

**GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.**

**Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-M3/4/23/33 32-bit MCU**

**Application Note  
AN016**

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## 1. Introduction

In the process of project compilation, most of the make tools are used. The make tools include GNU Make, qmake, MS nmake and Makepp, etc. These make tools follow different specifications, standards and formate when writing makefiles on different platforms. Transplanting the project to a different platform for compilation during the development process will cause compilation failure. Using the CMAKE tool to generate Makefile will effectively solve the above problems. This application manual is based on the GD32F10x SDK development kit, and the CMAKE tool is used to build the compilation environment

## 2. Development environment construction

The development environment is mainly introduced as follows:

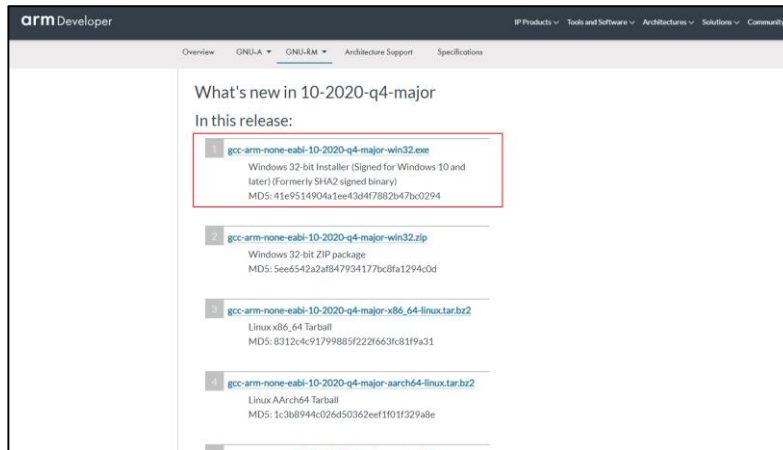
- Hardware development board: GD32F103C-EVAL-V1.0 development board
- Cortex-M3: GD32F103C
- Operating system: Win10-64 bit
- Cross compilation tool chain: gcc-arm-none-eabi
- C/C++ compiler: MinGW
- Development environment: VSCODE+CMAKE
- Debug download tool: OPENOCD

### 2.1. Install cross-compilation tool

GNU Tools for Arm Embedded Processors download and installation address:  
<https://developer.arm.com/tools-and-software/open-source-software/developer-tools/gnu-toolchain/gnu-rm/downloads>.

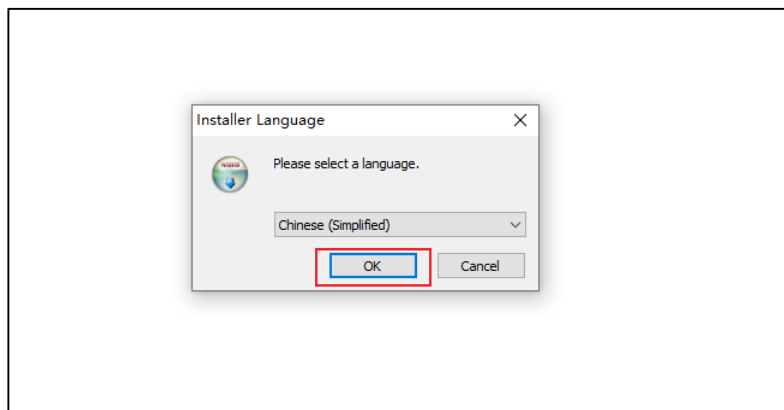
There are multiple version of GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain is available for downloading on the page. In this application manual, choose to download and install gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-win32.exe, as shown in [Figure 2-1. Select download of GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain](#).

Figure 2-1. Select download of GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain



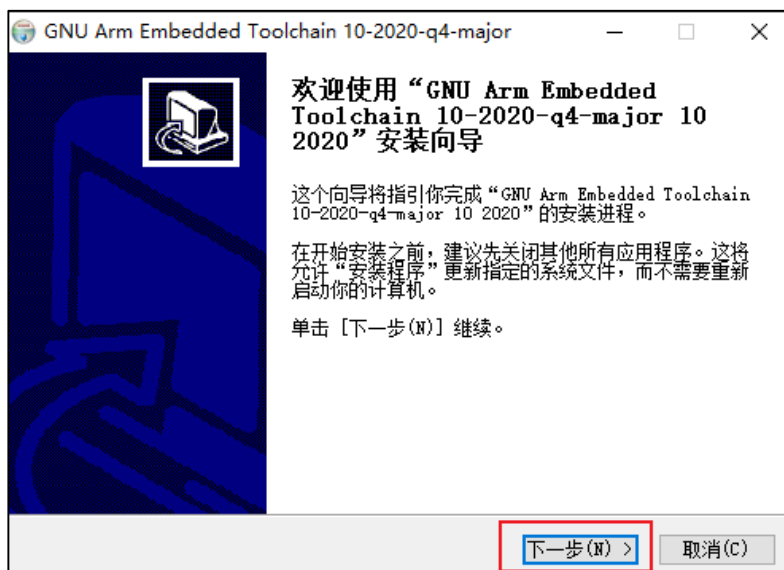
After the download is complete, double-click to install and select “OK”.

Figure 2-2. GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain installation process 1



Click "Next".

Figure 2-3. GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain installation process 2



Click "I accept", select the installation path, select the default path and click install.

Figure 2-4. GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain installation process 3

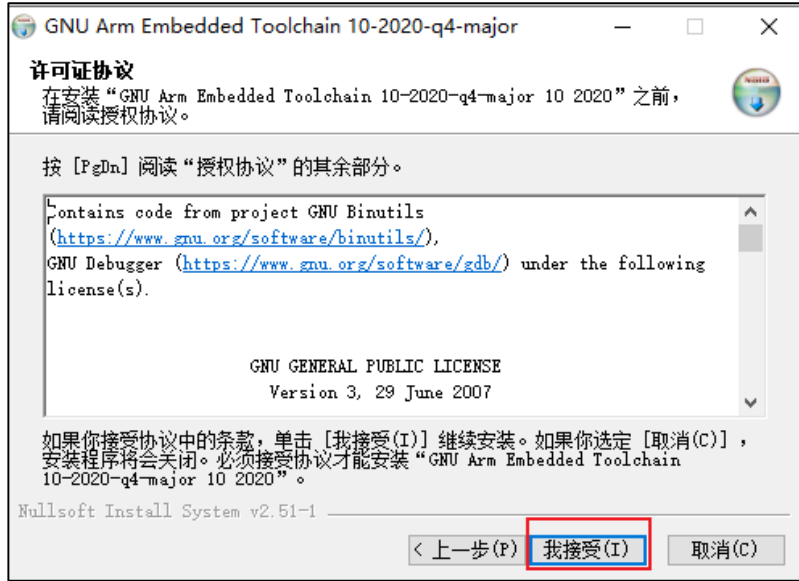


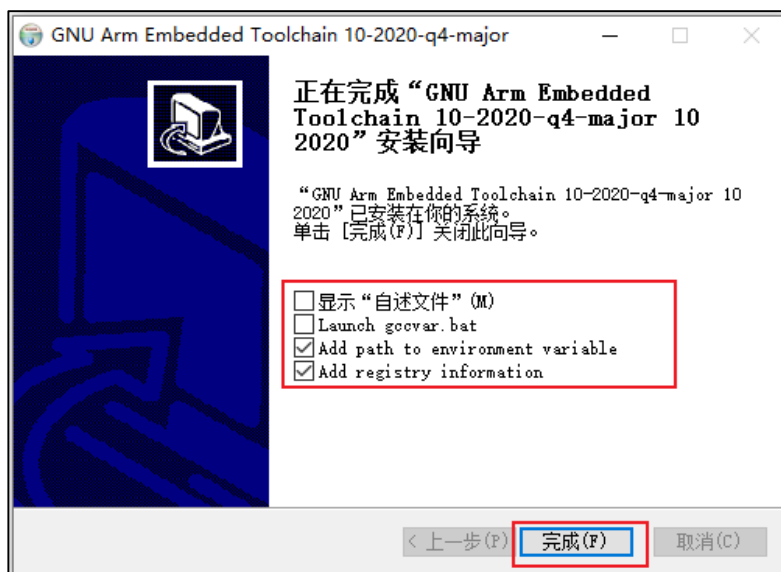
Figure 2-5. GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain installation process 4



When the installation is complete, select the add path to environment variable option and click “Finish”.

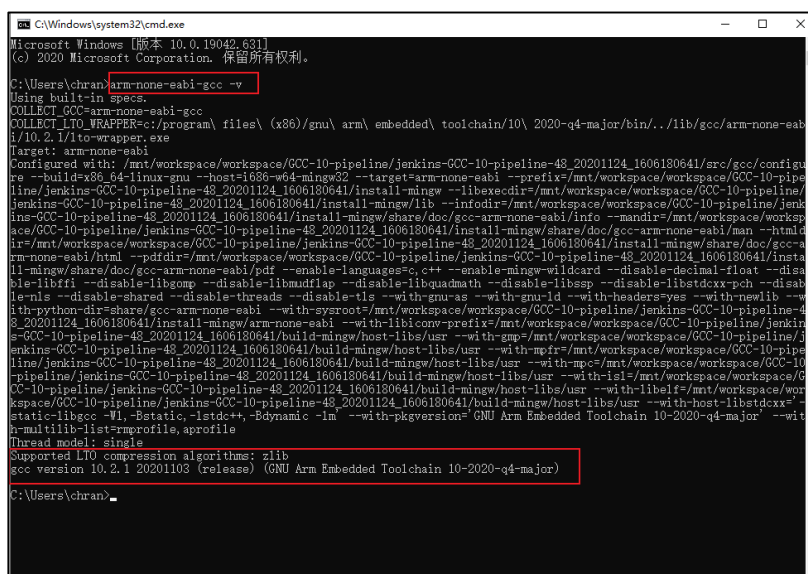


Figure 2-6. GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain installation process 5



Check whether the installation is successful, enter cmd in the operation, click “OK”, enter “arm-none-eabi-gcc -v” in the command line, and the return result as shown in [Figure 2-7. Test whether the GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain is installed successfully](#) indicates that the installation is successful.

Figure 2-7. Test whether the GUN Arm Embedded Toolchain is installed successfully

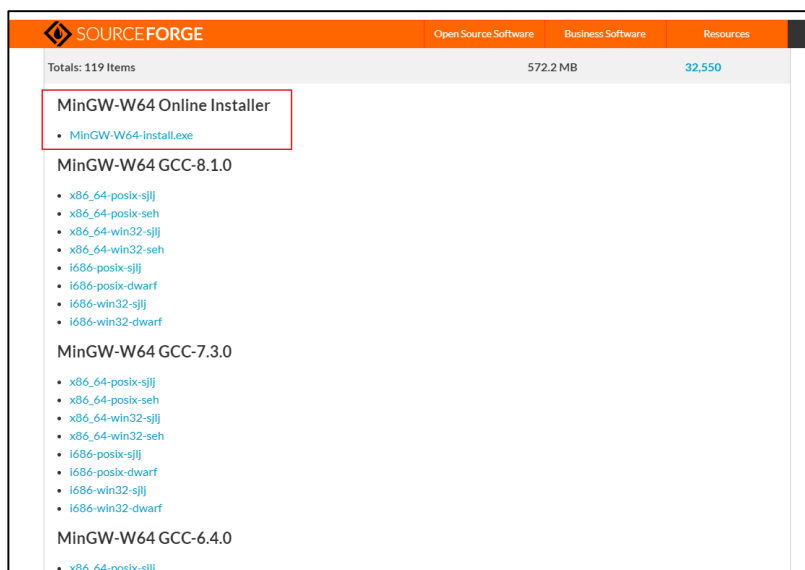


## 2.2. Install C/C++ MinGW compiler

MinGW installation package download address: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/mingw-w64/files/mingw-w64/mingw-w64-release/>.

There are two installation methods, online installation and offline installation, this manual chooses online installation. Download MinGW-W64-install.exe.

**Figure 2-8. MinGW-W64 choose to download and install**



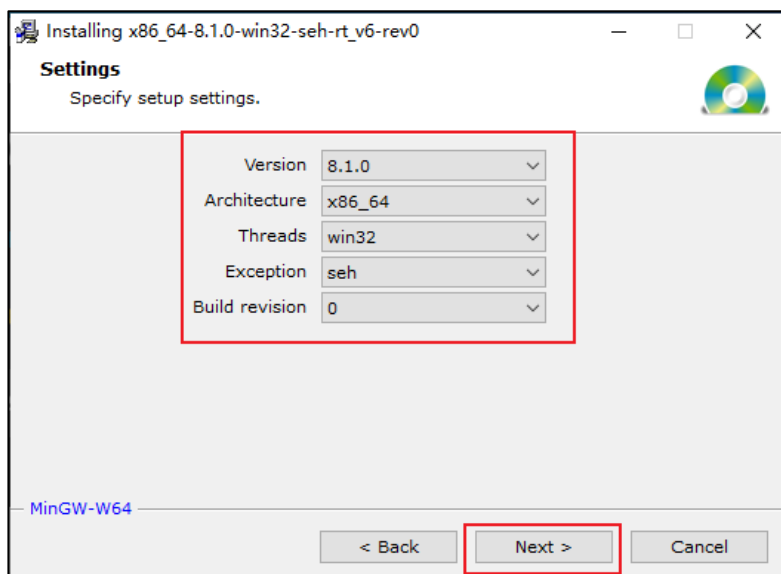
After the download is complete, double-click to install. Select “Next”.

**Figure 2-9. MinGW-W64 installation process 1**



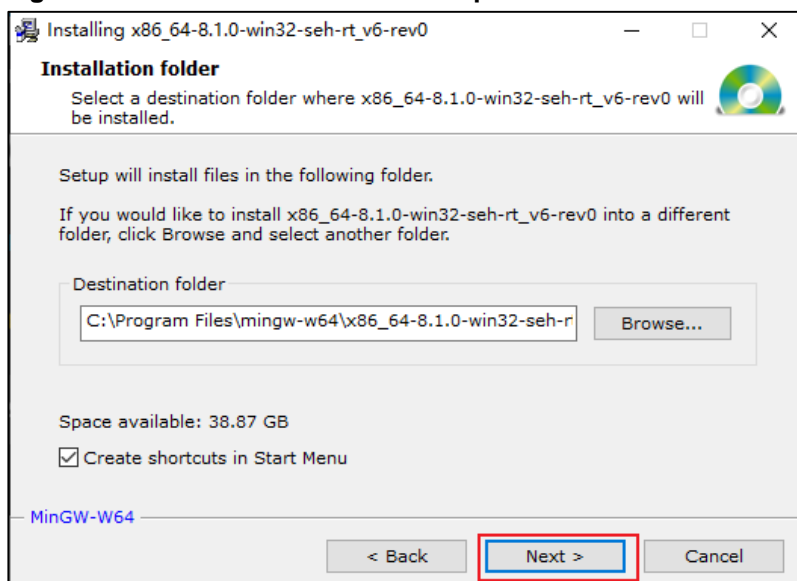
The configuration options are as follows, click “Next”.

**Figure 2-10. MinGW-W64 installation process 2**



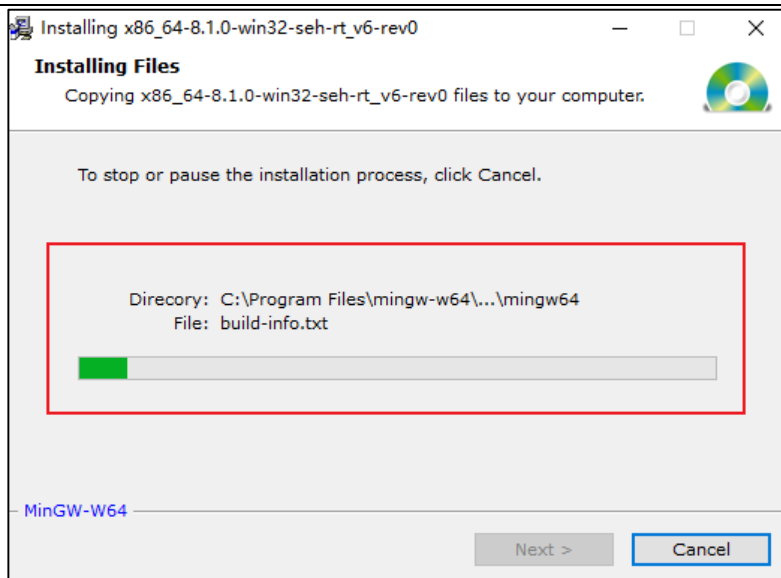
Select the installation path, select the default path.

**Figure 2-11. MinGW-W64 installation process 3**



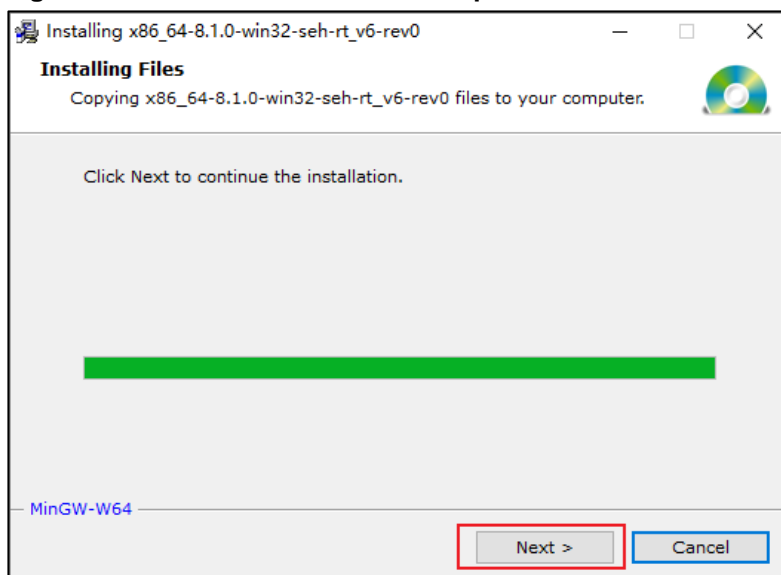
Wait for the file download process.

**Figure 2-12. MinGW-W64 installation process 4**



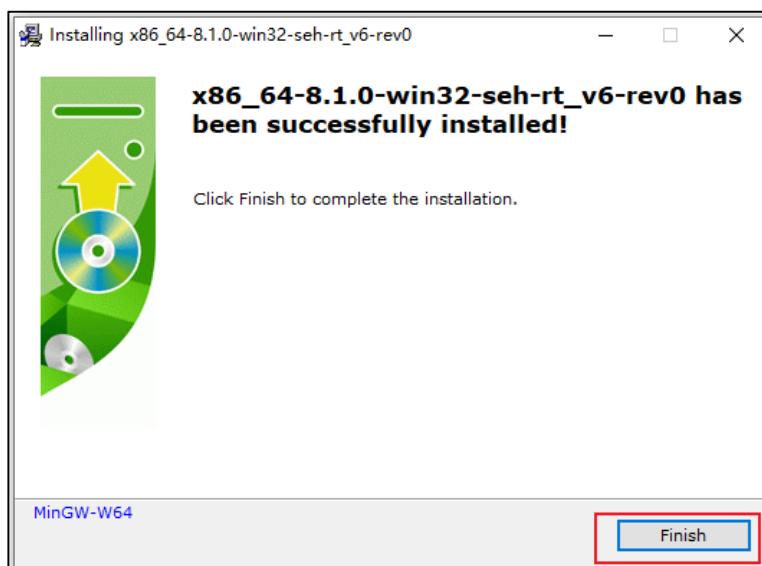
Click "Next".

**Figure 2-13. MinGW-W64 installation process 5**



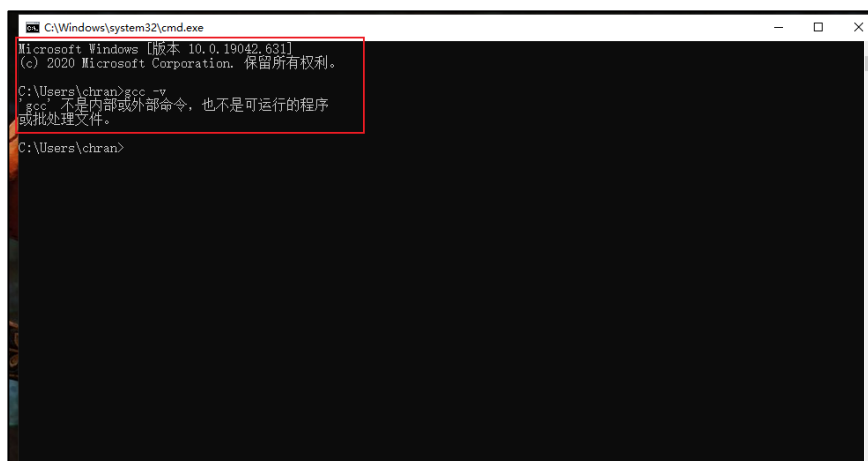
Click "Finish" to complete the installation.

**Figure 2-14. MinGW-W64 installation process 6**



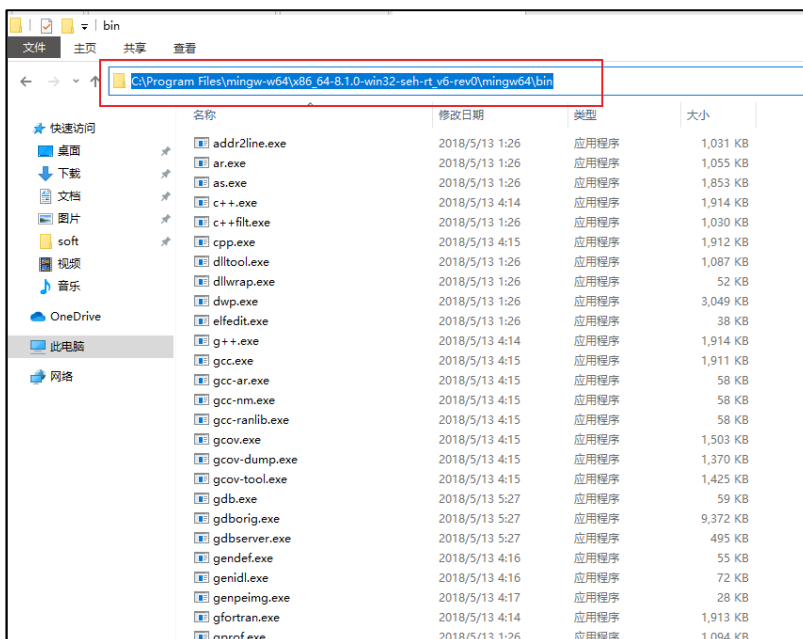
Enter "gcc -v" in the cmd command line to output non-runnable programs. The solution to this problem is to manually add the downloaded file to the system environment variable.

**Figure 2-15. Test whether MinGW-W64 is installed successfully 1**



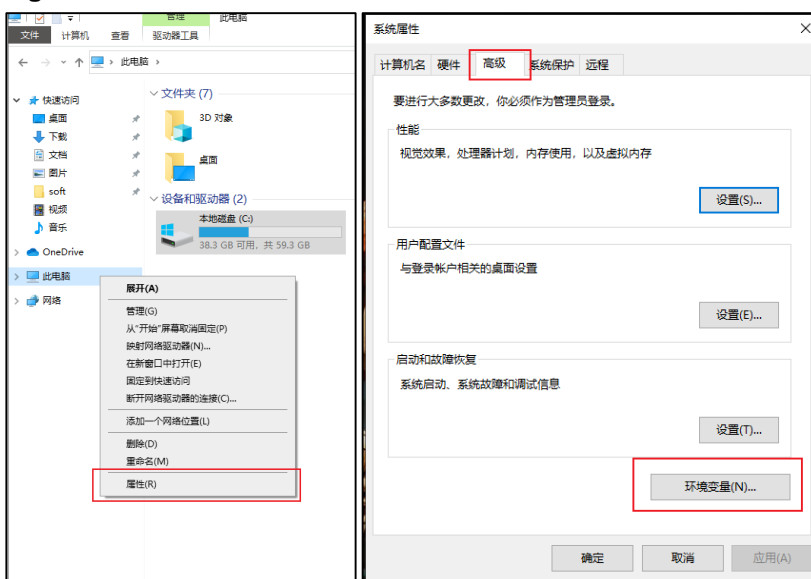
Open the MinGW installation path, copy the path in the /bin folder, and add the path to the system environment variables.

**Figure 2-16. Copy MinGW-W64 bin folder path**



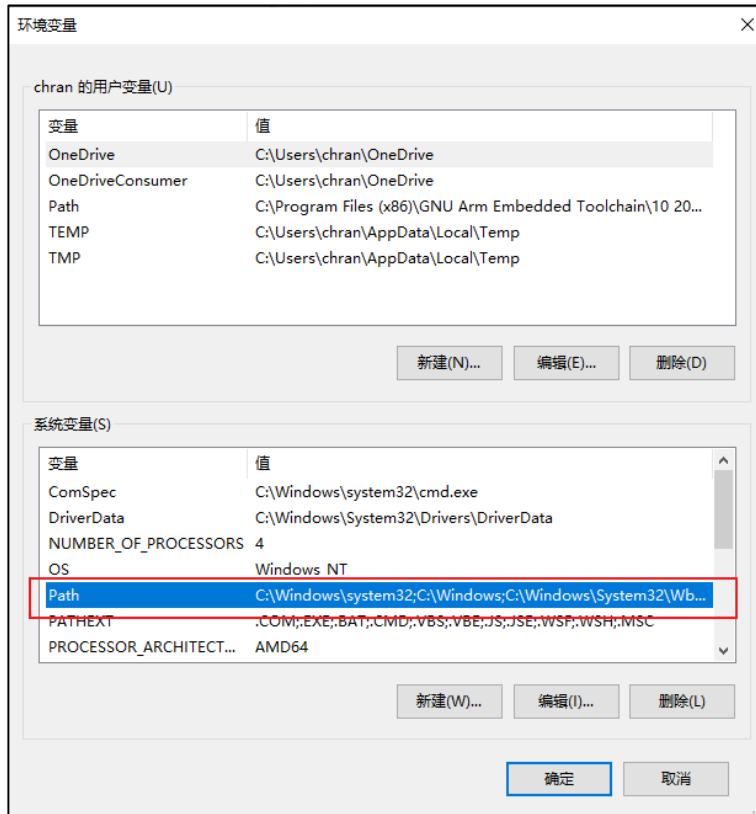
Right-click “this computer” and select properties, click “advanced” to select environment variables.

**Figure 2-17. Add MinGW-W64 environment variable 1**



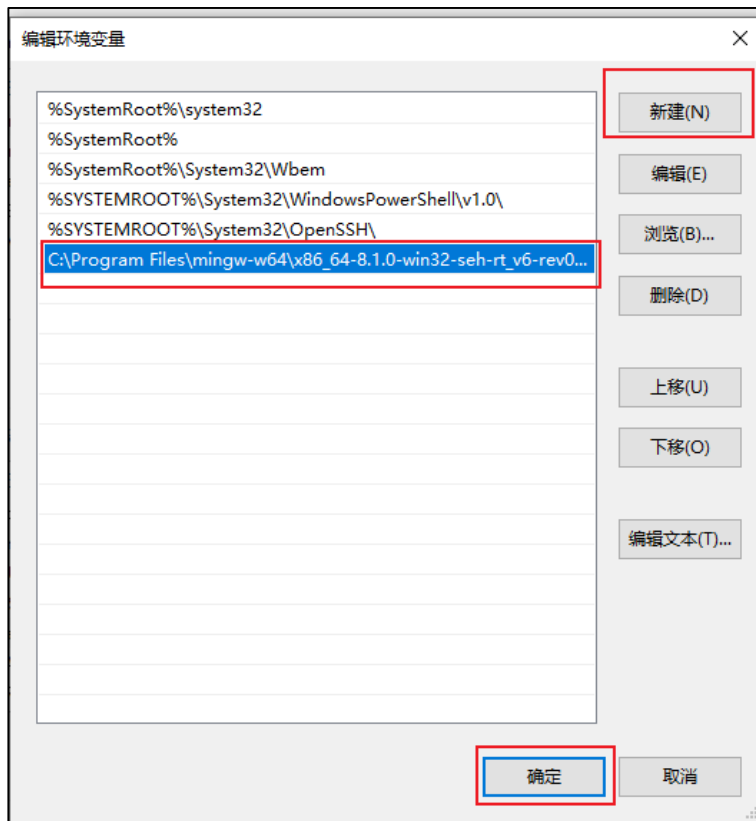
Select the system variable and click Path.

**Figure 2-18. Add MinGW-W64 environment variable 2**



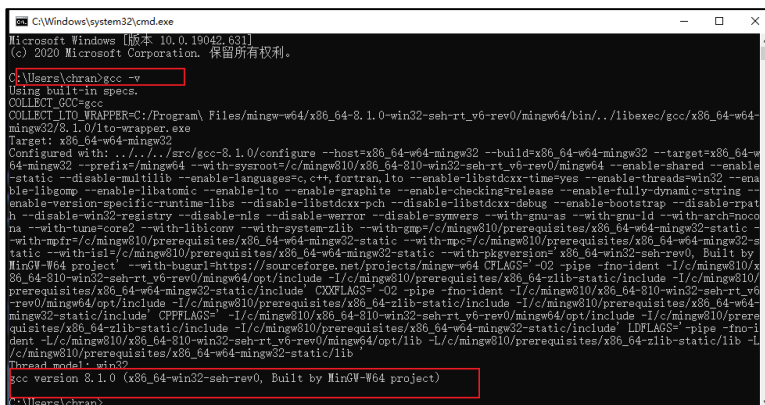
Click “New”, paste the copied path, and click “OK”.

**Figure 2-19. Add MinGW-W64 environment variable 3**



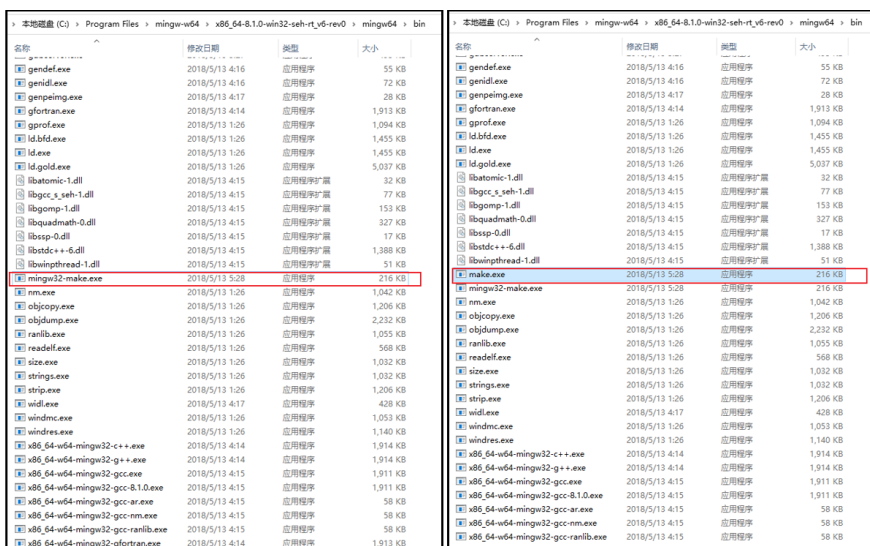
Enter “gcc -v” in cmd and output the gcc -v version number. The installation is successful.

Figure 2-20. Test whether MinGW-W64 is installed successfully 2



Copy the mingw32-make.exe file under the MinGW installation path/bin folder and rename it as make. Use this command to directly enter “make” to achieve.

Figure 2-21. Modify MinGW-W64 mingw32-make command to make command



## 2.3. Install Cmake tool

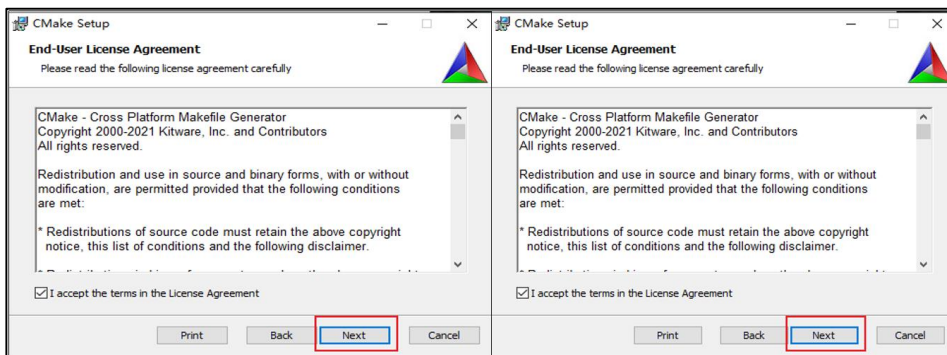
Cmake tool download and installation address: <https://cmake.org/download/>

In this application manual, download and install version 3.20.1, and the installation process is as follows.

After the download is complete, double-click to install. Select “Next”.

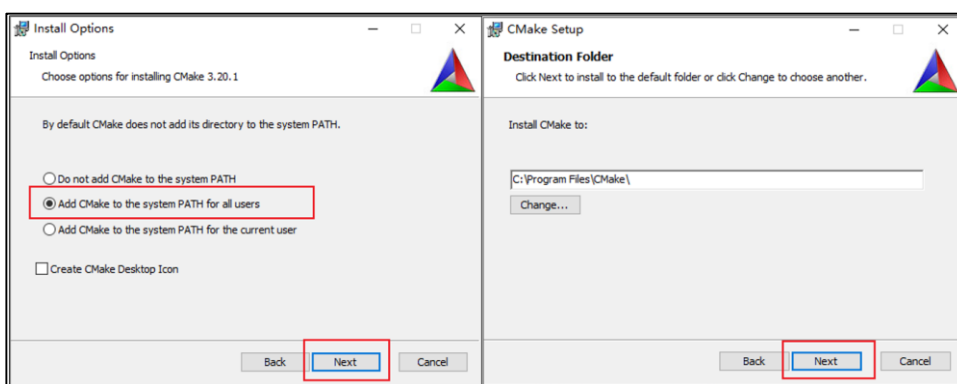
Figure 2-22. Cmake installation process 1





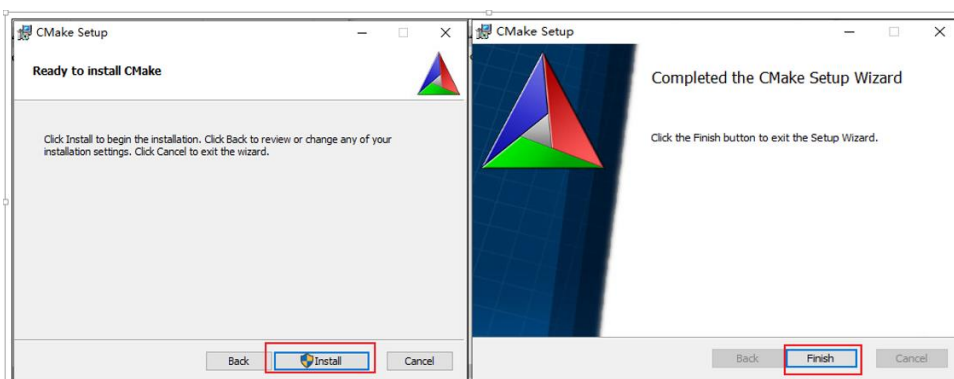
Select "Add Cmake to system PATH for all users", click "Next", select the default path, and click "Next".

**Figure 2-23. Cmake installation process 2**



Click "Install", wait for the installation to complete, and click Finish to complete the installation.

**Figure 2-24. Cmake installation process 3**



Check whether the installation is successful, enter cmd in the run, click OK, enter `cmake --version` in the command line, the return result as shown in [Figure 2-25. Test whether Cmake is installed successfully](#) represents the successful installation.

**Figure 2-25. Test whether Cmake is installed successfully**

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\chran>cmake --version
cmake version 3.20.1

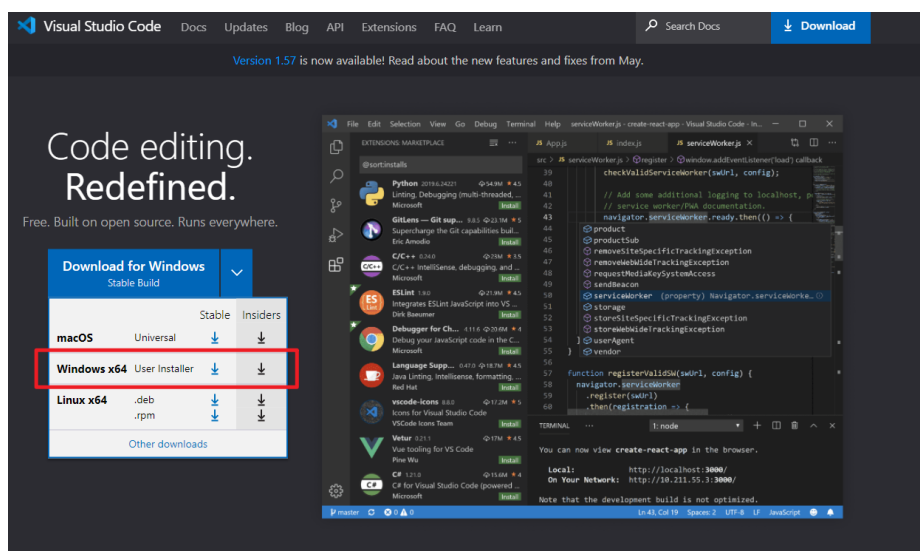
CMake suite maintained and supported by Kitware (kitware.com/cmake).
C:\Users\chran>
  
```

### 2.4. Install Vscode and plug-ins

Vscode download and installation address: <https://code.visualstudio.com/>

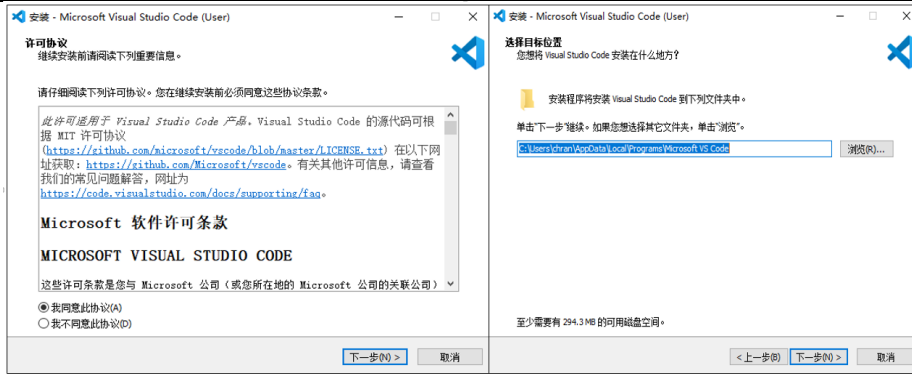
In this application manual, download and install version 1.53.0, the download and installation process is as follows.

**Figure 2-26. Vscode choose to download and install**



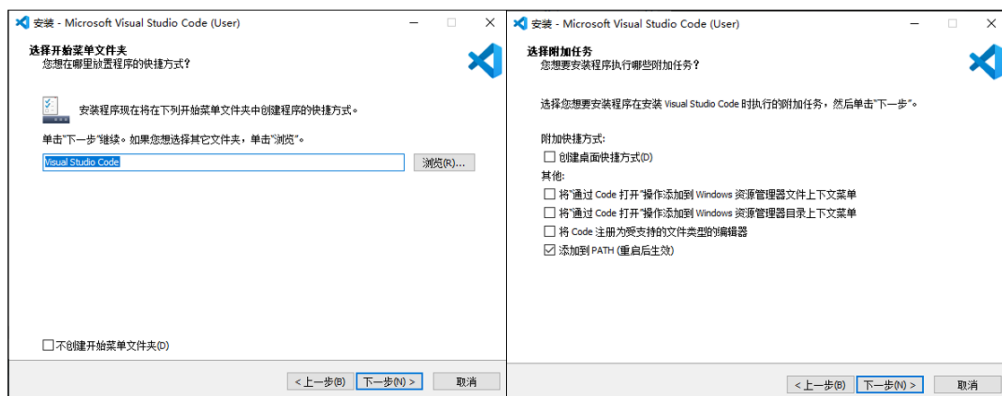
After the download is complete, double-click to install. Select “Next”, select the installation path, and click “Next”.

**Figure 2-27. Vscode installation process 1**

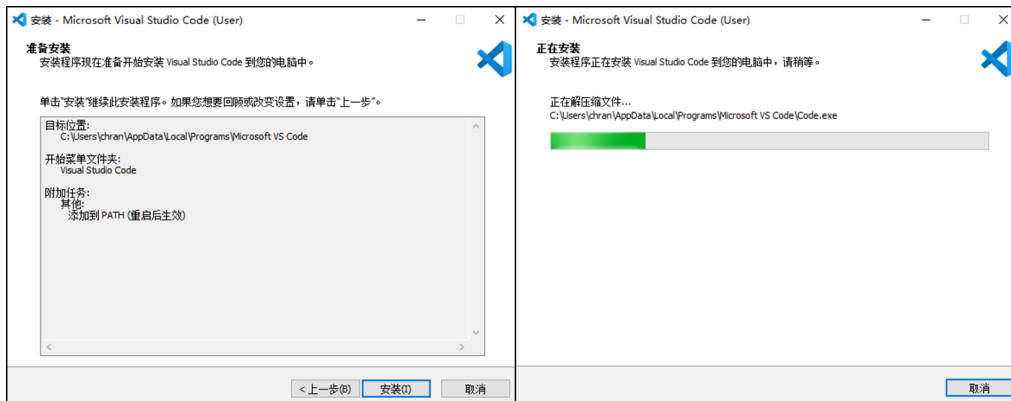


Keep clicking “Next” to complete the installation.

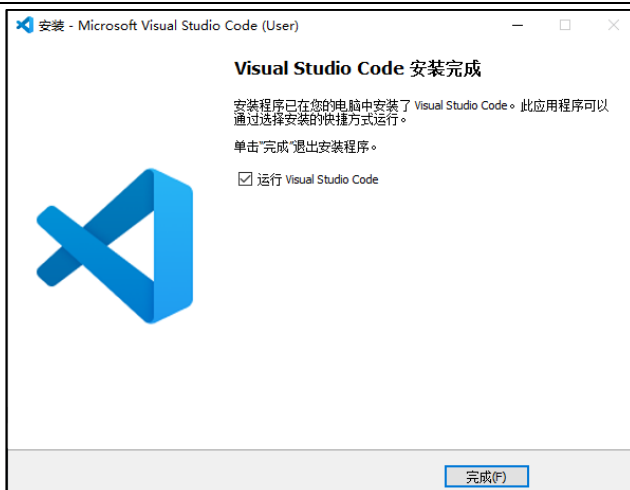
**Figure 2-28. Vscode installation process 2**



**Figure 2-29. Vscode installation process 3**



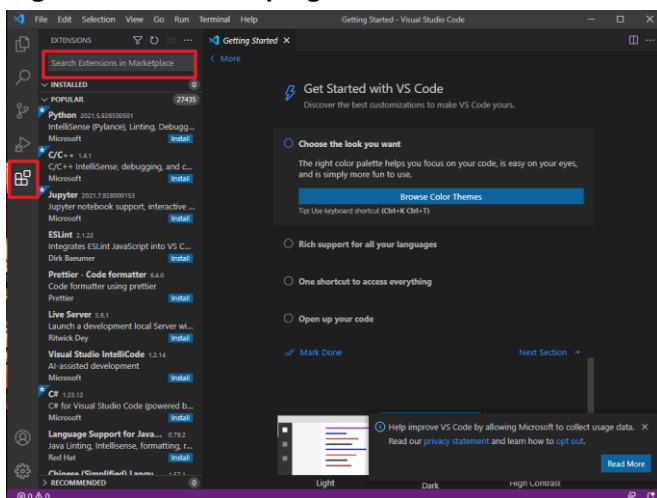
**Figure 2-30. Vscode installation process 4**



In order to meet the development requirements, some plugins should also be installed, open the installer Vscode, select the plug-in center on the left, search for and install the following plug-ins respectively, and click to install. The installation plug-ins and version numbers are as follows:

- C/C++: V1.2.2
- Cortex-Debug: V0.3.12
- Chinese (simplified) Language for visual studio: V1.52.2

Figure 2-31. Vscode plugin installation search interface



## 2.5. Install Openocd

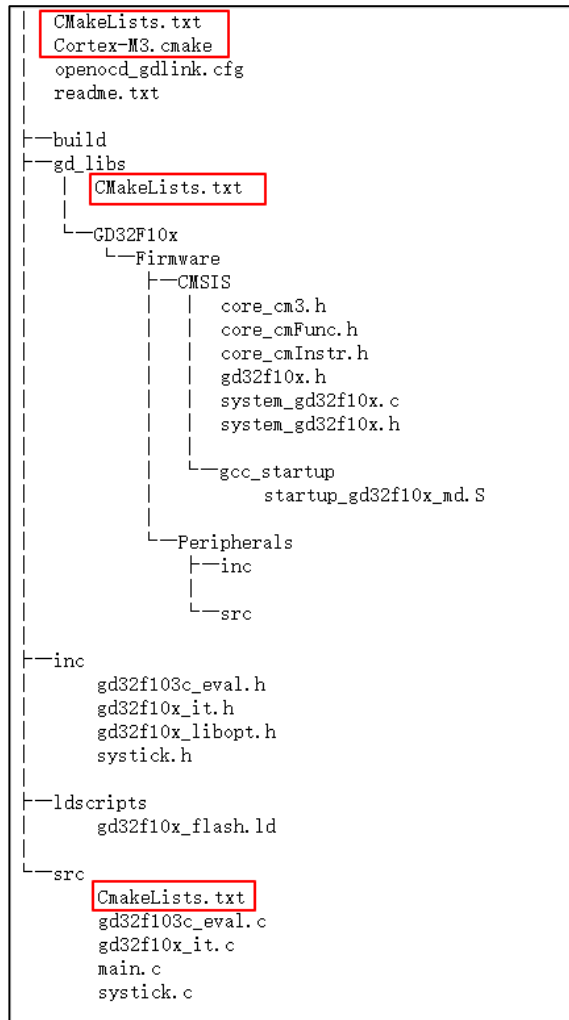
Download link of Openocd that supports GD32MCU: <https://github.com/GigaDevice-Semiconductor/openocd>.

After the user completes the compilation of Openocd according to the requirements, the executable file openocd.exe is generated, and the file is added to the environment variable. For the method of adding the environment variable, please refer to [Install C/C++ MinGW compiler](#).

### 3. CmakeLists file writing

The file organization structure of this application manual is shown in [Figure 3-1. File organization chart](#), and the contents of each folder are introduced below:

**Figure 3-1. File organization chart**



In the build folder, the intermediate files, library files and final executable files generated during the compilation process are stored;

In the gd\_libs folder, store GD library files, mainly including peripheral library files, startup files and some header files;

In the inc folder, store the header files of the code written by the user and the header files related to the development board;

In the ldscripts folder, store the link script file;

In the src folder, the .c files written by the user and the .c files related to the development board are stored.

Among them, the CMakeLists.txt file is included in the root directory, gd\_libs and src folders,

and the Cortex-M3.cmake file is included in the root directory. The content of CmakeLists.txt in each file is introduced below.

### 3.1. CMakeLists.txt and Cortex-M3.cmake files in the root directory

The content of the CMakeLists.txt file in the root directory is shown in [Table 3-1. CMakeLists.txt code in the root directory.](#)

**Table 3-1. CMakeLists.txt code in the root directory**

```
# set the minimum supported version of CMake
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.17)
SET(PRJ_NAME "GD32F10x")
# define project name
project(${PRJ_NAME})
#include Cortex-M3.cmake
include(Cortex-M3.cmake)
# add directories gd_libs and src
add_subdirectory(gd_libs)
add_subdirectory(src)
```

The content of the Cortex-M3.cmake file is shown in [Table 3-2. Cortex-M3.cmake code in the root directory.](#) Users can modify the compilation options and add related macro definitions by modifying the parameters in the file.

**Table 3-2. Cortex-M3.cmake code in the root directory**

```
# set the minimum supported version of CMake
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.17)
#Cmake cross compilation configuration
SET(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Generic)
#setup supportASM
ENABLE_LANGUAGE(ASM)
#debug mode
SET(CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE "Debug")
#release mode
#SET(CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE "Release")
# set up C compilation tools
SET(CMAKE_C_COMPILER arm-none-eabi-gcc)
# ELF to bin and hex file tool
SET(CMAKE_OBJCOPY arm-none-eabi-objcopy)
# file size tool
SET(CMAKE_SIZE arm-none-eabi-size)
# set floating point options
```

```

SET(MCU_FLAGS "-mcpu=cortex-m3 -mfloat-abi=softfp -mfpv4-sp-d16")
# set warning related information
SET(CMAKE_C_FLAGS "${MCU_FLAGS} -w -Wno-unknown-pragmas")
# set debugging options
SET(CMAKE_C_FLAGS_DEBUG "-O0 -g2 -ggdb")
SET(CMAKE_C_FLAGS_RELEASE "-O3")
# add macro definition
ADD_DEFINITIONS(
  -DGD32F10X_HD
  -DUSE_STDPERIPH_DRIVER
)

```

## 3.2. CMakeLists.txt file in the gd\_libs folder

The content of the CMakeLists.txt file in gd\_libs is shown in [Table 3-3. CMakeLists.txt code in gd\\_libs](#). This file mainly generates of the gd32\_lib library from the GD peripheral firmware library file and CMSIS related files and startup files, and specifies the location of the generated file.

**Table 3-3. CMakeLists.txt code in gd\_libs**

```

# set relevant path variables
SET(START_UP_DIR
  ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/gd_libs/GD32F10x/Firmware/CMSIS/gcc_startup)
SET(CORE_SUPPORT_DIR ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/gd_libs/GD32F10x/Firmware/CMSIS)
SET(PERIPHERALS_DIR ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/gd_libs/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals)
# add header file search path
include_directories(
  ${CORE_SUPPORT_DIR}
  ${PERIPHERALS_DIR}/inc
  ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/inc
)
# set startup file variables
SET(START_UP_ASM startup_gd32f10x_md.S)
# set the C properties of the startup file
set_property(SOURCE ${START_UP_DIR}/${START_UP_ASM} PROPERTY LANGUAGE C)
# The GLOB option will generate a file list for all files matching the query expression, and store the list
in the STD_LIB, SRC_CORE defined by the variable
file(GLOB STD_LIB ${PERIPHERALS_DIR}/src/*.c)
file(GLOB SRC_CORE ${CORE_SUPPORT_DIR}/*.c)
# generate library target gd32_lib
add_library(gd32_lib
  ${STD_LIB}
  ${SRC_CORE}
)

```

```

    ${START_UP_DIR}/${START_UP_ASM}
  )
  # set the name of the library output
  set_target_properties(gd32_lib PROPERTIES OUTPUT_NAME "gd32_lib")
  # set the default output path of library files
  SET(LIBRARY_OUTPUT_PATH ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/build/lib)

```

### 3.3. CMakeLists.txt file in the src folder

The content of the CMakeLists.txt file in the src folder is shown in [Table 3-4. CMakeLists.txt code in src](#). This file mainly realizes linking and compiling the .c file and gd32\_lib library file written by the user to generate an executable file and specify the location of the generated executable file.

**Table 3-4. CMakeLists.txt code in src**

```

# all .c files in this path are defined as SRC_LIST
aux_source_directory(. SRC_LIST)
# add header file search path
include_directories(
    ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/gd_libs/GD32F10x/Firmware/CMSIS
    ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/gd_libs/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/inc
    ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/inc
)
# add non-standard shared library search path
link_directories(${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/build/lib)
# set the relative path and variables of the linked file
SET(FLASH_LD_DIR ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/ldscripts)
SET(FLASH_LD_FILE gd32f10x_flash.ld)
SET(LINKER_SCRIPT ${FLASH_LD_DIR}/${FLASH_LD_FILE})
# set link options
SET(CMAKE_EXE_LINKER_FLAGS
"--specs=nano.specs          -specs=nosys.specs          -T${LINKER_SCRIPT}          -Wl,-
Map=${PROJECT_BINARY_DIR}/${PRJ_NAME}.map,--cref -Wl,--gc-sections")
# generate object file
add_executable(${PRJ_NAME}.elf ${SRC_LIST})
# link the object file with the library file
target_link_libraries(${PRJ_NAME}.elf gd32_lib)
# set executable file output path
set(EXECUTABLE_OUTPUT_PATH ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/build/bin)
# set ELF conversion path
SET(ELF_FILE ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/build/bin/${PRJ_NAME}.elf)
SET(HEX_FILE ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/build/bin/${PRJ_NAME}.hex)
SET(BIN_FILE ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/build/bin/${PRJ_NAME}.bin)

```



```
# add custom commands to realize ELF conversion of hex and bin files
add_custom_command(TARGET "${PRJ_NAME}.elf" POST_BUILD
    COMMAND ${CMAKE_OBJCOPY} -Obinary ${ELF_FILE} ${BIN_FILE}
    COMMAND ${CMAKE_OBJCOPY} -Oihex ${ELF_FILE} ${HEX_FILE}
    COMMENT "Building ${PRJ_NAME}.bin and ${PRJ_NAME}.hex"
    COMMAND ${CMAKE_COMMAND} -E copy ${HEX_FILE}
"${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}/${PRJ_NAME}.hex"
    COMMAND ${CMAKE_COMMAND} -E copy ${BIN_FILE}
"${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}/${PRJ_NAME}.bin"

    COMMAND ${CMAKE_SIZE} --format=berkeley ${ELF_FILE} ${HEX_FILE}
    COMMENT "Invoking: Cross ARM GNU Print Size"
)
```

## 4. Compile, download and debug

### 4.1. Compile and download

Use vscode to open the project directory, a .vscode folder will be generated in the directory, and create tasks.json file launch.json files in the folder. The tasks.json file mainly realizes compilation and download function through buttons instead of command lines. The launch.json file is mainly debugging configuration file. The specific file content and comments of the two files are shown in [Table 4-1. tasks.json code](#) and [Table 4-2. launch.json code](#).

**Table 4-1. tasks.json code**

```
{
  "version": "2.0.0",
  // specify the path where the command is executed
  "options": {
    "cwd": "${workspaceRoot}/build"
  }
  "tasks": [
    {
      // execute cmake command to generate makefile
      "type": "shell",
      "label": "cmake",
      "command": "cmake",
      "args": [
        "-G",
        "MinGW Makefiles",
        ".."
      ]
    },
    {
      // execute the make command to generate an executable file
      "label": "make",
      "type": "shell",
      "command": "make",
      "args": [],
      "group": {
        "kind": "build",
        "isDefault": true
      },
      "dependsOn": [
        "cmake"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        "problemMatcher": []
    },
    {
        // execute the openocd command to download the executable file to the target MCU
        "type": "shell",
        "label": "Build & Updatde",
        "command": "openocd",
        "args": [
            "-f",
            //absolute path of configuration file
            "E:/Work_Code/10.cmake/Cmake/Code/Example-
windows/gd32f103C_example/openocd_gdlink_gd32f10x.cfg",
            "-c",
            // the absolute path of the compiled executable file
            "program E:/Work_Code/10.cmake/Cmake/Code/Example-
windows/gd32f103C_example/build/bin/GD32F10x.elf verify reset exit"
        ],
        "group": "build",
        "dependsOn": "make"
    }
]
}

```

**Table 4-2. launch.json code**

```

{
    // Use IntelliSense to learn about possible attributes.
    // Hover to view descriptions of existing attributes.
    // For more information, visit: https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=830387
    "version": "0.2.0",
    "configurations": [
        {
            // Specify the path where the command is executed
            "cwd": "${workspaceRoot}",
            // Path to executable file
            "executable": "build/bin/GD32F10x.elf",
            "name": "Debug Microcontroller",
            "request": "launch",
            "type": "cortex-debug",
            // the path where the svd file is located
            "svdFile": "./GD32F10x_MD.svd",
            // openocd command
            "servertype": "openocd",
            // the relative path where the openocd configuration file is located
        }
    ]
}

```

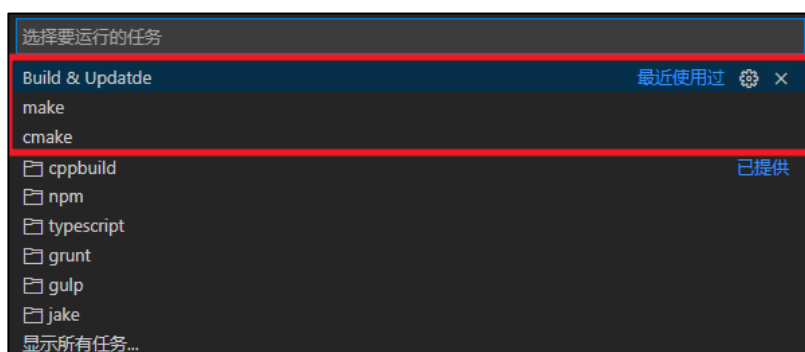
```

        "configFiles": [
            "./openocd_gdlink_gd32f10x.cfg ",
        ]
    }
}
]
}

```

Click "Terminal -> Run Task" in VScode, you can see the following options

**Figure 4-1. Running tasks in Vscode**



Select the cmake option, execute the cmake command and generate the makefile file. Vscode terminal will prints makefile build process information.

**Figure 4-2. The build process of Cmake to generate makefile**

```

问题 输出 调试控制台 终端
> Executing task: cmake -G 'MinGW Makefiles' .. <

-- The C compiler identification is GNU 8.1.0
-- The CXX compiler identification is GNU 8.1.0
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info - failed
-- Check for working C compiler: D:/SOFT/mingw64/bin/gcc.exe
-- Check for working C compiler: D:/SOFT/mingw64/bin/gcc.exe - works
-- Detecting C compile features
-- Detecting C compile features - done
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - failed
-- Check for working CXX compiler: D:/SOFT/mingw64/bin/g++.exe
-- Check for working CXX compiler: D:/SOFT/mingw64/bin/g++.exe - works
-- Detecting CXX compile features
-- Detecting CXX compile features - done
-- The ASM compiler identification is GNU
-- Found assembler: D:/SOFT/mingw64/bin/gcc.exe
-- Configuring done
-- Generating done
-- Build files have been written to: E:/Work_Code/10.cmake/Cmake/Code/Example-windows/gd32f103C_example/build

终端将被任务重用, 按任意键关闭。

```

Select the make option, execute the make command, realize the compilation function, and generate executable files .elf, .bin and .hex files. The vscode terminal will print the executable file generation process information. At the same time, it can be seen from the build directory that the generated elf, hex and bin files are stored in the bin directory.

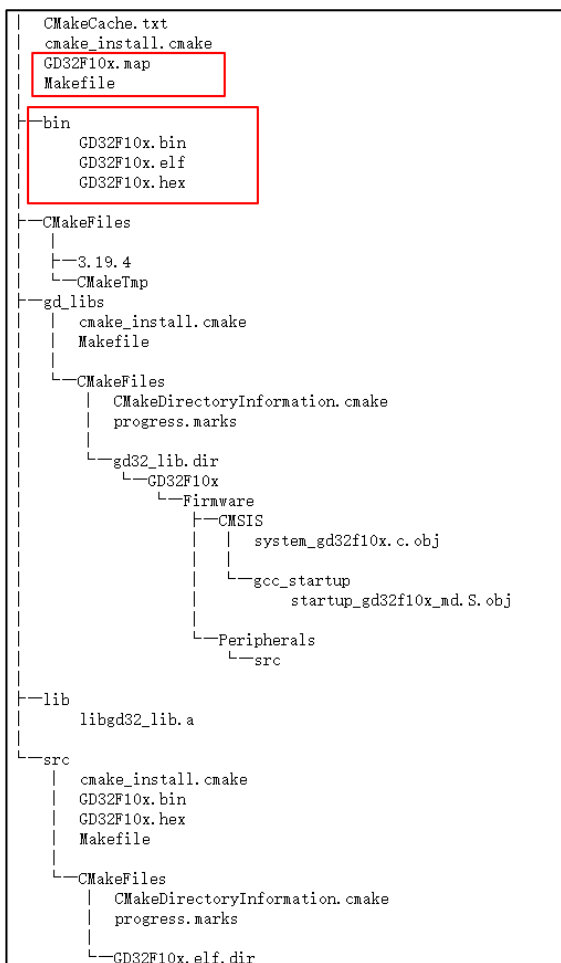
**Figure 4-3. Build process of makefile to generate executable file**

```

> Executing task: make <
Scanning dependencies of target gd32_lib
[ 3%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_adc.c.obj
[ 6%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_bkp.c.obj
[ 9%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_can.c.obj
[12%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_crc.c.obj
[16%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_dac.c.obj
[19%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_dbg.c.obj
[22%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_dma.c.obj
[25%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_enet.c.obj
[29%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_exmc.c.obj
[32%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_exti.c.obj
[35%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_fsmc.c.obj
[38%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_fwjgt.c.obj
[41%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_gpio.c.obj
[45%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_i2c.c.obj
[48%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_misc.c.obj
[51%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_pmu.c.obj
[54%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_rcu.c.obj
[58%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_rtc.c.obj
[61%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_sdio.c.obj
[64%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_spi.c.obj
[67%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_timer.c.obj
[70%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_usart.c.obj
[74%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/Peripherals/src/gd32f10x_wdgt.c.obj
[77%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/CHSIS/system_gd32f10x.c.obj
[80%] Building C object gd_libs/CMakeFiles/gd32_lib.dir/GD32F10x/Firmware/CHSIS/gcc_startup/startup_gd32f10x_md.S.obj
[83%] Linking C static library ../lib/libgd32_lib.a
[ 83%] Built target gd32_lib
Scanning dependencies of target GD32F10x.elf
[ 87%] Building C object src/CMakeFiles/GD32F10x.elf.dir/gd32f103c_eval.c.obj
[ 90%] Building C object src/CMakeFiles/GD32F10x.elf.dir/gd32f10x_it.c.obj
[ 93%] Building C object src/CMakeFiles/GD32F10x.elf.dir/main.c.obj
[ 96%] Building C object src/CMakeFiles/GD32F10x.elf.dir/systemtick.c.obj
[100%] Linking C executable ../bin/GD32F10x.elf
Invoking: Cross ARM GNU Print Size
text    data    bss     dec     hex filename
10552   140    2080    12772   31e4 E:/Work_Code/10_cmake/Cmake/Code/Example-w/indows/gd32f103c_example/build/bin/GD32F10x.elf
0      10692   0       10692   29c4 E:/Work_Code/10_cmake/Cmake/Code/Example-w/indows/gd32f103c_example/build/bin/GD32F10x.hex
[100%] Built target GD32F10x.elf

```

Figure 4-4. File organization structure in the build directory



The option Build&Updata realizes one-click cmake build, compile and openocd download functions. The vscode terminal will print information about the build, compile and program

download process.

**Figure 4-5. One-click compilation and download process**

```

> Executing task: cmake -G 'MinGW Makefiles' .. <
-- Configuring done
-- Generating done
-- Build files have been written to: E:/Work_Code/10.cmake/Cmake/Code/Example-windows/g

终端将被任务重用, 按任意键关闭。

> Executing task: make <

[ 83%] Built target gd32_lib
[100%] Built target GD32F10x.elf

终端将被任务重用, 按任意键关闭。

> Executing task: openocd -f E:/Work_Code/10.cmake/Cmake/Code/Example-windows/gd32f103c
n/GD32F10x.elf verify reset exit' <

xPack OpenOCD, x86_64 Open On-Chip Debugger 0.10.0+dev-dirty (2021-03-04-06:52)
Licensed under GNU GPL v2
For bug reports, read
    http://openocd.org/doc/doxygen/bugs.html
cortex_m reset_config sysresetreq

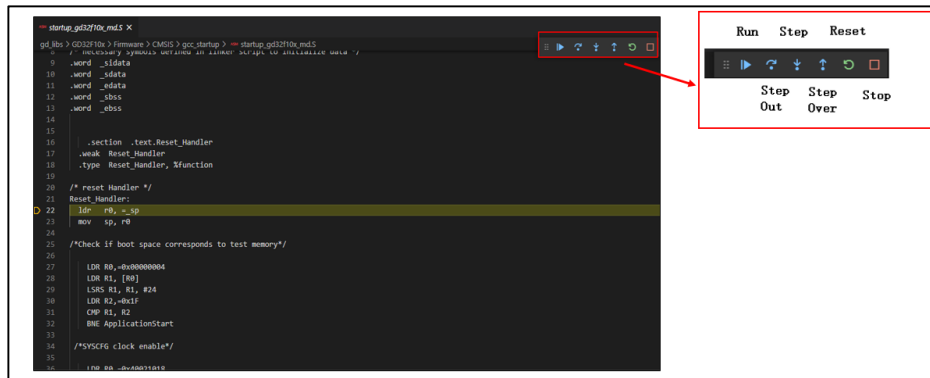
Info : CMSIS-DAP: SWD Supported
Info : CMSIS-DAP: JTAG Supported
Info : CMSIS-DAP: FW Version = 2.0.0
Info : CMSIS-DAP: Interface Initialised (SWD)
Info : SWCLK/TCK = 1 SWDIO/TMS = 1 TDI = 1 TDO = 1 nTRST = 0 nRESET = 1
Info : CMSIS-DAP: Interface ready
Info : clock speed 1000 kHz
Info : SWD DPIDR 0x1ba01477
Info : gd32f10x.cpu: hardware has 6 breakpoints, 4 watchpoints
Info : starting gdb server for gd32f10x.cpu on 3333
Info : Listening on port 3333 for gdb connections
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread
xPSR: 0x01000000 nr: 0x00002890 msp: 0x2000c000
** Programming Started **
Info : device id = 0x13090414
Info : flash size = 256kbytes
Info : bank->num_sectors = 128
Info : bank->size = 262144
Info : GD32: Flash erasing...
Info : GD32: Flash erase ... sector erase(0 to 5)
Info : GD32: Flash erase ...finished
Info : GD32: Flash writing...
Info : bank=0000000028a0da0 buffer=000000002905580 offset=00000000 count=00003000
Info : GD32: Flash write ... not words to write, padding with 0xff
Info : GD32: Flash write ... words to be programmed = 0x0000c01
** Programming Finished **
** Verify Started **
** Verified OK **
** Resetting Target **
shutdown command invoked

```

## 4.2. Debug

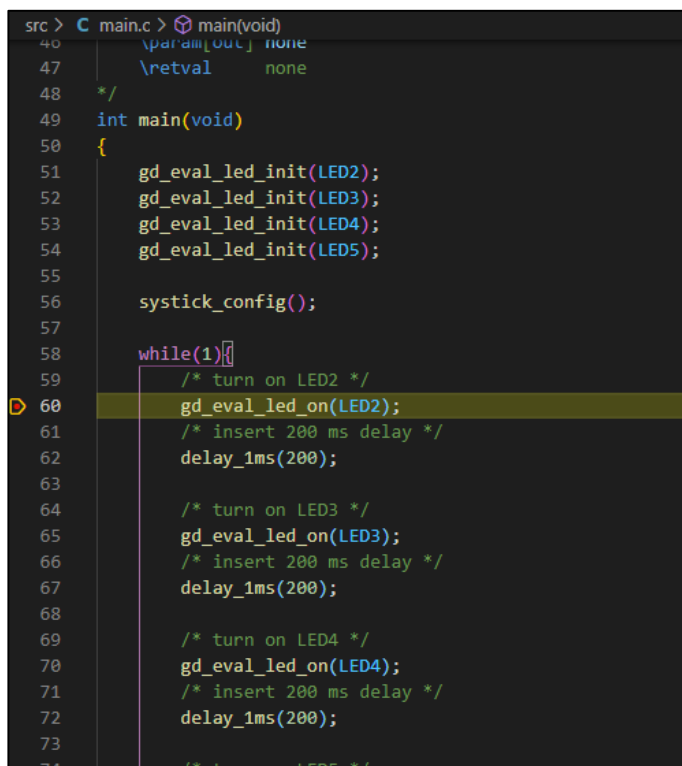
Click "Run -> Start Debugging" in VSCode to enter the debugging interface as shown in [Figure 4-6. Vscode Debug interface](#). Run, single step, reset and terminate the program debugging in the upper right corner of the interface.

**Figure 4-6. Vscode Debug interface**



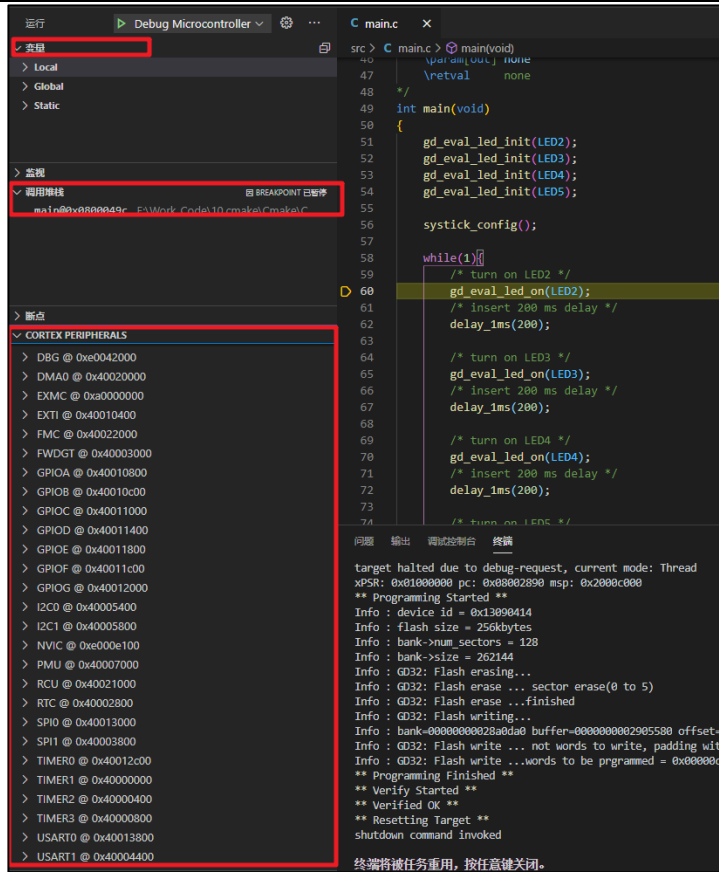
Add a breakpoint on the left side of the code, and execute Run to run to the breakpoint.

**Figure 4-7. Add a breakpoint in the debugging interface and run**



View the peripheral register value on the left boundary surface, and add variables to view and other debugging operations.

**Figure 4-8. View peripheral registers and variable values**



The screenshot displays an IDE interface for debugging a microcontroller. The main window shows a C program named `main.c` with the following code:

```

src > C main.c > main(void)
46  void main(void)
47  {
48      /*
49      */
49  int main(void)
50  {
51      gd_eval_led_init(LED2);
52      gd_eval_led_init(LED3);
53      gd_eval_led_init(LED4);
54      gd_eval_led_init(LED5);
55
56      systick_config();
57
58      while(1){
59          /* turn on LED2 */
60          gd_eval_led_on(LED2);
61          /* insert 200 ms delay */
62          delay_1ms(200);
63
64          /* turn on LED3 */
65          gd_eval_led_on(LED3);
66          /* insert 200 ms delay */
67          delay_1ms(200);
68
69          /* turn on LED4 */
70          gd_eval_led_on(LED4);
71          /* insert 200 ms delay */
72          delay_1ms(200);
73          /* turn on LED5 */
74

```

The debugger interface shows the program has halted at line 60. The left sidebar displays the Cortex peripherals list, including:

- DBG @ 0xe0042000
- DMA0 @ 0x40020000
- EXMC @ 0xa0000000
- EXTI @ 0x40010400
- FMC @ 0x40022000
- FWDGT @ 0x40003000
- GPIOA @ 0x40010800
- GPIOB @ 0x40010c00
- GPIOC @ 0x40011000
- GPIOE @ 0x40011400
- GPIOF @ 0x40011800
- GPIOG @ 0x40011c00
- GPIOH @ 0x40012000
- I2C0 @ 0x40005400
- I2C1 @ 0x40005800
- NVIC @ 0xe000e100
- PMU @ 0x40007000
- RCU @ 0x40021000
- RTC @ 0x40002800
- SPID @ 0x40013000
- SPI1 @ 0x40003800
- TIMER0 @ 0x40012c00
- TIMER1 @ 0x40000000
- TIMER2 @ 0x40000400
- TIMER3 @ 0x40000800
- USART0 @ 0x40013800
- USART1 @ 0x40004400

The terminal window shows the following output:

```

target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread
xPSR: 0x01000000 pc: 0x00802090 msp: 0x2000c000
** Programming Started **
Info : device id = 0x13090414
Info : flash size = 256kbytes
Info : bank-num_sectors = 128
Info : bank->size = 262144
Info : GD32: Flash erasing...
Info : GD32: Flash erase ... sector erase(0 to 5)
Info : GD32: Flash erase ...finished
Info : GD32: Flash writing...
Info : bank-0000000028a0da0 buffer-000000002905580 offset-
Info : GD32: Flash write ... not words to write, padding wit
Info : GD32: Flash write ...words to be programmed = 0x000000
** Programming Finished **
** Verify Started **
** Verified OK **
** Resetting Target **
shutdown command invoked

```



## 5. Revision history

Table 5-1. Revision history

Revision No	Description	Date
1.0	Initial Release	June.30, 2021

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