



Microdog Manual

Prepared for: Linino SW team

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Brand Name: dog hunter

Model Name:DHQDH-W02

Product Name:Microdog

Version: V0.2

Revision History

Date / Version	Name-Function	Note			
7/31/13 / 0.1	FM	initial version			
12/25/13 /0.1	TJ	V0.1			
01/03/14 /0.2	TJ	V0.2(moified FCC ID and added operation temperature)			
01/10/14 /0.2	TJ	V0.2 (modified input current limitation)			

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HW specification

AR9331 Highly-Integrated and Cost Effective IEEE 802.11n - 1x1 2.4 GHz SoC for AP and Router Platforms

Features

- Complete IEEE 802.11n 1x1 AP or router in a single chip
- MIPS 24K processor operating at up to 400 MHz
- 64MB DDR2 memory
- 16MB SPI Flash memory
- External RF connector
- Internal Antenna
- USB connector /High-speed UART for console support (4.75~ 5.25V/0.5A Input)
- USB 2.0 host/device mode support
- GPIO/LED support –with Voltage Level Translator
- 5V Input (4.75~ 5.25V/1A)
- Micro SD card support
- Expansion IO compatible with the Arduino Leonardo

Temperature

- Operating: 0°~60°C
- Storage: -10°~70°C



Summary Linino image

How to build environment and first image

The standard build environment for linino images is:

Debian squeeze amd64

Using a chroot'ed environment will also work.

This tutorial does not explain how to install Debian or perform sysadmin tasks.

Make sure updates and security-updates are enabled and installed.

As root (or via sudo):

```
# apt-get update && apt-get upgrade
```

```
# apt-get install git subversion build-essential python gawk unzip  
libncurses5-dev libz-dev fastjar asciidoc flex libgtk2.0-dev intltool  
perl-modules python2.6-dev rsync ruby unzip wget gettext xsltproc tex4ht  
texlive-lang-french
```

On Ubuntu 12.10 LTS (quantal)

```
#sudo apt-get install git subversion build-essential python gawk  
unzip libncurses5-dev zlib1g-dev fastjar asciidoc flex libgtk2.0-dev  
intltool perl-modules python-dev rsync ruby unzip wget gettext  
xsltproc tex4ht texlive-lang-french
```

As **normal user**: (no root)

Get the source - see <https://dev.openwrt.org/wiki/GetSource>:

any other method is also fine, I prefer git, you might have to adapt the following commands.

Once linino branch is created, we will replace the checkout with the official repo.

```
$ git clone git://nbd.name/openwrt.git
$ git clone git://nbd.name/packages.git
$ cd openwrt
```

Old way

```
$ git clone git://nbd.name/openwrt.git
$ cd openwrt/trunk
```

Download the package feeds and install them:

```
$ ./scripts/feeds update -a
$ ./scripts/feeds install -a
```

Create the default config and perform a basic check for installed packages required to build:

```
$ make defconfig
$ make prereq
```

"make defconfig" will generate linino custom config by default.

Customize the build (optional for first time running):

```
$ make menuconfig
```

"make menuconfig" will be unnecessary in linino branch.

Build (use of -j \$number_of_cores is highly recommended):

```
$ make
```

build will download and compile everything with defconfig. It takes > 7GB of disk space and a lot of bw/cpu to perform this task.

Results will be stored here if build is completed:

```
$ cd bin/ar71xx/
```



```
$ ls *3020*
```

ignore jffs2 images for now.

squashfs images come in two forms:

factory.bin - to be used for the very first time when switching from factory firmware to openwrt firmware.

sysupgrade.bin - to be used to perform upgrades from openwrt to openwrt.

Build the documentation:

```
$ make -C docs/
```

OpenWRT documentation has an incredibly simple HowTO build packages and feeds. I verified that the contents it's actually correct and those are the URLs:

<http://wiki.openwrt.org/doc/devel/packages>

<http://wiki.openwrt.org/doc/devel/feeds#creating.your.own.feed>

Tons of examples can be found in

```
$ ~/openwrt/root/trunk/feeds$ pwd/home/wrt/openwrt/root/trunk/feeds
```

(based on your checkout path/directory of course)

Simple package can be: ipv6calc

```
$ ~/openwrt/root/trunk/feeds$ find . -name "*6calc*"
./packages/ipv6/ipv6calc
```

Summary GPIO JP1

Pin definitions

PIN #	Definition	GPIO over SPI using AVRDUDE
PIN 1	VDD33	
PIN 2	VDD33	
PIN 3	GND	
PIN 4	GND	
PIN 5	GPIO20	RESET
PIN 6	GPIO19	SCK
PIN 7	GPIO22	MOSI
PIN 8	GPIO18	MISO
PIN 9	GND	
PIN 10	LAN_LED	

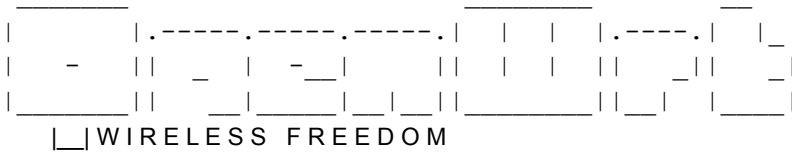
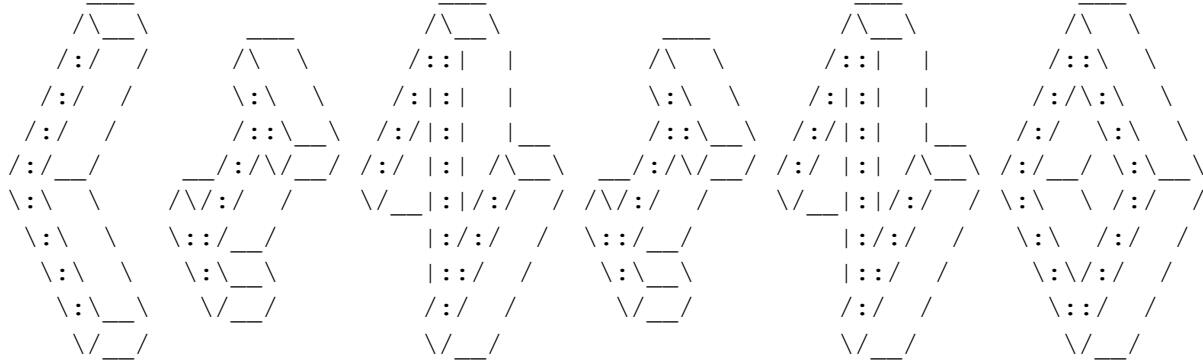


How to activate a GPIO

To enable GPIO on linino.org board

```
homepsds-Mac-mini:~ federico$ ssh root@192.168.1.1  
root@192.168.1.1's password: doghunter
```

```
BusyBox v1.19.4 (2013-01-04 11:35:48 CST) built-in shell (ash)  
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.
```



```
-----  
BARRIER BREAKER (Bleeding Edge, r35001)  
-----
```

- * 1/2 oz Galliano
 - * 4 oz cold Coffee
 - * 1 1/2 oz Dark Rum
 - * 2 tsp. Creme de Cacao
- Pour all ingredients into an irish coffee mug filled with crushed ice. Stir.

```
-----  
root@linino:~#
```

```
root@linino:~# cd /sys/class/gpio/
```

```
root@linino:/sys/class/gpio# ls -l
```

```
--w----- 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 00:00 export  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jan 1 00:00 gpiochip0 -> (...)virtual/gpio/gpiochip0  
--w----- 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 00:00 unexport
```

```
root@linino:/sys/class/gpio# echo 20 > export
```

```
root@linino:/sys/class/gpio# ls -l
```

```
--w----- 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 00:07 export  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jan 1 00:07 gpio20 -> (...)virtual/gpio/gpio20  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jan 1 00:00 gpiochip0 -> (...)virtual/gpio/gpiochip0  
--w----- 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 00:00 unexport
```

```
root@linino:/sys/class/gpio# cd gpio20/
```



```
root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# ls -l
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root    4096 Jan  1 00:16 active_low
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root    4096 Jan  1 00:16 direction
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root    root      0 Jan  1 00:16 subsystem -> ../../../../../../class/gpio
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root    4096 Jan  1 00:16 uevent
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root    4096 Jan  1 00:16 value

root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# cat direction
in

root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# cat value
0

root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# echo out > direction

root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# cat direction
out

root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# cat value
0

root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# echo 1 > value

root@linino:/sys/devices/virtual/gpio/gpio20# echo 0 > value
```



How to use AVRDUDE using GPIO

```
# avrdude -c linuxgpio -v -C ./avrdude.conf -p m328p -U flash:w:Blink.cpp.hex
```

```
avrdude: Version 5.11svn, compiled on Feb 26 2013 at 23:31:49
Copyright (c) 2000-2005 Brian Dean, http://www.bdmicro.com/
Copyright (c) 2007-2009 Joerg Wunsch

System wide configuration file is "./avrdude.conf"
User configuration file is "/root/.avrduderc"
User configuration file does not exist or is not a regular file, skipping

Using Port                : unknown
Using Programmer          : linuxgpio
AVR Part                  : ATmega328P
Chip Erase delay          : 9000 us
PAGEL                     : PD7
BS2                       : PC2
RESET disposition         : dedicated
RETRY pulse               : SCK
serial program mode       : yes
parallel program mode     : yes
Timeout                   : 200
StabDelay                 : 100
CmdexeDelay               : 25
SyncLoops                 : 32
ByteDelay                 : 0
PollIndex                 : 3
PollValue                 : 0x53
Memory Detail             :
```

Memory	Type	Mode	Delay	Block Poll Page			Polled			ReadBack			
				Size	Indx	Paged	Size	Size	#Pages		MinW	MaxW	
eeeprom		65	20	4	0	no	1024	4	0	3600	3600	0xff	0xff
flash		65	6	128	0	yes	32768	128	256	4500	4500	0xff	0xff
lfuse		0	0	0	0	no	1	0	0	4500	4500	0x00	0x00
hfuse		0	0	0	0	no	1	0	0	4500	4500	0x00	0x00
efuse		0	0	0	0	no	1	0	0	4500	4500	0x00	0x00
lock		0	0	0	0	no	1	0	0	4500	4500	0x00	0x00
calibration		0	0	0	0	no	1	0	0	0	0	0x00	0x00
signature		0	0	0	0	no	3	0	0	0	0	0x00	0x00

Programmer Type : linuxgpio

Description : Use the Linux sysfs interface to bitbang GPIO lines

avrdude: AVR device initialized and ready to accept instructions

Reading | ##### | 100% 0.00s

avrdude: Device signature = 0x1e950f

avrdude: safemode: lfuse reads as FF

avrdude: safemode: hfuse reads as D6

avrdude: safemode: efuse reads as 5

avrdude: NOTE: "flash" memory has been specified, an erase cycle will be performed

To disable this feature, specify the -D option.

avrdude: erasing chip

avrdude: reading input file "Blink.cpp.hex"

avrdude: input file Blink.cpp.hex auto detected as Intel Hex

avrdude: writing flash (1072 bytes):

Writing | ##### | 100% 0.58s

avrdude: 1072 bytes of flash written

avrdude: verifying flash memory against Blink.cpp.hex:

avrdude: load data flash data from input file Blink.cpp.hex:

avrdude: input file Blink.cpp.hex auto detected as Intel Hex

avrdude: input file Blink.cpp.hex contains 1072 bytes

avrdude: reading on-chip flash data:

Reading | ##### | 100% 1.08s

avrdude: verifying ...

avrdude: 1072 bytes of flash verified



```
avrdude: safemode: lfuse reads as FF  
avrdude: safemode: hfuse reads as D6  
avrdude: safemode: efuse reads as 5  
avrdude: safemode: Fuses OK
```

```
avrdude done. Thank you.
```

Appendix

Setting Up An SSH Certificate

If you want to SSH login without password or automate your task between two servers, you need to setup SSH login via certificate.

Step1: Generating RSA key

You login to your server and type the following command:

```
[root@linino~]#ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/root/.ssh'.
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
a5:4c:29:3f:92:be:ee:41:03:8d:aa:59:c0:3e:f1:85 root@linino
```

The command `ssh-keygen -t rsa` initiated the creation of the key pair.

No passphrase you was entered.

After this is completed, two files generated. The private key was saved in `.ssh/id_rsa` and public key was saved in `.ssh/id_rsa.pub`

Copy the public key to `.ssh/authorized_keys` with command:

```
[root@linino~]#cat .ssh/id_rsa.pub >> .ssh/authorized_keys
```

Step2: Edit SSH config

```
[root@linino~]#vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

Make sure that the following settings as shown



```
[RSAAuthentication yes
PubkeyAuthentication yes
AuthorizedKeysFile      .ssh/authorized_keys
PasswordAuthentication no
```

Step3: Restart SSH service

```
[root@linino~]#/etc/init.d/sshd restart
```

Please note that for Putty you will need to import the generated private key into puttygen and export it into a new private key. This is because Putty does not support the SSH generated private key.

Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Country Code selection feature to be disabled for products marketed to the US/CANADA

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This module is intended for OEM integrator. The OEM integrator is still responsible for the FCC compliance requirement of the end product, which integrates this module.

20cm minimum distance has to be able to be maintained between the antenna and the users for the host this module is integrated into. Under such configuration, the FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an population/uncontrolled environment can be satisfied.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

USERS MANUAL OF THE END PRODUCT:

In the user's manual of the end product, the end user has to be informed to keep at least 20cm separation with the antenna while this end product is installed and operated. The end user has to be informed that the FCC radio-frequency exposure guidelines for an uncontrolled environment can be satisfied. The end user has to also be informed that any changes or modifications not



expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. If the size of the end product is smaller than 8x10cm, then additional FCC part 15.19 statement is required to be available in the users manual: This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

LABEL OF THE END PRODUCT:

The final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following " Contains TX FCC ID: 2AAO2MICRODOG ". If the size of the end product is larger than 8x10cm, then the following FCC part 15.19 statement has to also be available on the label: This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.