

## How to use the ADNP/9200 Autostart Feature

The DIL/NetPC ADNP/9200 default embedded Linux configuration comes with an Autostart feature. This feature allows you to start a program at boot time.

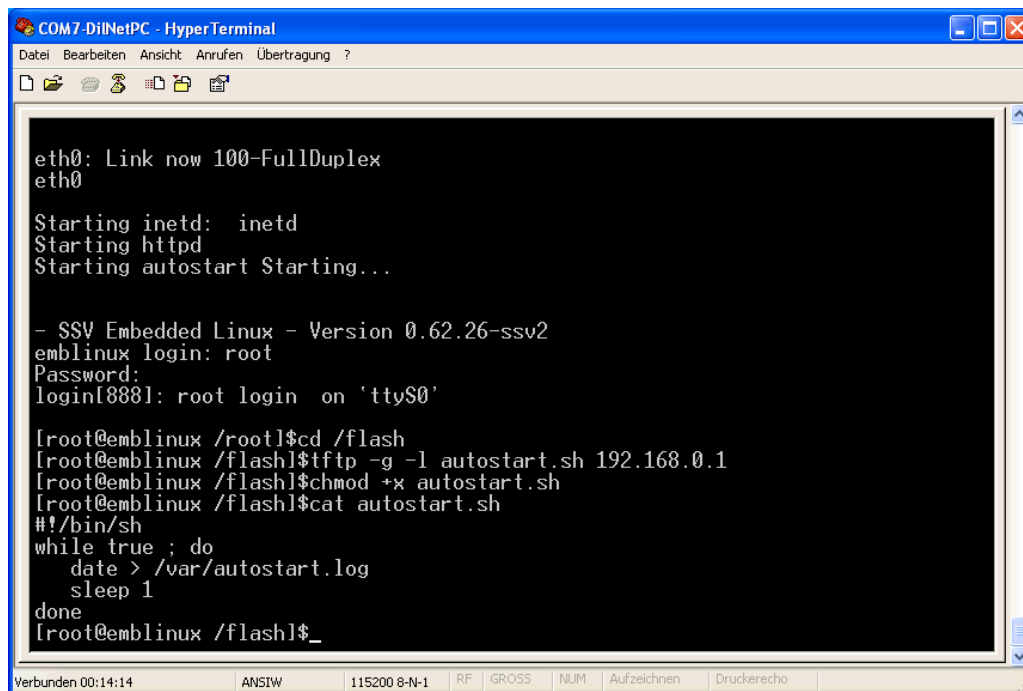
The ADNP/9200 embedded Linux scans the Flash memory-based directory **/flash** direct before the end of the boot phase for a Linux shell script file with the name **autostart.sh**. If this file is present, the shell script will be executed.

- **1. Step:** Create a Linux shell script file with the name **autostart.sh** on your development system and transfer this file to the ADNP/9200 directory **/flash**. Use a simple text editor program for this job.

```
#!/bin/sh
while true ; do
    date > /var/autostart.log
    sleep 1
done
```

Make sure that the file **autostart.sh** within the ADNP/9200 directory **/flash** is equipped with executable rights. Use the following command line and change the rights:

```
chmod +x autostart.sh
```



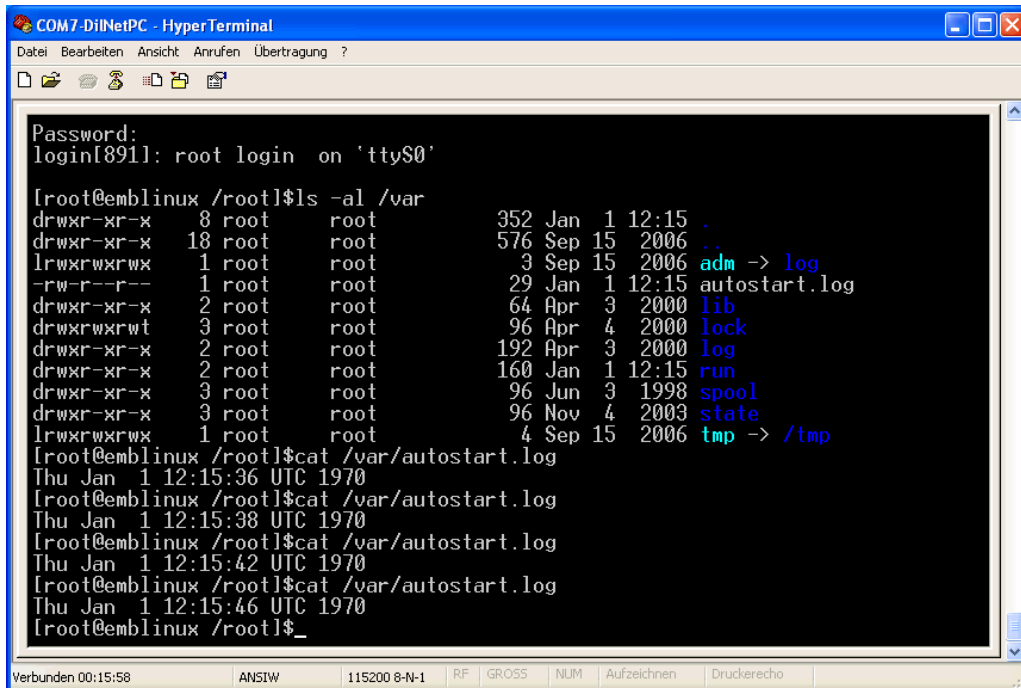
```
COM7-DilNetPC - HyperTerminal
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Anrufen Übertragung ?
eth0: Link now 100-FullDuplex
eth0
Starting inetd: inetd
Starting httpd
Starting autostart Starting...

- SSV Embedded Linux - Version 0.62.26-ssv2
emblinux login: root
Password:
login[8881]: root login on 'ttyS0'

[root@emblinux /root]#cd /flash
[root@emblinux /flash]#ftftp -g -l autostart.sh 192.168.0.1
[root@emblinux /flash]#chmod +x autostart.sh
[root@emblinux /flash]#cat autostart.sh
#!/bin/sh
while true ; do
    date > /var/autostart.log
    sleep 1
done
[root@emblinux /flash]#_

Verbunden 00:14:14 ANSIW 115200 8-N-1 RF GROS5 NIJM Aufzeichnen Druckerecho
```

- **2. Step:** Reboot the ADNP/9200. Then watch the content of the file **/var/autostart.log**. The Linux shell script samples file from the 1. Step writes every second a new date string into this file.



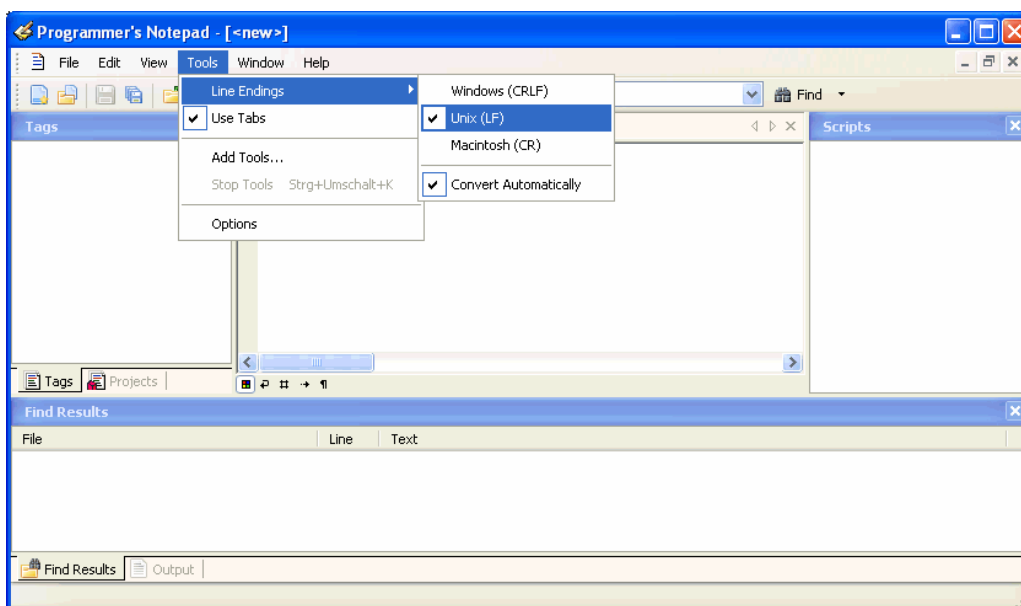
```

COM7-DilNetPC - HyperTerminal
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Anrufen Übertragung ?
Password:
login[891]: root login on 'ttyS0'

[root@emblinux /root]$ls -al /var
drwxr-xr-x  8 root  root   352 Jan  1 12:15 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root  root   576 Sep 15 2006 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root  root    3 Sep 15 2006 adm -> log
-rw-r--r--  1 root  root   29 Jan  1 12:15 autostart.log
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root    64 Apr  3 2000 lib
drwxrwxrwt  3 root  root   96 Apr  4 2000 lock
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root  192 Apr  3 2000 log
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root  160 Jan  1 12:15 run
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  root   96 Jun  3 1998 spool
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  root   96 Nov  4 2003 state
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root  root    4 Sep 15 2006 tmp -> /tmp
[root@emblinux /root]$cat /var/autostart.log
Thu Jan  1 12:15:36 UTC 1970
[root@emblinux /root]$cat /var/autostart.log
Thu Jan  1 12:15:38 UTC 1970
[root@emblinux /root]$cat /var/autostart.log
Thu Jan  1 12:15:42 UTC 1970
[root@emblinux /root]$cat /var/autostart.log
Thu Jan  1 12:15:46 UTC 1970
[root@emblinux /root]$_

```

**Please note:** If you edit shell script files for Linux systems on a Windows-based PC, it is necessary to convert these files with a DOS2UNIX tool before you transfer them to the DIL/NetPC ADNP/9200. Linux shell script files are simple text files. Windows is using the good old MS-DOS format for text files. MS-DOS and UNIX systems use different methods to identify end-of-line information in text files. MS-DOS – including Windows 9x, ME, NT, 2000 and XP – use a carriage return/linefeed pair (CR/LF), whilst UNIX only uses the LF character. Some editors (e.g. Programmer’s Notepad) support different line endings.



That’s all.