



**THIS SPEC IS OBSOLETE**

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## LwIP Over Ethernet On FM3 Microcontroller

**Target Products: Refer to Section 2**

This application note describes some important aspects to know for using this hardware solution together with the free-licensed open-source TCP/IP stack LwIP (lightweight IP) 1.4.0.

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## 1 Introduction

Some types of the FM3 microcontroller family feature up to two independent controllers for IEEE802.3 Ethernet. This application note describes some important aspects to know for using this hardware solution together with the free-licensed open-source TCP/IP stack LwIP (lightweight IP) 1.4.0.

For a comprehensive description of the hardware and a programming guide, please consult the Cypress document “MN706-00015:FM3 Family PERIPHERAL MANUAL Ethernet part”.

Ethernet hardware needs a software protocol stack to be used for exchanging data. This document describes the operation of the popular free open-source TCP/IP stack LwIP (Lightweight IP), version 1.4.0 on Cypress FM3.

This document describes how to compile LwIP for using it on an FM3 microcontroller.

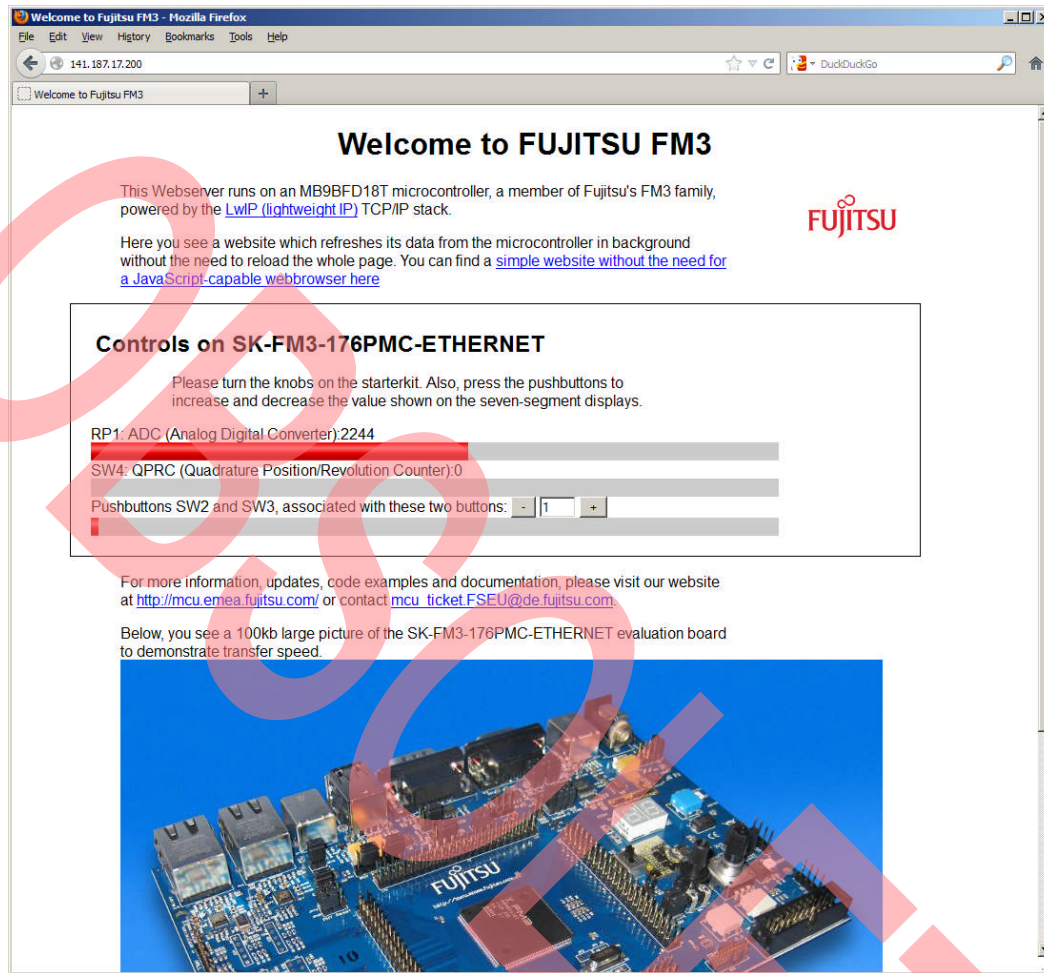
## 2 Target products

This application note is described about below products;

(TYPE2)

Series	Product Number (not included Package suffix)
MB9B210T	MB9BF216T, MB9BF217T, MB9BF218T, MB9BF216S,MB9BF217S,MB9BF218S
MB9B610T	MB9BF616T, MB9BF617T, MB9BF618T, MB9BF616S,MB9BF617S,MB9BF618S
MB9BD10T	MB9BFD16T, MB9BFD17T, MB9BFD18T, MB9BFD16S,MB9BFD17S,MB9BFD18S

Figure 1. Demo-website running on FM3



### 3 Hardware Overview

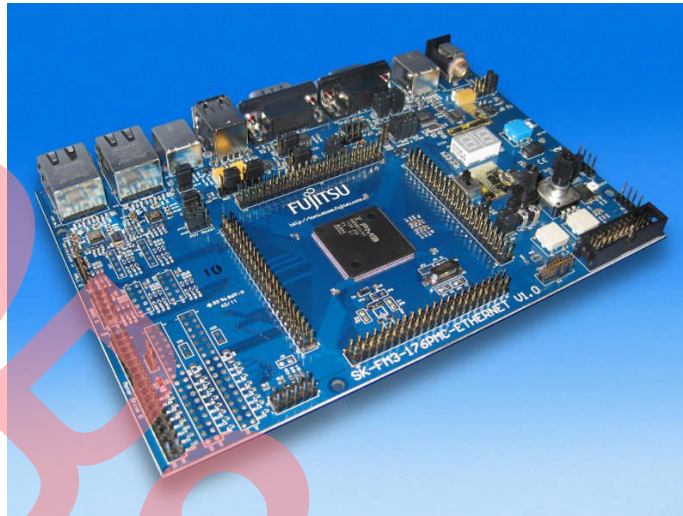
This application note describes the LwIP port to the FM3 family implemented on an SK-FM3-176PMC-ETHERNET starter kit. In order to understand how and why some functions are implemented the way they are, the hardware is explained briefly in this chapter.

The starter kit SK-FM3-176PMC-ETHERNET uses a Cypress FM3 microcontroller of the type MB9BD10T. It brings 1 MB flash memory, 128 Kbyte RAM and runs at 144MHz CPU frequency.

The demo described here supports the following of the starter kit's features:

- Both Ethernet interfaces can be accessed simultaneously
- Pushbuttons to change value shown on seven segment displays
- Potentiometer to change analog voltage, which is connected to ADC channel 30
- Rotary switch to interface the QPRC module on the MCU

Figure 2. Cypress-starterkit SK-FM3-176PMC-ETHERNET



In order to try out the demo software, please supply the starter kit with power, download the compiled image into the MCU's flash memory and start execution.

Now the LED display should show "00". By pressing the pushbuttons, this value should increase or decrease respectively.

You can connect the board with an Ethernet cable to your PC or a local network. The left Ethernet jack (ETH0) is configured to the static IP address 192.168.1.20, whereas the right one (ETH1) uses DHCP. Some additional hints how to set up your system in order to communicate with the starter kit can be found in chapter 5.1

## 4 The LwIP implementation on FM3

This chapter gives a brief overview about some important aspects of this FM3 port.

### 4.1 Which files are used

LwIP is a popular open-source TCP/IP stack with an active user community. It aims to have a feature complete external interface and supports among other protocols IP, ICMP, ARP, TCP, UDP and DHCP.

The official project website can be found at <http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/lwip/>.

LwIP is shipped in two packages. *lwip* contains the TCP/IP stack and is the official project, whereas additional code is included in *contrib*. The latter brings implementations for services like http, netio, echo, snmp and others.

Depending on your requirements, different combinations of source code files are necessary to be included into your build project. There are four groups of files needed in any case: API, Core, including its subfolders ipv4 and/or IPv6, netif and apps.

This example uses the raw API, so only `err.c` and `tcpip.c` are needed. If `netif` or `sockets API` are desired, the respective files have to be referenced as well. It does no harm though to include all `*.c` files inside the `api` folder as they are not compiled due to preprocessor directives as long as they are not explicitly activated in `lwopts.h` nor `opt.h`.

Likewise, all files from the `core` directory can be integrated. This example does not use `dns.c`, so the symbol `LWIP_DNS` is not defined and thus does not consume any resources on the FM3.

Those files realize the TCP/IP functions in LwIP. Applications like web servers have to be added to do anything useful.

A further component is momentous to make the LwIP stack work: The platform specific adaption layer which connects LwIP with the actual hardware drivers. The file `ethernetif.c` acts as a template for such an interface. This example uses a modified copy of it, which located in the `/fm3_adaption` folder.

Additionally, `lwipopts.h` is needed to configure parameters ranging from feature activation to buffer sizes.

## 4.2 The LwIP adaption layer

LwIP offers two different ways of being used, depending whether the symbol `NO_SYS` is defined or not. This example does not use an operating system and thus has `NO_SYS` defined to 1. Therefore a small adaption layer is sufficient which consists of the file `ethernetif.c` and connects the stack with the low-level driver.

Otherwise, an operating system emulation layer, consisting of `cc.h` and `sys_arch.c` is needed. Please refer to the official documentation for more information\*<sup>1</sup>.

In `ethernetif.c`, functions for initialization, input and output are implemented which are connected to the LwIP's representation of a network interface by calling the function `netif_add()` as shown in chapter 5.1.

## 5 Exploring and developing with LwIP on FM3

This chapter explains how to actually use this demo and gives some practical advice.

### 5.1 Setting the IP address

```
#if ((LWIP_DHCP) && (DHCP_ETH0 == L3_ON))
    IP4_ADDR(&ipaddr, 0, 0, 0, 0);
    IP4_ADDR(&netmask, 0, 0, 0, 0);
    IP4_ADDR(&gw, 0, 0, 0, 0);
    netif_add(&netif0, &ipaddr, &netmask, &gw, (void*)(&EMAC0), &ethernetif_init,
    &ethernet_input);
    netif_set_default(&netif0);
    dhcp_start(&netif0);
#else // static IP address
    IP4_ADDR(&ipaddr, 192, 168, 1, 20);
    IP4_ADDR(&netmask, 255, 255, 255, 0);
    IP4_ADDR(&gw, 192, 168, 1, 1);
    netif_add(&netif0, &ipaddr, &netmask, &gw, (void*)(&EMAC0), &ethernetif_init,
    &ethernet_input);
    netif_set_default(&netif0);
    netif_set_up(&netif0);
#endif // DHCP or static IP address
```

In `lwip.c`, the function `lwip_init()` sets up the IP addresses for both interfaces. The code above exemplifies the function at interface 0; if the symbol `DHCP_ETH0` is set to `L3_ON`, the starter kit requests an automatic IP address from a DHCP server. If `DHCP_ETH0` is defined to `L3_OFF`, ETH0 is configured to a static IP address, 192.168.1.20.

#### 5.1.1 Static address

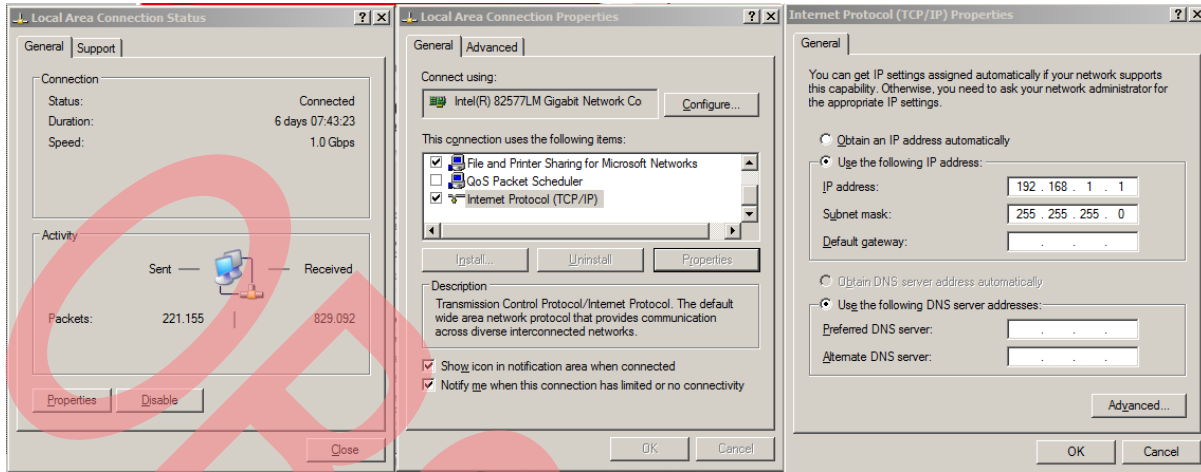
To connect another Ethernet device with the demonstration package, you have to assign a different static IP address in the same subnet. For instance if you want to connect a PC running Microsoft Windows XP, you can go to 'Settings' -> 'Control Panel' -> 'Network Connections' and select the network interface where you connect the starter kit with.

Henceforth click on 'Properties', select from the list 'Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)' and choose 'Properties'. In the appearing dialog, please select 'Use following IP address' and enter a suitable IP address. If the example is unchanged, any IP address between 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.1.254 will work.

Please note, that both interfaces may not be part of the same subnet, otherwise routing will not work correctly. This is expected TCP/IP behavior and not unusual. If you intent to use a daisy-chain-like topology, every link must represent a separate subnet.

\*<sup>1</sup> doc/sys\_arch.txt, [http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Porting\\_for\\_an\\_OS](http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Porting_for_an_OS) and [http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Porting\\_for\\_an\\_OS\\_1.4.0](http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Porting_for_an_OS_1.4.0)

Figure 3. Configuring static IP address on Microsoft Windows



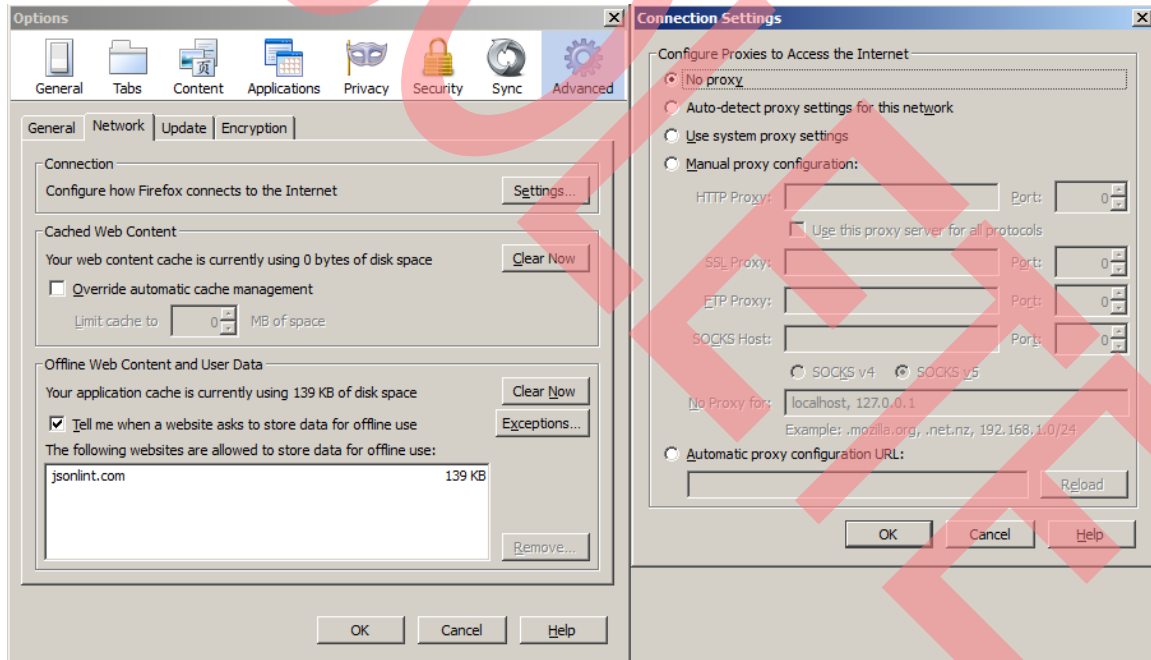
Furthermore, you may have to deactivate any proxy settings

In Mozilla Firefox, go to the menu -> 'Tools' -> 'Options'.

Then select 'Advanced', 'Network' and click on 'Settings'.

Here, please select 'No proxy'.

Figure 4. Proxy configurations in Mozilla Firefox

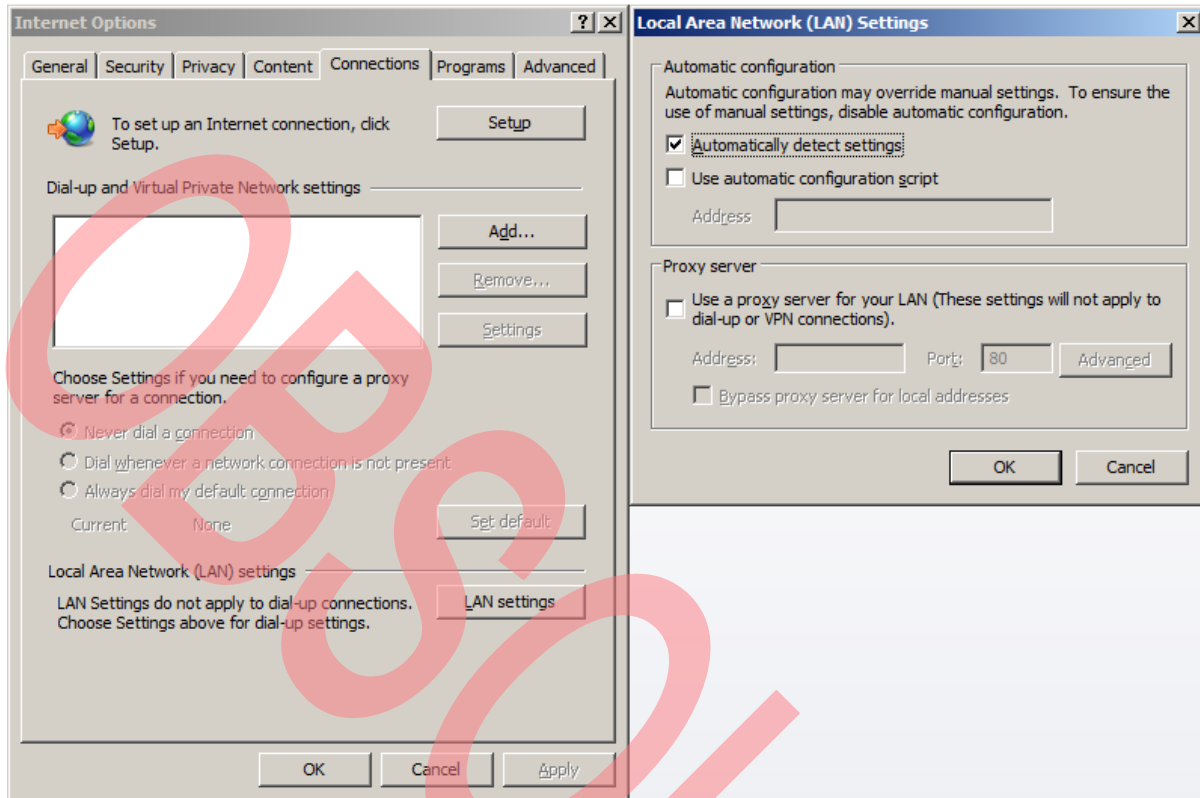


In Microsoft Internet Explorer, proxy settings can be configured like this: Go to the menu -> 'Tools' -> 'Internet Options'.

Then select 'Connections' and click on 'LAN Settings'.

Here, maybe 'Automatically detect settings' must be deactivated.

Figure 5. Proxy settings in Microsoft Internet Explorer 8



### 5.1.2 DHCP

For DHCP, your Computer and the starter kit must be connected to the same network that also provides a DHCP server. This DHCP server must be configured to accept the starter kit's MAC address, which is defined in the file ethernet\_cfg.h like this:

Here, ETH1's MAC address is set to 00:01:01:66:73:38.

```
#define MAC1HWADDR0 (0x00)
#define MAC1HWADDR1 (0x01)
#define MAC1HWADDR2 (0x01)
#define MAC1HWADDR3 (0x66)
#define MAC1HWADDR4 (0x73)
#define MAC1HWADDR5 (0x38)
```

To determine the IP address, you can check your DHCP server or use Wireshark<sup>\*2</sup> (and use on networks with high traffic a filter rule like "eth.addr == 00:01:01:66:73:38") or connect a serial terminal program and read out each interface's link information\*

<sup>\*2</sup> Wireshark is a very popular network monitor ("sniffer") tool, formerly known as Ethereal. It is available freely on the Ethernet at <http://www.wireshark.org/>.

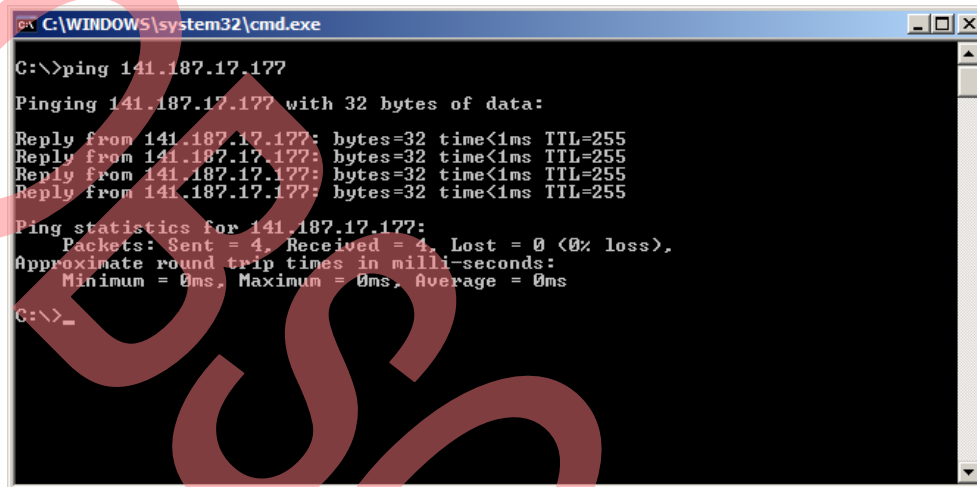
## 5.2 Conducting speed measurements

### 5.2.1 ICMP echo (ping)

On the command line, invoke the ping program with the IP address of your starter kit.

If the TCP/IP stack is configured correctly, the starter kit answers the ICMP requests by sending ICMP responses as depicted in figures 6 and 7.

Figure 6. ping command in Windows



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>ping 141.187.17.177

Pinging 141.187.17.177 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 141.187.17.177: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 141.187.17.177: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 141.187.17.177: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 141.187.17.177: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 141.187.17.177:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>_
```

Figure 7. ping command in GNU/Linux

```
fujitsu@faraway: ~
fujitsu@faraway:~$ ping 192.168.1.101
PING 192.168.1.101 (192.168.1.101) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.101: icmp_req=1 ttl=255 time=0.144 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.101: icmp_req=2 ttl=255 time=0.131 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.101: icmp_req=3 ttl=255 time=0.125 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.101: icmp_req=4 ttl=255 time=0.146 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.101: icmp_req=5 ttl=255 time=0.132 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.101: icmp_req=6 ttl=255 time=0.144 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.101: icmp_req=7 ttl=255 time=0.132 ms
^C
--- 192.168.1.101 ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 5998ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.125/0.136/0.146/0.011 ms
fujitsu@faraway:~$
```

### 5.2.2 TCP echo

Figure 8. Client for TCP echo server "echoping"

```
fujitsu@faraway: /home/christoph
fujitsu@faraway:/home/christoph$ echoping -v 192.168.1.101

This is echoping, version 6.0.2.

Trying to connect to internet address 192.168.1.101 7 to transmit 256 bytes...
Trying to send 256 bytes to internet address 192.168.1.101...
Connected...
TCP Latency: 0.000449 seconds
Sent (256 bytes)...
Application Latency: 0.000252 seconds
256 bytes read from server.
Estimated TCP RTT: 0.0040 seconds (std. deviation 0.003)
Checked
Elapsed time: 0.000961 seconds
fujitsu@faraway:/home/christoph$
```

Another facility to test network traffic is the activated "echo server". This is a service on UDP and TCP port 7, which just send back incoming packets. The purpose is to test if receiving and sending works with those protocols. This is similar as ping but on OSI level four.

### 5.2.3 NetIO

There is a TCP server for the free network performance benchmark tool *NetIO* by Kai Uwe Rommel. This server is part of the LwIP contrib package. In order to use it, you have to download the NetIO client from <http://www.ars.de/ars/ars.nsf/docs/netio> and start it with the arguments `-t` to select TCP protocol. The parameter `-b` sets the packet size. As on the small server software only the Tx test is implemented, the client hangs while attempting the Rx measurement and must be terminated by entering CTRL-C.

Figure 9. NetIO with activated Checksum Offload Engine (COE)

```
C:\LocalFiles\Tools\netio\bin>win32-i386 -t -b 32k 141.187.17.200
NETIO - Network Throughput Benchmark, Version 1.31
(C) 1997-2010 Kai Uwe Rommel
TCP connection established.
Packet size 32k bytes: 10.37 MByte/s Tx,
```

You can see the effect of the COE (Checksum Offload Engine) by enabling software checksum calculation in `lwipopts.h` and repeating this test. You can do that by defining following symbols to 1:

```
CHECKSUM_GEN_IP, CHECKSUM_GEN_UDP, CHECKSUM_GEN_TCP,
CHECKSUM_CHECK_IP, CHECKSUM_CHECK_UDP, CHECKSUM_CHECK_TCP
```

Figure 10. NetIO with software-calculated checksums

```
TCP connection established.
Packet size 1k bytes: 4931.61 KByte/s Tx,
```

That means the hardware engine doubles transfer speed compared to the software solution.

### 5.2.4 HTTP with a webbrowser

There are two websites implemented which you can use for testing performance.

The default page *index.html* is a static website which is sent to the browser unchanged as it is stored in the memory. It contains some JavaScript code, which regularly requests a small data file in the background and changes the respective values of the HTML code. This technique is called AJAX<sup>\*3</sup> and allows websites to contain dynamic content, i.e. data being changed without the need to reload the whole page. AJAX allows the creation of complex web applications that can act like desktop applications<sup>\*4</sup>.

The other webpage *simple.shtml* on the other hand is a static website that does not require JavaScript but is created dynamically, i.e. its content changes every time it is reloaded.

The web server that is part of LwIP's contrib-package, decides on the file name extension whether the page to be served is static (.html) or dynamic (..shtml).

Both webpages include an 100kB large image by the name of *bigpicture.jpg*, which is linked to as *bigpicture.png?<number>* to dissuade the web browser from storing the graphic in its cache memory<sup>\*5</sup>. To be on the safe side, you can deactivate the browser cache completely.

<sup>\*3</sup> AJAX: Asynchronous JavaScript and XML – despite the name, other file formats than XML may be used.

<sup>\*5</sup> With AJAX, even desktop-like user interfaces are possible, like e.g. eyeOS: <http://www.eyeos.org/>

<sup>\*5</sup> Browsers assume the image to be dynamically created then.

Figure 11. AJAX-enabled demo-webpage

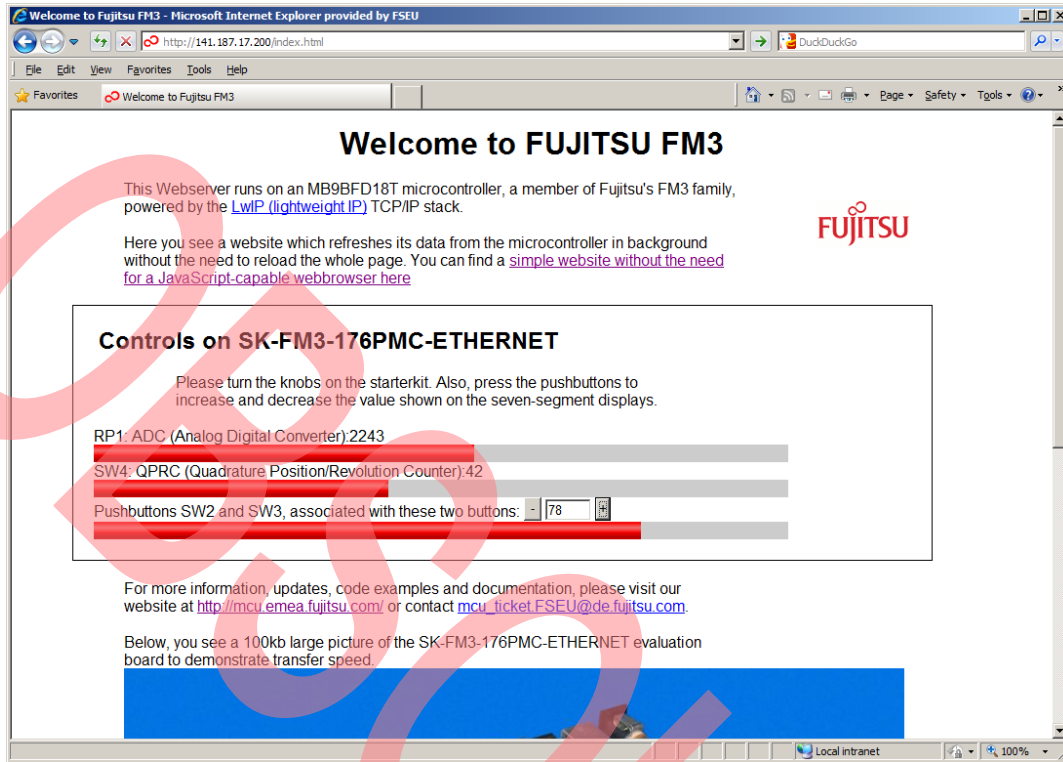


Figure 12. simple webpage without JavaScript



### 5.2.5 HTTP with wget

the command line tool wget\*6 is used to download files from the WWW. It displays some statistical data about transfer speed and elapsed time. As for the sake of a speed measurement, we are not interested in the image itself but just in the information how much time is needed to download it, the option --output-document=/dev/null can be added (at least in a POSIX

\*6 Available at <http://sourceforge.net/projects/wget/>

compatible environment like Debian GNU/Linux or the Cygwin tools distribution for Microsoft Windows). This test should be repeated several times to get an idea about the statistical distribution.

Figure 13. Speed measurement with wget

```
fujitsu@faraway: ~
fujitsu@faraway:~$ wget --output-document=/dev/null http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
--2012-07-27 14:24:35-- http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
Connecting to 192.168.1.101:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [image/jpeg]
Saving to: '/dev/null'

[ <=> ] 102,779 --K/s in 0.03s
2012-07-27 14:24:35 (3.63 MB/s) - '/dev/null' saved [102779]

fujitsu@faraway:~$ wget --output-document=/dev/null http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
--2012-07-27 14:24:35-- http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
Connecting to 192.168.1.101:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [image/jpeg]
Saving to: '/dev/null'

[ <=> ] 102,779 --K/s in 0.03s
2012-07-27 14:24:35 (3.66 MB/s) - '/dev/null' saved [102779]

fujitsu@faraway:~$
```

### 5.2.6 HTTP with curl

The same result can be achieved with the command line tool *curl*<sup>\*7</sup>. The statistics are different and depending on use case and personal taste, curl or wget is preferred. Here again, multiple program runs should be done to get typical and average figures.

<sup>\*7</sup> Available at <http://sourceforge.net/projects/curl/>

Figure 14. Speed measurement with curl

```
fujitsu@faraway: ~
fujitsu@faraway:~$ curl -o /dev/null http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total     Spent    Left  Speed
100 100k    0 100k    0    0  3214k    0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 3345k
fujitsu@faraway:~$ curl -o /dev/null http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total     Spent    Left  Speed
100 100k    0 100k    0    0  3290k    0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 3345k
fujitsu@faraway:~$ curl -o /dev/null http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total     Spent    Left  Speed
100 100k    0 100k    0    0  3233k    0 --:--:~ --:~:~ --:~:~ 3345k
fujitsu@faraway:~$ curl -o /dev/null http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total     Spent    Left  Speed
100 100k    0 100k    0    0  3376k    0 --:~:~ --:~:~ --:~:~ 3461k
fujitsu@faraway:~$ curl -o /dev/null http://192.168.1.101/bigpicture.jpg
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total     Spent    Left  Speed
100 100k    0 100k    0    0  3388k    0 --:~:~ --:~:~ --:~:~ 3461k
fujitsu@faraway:~$
```

## 5.3 Debugging utilities

### 5.3.1 Serial terminal on UART B

This example is configured to use the "UART B" USB interface as output for a virtual serial terminal for printf(). You can access it with a terminal emulator with following settings:

115200 baud, 8 bit, no parity, 1 stop bit and no flow control

You might have to install the device drivers for this virtual terminal first. The easiest method is to download and use the *Cypress OpenOCD Starter*<sup>\*8</sup> and click on *Install Driver*.

<sup>\*8</sup> This tool is distributed on the CD ROM that comes with an SK-FM3-176PMC-ETHERNET or can be requested free of charge via e-mail (mcu\_ticket.fseu@de.fujitsu.com).

### 5.3.2 LwIP debug options

```
/**
 * LWIP_DBG_TYPES_ON: A mask that can be used to globally enable/disable
 * debug messages of certain types.
 */
#define LWIP_DBG_TYPES_ON                LWIP_DBG_ON

/**
 * ETHARP_DEBUG: Enable debugging in etharp.c.
 */
#define ETHARP_DEBUG                      LWIP_DBG_OFF

/**
 * NETIF_DEBUG: Enable debugging in netif.c.
 */
#define NETIF_DEBUG                      LWIP_DBG_ON

/**
 * PBUF_DEBUG: Enable debugging in pbuf.c.
 */
#define PBUF_DEBUG                      LWIP_DBG_OFF
```

In `lwipopts.h`, you can activate several options to for LwIP debugging output. The symbol `LWIP_DBG_TYPES_ON` serves as general switch for this feature. It must be defined to `LWIP_DBG_ON` if debug messages are desired or `LWIP_DBG_OFF` otherwise.

All other debug options can be turned on as exemplified above.

## 5.4 Tweaking memory consumption and performance

Debug functions that write to the serial interface with `printf()` will slow down the system performance considerably. If it is used synchronously, i.e. not in an operating system, the whole system has to wait until the UART has finished its transmissions on a relatively slow serial link.

The low-level driver can be configured in the file `emac_user.h`. Here you can assign memory space to both Ethernet interfaces according to your needs. Each Ethernet interface has two chains of DMA descriptors, one for reception and one for transmission. Every DMA descriptor has in turn a buffer to hold an Ethernet frame. These parameters must match your expected traffic requirements.

Configure your linker to produce a map file to monitor the overall memory consumption.

LwIP's memory requirements, throughput and latency can be optimized in the file lwipopts.h. The official project wiki discusses this topic in detail. To begin with, please refer to <http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Lwipopts.h>, [http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Tuning\\_TCP](http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Tuning_TCP) and [http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Maximizing\\_throughput](http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/Maximizing_throughput).

As an example, regard the setting MEM\_SIZE in lwipopts.h.

If it is dimensioned to small (e.g. 2KiB), the website will build up rather sluggishly:

```
#define MEM_SIZE ( 2*1024 )
```

If set to 4KiB on the other hand, the performance is acceptable:

```
#define MEM_SIZE ( 4*1024 )
```

## 5.5 Further documentation on LwIP

LwIP is a popular open-source software with an active user community. LwIP's official project website can be found at <http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/lwip/>.

You can find a lot of information on the official mailing list lwip-users. For following or participating in current discussions, you can subscribe at

<http://savannah.nongnu.org/mail/?group=lwip>.

Older conversations can be searched in the archive to be found at the URL <http://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/lwip-users/>. Furthermore there is a wiki online at [http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/LwIP\\_Wiki](http://lwip.wikia.com/wiki/LwIP_Wiki).

There is another mailing list addressing the further development of LwIP called lwip-devel whose archive can be accessed at <http://lists.nongnu.org/archive/html/lwip-devel/>.

The first document to be read when beginning own development should certainly be the README file that comes with lwip. Here is summarized the most important information about the current status of the project including locations of further documentation.

## 5.6 Modifying websites

The webserver stores the files to be served (html documents, images, css, js ...) not natively but converted into a C array inside fs.c. This file can be generated by calling the converter program *makefsdata.exe* in the path *example/source/lwip1\_4\_0/app/httpserver\_raw*. It by default takes every file located in the subfolder *fs* and overwrites *fs.c* with a new version.

So, in order to import your own websites, replace the files in *fs* with your own and run *makefsdata.exe*.<sup>\*9</sup>

After compiling the whole project and flashing it into the FM3, your custom websites should be shown.

The example code shows the usage of SSI (Server Side Includes) and CGI (Common Gateway Interface), which are needed for dynamic content. For more information please refer to the comments in *httpd.c*.

In older versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer the AJAX example may not work without providing an implementation of the JSON object. There will appear an error message stating "'JSON' not defined". A public domain JavaScript library providing all necessary definitions can be found at

<https://github.com/douglascrockford/JSON-js/blob/master/json2.js>.

To save space in the FM3 microcontroller it is recommended to *minify* this and any larger JavaScript file, e.g. with a program available at <http://javascript.crockford.com/jsmin.html>. It removes comments and for correct function unnecessary whitespaces. json2.js's memory consumption is reduced from 16KB to about 4KB – for an embedded system a considerable amount.

<sup>\*9</sup> If you don't use Microsoft Windows, you can compile the converter program yourself from the provided source code in the subfolder *makefsdata*.

## 6 More information about FM3 Family and support

### 6.1 Overview about FM3 Family microcontroller

All information about FM3 product line, documentation, tools, news and application examples, you can find at:

[http://www.spansion.com/Products/microcontrollers/32-bit-ARM-Core/fm3/Pages/overview\\_32fm3.aspx](http://www.spansion.com/Products/microcontrollers/32-bit-ARM-Core/fm3/Pages/overview_32fm3.aspx)

### 6.2 Hardware tools

An overview of available FM3 evaluation boards is available at:

<http://www.spansion.com/Support/microcontrollers/supporttools/Pages/fm3.aspx>

Information about the SK-FM3-176PMC-ETHERNET evaluation board, which this application note is based upon, can be found at:

<http://www.spansion.com/products/microcontrollers/pages/tool-detail-sk-fm3-176pmc-ethernet.aspx>

### 6.3 Software tools

To download compiled firmware files into the FM3's internal flash memory, you can use the Flash Programmer FM3: <http://www.spansion.com/Support/microcontrollers/developmentenvironment/Pages/FLASH-Programmer.aspx>

Or the Flash USB Direct tool:

<http://www.spansion.com/Support/microcontrollers/developmentenvironment/Pages/usb-agreement.aspx>

The Fujitsu USB Wizard can be found at

[http://www.spansion.com/Products/microcontrollers/Pages/tool-detail-fujitsu\\_usb\\_wizard.aspx](http://www.spansion.com/Products/microcontrollers/Pages/tool-detail-fujitsu_usb_wizard.aspx)

### 6.4 Software examples

You can download the newest version of this and other example projects from

[http://www.spansion.com/Products/microcontrollers/Pages/mcu\\_all\\_software.aspx](http://www.spansion.com/Products/microcontrollers/Pages/mcu_all_software.aspx)

## 7 Document History

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Document Number: 002-04419

Revision	ECN	Orig. of Change	Submission Date	Description of Change
**	—	—	12/19/2012	Initial release
			01/31/2014	Company name and layout design change
*A	5037456	AESATMP6	12/04/2015	The document is obsoleted as it is a duplicated document.

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