

Nerves Cheat Sheet

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Nerves Project

Terminology		
host	The computer on which you are editing source code, compiling, and assembling firmware	
target	The platform for which your firmware is built (for example, Raspberry Pi, Raspberry Pi 2, or Beaglebone Black)	
toolchain	The tools required to build code for the target, such as compilers, linkers, binutils, and C runtime	
system	A lean Buildroot-based Linux distribution that has been customized and cross-compiled for a particular target	
assemble	mble The process of combining system, application, and configuration into a firmware bundle	
firmware bundle	A single file that contains an assembled version of everything needed to burn firmware	
firmware image	Built from a firmware bundle and contains the partition table, partitions, bootloader, etc.	

Installation

MacOS

- \$ brew update
- \$ brew install erlang elixir fwup squashfs coreutils

Linux

\$ sudo apt-get install ssh-askpass squashfs-tools

All platforms

- \$ mix local.hex
- \$ mix local.rebar
- \$ mix archive.install https://github.com/nervesproject/archives/raw/master/nerves_bootstrap.ez`

Updating

\$ mix local.nerves

https://hexdocs.pm/nerves/installation.html

Tutorial projects

Pi Camera

git clone

https://fhunleth@bitbucket.org/fhunleth/nerves_cam.git

Official targets			
Target	Nerves System	mix	
Raspberry Pi Zero	nerves_system_rpi0	rpi0	
Raspberry Pi A, B	nerves_system_rpi	rpi	
Raspberry Pi 2	nerves_system_rpi2	rpi2	
Raspberry Pi 3	nerves_system_rpi3	rpi3	
All BeagleBones	nerves_system_bbb	bbb	
Lego EV3	nerves_system_ev3	ev3	
Linkit Smart	nerves_system_linkit	linkit	

Nerves basics

Create a new project

\$ mix nerves.new hello_nerves

Build firmware bundle

- \$ cd hello_nerves
- \$ export MIX_TARGET=<mix target>
- \$ mix deps.get
- \$ mix firmware

Burn a MicroSD card

\$ mix firmware.burn

Update using nerves_firmware_http

\$ mix firmware.push hostname [--target <mix target>]

Connecting to the target

Most Nerves systems provide an IEx prompt over a serial port or UART. TTY emulators like screen and picocom can access it. Check the system for baud rate (normally 115200).

screen

\$ screen /dev/tty<device> 115200

Exit screen with CTRL+a, CTRL+\

picocom

\$ picocom -b 115200 /dev/tty<device>

Exit picocom with CTRL+a, CTRL+x

Useful IEx commands	
Run a Linux command	:os.cmd('ps') > IO.puts
Reboot	Nerves.Runtime.reboot
Shell	<ctrl+g>s sh<enter>c 1</enter></ctrl+g>

