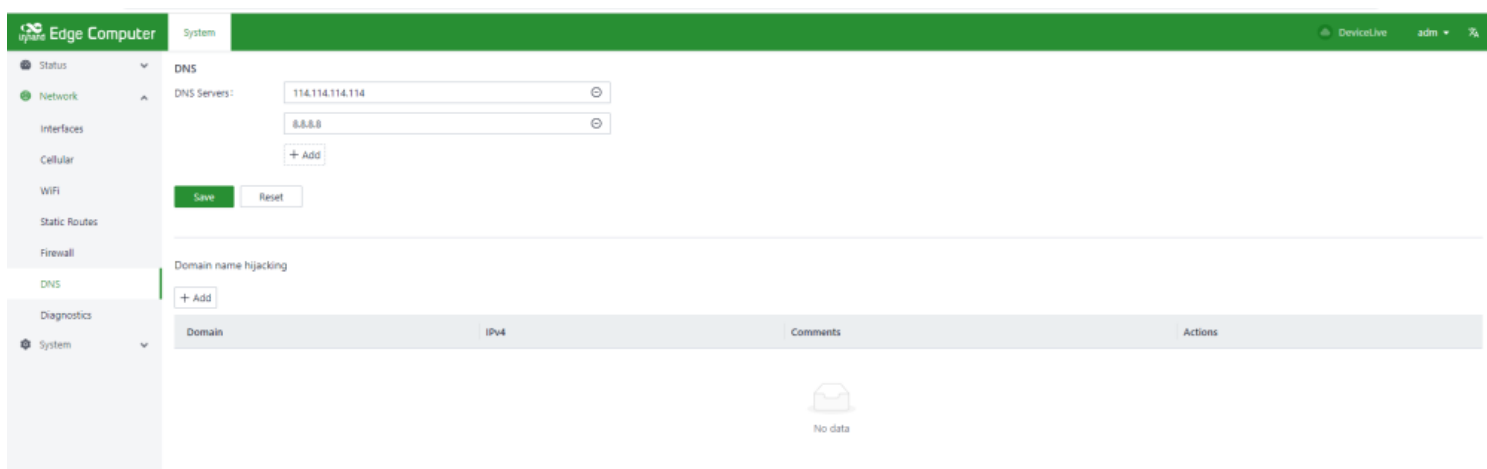
**Metric:** The metric for the static route

### 3.3.1.2.5 Configuring the firewall



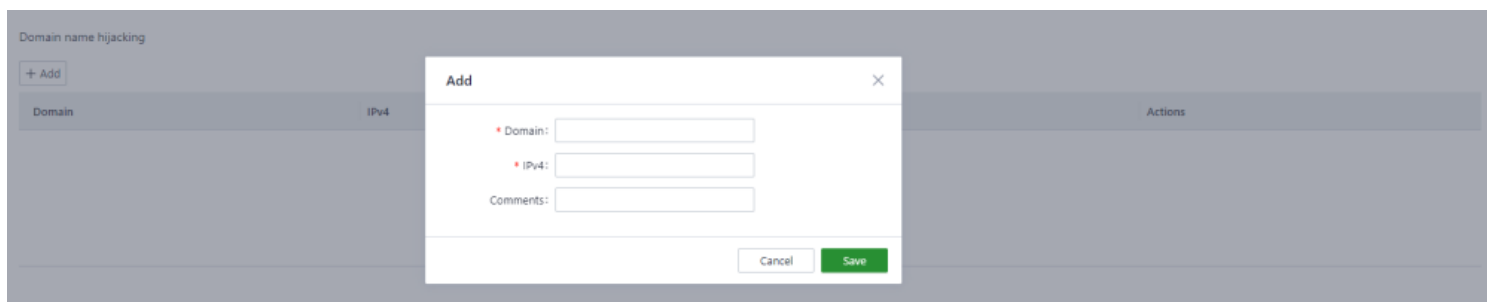
Only the iptables command is currently supported for configuration.

### 3.3.1.2.6 Configuring DNS



**DNS Servers:** DNS Server address, up to 4 can be configured

**Domain name hijacking:** Domain name hijacking function, can realize the binding between IP address and domain name.



### 3.3.1.2.7 Network diagnostics

Network diagnostics support ping, traceroute and nslookup functions.

**Diagnostics**

---

**Ping**

\* Target:

Protocol:

**Start**

---

**Traceroute**

\* Target:

Protocol:

**Start**

---

**Nslookup**

\* Target:

**Start**

### 3.3.1.3 System administration

#### 3.3.1.3.1 Basic configuration

##### Cloud management

**Cloud Management**

Enabled:

\* Cloud Server:

**Save**

**Enabled:** the enable switch that connects to the DeviceLive platform; DeviceLive is the remote monitoring and management platform of Inhandtong equipment;

**Cloud Server:** DeviceLive platform has 2 addresses; One is the address of the domestic platform, the other is the address of the overseas platform; Here you choose which platform to connect to.

##### Time zone and NTP client

**Time**

Timezone ⓘ: UTC +08:00 China,Hong Kong,Taiwan,Western Australia,Singapore ▼

NTP Client:

\* Sync cycle:  Seconds ( 1-36000 )

* NTP Server1:	<input type="text" value="0.debian.pool.ntp.org"/>	Port:	<input type="text" value="123"/>	⊖
* NTP Server2:	<input type="text" value="1.debian.pool.ntp.org"/>	Port:	<input type="text" value="123"/>	⊖
* NTP Server3:	<input type="text" value="2.debian.pool.ntp.org"/>	Port:	<input type="text" value="123"/>	⊖
* NTP Server4:	<input type="text" value="3.debian.pool.ntp.org"/>	Port:	<input type="text" value="123"/>	⊖

A maximum of 10 NTP Server addresses can be configured, and the program periodically sends synchronization requests to each server address in turn. After the synchronization is successful, the system time is written to the RTC and no longer continues to send synchronization requests to the later NTP servers.

In addition to using NTP to synchronize the time, there is a synchronization button in the Device Info status page to synchronize the time manually, but only when the device time and the local time (the time of accessing the computer used by the device) differ by more than 3s, this synchronization button will be displayed.

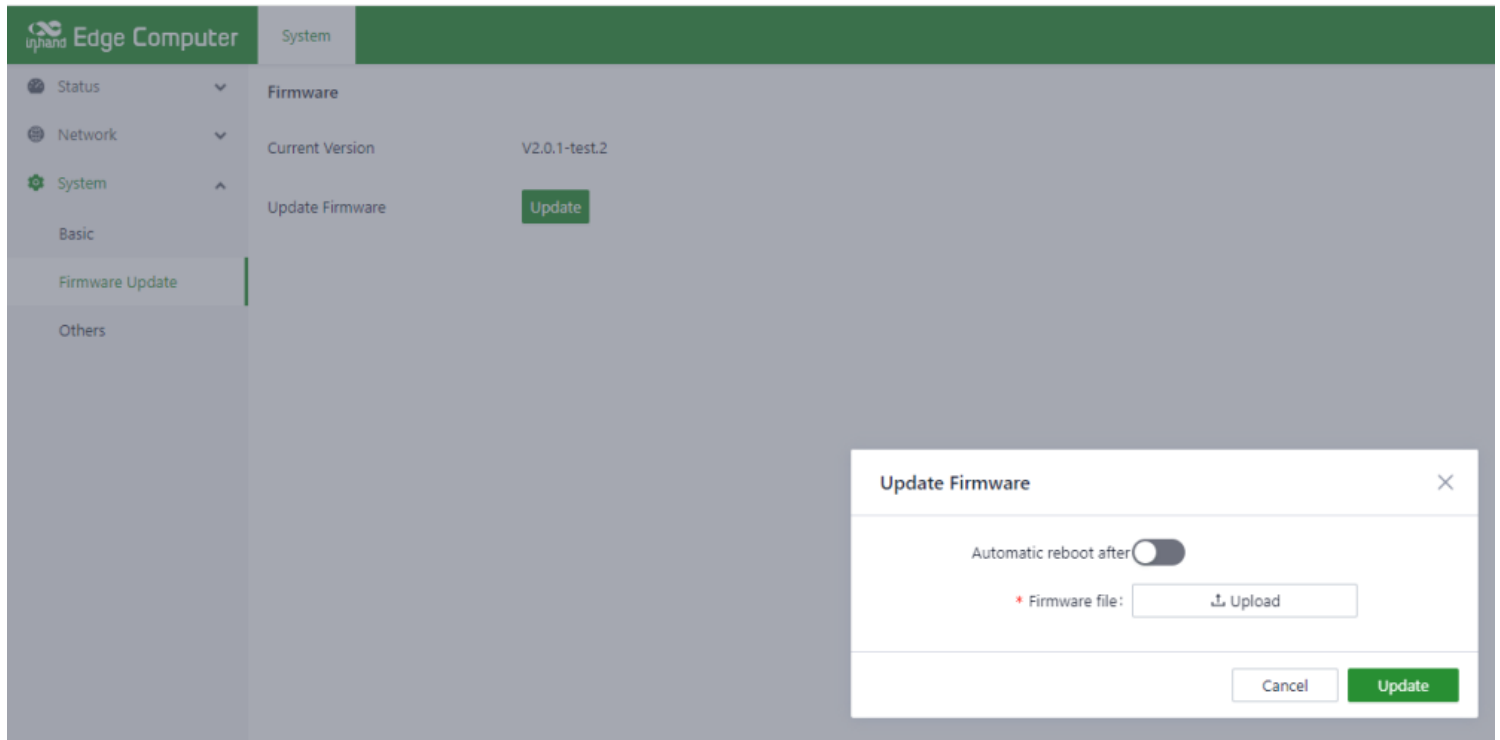
**Configuration File**

Configuration File

Configuration import, export and factory restore are supported here.

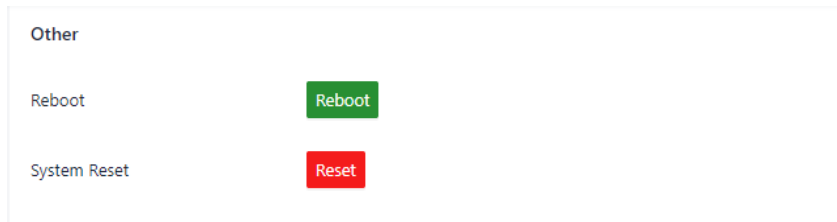
### 3.3.1.3.2 Firmware upgrade





The automatic restart option is turned off by default. After upgrading the firmware, you need to manually restart the system to take effect; When the automatic restart option is enabled, the system will be restarted automatically after the firmware upgrade is successful.

### 3.3.1.3.3 Others



This page has 2 functions: restart the system and reset the system. Resetting the system needs to be used carefully. The resetting system function will restore the system configuration status and file system status to the factory, which means that the software installed by the user will also be cleared.

### 3.3.1.4 Status

#### 3.3.1.4.1 Equipment information

The device information status page shows hostname, device model, serial number, firmware version, kernel version, filesystem version, and an overview of CPU, memory, and disk space usage.

The screenshot shows the 'System' page of the Edge Computer. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 'System' selected. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Device Information' and 'Device Status'.

**Device Information:**

Name: edge-computer	Model: EC312	Serial Number: CL3122347000004	MAC Address: 00:18:05:01:0A:11
License Status: -	Firmware Version: V1.0.0	Kernel Version: 5.10.168	OS Version: Debian GNU/Linux 11 (bullseye)
Bootloader Version: V1.0.2-test	CPU Load Average: 2.60, 0.99, 0.36	Uptime: 1 minute	Local Time: 2023-10-20 18:17:01 UTC +08:00

**Device Status:**

CPU Usage	14%
Memory Usage	180.0 MB / 927.0 MB (19%)
User Flash Usage	339.0 MB / 2.4 GB (14%)

### 3.3.1.4.2 Cellular dialing status information

The cellular dial status page shows the sim card, IMIE, IMSI, ICCID, signal strength used by the current dial, as well as the IP address, DNS and other information obtained by the dial.

The screenshot shows the 'System' page of the Edge Computer. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 'Network' selected. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Modem Status' and 'Cellular Interface'.

**Modem Status:**

Present SIM: SIM 1	IMEI: 863674046816953	IMSI: 460026001115905	ICCID: 898600F0221109E25905
Signal Strength:	Registration Status: Network registered	Operator: CMCC	PLMN: 46000
Network Mode: LTE/TDD LTE B39	LAC: 0x8005	Cellular ID: 0x3FD4EC2	

**Cellular Interface:**

Status: Connected	IP Address: 192.168.225.20	Netmask: 255.255.255.0	Gateway: 192.168.225.1
DNS: 192.168.225.1	MTU: 1500	Connected Time: 9 minutes 55 seconds	

### 3.3.1.4.3 Wi-Fi Station status information

The Wi-Fi status page shows the IP address, gateway, and DNS information obtained after the Wi-Fi connection was successful.

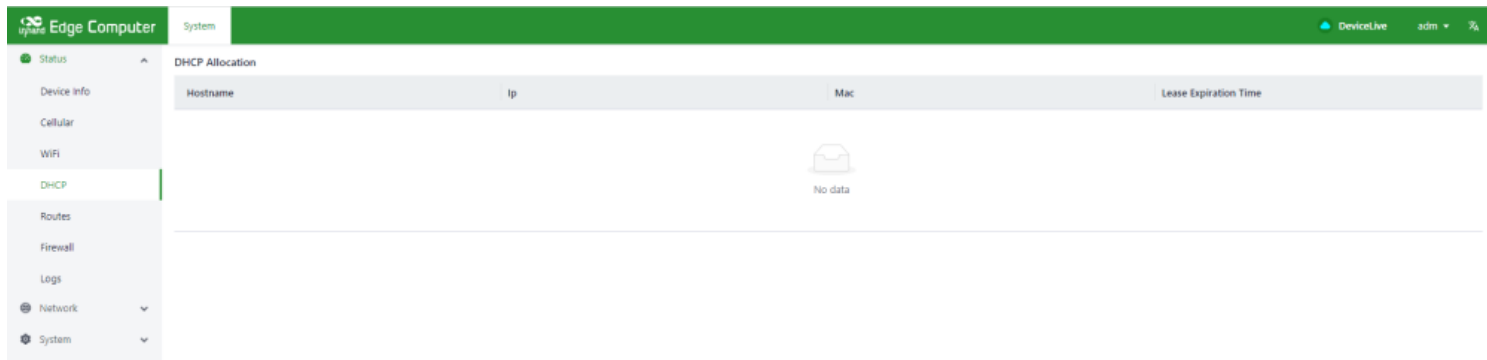
The screenshot shows the 'System' page of the Edge Computer. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 'Network' selected. The main content area shows the 'WiFi Status' section.

**WiFi Status:**

Status: Connected	Interface Name: wlan0	Connected Time: 10 minutes 28 seconds	IP Address: 10.5.62.141
Netmask: 255.255.255.0	Gateway: 10.5.62.254	DNS: 62.139.2.69 183.221.253.100	MTU: 1500

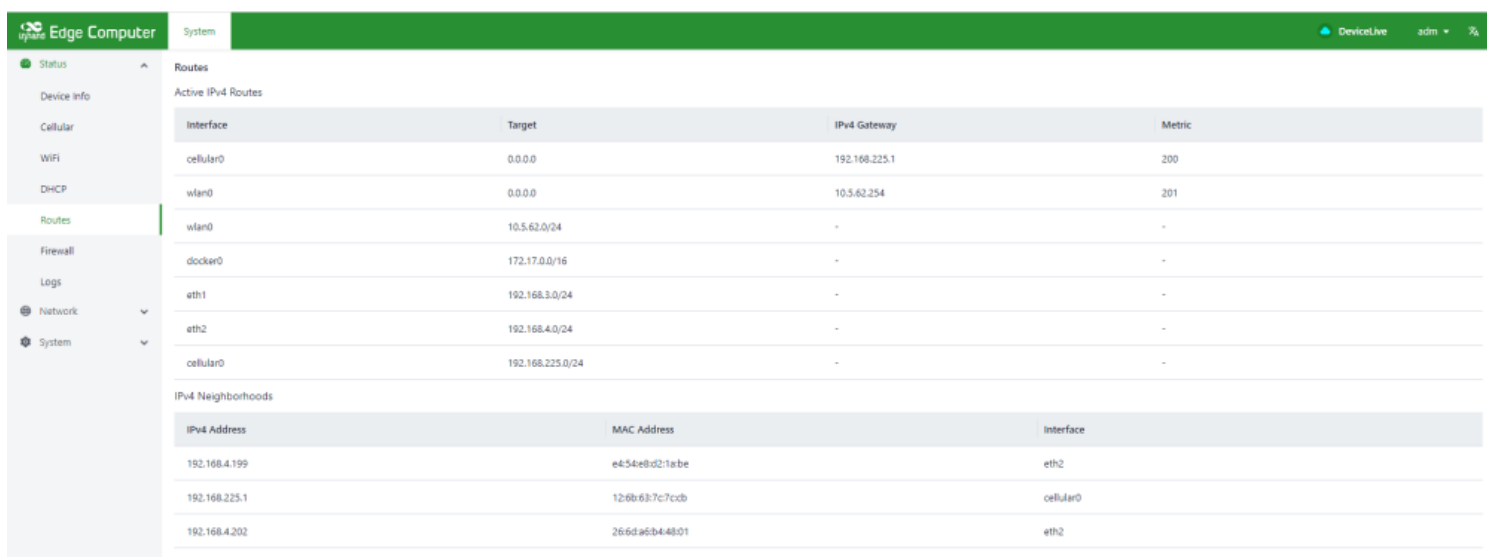
### 3.3.1.4.4 DHCP Server status information

The DHCP Server status page shows the assigned IP address of the device as a DHCP Server, the client hostname, the client host mac, and the expiration time.



### 3.3.1.4.5 Routing status information

The route status page displays IPv4 direct route, static route and route neighbor information.



### 3.3.1.4.6 Firewall status information

Firewall status information shows filtering rules, IP address mapping rules and other information.

filter nat mangle raw

Firewall List

Table:Filter

Chain INPUT (Policy: ACCEPT, Packets: 58188, Traffic: 4038K)

Packets	Traffic	Target	Protocol	In	Out	Source Address	Destination Address	Options
101K	61M	ACCEPT	all	lo	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	!fw3 *
111K	11M	input_rule	all	*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	!fw3: Custom input rule c...
25365	5181K	ACCEPT	all	*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	ctstate RELATED,ESTABLISH...
842	43784	syn_flood	tcp	*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	tcp flags:0x17/0x02 !fw3 *

Chain FORWARD (Policy: ACCEPT, Packets: 2, Traffic: 656)

Packets	Traffic	Target	Protocol	In	Out	Source Address	Destination Address	Options
5	1655	forwarding_rule	all	*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	!fw3: Custom forwarding ...
0	0	ACCEPT	all	*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	ctstate RELATED,ESTABLISH...

Chain OUTPUT (Policy: ACCEPT, Packets: 459, Traffic: 3855K)

Packets	Traffic	Target	Protocol	In	Out	Source Address	Destination Address	Options
101K	61M	ACCEPT	all	*	lo	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	!fw3 *
21982	53M	output_rule	all	*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	!fw3: Custom output rule ...
19251	52M	ACCEPT	all	*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	ctstate RELATED,ESTABLISH...

### 3.3.1.4.7 Log information

The log page can view the system log, user log and set the log level, including Error, Info, Debug and other levels. Logs can also be downloaded locally.

Type: System Level: ALL Key: Search Reset

50 Lines No Refresh

Level	Time	Content
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: nezha/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/cloud/response
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: nezha/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/alerts/rules
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/things/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/shadow/name/+ /delete/accepted
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/things/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/shadow/name/+ /get/accepted
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/things/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/shadow/name/+ /update/accepted
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/things/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/shadow/name/+ /delete/rejected
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/things/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/shadow/name/+ /get/rejected
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/things/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/shadow/name/+ /update/rejected
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/things/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/shadow/name/+ /update/delta
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: nezha/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/license
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: \$aws/events/thing/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/deleted
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: subscribe topic: nezha/6530bc552ea6f25486d5d36b/methods/request/+
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: starting service: shadow
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: starting service: timeseries
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: starting service: config
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: starting service: job
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: starting service: state
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: starting service: state
Info	2023-10-20 08:58:22	base_system[1409]: starting service: state

Download Logs

## 3.3.2 Linux-based command-line management

When using the Linux command line for network and system configuration, the first thing you need to do is close the IEOS program. IEOS is managed through systemctl,

Shutting down IEOS is done as follows:

```
systemctl stop ieos_daemon
```

This shutdown only applies to this startup, and IEOS programs will still start after the system is rebooted. Here's how to prevent IEOS programs from starting:

```
systemctl disable ieos_daemon
```

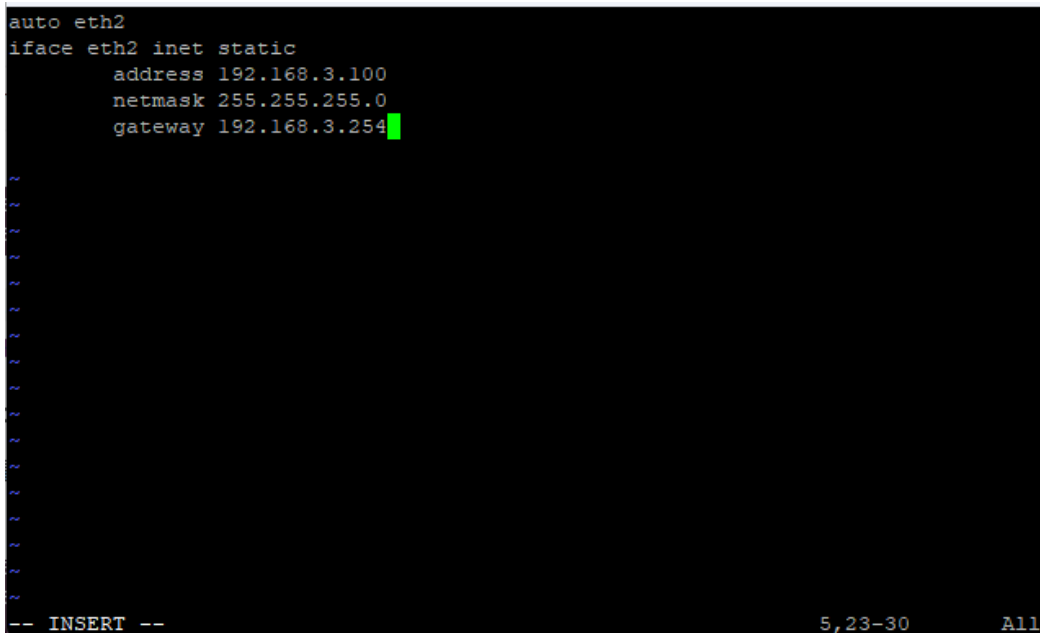
**Important note:** After IEOS is turned off, wireless networking functions such as dialing and Wi-Fi require native Linux commands, and there is no way to remotely manage devices on the DeviceLive platform.

## 3.3.2.1 Network management

### 3.3.2.1.1 Set up a static IP address

If you want to set static IP address for EC300, through the command `vim/etc/network/interfaces`. D/eth1 or `vim/etc/network/interfaces`. D/for eth2 modify the corresponding network configuration file to the default gateway for Ethernet interface, address, Network and subnet mask. As an example, let's set a static IP address for the eth2 port:

```
auto eth2
iface eth2 inet static
    address 192.168.3.100
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 192.168.3.254
```



After changing the interface IP configuration, run `/etc/init.d/networking restart` to restart the network service for the configuration to take effect.

### 3.3.2.1.2 Set up a dynamic IP address

If you want to set dynamic IP address for EC300, through the command `vim/etc/network/interfaces`. D/eth1 or `vim/etc/network/interfaces`. D/for eth2 modify the corresponding network configuration file, Setting it to DHCP after `inet` will automatically get the IP address.

Here is an example of setting a dynamic IP to the eth1 port.



Set the system time with the command `date MMDDhhmmYYYY`:

MM: month

DD: day

hh: hour

mm: minutes

YYYY: Year

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo date 030115052023
Wed Mar  1 15:05:00 CST 2023
```

RTC time can be set to system time using the following command

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo hwclock
2023-03-01 15:05:55.192961+08:00
```

Click on the link below for more details about the date and time:

<https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/system-administrator/ch-sysadmin-time.html>

<https://wiki.debian.org/DateTime>

### 3.3.2.3.5 set time zone

There are two ways to configure the time zone for the EC300. One is to use the command `tzselect`. The other is to use the `/etc/localtime` file.

### 3.3.2.3.6 Use the `tzselect` command

When you type the `tzselect` command, you will be taken to the area selection screen. Select the approximate area (divided by continent and ocean) and enter the number in front of the continent or ocean

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ tzselect
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent, ocean, "coord", or "TZ".
 1) Africa
 2) Americas
 3) Antarctica
 4) Asia
 5) Atlantic Ocean
 6) Australia
 7) Europe
 8) Indian Ocean
 9) Pacific Ocean
10) coord - I want to use geographical coordinates.
11) TZ - I want to specify the time zone using the Posix TZ format.
```

Then select the continent or the country under the ocean

```
#? 4
Please select a country whose clocks agree with yours.
 1) Afghanistan      18) Israel          35) Palestine
 2) Armenia           19) Japan           36) Philippines
 3) Azerbaijan        20) Jordan          37) Qatar
 4) Bahrain           21) Kazakhstan     38) Russia
 5) Bangladesh        22) Korea (North)  39) Saudi Arabia
 6) Bhutan            23) Korea (South)  40) Singapore
 7) Brunei            24) Kuwait          41) Sri Lanka
 8) Cambodia          25) Kyrgyzstan     42) Syria
 9) China             26) Laos            43) Taiwan
10) Cyprus            27) Lebanon         44) Tajikistan
11) East Timor        28) Macau           45) Thailand
12) Georgia           29) Malaysia        46) Turkmenistan
13) Hong Kong         30) Mongolia        47) United Arab Emirates
14) India             31) Myanmar (Burma) 48) Uzbekistan
15) Indonesia         32) Nepal           49) Vietnam
16) Iran              33) Oman            50) Yemen
17) Iraq              34) Pakistan
```

Follow the steps above to get the China time zone keyword Asia/Shanghai and execute the following command to set the time zone

```
#? 9
Please select one of the following time zone regions.
 1) Beijing Time
 2) Xinjiang Time
#? 1

The following information has been given:

    China
    Beijing Time

Therefore TZ='Asia/Shanghai' will be used.
Selected time is now: Wed Mar 1 15:07:31 CST 2023.
Universal Time is now: Wed Mar 1 07:07:31 UTC 2023.
Is the above information OK?
 1) Yes
 2) No
#? Yes
Please enter a number in range.
#? 1

You can make this change permanent for yourself by appending the line
    TZ='Asia/Shanghai'; export TZ
to the file '.profile' in your home directory; then log out and log in again.

Here is that TZ value again, this time on standard output so that you
can use the /usr/bin/tzselect command in shell scripts:
Asia/Shanghai
```

### 3.3.2.3.7 Using a localtime file

The localtime zone is stored in /etc/localtime and is used by the GNU library for C (glibc) if no value is set for the TZ environment variable. This file is either a copy of /usr/share/zoneinfo/file or a symbolic link to it. If EC300 cannot find/usr/share/zoneinfo/file, please download from the web site you need the time zone information file (<https://www.iana.org/time-zones>), and links to the local time in the EC300 file.

#### Note

After successfully downloading the required time zone information file, unzip it, and then compile and generate the corresponding binary file using zic command. The generated time zone file is "/usr/share/zoneinfo/custom time zone filename".



# 4 Advanced configuration of the peripheral interface

In this chapter, we will introduce the advanced configuration of peripheral interfaces for EC300, an edge computer based on Arm architecture.

This chapter covers the following topics:

## 4.1 Serial Ports

EC300 has four serial ports, one serial port supports RS485, three serial ports support RS-232 or RS-485 mode.

The corresponding device node for COM1 is `/dev/ttyS4`

The device node for COM2 is `/dev/ttyS5`

The device node for COM3 is `/dev/ttyS6`

COM4 is represented by `/dev/ttyS8`

### 4.1.1 Change the serial port Settings

View and set the serial port with the `stty` command

To see the details, type `sudo stty --help`:

```

edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo stty --help
Usage: stty [-F DEVICE | --file=DEVICE] [SETTING] ...
or: stty [-F DEVICE | --file=DEVICE] [-a|--all]
or: stty [-F DEVICE | --file=DEVICE] [-g|--save]
Print or change terminal characteristics.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all          print all current settings in human-readable form
-g, --save         print all current settings in a stty-readable form
-F, --file=DEVICE open and use the specified DEVICE instead of stdin
--help            display this help and exit
--version         output version information and exit

Optional - before SETTING indicates negation. An * marks non-POSIX
settings. The underlying system defines which settings are available.

Special characters:
* discard CHAR    CHAR will toggle discarding of output
eof CHAR         CHAR will send an end of file (terminate the input)
eol CHAR         CHAR will end the line
* eol2 CHAR       alternate CHAR for ending the line
erase CHAR       CHAR will erase the last character typed
intr CHAR        CHAR will send an interrupt signal
kill CHAR        CHAR will erase the current line
* lnext CHAR      CHAR will enter the next character quoted
quit CHAR        CHAR will send a quit signal
* rprnt CHAR      CHAR will redraw the current line
start CHAR       CHAR will restart the output after stopping it
stop CHAR        CHAR will stop the output
susp CHAR        CHAR will send a terminal stop signal
* swtch CHAR      CHAR will switch to a different shell layer
* werase CHAR     CHAR will erase the last word typed

Special settings:
N                set the input and output speeds to N bauds
* cols N         tell the kernel that the terminal has N columns
* columns N      same as cols N
* [-]drain       wait for transmission before applying settings (on by default)
ispeed N         set the input speed to N
* line N         use line discipline N
min N            with -icanon, set N characters minimum for a completed read
ospeed N         set the output speed to N
* rows N         tell the kernel that the terminal has N rows
* size           print the number of rows and columns according to the kernel
speed            print the terminal speed
time N          with -icanon, set read timeout of N tenths of a second

Control settings:
[-]clocal        disable modem control signals
[-]cread         allow input to be received
* [-]crtcts      enable RTS/CTS handshaking
csN              set character size to N bits, N in [5..8]
[-]cstopb        use two stop bits per character (one with '-')
[-]hup           send a hangup signal when the last process closes the tty
[-]hupcl         same as [-]hup

[-]parenb        generate parity bit in output and expect parity bit in input
[-]parodd        set odd parity (or even parity with '-')
* [-]cmspar      use "stick" (mark/space) parity

```

```
Input settings:
[-]brkint    breaks cause an interrupt signal
[-]icrnl    translate carriage return to newline
[-]ignbrk    ignore break characters
[-]igncr     ignore carriage return
[-]ignpar    ignore characters with parity errors
* [-]imaxbel  beep and do not flush a full input buffer on a character
[-]inlcr    translate newline to carriage return
[-]inpck    enable input parity checking
[-]istrip    clear high (8th) bit of input characters
* [-]iutf8    assume input characters are UTF-8 encoded
* [-]iucLc    translate uppercase characters to lowercase
* [-]ixany    let any character restart output, not only start character
[-]ixoff    enable sending of start/stop characters
[-]ixon     enable XON/XOFF flow control
[-]parmrk   mark parity errors (with a 255-0-character sequence)
[-]tandem   same as [-]ixoff
```

```
Output settings:
* bsN       backspace delay style, N in [0..1]
* crN       carriage return delay style, N in [0..3]
* ffN       form feed delay style, N in [0..1]
* nlN       newline delay style, N in [0..1]
* [-]ocrnl  translate carriage return to newline
* [-]ofdel  use delete characters for fill instead of NUL characters
* [-]ofill  use fill (padding) characters instead of timing for delays
* [-]olcuc  translate lowercase characters to uppercase
* [-]onlcr  translate newline to carriage return-newline
* [-]onlret newline performs a carriage return
* [-]onocr  do not print carriage returns in the first column
[-]opost    postprocess output
* tabN      horizontal tab delay style, N in [0..3]
* tabs      same as tab0
* -tabs     same as tab3
* vtN       vertical tab delay style, N in [0..1]
```

```
Local settings:
[-]crterase  echo erase characters as backspace-space-backspace
* crtkill    kill all line by obeying the echoprnt and echoe settings
* -crtkill   kill all line by obeying the echoctl and echok settings
* [-]ctlecho echo control characters in hat notation ('^c')
[-]echo      echo input characters
* [-]echoctl same as [-]ctlecho
[-]echoe     same as [-]crterase
[-]echok     echo a newline after a kill character
* [-]echoke  same as [-]crtkill
[-]echonl    echo newline even if not echoing other characters
* [-]echoprnt echo erased characters backward, between '\' and '/'
* [-]extproc enable "LINEMODE"; useful with high latency links
* [-]flusho  discard output
[-]icanon    enable special characters: erase, kill, werase, rprnt
[-]ixtexten  enable non-POSIX special characters
[-]isig      enable interrupt, quit, and suspend special characters
```

```
[-]noflsh    disable flushing after interrupt and quit special characters
* [-]prterase same as [-]echoprnt
* [-]tostop   stop background jobs that try to write to the terminal
* [-]xcase    with icanon, escape with '\' for uppercase characters
```

```

Combination settings:
* [-]LCASE      same as [-]lcase
cbreak         same as -icanon
-cbreak        same as icanon
cooked         same as brkint ignpar istrip icrnl ixon opost isig
               icanon, eof and eol characters to their default values
-cooked        same as raw
crt            same as echoe echoctl echoke
dec           same as echoe echoctl echoke -ixany intr ^c erase 0177
               kill ^u
* [-]decctlq   same as [-]ixany
ek            erase and kill characters to their default values
evenp         same as parenb -parodd cs7
-evenp        same as -parenb cs8
* [-]lcase     same as xcase iuclc olcuc
litout        same as -parenb -istrip -opost cs8
-litout       same as parenb istrip opost cs7
nl           same as -icrnl -onlcr
-nl          same as icrnl -inlcr -igncr onlcr -ocrnl -onlret
oddp         same as parenb parodd cs7
-oddp        same as -parenb cs8
[-]parity     same as [-]evenp
pass8        same as -parenb -istrip cs8
-pass8       same as parenb istrip cs7
raw          same as -ignbrk -brkint -ignpar -parmrk -inpck -istrip
               -inlcr -igncr -icrnl -ixon -ixoff -icanon -opost
               -isig -iuclc -ixany -imaxbel -xcase min 1 time 0
-raw         same as cooked
sane         same as cread -ignbrk brkint -inlcr -igncr icrnl
               icanon iexten echo echoe echok -echonl -noflsh
               -ixoff -iutf8 -iuclc -ixany imaxbel -xcase -olcuc -ocrnl
               opost -ofill onlcr -onocr -onlret nl0 cr0 tab0 bs0 vt0 ff0
               isig -tostop -ofdel -echoprt echoctl echoke -extproc -flusho,
               all special characters to their default values

```

Handle the tty line `connected` to standard input. Without arguments, prints baud rate, line discipline, and deviations from stty sane. In settings, CHAR is taken literally, or coded as in ^c, 0x37, 0177 or 127; special values ^- or undef used to disable special characters.

GNU coreutils online help: <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>>  
 Report stty translation bugs to <<https://translationproject.org/team/>>  
 Full documentation at: <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/stty>>  
 or available locally via: `info '(coreutils) stty invocation'`

## 4.1.2 View the serial port information

```

edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo stty -a -F /dev/ttyS3
speed 9600 baud; rows 0; columns 0; line = 0;
intr = ^C; quit = ^\; erase = ^?; kill = ^U; eof = ^D; eol = <undef>;
eol2 = <undef>; swtch = <undef>; start = ^Q; stop = ^S; susp = ^Z; rprnt = ^R;
werase = ^W; lnext = ^V; discard = ^O; min = 1; time = 0;
-parenb -parodd -cmspar cs8 hupcl -cstopb cread clocal -crtcts
-ignbrk -brkint -ignpar -parmrk -inpck -istrip -inlcr -igncr icrnl ixon -ixoff
-iuclc -ixany -imaxbel -iutf8
opost -olcuc -ocrnl onlcr -onocr -onlret -ofill -ofdel nl0 cr0 tab0 bs0 vt0 ff0
isig icanon iexten echo echoe echok -echonl -noflsh -xcase -tostop -echoprt echoctl
echoke -flusho -extproc

```

## 4.1.3 Set the baud rate of COM1 serial port

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo stty -F /dev/ttyS4 ispeed 9600 ospeed 9600 cs8
```

### Note

Details about the stty command are available at the following link

<http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/manual/coreutils.html>

## 4.2 the USB interface

The EC300 provides a USB 2.0 Host interface, which is mainly used to expand storage devices

The EC300 supports USB storage device hotplugging.

### Note

Remember to enter the `sync` command before disconnecting your USB mass storage device to prevent data loss. When you disconnect the storage device, exit from the mount directory.

## 4.3 Mount the micro SD card

The EC300 supports micro SD memory cards without hotplugging. Mount the reference <https://www.man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/mount.8.html>

## 4.4 CAN bus interface

The three-way CAN port of the EC300 supports the CAN bus.

### 4.4.1 Configure the connection CAN interface

By default, the CAN port will be initialized. If you need any other configuration, check the CAN device using the `ip link` command. To check the status of the CAN device, use the `ip link` command:

To configure a CAN device, use `ip link set can* down` to first turn off the device

Where `can*` down is selected from `can1`, `can2`, or `can3`.

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo ip link set can1 down
edge@edge-computer:~$
```

Then configure the bit rate (here's a 50k bit rate example) :

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo ip link set can1 type can bitrate 50000 dbitrates 50000 fd on
edge@edge-computer:~$
```

Finally turn the device back on

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo ip link set can1 up
edge@edge-computer:~$
```

## 4.5 IO Debugging

The EC300 supports 4-way IO input and 4-way IO output.

Port number	Device description file
-------------	-------------------------

<b>DI0</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio454/value</b>
<b>DI1</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio455/value</b>
<b>DI2</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio456/value</b>
<b>DI3</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio457/value</b>
<b>DO0</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio323/value</b>
<b>DO1</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio453/value</b>
<b>DO2</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio465/value</b>
<b>DO3</b>	<b>/sys/class/gpio/gpio461/value</b>

Reading the DI status can be done using `cat "Device profile"`;

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio454/value
0
edge@edge-computer:~$
```

DO status can be controlled by using `echo 1 > "Device Profile"` or `echo 0 > "Device Profile"` as root user

```
root@edge-computer:/home/edge# echo 0 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio323/value
root@edge-computer:/home/edge# echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio323/value
root@edge-computer:/home/edge#
```

## 5 Security

In this chapter, we will introduce the security mechanism of EC300, an edge computer based on ARM architecture.

### 5.1 sudo mechanism

In EC300, the root user is banned for better security. Sudo is a program that lets the system administrator allow an approved user to execute some commands as the root user or another user. The most basic rule is to give as few privileges as possible to get the job done. Using sudo is more secure than root session opening for a number of reasons, including:

- Grant privileges to normal users without having to know the root password (sudo will prompt for the current user's password)
- It's easy to run privileged commands via sudo, and the rest of the time, work as an unprivileged user, reducing potential damage due to wrong operations.

## 5.2 Firewalls

Netfilter/iptables is an excellent and free firewall tool based on packet filtering which comes with nix/linux system. It is very powerful and flexible, and can control the data packets flowing in, out and through the server in fine detail.

## 5.3 TPM2.0

TPM stands for "Trusted Platform Module" and it is a hardware security module designed to provide security and encryption capabilities for computer systems. It is a secure microcontroller that can be embedded in a computer system or sold as a standalone hardware device. It contains a cryptographic coprocessor for storing encryption keys, digital certificates, and other secure data, as well as supporting multiple cryptographic algorithms and security protocols. On EC300, the standard TPM2 protocol stack and TPM2 tools have been integrated for user use.

# 6 The system restores factory Settings

In this chapter, we will describe how EC300, an edge computer based on Arm architecture, restores factory Settings .

This chapter covers the following topics:

## 6.1 Restore factory Settings

There are two ways to restore factory Settings:

1. By typing the command, the system will automatically restart and restore the factory Settings.

```
edge@edge-computer:~$ sudo update reset
```

2. Restore factory Settings by pressing:

- Long press the restore factory Settings button for 10-20s and see the warn light long on.
- When the warn light has turned on, release the Restore Factory Settings button.
- After releasing the Restore Factory Settings button, the error light blinks several times before the system starts to restart and perform Restore Factory Settings
- After the system restarts, the warn light and error light will flash, and status will be off; After about 30s, when both warn light and error light stop flashing and status starts flashing at the same time, the system is finished restoring the factory Settings.

# 7 Programming Guidelines

EC300 provides a JSON format device information description file. Customers who need to operate IO, LED, serial port and other peripherals can obtain the device node information of these peripherals by querying the device description information file.

Device description file path: /tmp/ieos/etc/system\_info.json, the content is as follows:

```
{
  "device_info": {
    "model_info": {
      "model": "EC312",
      "pn": "H-LQA3-LC4D",    "sn
": "CL3124050000001",
      "oem": "inhand",    "features
": "; std; cell-LQA3; wlan;"
    },
    "software_info": {"boot_loader
": "V1.0.2", "kernel
": "5.10.168", "version
": "V1.0.1-beta1", "os
": "Debian GNU/Linux 11 (bullseye)"
    },
    "hardware_info": {"arch
": "armv8",    "soc
": "AM6231",    "interface
": {    "eth
": [
  {
    "iface_name": "eth1",
    "iface_mac": "00:08:5f:17:04:00"
  },
  {
    "iface_name": "eth2",
    "iface_mac": "00:18:5f:17:04:02"
  }
],
    "wlan": [
  {
    "iface_name": "wlan0",    "iface_mac
": "f4:3c:3b:ca:e9:36"
  }
],
  }
```



```

{
  "iface_name
": "wlan1",      "iface_mac
": "f6:3c:3b:ca:e9:36"
}
]
},  "gpio
": [
{
  "gpio_name
": "cellular_power",      "dev_node
": "/sys/class/gpio/gpio401"
},
{
  "gpio_name
": "sim_switch",      "dev_node
": "/sys/class/gpio/gpio405"
}
],  "user_key
": [
  {
    "user_key_name": "user1",      "dev_node": "/dev/input/event2"
  }
],  "uart":

[
  {
    "uart_name": "com1",      "dev_node": "/dev/ttyS4"
  },
  {
    "uart_name":

"com2",      "dev_node": "/dev/ttyS5"
  }
],  "led": [
  {
    "led_name":

"user1",      "dev_
node": "/sys/class/leds/user1"
  },
  {
    "led_name":

"user2",      "dev_node": "/sys/class/leds/user2"
  },
  {
    "led_name":

```

```

"user3",    "dev_node": "/sys/class/leds/user3"    },    {    "led_name":

"user4",    "dev_node": "/sys/class/leds/user4"    },    {    "led_name":

"cell",    "dev_node": "/sys/class/leds/cell"    },    {    "led_name":

"warn",    "dev_node": "/sys/class/leds/warn"    },    {    "led_name":

"status",    "dev_node": "/sys/class/leds/status"    }
],    "io": {    "di":

[    {    "di_name": "di1",    "dev_nod
e":

"/sys/class/gpio/gpio454"    },    {    "di_name":
"di2",    "dev
_node":

"/sys/class/gpio/gpio455"    },    {    "di_name": "di3",    "dev_node":

"/sys/class/gpio/gpio456"    },    {    "di_name": "di4",    "dev_node":

"/sys/class/gpio/gpio457"    }    ],    "do": [    {    "do_name":

"do1",    "dev_node": "/sys/class/gpio/gpio323"    },    {

```

```

"do_name":

"do2",      "dev
_node": "/sys/class/gpio/gpio453"    },    {    "do_name":

"do3",      "dev_node": "/sys/class/gpio/gpio465"    },
{    "do_name":

"
do4",      "dev_node": "/sys/class/gpio/gpio461"    }    ]    }    }    }

```

## 7.1 IO Programming Guide

Currently, there are a total of 8 IO interfaces on the device: for example, there are 4 input pins from DI1 to DI4 on the device panel; DO1~DO4 are 4 output pins.

According to the device description file `/tmp/ieos/etc/system_info.json`, the IO device nodes are:

When you need to programming IO interface, direct manipulation background device nodes below the value value (**sys/class/gpio/gpioxxx/value**)

Case study:

When DO1 need to output high electricity at ordinary times, can be directly to **sys/class/write 1 gpio/gpio323 / value**

```
echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio323/value
```

When you need to check the DI1 level is, the same can be directly to check **the sys/class/gpio gpio454 / the value of the value**

```
cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio454/value
```

The full shell script:

## 7.2 Led Programming Guide

The user can use the four lights USER1, USER2, USER3 and USER4 on the device for status prompts, please check the light label to confirm the position of the light.

According to the device description information file /tmp/ieos/etc/system\_info.json, the device node corresponding to LED can be obtained as follows:

user1: /sys/class/leds/user1

user2: /sys/class/leds/user2

user3: /sys/class/leds/user3

user4: /sys/class/leds/user4

There are some control files in /sys/class/leds/user1 to control the attributes and status of leds:

/sys/class/leds/user1 / brightness: this file is used to control the user1 lights on or off. Write 1 to always on, write 0 to always off.

/sys/class/leds/user1 / trigger: leds trigger, can write the timer timer trigger, write none said cancel the trigger.

/sys/class/leds/user1 / delay\_on: it is time to file said led lights, is an unit with ms.

/sys/class/leds/user1 / delay\_off: it is time to file said led lights, is an unit with ms.

If trigger is configured for timing, the value in the brightness will no longer take effect and will automatically change to 0.

Replace user1 with user2 in the file path to control the operation of the USER2 light, and the same for USER3 and USER4.

Example:

Write 1 to the brightness file when you need the USER1 light to be on

```
echo 1 > /sys/class/leds/user1/brightness
```

When the USER1 light is needed to flash, the timer is written to the trigger file, and the light and off times are controlled by delay\_on and delay\_off

```
Echo # start timer
timer > /sys/class/leds light echo 1 seconds/user1
/ trigger
#
> 1000 /sys/class/leds/user1 / delay_on
echo out
# 1 seconds
1000 > /sys/class/leds/user1/delay_off
```

Full shell script:

```

#!/bin/bash
USER1_BRIGTHNESS
="/sys/class/leds/user1/brightness"USER1_TRIGGER
="/sys/class/leds/user1/trigger"USER1_DELAY_ON
="/sys/class/leds/user1 / delay_on" USER1_DELAY_OFF
="/sys/class/leds/user1 / delay_off" # light user
1
lamps if [-f "$
USER1_BRIGTHNESS" ]; then echo 1 > $U
SER1_BRIGTHNESSelse echo "no
file exit "$USER1_BRIGTHNESSfi# Set the USER1 light to flash if [-f "$USER1_TRIGGER"];

then echo timer > $USER1_TRIGGERelse echo "no file
exit "$USER1_TRIGGERfi# Set the USER1 light to f
la
sh 100
0msif [-f
"$USER1_DELAY_ON" ]; then echo 1000 > $USER1_DELAY_ONelse echo "no file exit "$USER1_DELAY_ONfi# Set USER1 light
off 1000msif [-f
"$USER1_DELAY_OFF" ]; then echo 1000 > $USER1_DELAY_OFFelse echo "no file exit "$USER1_DELAY_OFFfi# Turn off
USER1 blink if [-f "$USER1_TRIGGER
"];

then echo none > $US
ER1_TRIGGERelse echo "no file exit
"$US
ER1_TRIGGERfi

```

## 7.3 Cross-compiling

A user's own c/ C ++ program can be cross-compiled by using the cross-compilation toolchain on the development machine, and then the object file is uploaded to the EC300 device for execution.

Cross-compilation tool zip package: gcc-linaro-6.3.1-2017.05-x86\_64\_aarch64-linux-gnu.tar.gz

Here's how to configure the environment variables for the cross-compilation toolchain:

1. Unzip gcc-linaro-6.3.1-2017.05-x86\_64\_aarch64-linux-gnu.tar.gz to /opt on your development machine (you can also unzip it to any other PATH, adjust the path environment variable in step 2)
2. Edit the ~/.bashrc file and add a line PATH=\$PATH:/opt/gcc-linaro-6.3.1-2017.05-x86\_64\_aarch64-linux-gnu/bin at the end of the file
3. Execute source ~/.bashrc to make the environment variables work in the current terminal; The newly opened terminal will take effect automatically.

Using the classic hello world program as an example, create the following directories and files

```
mkdir ~/example
touch ~/example/hello.c
touch ~/example/Makefile
```

The contents of the ~/example/hello.c file are as follows:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("hello, world! \n");
    return 0;
}
```

The contents of the ~/example/Makefile are as follows:

```
# Define TARGET and source filenames
target := hellworld
DIRS := $(shell find.-maxdepth 3-type d)
SRCS := $(foreach dir,$(DIRS),$(wildcard $(dir)/*.c))
OBJS := $(SRCS:.c=.o)

CC=aarch64-linux-gnu-gcc

# Define compiler and compiler options
```

```
CFLAGS := -Wall-Wextra -g-wno-unused-parameters

# define default TARGET
all: $(TARGET)

# define target file dependencies and compile commands
$(TARGET): $(OBJS)
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) $(LIBS) $^ -o $@

# Define the command to compile the source file to the target file
%.o: %.c
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) $(LIBS) -C $< -o $@

# Define command to clear temporary files
clean:
rm -f $(TARGET) $(OBJS)

# declare pseudo target ".PHONY"
.PHONY: all clean
```

Run make in the ~/example directory to generate the object file helloworld