

# **Xilinx Standalone Library Documentation**

## ***Standalone v7.0***

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# Xilinx Hardware Abstraction Layer API

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## Overview

This section describes the Xilinx® Hardware Abstraction Layer API, These APIs are applicable for all processors supported by Xilinx.

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## Modules

- [Assert APIs](#)
  - [IO interfacing APIs](#)
  - [Definitions for available xilinx platforms](#)
  - [Data types for Xilinx Software IP Cores](#)
  - [Customized APIs for memory operations](#)
  - [Xilinx software status codes](#)
  - [Test utilities for memory and caches](#)
- 

## Assert APIs

### Overview

The `xil_assert.h` file contains the assert related functions.

### Macros

- `#define Xil\_AssertVoid(Expression)`
- `#define Xil\_AssertNonvoid(Expression)`
- `#define Xil\_AssertVoidAlways()`
- `#define Xil\_AssertNonvoidAlways()`

### Typedefs

- `typedef void(* Xil\_AssertCallback) (const char8 *File, s32 Line)`

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_Assert](#) (const [char8](#) \*File, s32 Line)
- void [XNullHandler](#) (void \*NullParameter)
- void [Xil\\_AssertSetCallback](#) ([Xil\\_AssertCallback](#) Routine)

## Variables

- u32 [Xil\\_AssertStatus](#)
- s32 [Xil\\_AssertWait](#)

## Macro Definition Documentation

### **#define Xil\_AssertVoid( *Expression* )**

This assert macro is to be used for void functions. This in conjunction with the [Xil\\_AssertWait](#) boolean can be used to accomodate tests so that asserts which fail allow execution to continue.

#### Parameters

<i>Expression</i>	expression to be evaluated. If it evaluates to false, the assert occurs.
-------------------	--

#### Returns

Returns void unless the [Xil\\_AssertWait](#) variable is true, in which case no return is made and an infinite loop is entered.

### **#define Xil\_AssertNonvoid( *Expression* )**

This assert macro is to be used for functions that do return a value. This in conjunction with the [Xil\\_AssertWait](#) boolean can be used to accomodate tests so that asserts which fail allow execution to continue.

#### Parameters

<i>Expression</i>	expression to be evaluated. If it evaluates to false, the assert occurs.
-------------------	--

#### Returns

Returns 0 unless the [Xil\\_AssertWait](#) variable is true, in which case no return is made and an infinite loop is entered.

## **#define Xil\_AssertVoidAlways( )**

Always assert. This assert macro is to be used for void functions. Use for instances where an assert should always occur.

### **Returns**

Returns void unless the Xil\_AssertWait variable is true, in which case no return is made and an infinite loop is entered.

## **#define Xil\_AssertNonvoidAlways( )**

Always assert. This assert macro is to be used for functions that do return a value. Use for instances where an assert should always occur.

### **Returns**

Returns void unless the Xil\_AssertWait variable is true, in which case no return is made and an infinite loop is entered.

## **Typedef Documentation**

### **typedef void(\* Xil\_AssertCallback) (const char8 \*File, s32 Line)**

This data type defines a callback to be invoked when an assert occurs. The callback is invoked only when asserts are enabled

## **Function Documentation**

### **void Xil\_Assert ( const char8 \* File, s32 Line )**

Implement assert. Currently, it calls a user-defined callback function if one has been set. Then, it potentially enters an infinite loop depending on the value of the Xil\_AssertWait variable.

### **Parameters**

<i>file</i>	filename of the source
<i>line</i>	linenumber within File

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

None.



## **void XNullHandler ( void \* *NullParameter* )**

Null handler function. This follows the XInterruptHandler signature for interrupt handlers. It can be used to assign a null handler (a stub) to an interrupt controller vector table.

### **Parameters**

<i>NullParameter</i>	arbitrary void pointer and not used.
----------------------	--------------------------------------

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

None.

## **void Xil\_AssertSetCallback ( Xil\_AssertCallback *Routine* )**

Set up a callback function to be invoked when an assert occurs. If a callback is already installed, then it will be replaced.

### **Parameters**

<i>routine</i>	callback to be invoked when an assert is taken
----------------	--

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

This function has no effect if NDEBUG is set

## **Variable Documentation**

### **u32 Xil\_AssertStatus**

This variable allows testing to be done easier with asserts. An assert sets this variable such that a driver can evaluate this variable to determine if an assert occurred.

## s32 Xil\_AssertWait

This variable allows the assert functionality to be changed for testing such that it does not wait infinitely. Use the debugger to disable the waiting during testing of asserts.

---

# IO interfacing APIs

## Overview

The `xil_io.h` file contains the interface for the general IO component, which encapsulates the Input/Output functions for processors that do not require any special I/O handling.

## Functions

- u16 [Xil\\_EndianSwap16](#) (u16 Data)
- u32 [Xil\\_EndianSwap32](#) (u32 Data)
- static INLINE u8 [Xil\\_In8](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE u16 [Xil\\_In16](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE u32 [Xil\\_In32](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE u64 [Xil\\_In64](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out8](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u8 Value)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out16](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u16 Value)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out32](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u32 Value)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out64](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u64 Value)
- static INLINE u16 [Xil\\_In16LE](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE u32 [Xil\\_In32LE](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out16LE](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u16 Value)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out32LE](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u32 Value)
- static INLINE u16 [Xil\\_In16BE](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE u32 [Xil\\_In32BE](#) (UINTPTR Addr)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out16BE](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u16 Value)
- static INLINE void [Xil\\_Out32BE](#) (UINTPTR Addr, u32 Value)

## Function Documentation

## **u16 Xil\_EndianSwap16 ( u16 *Data* )**

Perform a 16-bit endian conversion.

### **Parameters**

<i>Data</i>	16 bit value to be converted
-------------	------------------------------

### **Returns**

converted value.

## **u32 Xil\_EndianSwap32 ( u32 *Data* )**

Perform a 32-bit endian conversion.

### **Parameters**

<i>Data</i>	32 bit value to be converted
-------------	------------------------------

### **Returns**

converted value.

## **static INLINE u8 Xil\_In8 ( UINTPTR *Addr* ) [static]**

Performs an input operation for an 8-bit memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the Value read from that address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the input operation at.
-------------	---

### **Returns**

The Value read from the specified input address.

### **Note**

None.

**static INLINE u16 Xil\_In16 ( UINTPTR *Addr* ) [static]**

Performs an input operation for a 16-bit memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the Value read from that address.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the input operation at.
-------------	---

**Returns**

The Value read from the specified input address.

**Note**

None.

**static INLINE u32 Xil\_In32 ( UINTPTR *Addr* ) [static]**

Performs an input operation for a 32-bit memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the Value read from that address.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the input operation at.
-------------	---

**Returns**

The Value read from the specified input address.

**Note**

None.

**static INLINE u64 Xil\_In64 ( UINTPTR *Addr* ) [static]**

Performs an input operation for a 64-bit memory location by reading the specified Value to the the specified address.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the output operation at.
<i>Value</i>	contains the Value to be output at the specified address.

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

None.

## **static INLINE void Xil\_Out8 ( UINTPTR *Addr*, u8 *Value* ) [static]**

Performs an output operation for an 8-bit memory location by writing the specified Value to the the specified address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the output operation at.
<i>Value</i>	contains the Value to be output at the specified address.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

None.

## **static INLINE void Xil\_Out16 ( UINTPTR *Addr*, u16 *Value* ) [static]**

Performs an output operation for a 16-bit memory location by writing the specified Value to the the specified address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the output operation at.
<i>Value</i>	contains the Value to be output at the specified address.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

None.

## **static INLINE void Xil\_Out32 ( UINTPTR *Addr*, u32 *Value* ) [static]**

Performs an output operation for a 32-bit memory location by writing the specified Value to the the specified address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the output operation at.
<i>Value</i>	contains the Value to be output at the specified address.

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

None.

**static INLINE void Xil\_Out64 ( UINTPTR Addr, u64 Value ) [static]**

Performs an output operation for a 64-bit memory location by writing the specified Value to the the specified address.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address to perform the output operation at.
<i>Value</i>	contains the Value to be output at the specified address.

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

None.

**static INLINE u16 Xil\_In16LE ( UINTPTR Addr ) [static]**

Perform a little-endian input operation for a 16-bit memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the value read from that address.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the input operation.
-------------	---

**Returns**

The value read from the specified input address with the proper endianness. The return value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is big-endian, the return value is the byte-swapped value read from the address.

## **static INLINE u32 Xil\_In32LE ( UINTPTR Addr ) [static]**

Perform a little-endian input operation for a 32-bit memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the value read from that address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the input operation.
-------------	---

### **Returns**

The value read from the specified input address with the proper endianness. The return value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is big-endian, the return value is the byte-swapped value read from the address.

## **static INLINE void Xil\_Out16LE ( UINTPTR Addr, u16 Value ) [static]**

Perform a little-endian output operation for a 16-bit memory location by writing the specified value to the specified address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the output operation.
<i>Value</i>	contains the value to be output at the specified address. The value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is big-endian, the byteswapped value is written to the address.

## **static INLINE void Xil\_Out32LE ( UINTPTR Addr, u32 Value ) [static]**

Perform a little-endian output operation for a 32-bit memory location by writing the specified value to the specified address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the output operation.
<i>Value</i>	contains the value to be output at the specified address. The value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is big-endian, the byteswapped value is written to the address.

## **static INLINE u16 Xil\_In16BE ( UINTPTR Addr ) [static]**

Perform an big-endian input operation for a 16-bit memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the value read from that address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the input operation.
-------------	---

### **Returns**

The value read from the specified input address with the proper endianness. The return value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is little-endian, the return value is the byte-swapped value read from the address.

## **static INLINE u32 Xil\_In32BE ( UINTPTR Addr ) [static]**

Perform a big-endian input operation for a 32-bit memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the value read from that address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the input operation.
-------------	---

### **Returns**

The value read from the specified input address with the proper endianness. The return value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is little-endian, the return value is the byte-swapped value read from the address.

## **static INLINE void Xil\_Out16BE ( UINTPTR Addr, u16 Value ) [static]**

Perform a big-endian output operation for a 16-bit memory location by writing the specified value to the specified address.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the output operation.
<i>Value</i>	contains the value to be output at the specified address. The value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is little-endian, the byteswapped value is written to the address.



**static INLINE void Xil\_Out32BE ( UINTPTR Addr, u32 Value ) [static]**

Perform a big-endian output operation for a 32-bit memory location by writing the specified value to the specified address.

#### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	contains the address at which to perform the output operation.
<i>Value</i>	contains the value to be output at the specified address. The value has the same endianness as that of the processor. For example, if the processor is little-endian, the byteswapped value is written to the address.

---

## Definitions for available xilinx platforms

### Overview

The `xplatform_info.h` file contains definitions for various available Xilinx® platforms.

### Functions

- u32 [XGetPlatform\\_Info \(\)](#)
- u32 [XGetPSVersion\\_Info \(\)](#)
- u32 [XGet\\_Zynq\\_UltraMp\\_Platform\\_info \(\)](#)

### Function Documentation

#### u32 XGetPlatform\_Info ( )

This API is used to provide information about platform.

#### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

#### Returns

The information about platform defined in `xplatform_info.h`



## u32 XGetPSVersion\_Info ( )

This API is used to provide information about PS Silicon version.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

The information about PS Silicon version.

## u32 XGet\_Zynq\_UltraMp\_Platform\_info ( )

This API is used to provide information about zynq ultrascale MP platform.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

The information about zynq ultrascale MP platform defined in xplatform\_info.h

---

# Data types for Xilinx Software IP Cores

## Overview

The `xil_types.h` file contains basic types for Xilinx® software IP cores. These data types are applicable for all processors supported by Xilinx.

## Macros

- #define [XIL\\_COMPONENT\\_IS\\_READY](#)
- #define [XIL\\_COMPONENT\\_IS\\_STARTED](#)

## New types

New simple types.

- typedef uint8\_t **u8**
- typedef uint16\_t **u16**
- typedef uint32\_t **u32**
- typedef char **char8**
- typedef int8\_t **s8**
- typedef int16\_t **s16**

- typedef int32\_t **s32**
- typedef int64\_t **s64**
- typedef uint64\_t **u64**
- typedef int **sint32**
- typedef intptr\_t **INTPTR**
- typedef uintptr\_t **UINTPTR**
- typedef ptrdiff\_t **PTRDIFF**
- typedef long **LONG**
- typedef unsigned long **ULONG**
- typedef void(\* [XInterruptHandler](#)) (void \*InstancePtr)
- typedef void(\* [XExceptionHandler](#)) (void \*InstancePtr)
- #define **\_\_XUINT64\_\_**
- #define [XUINT64\\_MSW](#)(x)
- #define [XUINT64\\_LSW](#)(x)
- #define **ULONG64\_HI\_MASK**
- #define **ULONG64\_LO\_MASK**
- #define [UPPER\\_32\\_BITS](#)(n)
- #define [LOWER\\_32\\_BITS](#)(n)

## Macro Definition Documentation

### #define XIL\_COMPONENT\_IS\_READY

component has been initialized

### #define XIL\_COMPONENT\_IS\_STARTED

component has been started

### #define XUINT64\_MSW( x )

Return the most significant half of the 64 bit data type.

#### Parameters

x	is the 64 bit word.
---	---------------------

#### Returns

The upper 32 bits of the 64 bit word.

## **#define XUINT64\_LSW( x )**

Return the least significant half of the 64 bit data type.

### Parameters

<i>x</i>	is the 64 bit word.
----------	---------------------

### Returns

The lower 32 bits of the 64 bit word.

## **#define UPPER\_32\_BITS( n )**

return bits 32-63 of a number

### Parameters

<i>n</i>	: the number we're accessing
----------	------------------------------

### Returns

bits 32-63 of number

### Note

A basic shift-right of a 64- or 32-bit quantity. Use this to suppress the "right shift count >= width of type" warning when that quantity is 32-bits.

## **#define LOWER\_32\_BITS( n )**

return bits 0-31 of a number

### Parameters

<i>n</i>	: the number we're accessing
----------	------------------------------

### Returns

bits 0-31 of number

## Typedef Documentation



## **typedef uint8\_t u8**

guarded against xbasic\_types.h.

## **typedef char char8**

xbasic\_types.h does not typedef s\* or u64

## **typedef void(\* XInterruptHandler) (void \*InstancePtr)**

This data type defines an interrupt handler for a device. The argument points to the instance of the component

## **typedef void(\* XExceptionHandler) (void \*InstancePtr)**

This data type defines an exception handler for a processor. The argument points to the instance of the component

---

# Customized APIs for memory operations

## Overview

The `xil_mem.h` file contains prototypes for function related to memory operations. These APIs are applicable for all processors supported by Xilinx®.

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_MemCpy](#) (void \*dst, const void \*src, u32 cnt)

## Function Documentation

### **void Xil\_MemCpy ( void \* *dst*, const void \* *src*, u32 *cnt* )**

This function copies memory from one location to other.

#### Parameters

<i>dst</i>	pointer pointing to destination memory
<i>src</i>	pointer pointing to source memory
<i>cnt</i>	32 bit length of bytes to be copied

# Xilinx software status codes

## Overview

The `xstatus.h` file contains Xilinx® software status codes. Status codes have their own data type called `int`. These codes are used throughout the Xilinx device drivers.

## Test utilities for memory and caches

### Overview

The `xil_testcache.h`, `xil_testio.h` and the `xil_testmem.h` files contain utility functions to test cache and memory. Details of supported tests and subtests are listed below.

- **Cache test** : `xil_testcache.h` contains utility functions to test cache.
- **I/O test** : The `Xil_testio.h` file contains endian related memory IO functions. A subset of the memory tests can be selected or all of the tests can be run in order. If there is an error detected by a subtest, the test stops and the failure code is returned. Further tests are not run even if all of the tests are selected.
- **Memory test** : The `xil_testmem.h` file contains utility functions to test memory. A subset of the memory tests can be selected or all of the tests can be run in order. If there is an error detected by a subtest, the test stops and the failure code is returned. Further tests are not run even if all of the tests are selected. Following are descriptions of Memory test subtests:

- `XIL_TESTMEM_ALLMEMTESTS`: Runs all of the subtests.
- `XIL_TESTMEM_INCREMENT`: Incrementing Value Test. This test starts at `XIL_TESTMEM_INIT_VALUE` and uses the incrementing value as the test value for memory.
- `XIL_TESTMEM_WALKONES`: Walking Ones Test. This test uses a walking 1 as the test value for memory.

```
location 1 = 0x00000001
location 2 = 0x00000002
...
```

- `XIL_TESTMEM_WALKZEROS`: Walking Zero's Test. This test uses the inverse value of the walking ones test as the test value for memory.

```
location 1 = 0xFFFFFFFF
location 2 = 0xFFFFFFFFD
...
```

- `XIL_TESTMEM_INVERSEADDR`: Inverse Address Test. This test uses the inverse of the address of the location under test as the test value for memory.
- `XIL_TESTMEM_FIXEDPATTERN`: Fixed Pattern Test. This test uses the provided patterns as the test value for memory. If zero is provided as the pattern the test uses `0xDEADBEEF`.




---

**WARNING:** The tests are **DESTRUCTIVE**. Run before any initialized memory spaces have been set up. The address provided to the memory tests is not checked for validity except for the NULL case. It is possible to provide a code-space pointer for this test to start with and ultimately destroy executable code causing random failures.

---

## Note

Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than 2 \*\* width, the patterns used in XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKONES and XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKZEROS will repeat on a boundary of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL\_TESTMEM\_INCREMENT and XIL\_TESTMEM\_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

## Functions

- s32 [Xil\\_TestIO8](#) (u8 \*Addr, s32 Length, u8 Value)
- s32 [Xil\\_TestIO16](#) (u16 \*Addr, s32 Length, u16 Value, s32 Kind, s32 Swap)
- s32 [Xil\\_TestIO32](#) (u32 \*Addr, s32 Length, u32 Value, s32 Kind, s32 Swap)
- s32 [Xil\\_TestMem32](#) (u32 \*Addr, u32 Words, u32 Pattern, u8 Subtest)
- s32 [Xil\\_TestMem16](#) (u16 \*Addr, u32 Words, u16 Pattern, u8 Subtest)
- s32 [Xil\\_TestMem8](#) (u8 \*Addr, u32 Words, u8 Pattern, u8 Subtest)

## Memory subtests

- #define [XIL\\_TESTMEM\\_ALLMEMTESTS](#)
- #define [XIL\\_TESTMEM\\_INCREMENT](#)
- #define [XIL\\_TESTMEM\\_WALKONES](#)
- #define [XIL\\_TESTMEM\\_WALKZEROS](#)
- #define [XIL\\_TESTMEM\\_INVERSEADDR](#)
- #define [XIL\\_TESTMEM\\_FIXEDPATTERN](#)
- #define [XIL\\_TESTMEM\\_MAXTEST](#)

## Macro Definition Documentation

## #define XIL\_TESTMEM\_ALLMEMTESTS

See the detailed description of the subtests in the file description.

## Function Documentation

### s32 Xil\_TestIO8 ( u8 \* *Addr*, s32 *Length*, u8 *Value* )

Perform a destructive 8-bit wide register IO test where the register is accessed using Xil\_Out8 and Xil\_In8, and comparing the written values by reading them back.

#### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	a pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
<i>Length</i>	Length of the block.
<i>Value</i>	constant used for writting the memory.

#### Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

### s32 Xil\_TestIO16 ( u16 \* *Addr*, s32 *Length*, u16 *Value*, s32 *Kind*, s32 *Swap* )

Perform a destructive 16-bit wide register IO test. Each location is tested by sequentially writing a 16-bit wide register, reading the register, and comparing value. This function tests three kinds of register IO functions, normal register IO, little-endian register IO, and big-endian register IO. When testing little/big-endian IO, the function performs the following sequence, Xil\_Out16LE/Xil\_Out16BE, Xil\_In16, Compare In-Out values, Xil\_Out16, Xil\_In16LE/Xil\_In16BE, Compare In-Out values. Whether to swap the read-in value before comparing is controlled by the 5th argument.

#### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	a pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
<i>Length</i>	Length of the block.
<i>Value</i>	constant used for writting the memory.
<i>Kind</i>	Type of test. Acceptable values are: XIL_TESTIO_DEFAULT, XIL_TESTIO_LE, XIL_TESTIO_BE.
<i>Swap</i>	indicates whether to byte swap the read-in value.

#### Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass



## s32 Xil\_TestIO32 ( u32 \* *Addr*, s32 *Length*, u32 *Value*, s32 *Kind*, s32 *Swap* )

Perform a destructive 32-bit wide register IO test. Each location is tested by sequentially writing a 32-bit wide register, reading the register, and comparing value. This function tests three kinds of register IO functions, normal register IO, little-endian register IO, and big-endian register IO. When testing little/big-endian IO, the function perform the following sequence, Xil\_Out32LE/ Xil\_Out32BE, Xil\_In32, Compare, Xil\_Out32, Xil\_In32LE/Xil\_In32BE, Compare. Whether to swap the read-in value \*before comparing is controlled by the 5th argument.

### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	a pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
<i>Length</i>	Length of the block.
<i>Value</i>	constant used for writing the memory.
<i>Kind</i>	type of test. Acceptable values are: XIL_TESTIO_DEFAULT, XIL_TESTIO_LE, XIL_TESTIO_BE.
<i>Swap</i>	indicates whether to byte swap the read-in value.

### Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

## s32 Xil\_TestMem32 ( u32 \* *Addr*, u32 *Words*, u32 *Pattern*, u8 *Subtest* )

Perform a destructive 32-bit wide memory test.

### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
<i>Words</i>	length of the block.
<i>Pattern</i>	constant used for the constant pattern test, if 0, 0xDEADBEEF is used.
<i>Subtest</i>	test type selected. See xil_testmem.h for possible values.

### Returns

- 0 is returned for a pass
- 1 is returned for a failure

### Note

Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than 2 \*\* Width, the patterns used in XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKONES and XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKZEROS will repeat on a boundry of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL\_TESTMEM\_INCREMENT and XIL\_TESTMEM\_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

## s32 Xil\_TestMem16 ( u16 \* *Addr*, u32 *Words*, u16 *Pattern*, u8 *Subtest* )

Perform a destructive 16-bit wide memory test.

### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
<i>Words</i>	length of the block.
<i>Pattern</i>	constant used for the constant Pattern test, if 0, 0xDEADBEEF is used.
<i>Subtest</i>	type of test selected. See xil_testmem.h for possible values.

### Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

### Note

Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than 2 \*\* Width, the patterns used in XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKONES and XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKZEROS will repeat on a boundry of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL\_TESTMEM\_INCREMENT and XIL\_TESTMEM\_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

## s32 Xil\_TestMem8 ( u8 \* *Addr*, u32 *Words*, u8 *Pattern*, u8 *Subtest* )

Perform a destructive 8-bit wide memory test.

### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
<i>Words</i>	length of the block.
<i>Pattern</i>	constant used for the constant pattern test, if 0, 0xDEADBEEF is used.
<i>Subtest</i>	type of test selected. See xil_testmem.h for possible values.

### Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

**Note**

Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than  $2 \times \text{Width}$ , the patterns used in XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKONES and XIL\_TESTMEM\_WALKZEROS will repeat on a boundary of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL\_TESTMEM\_INCREMENT and XIL\_TESTMEM\_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

# Microblaze Processor API

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## Overview

This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the Microblaze Processor APIs.

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## Modules

- [Microblaze Pseudo-asm Macros and Interrupt handling APIs](#)
  - [Microblaze exception APIs](#)
  - [Microblaze Processor Cache APIs](#)
  - [MicroBlaze Processor FSL Macros](#)
  - [Microblaze PVR access routines and macros](#)
  - [Sleep Routines for Microblaze](#)
- 

## Microblaze Pseudo-asm Macros and Interrupt handling APIs

### Overview

Standalone includes macros to provide convenient access to various registers in the MicroBlaze processor. Some of these macros are very useful within exception handlers for retrieving information about the exception. Also, the interrupt handling functions help manage interrupt handling on MicroBlaze processor devices. To use these functions, include the header file `mb_interface.h` in your source code

### Functions

- void [microblaze\\_register\\_handler](#) (XInterruptHandler Handler, void \*DataPtr)
- void [microblaze\\_register\\_exception\\_handler](#) (u32 ExceptionId, [Xil\\_ExceptionHandler](#) Handler, void \*DataPtr)

### Microblaze pseudo-asm macros

The following is a summary of the MicroBlaze processor pseudo-asm macros.

- #define [mfgpr](#)(rn)
- #define [mfmsr](#)()
- #define [mfear](#)()
- #define [mfeare](#)()
- #define [mfesr](#)()
- #define [mffsr](#)()

## Macro Definition Documentation

### #define [mfgpr](#)( *rn* )

Return value from the general purpose register (GPR) rn.

#### Parameters

<i>rn</i>	General purpose register to be read.
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### #define [mfmsr](#)( )

Return the current value of the MSR.

#### Parameters

<i>None</i>	
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### #define [mfear](#)( )

Return the current value of the Exception Address Register (EAR).

#### Parameters

<i>None</i>	
-------------	--

### #define [mfesr](#)( )

Return the current value of the Exception Status Register (ESR).

#### Parameters

<i>None</i>	
-------------	--

## #define mffsr( )

Return the current value of the Floating Point Status (FPS).

### Parameters

None	
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## Function Documentation

### void microblaze\_register\_handler ( XInterruptHandler *Handler*, void \* *DataPtr* )

Registers a top-level interrupt handler for the MicroBlaze. The argument provided in this call as the *DataPtr* is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

### Parameters

<i>Handler</i>	Top level handler.
<i>DataPtr</i>	a reference to data that will be passed to the handler when it gets called.

### Returns

None.

### void microblaze\_register\_exception\_handler ( u32 *ExceptionId*, Xil\_ExceptionHandler *Handler*, void \* *DataPtr* )

Registers an exception handler for the MicroBlaze. The argument provided in this call as the *DataPtr* is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

### Parameters

<i>ExceptionId</i>	is the id of the exception to register this handler for.
<i>Top</i>	level handler.
<i>DataPtr</i>	is a reference to data that will be passed to the handler when it gets called.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

# Microblaze exception APIs

## Overview

The `xil_exception.h` file, available in the `<install-directory>/src/microblaze` folder, contains Microblaze specific exception related APIs and macros. Application programs can use these APIs for various exception related operations. For example, enable exception, disable exception, register exception handler.

### Note

To use exception related functions, `xil_exception.h` must be added in source code

## Data Structures

- struct [MB\\_ExceptionVectorTableEntry](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef void(\* [Xil\\_ExceptionHandler](#)) (void \*Data)
- typedef void(\* [XInterruptHandler](#)) (void \*InstancePtr)

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_ExceptionInit](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ExceptionEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ExceptionDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ExceptionRegisterHandler](#) (u32 Id, [Xil\\_ExceptionHandler](#) Handler, void \*Data)
- void [Xil\\_ExceptionRemoveHandler](#) (u32 Id)

## Data Structure Documentation

### struct MB\_ExceptionVectorTableEntry

Currently HAL is an augmented part of standalone BSP, so the old definition of [MB\\_ExceptionVectorTableEntry](#) is used here.

## Typedef Documentation

**typedef void(\* Xil\_ExceptionHandler) (void \*Data)**

This typedef is the exception handler function.

**typedef void(\* XInterruptHandler) (void \*InstancePtr)**

This data type defines an interrupt handler for a device. The argument points to the instance of the component

## Function Documentation

**void Xil\_ExceptionInit ( void )**

Initialize exception handling for the processor. The exception vector table is setup with the stub handler for all exceptions.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

**void Xil\_ExceptionEnable ( void )**

Enable Exceptions.

### Returns

None.

**void Xil\_ExceptionDisable ( void )**

Disable Exceptions.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.



**void Xil\_ExceptionRegisterHandler ( u32 *Id*, Xil\_ExceptionHandler *Handler*, void \* *Data* )**

Makes the connection between the Id of the exception source and the associated handler that is to run when the exception is recognized. The argument provided in this call as the DataPtr is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

#### Parameters

<i>Id</i>	contains the 32 bit ID of the exception source and should be XIL_EXCEPTION_INT or be in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_LAST. See xil_mach_exception.h for further information.
<i>Handler</i>	handler function to be registered for exception
<i>Data</i>	a reference to data that will be passed to the handler when it gets called.

**void Xil\_ExceptionRemoveHandler ( u32 *Id* )**

Removes the handler for a specific exception Id. The stub handler is then registered for this exception Id.

#### Parameters

<i>Id</i>	contains the 32 bit ID of the exception source and should be XIL_EXCEPTION_INT or in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_LAST. See xexception_l.h for further information.
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## Microblaze Processor Cache APIs

### Overview

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches. It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

#### Note

### Macros

- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheInvalidate\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheInvalidate\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheInvalidateRange\(Addr, Len\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheInvalidateRange\(Addr, Len\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheFlushRange\(Addr, Len\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheFlushRange\(Addr, Len\)](#)

- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheFlush\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheFlush\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheInvalidateRange](#)(Addr, Len)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheInvalidate\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheEnable\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheDisable\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheEnable\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheDisable\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheEnable\(\)](#)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheEnable\(\)](#)

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_DCacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheDisable](#) (void)

## Macro Definition Documentation

### void [Xil\\_L1DCacheInvalidate](#)( )

Invalidate the entire L1 data cache. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

#### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

Processor must be in real mode.

### void [Xil\\_L2CacheInvalidate](#)( )

Invalidate the entire L2 data cache. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

#### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
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**Returns**

None.

**Note**

Processor must be in real mode.

**void Xil\_L1DCacheInvalidateRange( *Addr*, *Len* )**

Invalidate the L1 data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address (*Addr*) are cached by the L1 data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	is address of range to be invalidated.
<i>Len</i>	is the length in bytes to be invalidated.

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

Processor must be in real mode.

**void Xil\_L2CacheInvalidateRange( *Addr*, *Len* )**

Invalidate the L1 data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address (*Addr*) are cached by the L1 data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	address of range to be invalidated.
<i>Len</i>	length in bytes to be invalidated.

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

Processor must be in real mode.

**void Xil\_L1DCacheFlushRange( Addr, Len )**

Flush the L1 data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the data cache, and is modified (dirty), the cacheline will be written to system memory. The cacheline will also be invalidated.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	the starting address of the range to be flushed.
<i>Len</i>	length in byte to be flushed.

**Returns**

None.

**void Xil\_L2CacheFlushRange( Addr, Len )**

Flush the L2 data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the data cache, and is modified (dirty), the cacheline will be written to system memory. The cacheline will also be invalidated.

**Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	the starting address of the range to be flushed.
<i>Len</i>	length in byte to be flushed.

**Returns**

None.

**void Xil\_L1DCacheFlush( )**

Flush the entire L1 data cache. If any cacheline is dirty, the cacheline will be written to system memory. The entire data cache will be invalidated.

**Returns**

None.

**void Xil\_L2CacheFlush( )**

Flush the entire L2 data cache. If any cacheline is dirty, the cacheline will be written to system memory. The entire data cache will be invalidated.

**Returns**

None.



## **void Xil\_L1ICacheInvalidateRange( Addr, Len )**

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

### **Parameters**

<i>Addr</i>	is address of range to be invalidated.
<i>Len</i>	is the length in bytes to be invalidated.

### **Returns**

None.

## **void Xil\_L1ICacheInvalidate( )**

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

### **Parameters**

<i>None</i>	
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### **Returns**

None.

## **void Xil\_L1DCacheEnable( )**

Enable the L1 data cache.

### **Returns**

None.

## **void Xil\_L1DCacheDisable( )**

Disable the L1 data cache.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

This is processor specific.



## **void Xil\_L1ICacheEnable( )**

Enable the instruction cache.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

This is processor specific.

## **void Xil\_L1ICacheDisable( )**

Disable the L1 Instruction cache.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

This is processor specific.

## **void Xil\_DCacheEnable( )**

Enable the data cache.

### **Parameters**

<i>None</i>	
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### **Returns**

None.

## **void Xil\_ICacheEnable( )**

Enable the instruction cache.

### **Parameters**

<i>None</i>	
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### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

## **Function Documentation**



## **void Xil\_DCacheDisable ( void )**

Disable the data cache.

### **Parameters**

None	
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### **Returns**

None.

## **void Xil\_ICacheDisable ( void )**

Disable the instruction cache.

### **Parameters**

None	
------	--

### **Returns**

None.

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# **MicroBlaze Processor FSL Macros**

## **Overview**

Microblaze BSP includes macros to provide convenient access to accelerators connected to the MicroBlaze Fast Simplex Link (FSL) Interfaces. To use these functions, include the header file fsl.h in your source code

## **Macros**

- #define [getfslx](#)(val, id, flags)
- #define [putfslx](#)(val, id, flags)
- #define [tgetfslx](#)(val, id, flags)
- #define [tputfslx](#)(id, flags)
- #define [getdfslx](#)(val, var, flags)
- #define [putdfslx](#)(val, var, flags)
- #define [tgetdfslx](#)(val, var, flags)
- #define [tputdfslx](#)(var, flags)

## **Macro Definition Documentation**

## **#define getfslx( *val*, *id*, *flags* )**

Performs a get function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor

### **Parameters**

<i>val</i>	variable to sink data from get function
<i>id</i>	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags

## **#define putfslx( *val*, *id*, *flags* )**

Performs a put function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor

### **Parameters**

<i>val</i>	variable to source data to put function
<i>id</i>	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags

## **#define tgetfslx( *val*, *id*, *flags* )**

Performs a test get function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor

### **Parameters**

<i>val</i>	variable to sink data from get function
<i>id</i>	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags

## **#define tputfslx( *id*, *flags* )**

Performs a put function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor

### **Parameters**

<i>id</i>	FSL identifier
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags



**#define getdfsIx( *val*, *var*, *flags* )**

Performs a getd function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor

**Parameters**

<i>val</i>	variable to sink data from getd function
<i>var</i>	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags

**#define putdfsIx( *val*, *var*, *flags* )**

Performs a putd function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor

**Parameters**

<i>val</i>	variable to source data to putd function
<i>var</i>	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags

**#define tgetdfsIx( *val*, *var*, *flags* )**

Performs a test getd function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor;

**Parameters**

<i>val</i>	variable to sink data from getd function
<i>var</i>	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags

**#define tputdfsIx( *var*, *flags* )**

Performs a put function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor

## Parameters

<i>var</i>	FSL identifier
<i>flags</i>	valid FSL macro flags

# Microblaze PVR access routines and macros

## Overview

MicroBlaze processor v5.00.a and later versions have configurable Processor Version Registers (PVRs). The contents of the PVR are captured using the `pvr_t` data structure, which is defined as an array of 32-bit words, with each word corresponding to a PVR register on hardware. The number of PVR words is determined by the number of PVRs configured in the hardware. You should not attempt to access PVR registers that are not present in hardware, as the `pvr_t` data structure is resized to hold only as many PVRs as are present in hardware. To access information in the PVR:

1. Use the [microblaze\\_get\\_pvr\(\)](#) function to populate the PVR data into a `pvr_t` data structure.
2. In subsequent steps, you can use any one of the PVR access macros list to get individual data stored in the PVR.
3. `pvr.h` header file must be included to source to use PVR macros.

## Macros

- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_IS_FULL(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_BARREL(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DIV(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_HW_MUL(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_FPU(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_ICACHE(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DCACHE(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_MICROBLAZE_VERSION(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USER1(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USER2(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_D_LMB(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_D_PLB(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_I_LMB(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_I_PLB(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_INTERRUPT_IS_EDGE(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_EDGE_IS_POSITIVE(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_INTERCONNECT(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_MUL64(_pvr)`
- `#define MICROBLAZE_PVR_OPCODE_0x0_ILLEGAL(_pvr)`

- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_UNALIGNED\_EXCEPTION(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ILL\_OPCODE\_EXCEPTION(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_IPLB\_BUS\_EXCEPTION(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DPLB\_BUS\_EXCEPTION(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DIV\_ZERO\_EXCEPTION(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_FPU\_EXCEPTION(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_FSL\_EXCEPTION(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DEBUG\_ENABLED(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_NUMBER\_OF\_PC\_BRK(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_NUMBER\_OF\_RD\_ADDR\_BRK(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_NUMBER\_OF\_WR\_ADDR\_BRK(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_FSL\_LINKS(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_ADDR\_TAG\_BITS(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_ALLOW\_WR(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_LINE\_LEN(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_BYTE\_SIZE(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_ADDR\_TAG\_BITS(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_ALLOW\_WR(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_LINE\_LEN(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_BYTE\_SIZE(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_BASEADDR(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_HIGHADDR(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_BASEADDR(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_HIGHADDR(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_TARGET\_FAMILY(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_MSR\_RESET\_VALUE(\_pvr)
- #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_MMU\_TYPE(\_pvr)

## Functions

- int [microblaze\\_get\\_pvr](#) (pvr\_t \*pvr)

## Macro Definition Documentation

### #define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_IS\_FULL( *\_pvr* )

Return non-zero integer if PVR is of type FULL, 0 if basic

#### Parameters

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USE\_BARREL( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if hardware barrel shifter present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USE\_DIV( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if hardware divider present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USE\_HW\_MUL( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if hardware multiplier present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USE\_FPU( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if hardware floating point unit (FPU) present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USE\_ICACHE( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if I-cache present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

### **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USE\_DCACHE( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if D-cache present.

#### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

### **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_MICROBLAZE\_VERSION( *\_pvr* )**

Return MicroBlaze processor version encoding. Refer to the MicroBlaze Processor Reference Guide (UG081) for mappings from encodings to actual hardware versions.

#### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

### **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USER1( *\_pvr* )**

Return the USER1 field stored in the PVR.

#### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

### **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USER2( *\_pvr* )**

Return the USER2 field stored in the PVR.

#### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

### **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_D\_LMB( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if Data Side PLB interface is present.

#### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_D\_PLB( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if Data Side PLB interface is present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_I\_LMB( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if Instruction Side Local Memory Bus (LMB) interface present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_I\_PLB( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if Instruction Side PLB interface present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_INTERRUPT\_IS\_EDGE( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if interrupts are configured as edge-triggered.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_EDGE\_IS\_POSITIVE( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if interrupts are configured as positive edge triggered.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_INTERCONNECT( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero if MicroBlaze processor has PLB interconnect; otherwise return zero.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_USE\_MUL64( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if MicroBlaze processor supports 64-bit products for multiplies.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_OPCODE\_0x0\_ILLEGAL( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if opcode 0x0 is treated as an illegal opcode. multiplies.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_UNALIGNED\_EXCEPTION( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if unaligned exceptions are supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ILL\_OPCODE\_EXCEPTION( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if illegal opcode exceptions are supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_IPLB\_BUS\_EXCEPTION( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if I-PLB exceptions are supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DPLB\_BUS\_EXCEPTION( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if I-PLB exceptions are supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DIV\_ZERO\_EXCEPTION( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if divide by zero exceptions are supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_FPU\_EXCEPTION( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if FPU exceptions are supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_FSL\_EXCEPTION( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if FSL exceptions are present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------



**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DEBUG\_ENABLED( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero integer if debug is enabled.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_NUMBER\_OF\_PC\_BRK( *\_pvr* )**

Return the number of hardware PC breakpoints available.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_NUMBER\_OF\_RD\_ADDR\_BRK( *\_pvr* )**

Return the number of read address hardware watchpoints supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_NUMBER\_OF\_WR\_ADDR\_BRK( *\_pvr* )**

Return the number of write address hardware watchpoints supported.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_FSL\_LINKS( *\_pvr* )**

Return the number of FSL links present.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_ADDR\_TAG\_BITS( *\_pvr* )**

Return the number of address tag bits for the I-cache.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_ALLOW\_WR( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero if writes to I-caches are allowed.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_LINE\_LEN( *\_pvr* )**

Return the length of each I-cache line in bytes.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_BYTE\_SIZE( *\_pvr* )**

Return the size of the D-cache in bytes.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

**#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_ADDR\_TAG\_BITS( *\_pvr* )**

Return the number of address tag bits for the D-cache.

**Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_ALLOW\_WR( *\_pvr* )**

Return non-zero if writes to D-cache are allowed.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_LINE\_LEN( *\_pvr* )**

Return the length of each line in the D-cache in bytes.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_BYTE\_SIZE( *\_pvr* )**

Return the size of the D-cache in bytes.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_BASEADDR( *\_pvr* )**

Return the base address of the I-cache.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_ICACHE\_HIGHADDR( *\_pvr* )**

Return the high address of the I-cache.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------



## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_BASEADDR( *\_pvr* )**

Return the base address of the D-cache.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_DCACHE\_HIGHADDR( *\_pvr* )**

Return the high address of the D-cache.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_TARGET\_FAMILY( *\_pvr* )**

Return the encoded target family identifier.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	pvr data structure
-------------	--------------------

## **#define MICROBLAZE\_PVR\_MSR\_RESET\_VALUE( *\_pvr* )**

Refer to the MicroBlaze Processor Reference Guide (UG081) for mappings from encodings to target family name strings.

### **Parameters**

<i>_pvr</i>	
-------------	--

## int microblaze\_get\_pvr ( pvr\_t \* pvr )

Populate the PVR data structure to which pvr points with the values of the hardware PVR registers.

### Parameters

<i>pvr-</i>	address of PVR data structure to be populated
-------------	---

### Returns

0 - SUCCESS -1 - FAILURE

---

## Sleep Routines for Microblaze

### Overview

microblaze\_sleep.h contains microblaze sleep APIs. These APIs provides delay for requested duration.

### Note

microblaze\_sleep.h may contain architecture-dependent items.

### Functions

- void [MB\\_Sleep](#) (u32 MilliSeconds) \_\_attribute\_\_((\_\_deprecated\_\_))

### Function Documentation

#### void MB\_Sleep ( u32 *MilliSeconds* )

Provides delay for requested duration..

### Parameters

<i>MilliSeconds-</i>	Delay time in milliseconds.
----------------------	-----------------------------

### Returns

None.

### Note

Instruction cache should be enabled for this to work.

# Cortex R5 Processor API

---

## Overview

Standalone BSP contains boot code, cache, exception handling, file and memory management, configuration, time and processor-specific include functions. It supports gcc compiler. This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the Cortex R5 processor APIs.

---

## Modules

- [Cortex R5 Processor Boot Code](#)
  - [Cortex R5 Processor MPU specific APIs](#)
  - [Cortex R5 Processor Cache Functions](#)
  - [Cortex R5 Time Functions](#)
  - [Cortex R5 Event Counters Functions](#)
  - [Cortex R5 Processor Specific Include Files](#)
- 

## Cortex R5 Processor Boot Code

### Overview

The boot .S file contains a minimal set of code for transferring control from the processor's reset location to the start of the application. The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from processor's reset state. Below is a sequence illustrating what all configuration is performed before control reaches to main function.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Program stack pointer for various modes (IRQ, FIQ, supervisor, undefine, abort, system)
3. Disable instruction cache, data cache and MPU
4. Invalidate instruction and data cache
5. Configure MPU with short descriptor translation table format and program base address of translation table
6. Enable data cache, instruction cache and MPU

7. Enable Floating point unit
8. Transfer control to \_start which clears BSS sections and jumping to main application

## Cortex R5 Processor MPU specific APIs

### Overview

MPU functions provides access to MPU operations such as enable MPU, disable MPU and set attribute for section of memory. Boot code invokes Init\_MPU function to configure the MPU. A total of 10 MPU regions are allocated with another 6 being free for users. Overview of the memory attributes for different MPU regions is as given below,

	Memory Range	Attributes of MPURegion	Note
DDR	0x00000000 - 0x7FFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable	For a system where DDR is less than 2GB, region after DDR and before PL is marked as undefined in translation table
PL	0x80000000 - 0xBFFFFFFF	Strongly Ordered	
QSPI	0xC0000000 - 0xDFFFFFFF	Device Memory	
PCIe	0xE0000000 - 0xEFFFFFFF	Device Memory	
STM_CORESIGHT	0xF8000000 - 0xF8FFFFFF	Device Memory	

	Memory Range	Attributes of MPURegion	Note
RPU_R5_GIC	0xF9000000 - 0xF90FFFFFFF	Device Memory	
FPS	0xFD000000 - 0xFDFFFFFFF	Device Memory	
LPS	0xFE000000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Device Memory	0xFE000000 - 0xFEFFFFFFF upper LPS slaves, 0xFF000000 - 0xFFFFFFFF lower LPS slaves
OCM	0xFFFC0000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable	

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_SetTlbAttributes](#) (INTPTR Addr, u32 attrib)
- void [Xil\\_EnableMPU](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DisableMPU](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_SetMPURegion](#) (INTPTR addr, u64 size, u32 attrib)

## Function Documentation

### void [Xil\\_SetTlbAttributes](#) ( INTPTR *addr*, u32 *attrib* )

This function sets the memory attributes for a section covering 1MB, of memory in the translation table.

#### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	32-bit address for which memory attributes need to be set.
<i>attrib</i>	Attribute for the given memory region.

#### Returns

None.



## void Xil\_EnableMPU ( void )

Enable MPU for Cortex R5 processor. This function invalidates I cache and flush the D Caches, and then enables the MPU.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_DisableMPU ( void )

Disable MPU for Cortex R5 processors. This function invalidates I cache and flush the D Caches, and then disables the MPU.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_SetMPURegion ( INTPTR addr, u64 size, u32 attrib )

Set the memory attributes for a section of memory in the translation table.

### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	32-bit address for which memory attributes need to be set..
<i>size</i>	size is the size of the region.
<i>attrib</i>	Attribute for the given memory region.

### Returns

None.

# Cortex R5 Processor Cache Functions

## Overview

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches. It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_DCacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlush](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlushRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateLine](#) (INTPTR adr)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlushLine](#) (INTPTR adr)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheStoreLine](#) (INTPTR adr)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateLine](#) (INTPTR adr)

## Function Documentation

### void [Xil\\_DCacheEnable](#) ( void )

Enable the Data cache.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

### void [Xil\\_DCacheDisable](#) ( void )

Disable the Data cache.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire Data cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address (*adr*) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlush ( void )

Flush the entire Data cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlushRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Flush the Data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address (*adr*) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing those bytes is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the written to system memory before the lines are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be flushed.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidateLine ( INTPTR *adr* )

Invalidate a Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlushLine ( INTPTR *adr* )

Flush a Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_DCacheStoreLine ( INTPTR *adr* )

Store a Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be stored
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_ICacheEnable ( void )

Enable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheDisable ( void )

Disable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

*None.*

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address (*adr*) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

*None.*

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateLine ( INTPTR *adr* )

Invalidate an instruction cache line. If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.
------------	---

### Returns

*None.*

## Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

# Cortex R5 Time Functions

## Overview

The `xtime_l.c` file and corresponding `xtime_l.h` include file provide access to the 32-bit counter in TTC. The `sleep.c`, `usleep.c` file and the corresponding `sleep.h` include file implement sleep functions. Sleep functions are implemented as busy loops.

## Functions

- void [XTime\\_StartTimer](#) (void)
- void [XTime\\_SetTime](#) (XTime Xtime\_Global)
- void [XTime\\_GetTime](#) (XTime \*Xtime\_Global)

## Function Documentation

### void XTime\_StartTimer ( void )

Starts the TTC timer 3 counter 0 if present and if it is not already running with desired parameters for sleep functionalities.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

## Note

When this function is called by any one processor in a multi- processor environment, reference time will reset/lost for all processors.

## void XTime\_SetTime ( XTime Xtime\_Global )

TTC Timer runs continuously and the time can not be set as desired. This API doesn't contain anything. It is defined to have uniformity across platforms.

### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	32 bit value to be written to the timer counter register.
---------------------	---

### Returns

None.

### Note

In multiprocessor environment reference time will reset/lost for all processors, when this function called by any one processor.

## void XTime\_GetTime ( XTime \* Xtime\_Global )

Get the time from the timer counter register.

### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	Pointer to the 32 bit location to be updated with the time current value of timer counter register.
---------------------	---

### Returns

None.

# Cortex R5 Event Counters Functions

## Overview

Cortex R5 event counter functions can be utilized to configure and control the Cortex-R5 performance monitor events. Cortex-R5 Performance Monitor has 6 event counters which can be used to count a variety of events described in Cortex-R5 TRM. xpm\_counter.h defines configurations XPM\_CNTRCFGx which can be used to program the event counters to count a set of events.

### Note

It doesn't handle the Cortex-R5 cycle counter, as the cycle counter is being used for time keeping.

## Functions

- void [Xpm\\_SetEvents](#) (s32 PmcrCfg)
- void [Xpm\\_GetEventCounters](#) (u32 \*PmCtrValue)



## Function Documentation

### void Xpm\_SetEvents ( s32 *PmcrCfg* )

This function configures the Cortex R5 event counters controller, with the event codes, in a configuration selected by the user and enables the counters.

#### Parameters

<i>PmcrCfg</i>	Configuration value based on which the event counters are configured.XPM_CNTRCFG* values defined in xpm_counter.h can be utilized for setting configuration
----------------	---

#### Returns

None.

### void Xpm\_GetEventCounters ( u32 \* *PmCtrValue* )

This function disables the event counters and returns the counter values.

#### Parameters

<i>PmCtrValue</i>	Pointer to an array of type u32 PmCtrValue[6]. It is an output parameter which is used to return the PM counter values.
-------------------	---

#### Returns

None.

---

## Cortex R5 Processor Specific Include Files

### Overview

The xpseudo\_asm.h file includes xreg\_cortexr5.h and xpseudo\_asm\_gcc.h.

The xreg\_cortexr5.h include file contains the register numbers and the register bits for the ARM Cortex-R5 processor.

The xpseudo\_asm\_gcc.h file contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

# ARM Processor Common API

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## Overview

This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the ARM Processor Common APIs.

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## Modules

- [ARM Processor Exception Handling](#)
- 

## ARM Processor Exception Handling

### Overview

ARM processors specific exception related APIs for cortex A53,A9 and R5 can utilized for enabling/disabling IRQ, registering/removing handler for exceptions or initializing exception vector table with null handler.

### Macros

- #define [Xil\\_ExceptionEnableMask](#)(Mask)
- #define [Xil\\_ExceptionEnable](#)()
- #define [Xil\\_ExceptionDisableMask](#)(Mask)
- #define [Xil\\_ExceptionDisable](#)()
- #define [Xil\\_EnableNestedInterrupts](#)()
- #define [Xil\\_DisableNestedInterrupts](#)()

### Typedefs

- typedef void(\* [Xil\\_ExceptionHandler](#)) (void \*data)

### Functions

- void [Xil\\_ExceptionRegisterHandler](#) (u32 Exception\_id, [Xil\\_ExceptionHandler](#) Handler, void \*Data)
- void [Xil\\_ExceptionRemoveHandler](#) (u32 Exception\_id)

- void [Xil\\_ExceptionInit](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DataAbortHandler](#) (void \*CallBackRef)
- void [Xil\\_PrefetchAbortHandler](#) (void \*CallBackRef)
- void [Xil\\_UndefinedExceptionHandler](#) (void \*CallBackRef)

## Macro Definition Documentation

### **#define Xil\_ExceptionEnableMask( *Mask* )**

Enable Exceptions.

#### Parameters

<i>Mask</i>	for exceptions to be enabled.
-------------	-------------------------------

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

If bit is 0, exception is enabled. C-Style signature: void [Xil\\_ExceptionEnableMask\(Mask\)](#)

### **#define Xil\_ExceptionEnable( )**

Enable the IRQ exception.

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

### **#define Xil\_ExceptionDisableMask( *Mask* )**

Disable Exceptions.

#### Parameters

<i>Mask</i>	for exceptions to be enabled.
-------------	-------------------------------

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

If bit is 1, exception is disabled. C-Style signature: [Xil\\_ExceptionDisableMask\(Mask\)](#)

## **#define Xil\_ExceptionDisable( )**

Disable the IRQ exception.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

None.

## **#define Xil\_EnableNestedInterrupts( )**

Enable nested interrupts by clearing the I and F bits in CPSR. This API is defined for cortex-a9 and cortex-r5.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

This macro is supposed to be used from interrupt handlers. In the interrupt handler the interrupts are disabled by default (I and F are 1). To allow nesting of interrupts, this macro should be used. It clears the I and F bits by changing the ARM mode to system mode. Once these bits are cleared and provided the preemption of interrupt conditions are met in the GIC, nesting of interrupts will start happening. Caution: This macro must be used with caution. Before calling this macro, the user must ensure that the source of the current IRQ is appropriately cleared. Otherwise, as soon as we clear the I and F bits, there can be an infinite loop of interrupts with an eventual crash (all the stack space getting consumed).

## **#define Xil\_DisableNestedInterrupts( )**

Disable the nested interrupts by setting the I and F bits. This API is defined for cortex-a9 and cortex-r5.

### **Returns**

None.

### **Note**

This macro is meant to be called in the interrupt service routines. This macro cannot be used independently. It can only be used when nesting of interrupts have been enabled by using the macro [Xil\\_EnableNestedInterrupts\(\)](#). In a typical flow, the user first calls the Xil\_EnableNestedInterrupts in the ISR at the appropriate point. The user then must call this macro before exiting the interrupt service routine. This macro puts the ARM back in IRQ/FIQ mode and hence sets back the I and F bits.

## **Typedef Documentation**

**typedef void(\* Xil\_ExceptionHandler) (void \*data)**

This typedef is the exception handler function.

## Function Documentation

**void Xil\_ExceptionRegisterHandler ( u32 *Exception\_id*, Xil\_ExceptionHandler *Handler*, void \* *Data* )**

Register a handler for a specific exception. This handler is being called when the processor encounters the specified exception.

### Parameters

<i>exception_id</i>	contains the ID of the exception source and should be in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_LAST. See xil_exception.h for further information.
<i>Handler</i>	to the Handler for that exception.
<i>Data</i>	is a reference to Data that will be passed to the Handler when it gets called.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

**void Xil\_ExceptionRemoveHandler ( u32 *Exception\_id* )**

Removes the Handler for a specific exception Id. The stub Handler is then registered for this exception Id.

### Parameters

<i>exception_id</i>	contains the ID of the exception source and should be in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_LAST. See xil_exception.h for further information.
---------------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_ExceptionInit ( void )

The function is a common API used to initialize exception handlers across all supported arm processors. For ARM Cortex-A53, Cortex-R5, and Cortex-A9, the exception handlers are being initialized statically and this function does not do anything. However, it is still present to take care of backward compatibility issues (in earlier versions of BSPs, this API was being used to initialize exception handlers).

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DataAbortHandler ( void \* *CallbackRef* )

Default Data abort handler which prints data fault status register through which information about data fault can be acquired

### Parameters

None	
------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_PrefetchAbortHandler ( void \* *CallbackRef* )

Default Prefetch abort handler which prints prefetch fault status register through which information about instruction prefetch fault can be acquired

### Parameters

None	
------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_UndefinedExceptionHandler ( void \* *CallbackRef* )

Default undefined exception handler which prints address of the undefined instruction if debug prints are enabled

### Parameters

None	
------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

# Cortex A9 Processor API

---

## Overview

Standalone BSP contains boot code, cache, exception handling, file and memory management, configuration, time and processor-specific include functions. It supports gcc compilers.

---

## Modules

- [Cortex A9 Processor Boot Code](#)
  - [Cortex A9 Processor Cache Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A9 Processor MMU Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A9 Time Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A9 Event Counter Function](#)
  - [PL310 L2 Event Counters Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A9 Processor and pl310 Errata Support](#)
  - [Cortex A9 Processor Specific Include Files](#)
- 

## Cortex A9 Processor Boot Code

### Overview

The boot .S file contains a minimal set of code for transferring control from the processor reset location to the start of the application. The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from processor's reset state. Below is a sequence illustrating what all configuration is performed before control reaches to main function.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Invalidate instruction cache, data cache and TLBs
3. Program stack pointer for various modes (IRQ, FIQ, supervisor, undefine, abort, system)
4. Configure MMU with short descriptor translation table format and program base address of translation table
5. Enable data cache, instruction cache and MMU



6. Enable Floating point unit
7. Transfer control to `_start` which clears BSS sections, initializes global timer and runs global constructor before jumping to main application

The `translation_table.S` file contains a static page table required by MMU for cortex-A9. This translation table is flat mapped (input address = output address) with default memory attributes defined for zynq architecture. It utilizes short descriptor translation table format with each section defining 1MB of memory. The overview of translation table memory attributes is described below.

	Memory Range	Definition in Translation Table	Note
DDR	0x00000000 - 0x3FFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable	For a system where DDR is less than 1GB, region after DDR and before PL is marked as undefined/reserved in translation table
PL	0x40000000 - 0xBFFFFFFF	Strongly Ordered	
Reserved	0xC0000000 - 0xDFFFFFFF	Unassigned	
Memory mapped devices	0xE0000000 - 0xE02FFFFFFF	Device Memory	
Reserved	0xE0300000 - 0xE0FFFFFFF	Unassigned	
NAND, NOR	0xE1000000 - 0xE3FFFFFFF	Device memory	
SRAM	0xE4000000 - 0xE5FFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable	
Reserved	0xE6000000 - 0xF7FFFFFFF	Unassigned	
AMBA APB Peripherals	0xF8000000 - 0xF8FFFFFFF	Device Memory	0xF8000C00 - 0xF800FFF, 0xF8010000 - 0xF88FFFFFF and 0xF8F03000 to 0xF8FFFFFFF are reserved but due to granual size of 1MB, it is not possible to define separate regions for them

	Memory Range	Definition in Translation Table	Note
Reserved	0xF9000000 - 0xFBFFFFFF	Unassigned	
Linear QSPI - XIP	0xFC000000 - 0xFDFFFFFF	Normal write-through cacheable	
Reserved	0xFE000000 - 0xFFEFFFFFF	Unassigned	
OCM	0xFFF00000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Normal inner write-back cacheable	0xFFF00000 to 0xFFFB0000 is reserved but due to 1MB granual size, it is not possible to define separate region for it

## Cortex A9 Processor Cache Functions

### Overview

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches. It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

### Functions

- void [Xil\\_DCacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlush](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlushRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlushLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheStoreLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheInvalidate](#) (void)

- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheInvalidateLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheInvalidateRange](#) (u32 adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheFlush](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheFlushLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheFlushRange](#) (u32 adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_L1DCacheStoreLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheInvalidateLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_L1ICacheInvalidateRange](#) (u32 adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheInvalidateLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheInvalidateRange](#) (u32 adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheFlush](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheFlushLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheFlushRange](#) (u32 adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_L2CacheStoreLine](#) (u32 adr)

## Function Documentation

### void Xil\_DCACHEEnable ( void )

Enable the Data cache.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheDisable ( void )

Disable the Data cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire Data cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the Data cache, the cachelines containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and NOT written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

In this function, if start address or end address is not aligned to cache-line, particular cache-line containing unaligned start or end address is flush first and then invalidated the others as invalidating the same unaligned cache line may result into loss of data. This issue raises few possibilities.

If the address to be invalidated is not cache-line aligned, the following choices are available:

1. Invalidate the cache line when required and do not bother much for the side effects. Though it sounds good, it can result in hard-to-debug issues. The problem is, if some other variable are allocated in the same cache line and had been recently updated (in cache), the invalidation would result in loss of data.
2. Flush the cache line first. This will ensure that if any other variable present in the same cache line and updated recently are flushed out to memory. Then it can safely be invalidated. Again it sounds good, but this can result in issues. For example, when the invalidation happens in a typical ISR (after a DMA transfer has updated the memory), then flushing the cache line means, loosing data that were updated recently before the ISR got invoked.

Linux prefers the second one. To have uniform implementation (across standalone and Linux), the second option is implemented. This being the case, following needs to be taken care of:

1. Whenever possible, the addresses must be cache line aligned. Please note that, not just start address, even the end address must be cache line aligned. If that is taken care of, this will always work.
2. Avoid situations where invalidation has to be done after the data is updated by peripheral/DMA directly into the memory. It is not tough to achieve (may be a bit risky). The common use case to do invalidation is when a DMA happens. Generally for such use cases, buffers can be allocated first and then start the DMA. The practice that needs to be followed here is, immediately after buffer allocation and before starting the DMA, do the invalidation. With this approach, invalidation need not to be done after the DMA transfer is over.

This is going to always work if done carefully. However, the concern is, there is no guarantee that invalidate has not needed to be done after DMA is complete. For example, because of some reasons if the first cache line or last cache line (assuming the buffer in question comprises of multiple cache lines) are brought into cache (between the time it is invalidated and DMA completes) because of some speculative prefetching or reading data for a variable present in the same cache line, then we will have to invalidate the cache after DMA is complete.

#### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

### void Xil\_DCacheFlush ( void )

Flush the entire Data cache.

#### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlushRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Flush the Data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the data cache, the cachelines containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), they are written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be flushed.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheEnable ( void )

Enable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheDisable ( void )

Disable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.



## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

None.

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the instructions in the given address range. If the instructions specified by the address range are cached, the cachelines containing those instructions are invalidated.

<i>adr</i>	Address of the first instruction in the range.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

### Example

If the instructions specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache, the

	Flushed.
--	----------

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlushLine ( u32 *adr* )

Flush a Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_DCacheStoreLine ( u32 *adr* )

Store a Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be stored.
------------	---

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateLine ( u32 *adr* )

Invalidate an instruction cache line. If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.
------------	---

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.



**void Xil\_L1DCacheEnable ( void )**

Enable the level 1 Data cache.

**Parameters**

None.	
-------	--

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

None.

**void Xil\_L1DCacheDisable ( void )**

Disable the level 1 Data cache.

**Parameters**

None.	
-------	--

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

None.

**void Xil\_L1DCacheInvalidate ( void )**

Invalidate the level 1 Data cache.

**Parameters**

None.	
-------	--

**Returns**

None.

**Note**

In Cortex A9, there is no cp instruction for invalidating the whole D-cache. This function invalidates each line by set/way.

## void Xil\_L1DCacheInvalidateLine ( u32 *adr* )

Invalidate a level 1 Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*Addr*) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be invalidated.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_L1DCacheInvalidateRange ( u32 *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the level 1 Data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the Data cache, the cachelines containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and NOT written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L1DCacheFlush ( void )

Flush the level 1 Data cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

In Cortex A9, there is no cp instruction for flushing the whole D-cache. Need to flush each line.

## void Xil\_L1DCacheFlushLine ( u32 *adr* )

Flush a level 1 Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_L1DCacheFlushRange ( u32 *adr*, u32 *len* )

Flush the level 1 Data cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), they are written to system memory before the lines are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be flushed.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L1DCacheStoreLine ( u32 adr )

Store a level 1 Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

### Parameters

Address	to be stored.
---------	---------------

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_L1ICacheEnable ( void )

Enable the level 1 instruction cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L1ICacheDisable ( void )

Disable level 1 the instruction cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L1ICacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire level 1 instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L1ICacheInvalidateLine ( u32 *adr* )

Invalidate a level 1 instruction cache line. If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.
------------	---

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_L1ICacheInvalidateRange ( u32 *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the level 1 instruction cache for the given address range. If the instructions specified by the address range are cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L2CacheEnable ( void )

Enable the L2 cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L2CacheDisable ( void )

Disable the L2 cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L2CacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire level 2 cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L2CacheInvalidateLine ( u32 *adr* )

Invalidate a level 2 cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data/instruction to be invalidated.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_L2CacheInvalidateRange ( u32 *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the level 2 cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the L2 cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the lines are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L2CacheFlush ( void )

Flush the entire level 2 cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_L2CacheFlushLine ( u32 *adr* )

Flush a level 2 cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the L2 cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data/instruction to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_L2CacheFlushRange ( u32 *adr*, u32 *len* )

Flush the level 2 cache for the given address range. If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the L2 cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), they are written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be flushed.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.



## void Xil\_L2CacheStoreLine ( u32 *adr* )

Store a level 2 cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the L2 cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data/instruction to be stored.
------------	---

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

# Cortex A9 Processor MMU Functions

## Overview

MMU functions equip users to enable MMU, disable MMU and modify default memory attributes of MMU table as per the need.

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_SetTlbAttributes](#) (INTPTR *Addr*, u32 *attrib*)
- void [Xil\\_EnableMMU](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DisableMMU](#) (void)

## Function Documentation

### void Xil\_SetTlbAttributes ( INTPTR *Addr*, u32 *attrib* )

This function sets the memory attributes for a section covering 1MB of memory in the translation table.

### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	32-bit address for which memory attributes need to be set.
<i>attrib</i>	Attribute for the given memory region. <code>xil_mmu.h</code> contains definitions of commonly used memory attributes which can be utilized for this function.

### Returns

None.

### Note

The MMU or D-cache does not need to be disabled before changing a translation table entry.

### void Xil\_EnableMMU ( void )

Enable MMU for cortex A9 processor. This function invalidates the instruction and data caches, and then enables MMU.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

### void Xil\_DisableMMU ( void )

Disable MMU for Cortex A9 processors. This function invalidates the TLBs, Branch Predictor Array and flushed the D Caches before disabling the MMU.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

### Note

When the MMU is disabled, all the memory accesses are treated as strongly ordered.

## Cortex A9 Time Functions

### Overview

xtime\_l.h provides access to the 64-bit Global Counter in the PMU. This counter increases by one at every two processor cycles. These functions can be used to get/set time in the global timer.

### Functions

- void [XTime\\_SetTime](#) (XTime Xtime\_Global)
- void [XTime\\_GetTime](#) (XTime \*Xtime\_Global)

### Function Documentation

## void XTime\_SetTime ( XTime Xtime\_Global )

Set the time in the Global Timer Counter Register.

### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	64-bit Value to be written to the Global Timer Counter Register.
---------------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

When this function is called by any one processor in a multi- processor environment, reference time will reset/lost for all processors.

## void XTime\_GetTime ( XTime \* Xtime\_Global )

Get the time from the Global Timer Counter Register.

### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	Pointer to the 64-bit location which will be updated with the current timer value.
---------------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

# Cortex A9 Event Counter Function

## Overview

Cortex A9 event counter functions can be utilized to configure and control the Cortex-A9 performance monitor events.

Cortex-A9 performance monitor has six event counters which can be used to count a variety of events described in Coretx-A9 TRM. xpm\_counter.h defines configurations XPM\_CNTRCFGx which can be used to program the event counters to count a set of events.

### Note

It doesn't handle the Cortex-A9 cycle counter, as the cycle counter is being used for time keeping.

## Functions

- void [Xpm\\_SetEvents](#) (s32 PmcrCfg)
- void [Xpm\\_GetEventCounters](#) (u32 \*PmCtrValue)

## Function Documentation

### void Xpm\_SetEvents ( s32 *PmcrCfg* )

This function configures the Cortex A9 event counters controller, with the event codes, in a configuration selected by the user and enables the counters.

#### Parameters

<i>PmcrCfg</i>	Configuration value based on which the event counters are configured. XPM_CNTRCFG* values defined in xpm_counter.h can be utilized for setting configuration.
----------------	---

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

### void Xpm\_GetEventCounters ( u32 \* *PmCtrValue* )

This function disables the event counters and returns the counter values.

#### Parameters

<i>PmCtrValue</i>	Pointer to an array of type u32 PmCtrValue[6]. It is an output parameter which is used to return the PM counter values.
-------------------	---

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

## PL310 L2 Event Counters Functions

### Overview

xl2cc\_counter.h contains APIs for configuring and controlling the event counters in PL310 L2 cache controller. PL310 has two event counters which can be used to count variety of events like DRHIT, DRREQ, DWHIT,

DWREQ, etc. xl2cc\_counter.h contains definitions for different configurations which can be used for the event counters to count a set of events.

## Functions

- void [XL2cc\\_EventCtrlInit](#) (s32 Event0, s32 Event1)
- void [XL2cc\\_EventCtrStart](#) (void)
- void [XL2cc\\_EventCtrStop](#) (u32 \*EveCtr0, u32 \*EveCtr1)

## Function Documentation

### void XL2cc\_EventCtrlInit ( s32 *Event0*, s32 *Event1* )

This function initializes the event counters in L2 Cache controller with a set of event codes specified by the user.

#### Parameters

<i>Event0</i>	Event code for counter 0.
<i>Event1</i>	Event code for counter 1.

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

The definitions for event codes XL2CC\_\* can be found in xl2cc\_counter.h.

### void XL2cc\_EventCtrStart ( void )

This function starts the event counters in L2 Cache controller.

#### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

```
void XL2cc_EventCtrStop ( u32 * EveCtr0, u32 * EveCtr1 )
```

This function disables the event counters in L2 Cache controller, saves the counter values and resets the counters.

#### Parameters

<i>EveCtr0</i>	Output parameter which is used to return the value in event counter 0. <i>EveCtr1</i> : Output parameter which is used to return the value in event counter 1.
----------------	---

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

## Cortex A9 Processor and pl310 Errata Support

### Overview

Various ARM errata are handled in the standalone BSP. The implementation for errata handling follows ARM guidelines and is based on the open source Linux support for these errata.

#### Note

The errata handling is enabled by default. To disable handling of all the errata globally, un-define the macro `ENABLE_ARM_ERRATA` in `xil_errata.h`. To disable errata on a per-erratum basis, un-define relevant macros in `xil_errata.h`.

### errata\_definitions

The errata conditions handled in the standalone BSP are listed below

- #define `ENABLE_ARM_ERRATA`
- #define `CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_742230`
- #define `CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_743622`
- #define `CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_775420`
- #define `CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_794073`
- #define `CONFIG_PL310_ERRATA_588369`
- #define `CONFIG_PL310_ERRATA_727915`
- #define `CONFIG_PL310_ERRATA_753970`

### Macro Definition Documentation

**#define CONFIG\_ARM\_ERRATA\_742230**

Errata No: 742230 Description: DMB operation may be faulty

**#define CONFIG\_ARM\_ERRATA\_743622**

Errata No: 743622 Description: Faulty hazard checking in the Store Buffer may lead to data corruption.

**#define CONFIG\_ARM\_ERRATA\_775420**

Errata No: 775420 Description: A data cache maintenance operation which aborts, might lead to deadlock

**#define CONFIG\_ARM\_ERRATA\_794073**

Errata No: 794073 Description: Speculative instruction fetches with MMU disabled might not comply with architectural requirements

**#define CONFIG\_PL310\_ERRATA\_588369**

PL310 L2 Cache Errata Errata No: 588369 Description: Clean & Invalidate maintenance operations do not invalidate clean lines

**#define CONFIG\_PL310\_ERRATA\_727915**

Errata No: 727915 Description: Background Clean and Invalidate by Way operation can cause data corruption

**#define CONFIG\_PL310\_ERRATA\_753970**

Errata No: 753970 Description: Cache sync operation may be faulty

---

## Cortex A9 Processor Specific Include Files

The `xpseudo_asm.h` includes `xreg_cortexa9.h` and `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h`.

The `xreg_cortexa9.h` file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for Cortex A9 GPRs, SPRs, MPE registers, co-processor registers and Debug registers.

The `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h` contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation etc. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

# Cortex A53 32-bit Processor API

---

## Overview

Cortex-A53 standalone BSP contains two separate BSPs for 32-bit mode and 64-bit mode. The 32-bit mode of cortex-A53 is compatible with ARMv7-A architecture.

---

## Modules

- [Cortex A53 32-bit Processor Boot Code](#)
  - [Cortex A53 32-bit Processor Cache Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A53 32-bit Processor MMU Handling](#)
  - [Cortex A53 32-bit Mode Time Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A53 32-bit Processor Specific Include Files](#)
- 

## Cortex A53 32-bit Processor Boot Code

### Overview

The boot .S file contains a minimal set of code for transferring control from the processor reset location to the start of the application. The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from processor's reset state. Below is a sequence illustrating what all configuration is performed before control reaches to main function.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Invalidate instruction cache, data cache and TLBs
3. Program stack pointer for various modes (IRQ, FIQ, supervisor, undefine, abort, system)
4. Program counter frequency
5. Configure MMU with short descriptor translation table format and program base address of translation table
6. Enable data cache, instruction cache and MMU
7. Transfer control to \_start which clears BSS sections and runs global constructor before jumping to main application



The `translation_table.S` file contains a static page table required by MMU for cortex-A53. This translation table is flat mapped (input address = output address) with default memory attributes defined for zynq ultrascale+ architecture. It utilizes short descriptor translation table format with each section defining 1MB of memory. The overview of translation table memory attributes is described below.

	Memory Range	Definition in Translation Table	Note
DDR	0x00000000 - 0x7FFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable	For a system where DDR is less than 2GB, region after DDR and before PL is marked as undefined/reserved in translation table
PL	0x80000000 - 0xBFFFFFFF	Strongly Ordered	
QSPI, lower PCIe	0xC0000000 - 0xEFFFFFFF	Device Memory	
Reserved	0xF0000000 - 0xF7FFFFFF	Unassigned	
STM Coresight	0xF8000000 - 0xF8FFFFFF	Device Memory	
GIC	0xF9000000 - 0xF90FFFFF	Device memory	
Reserved	0xF9100000 - 0xFCFFFFFF	Unassigned	
FPS, LPS slaves	0xFD000000 - 0xFFBFFFFFF	Device memory	
CSU, PMU	0xFFC00000 - 0xFFDFFFFF	Device Memory	This region contains CSU and PMU memory which are marked as Device since it is less than 1MB and falls in a region with device memory
TCM, OCM	0xFFE00000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Normal write-back cacheable	

# Cortex A53 32-bit Processor Cache Functions

## Overview

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches. It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_DCacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlush](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlushLine](#) (u32 adr)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, u32 len)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateLine](#) (u32 adr)

## Function Documentation

### void Xil\_DCacheEnable ( void )

Enable the Data cache.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheDisable ( void )

Disable the Data cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the Data cache. The contents present in the data cache are cleaned and invalidated.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalide the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate to avoid such corruption.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range. The cachelines present in the adderss range are cleaned and invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalidate the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate to avoid such corruption.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidateLine ( u32 *adr* )

Invalidate a Data cache line. The cacheline is cleaned and invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32 bit address of the data to be invalidated.
------------	---

### Returns

None.

### Note

In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalidate the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate to avoid such corruption.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlush ( void )

Flush the Data cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlushLine ( u32 *adr* )

Flush a Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the data to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_ICacheEnable ( void )

Enable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheDisable ( void )

Disable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

*None.*

### Note

*None.*

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, u32 *len* )

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range. If the instructions specified by the address range are cached by the instruction cache, the cachelines containing those instructions are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

*None.*

### Note

*None.*

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateLine ( u32 *adr* )

Invalidate an instruction cache line. If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	32bit address of the instruction to be invalidated..
------------	--

### Returns

*None.*

### Note

The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

# Cortex A53 32-bit Processor MMU Handling

## Overview

MMU functions equip users to enable MMU, disable MMU and modify default memory attributes of MMU table as per the need.

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_SetTlbAttributes](#) (INTPTR Addr, u32 attrib)
- void [Xil\\_EnableMMU](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DisableMMU](#) (void)

## Function Documentation

### void Xil\_SetTlbAttributes ( INTPTR Addr, u32 attrib )

This function sets the memory attributes for a section covering 1MB of memory in the translation table.

#### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	32-bit address for which the attributes need to be set.
<i>attrib</i>	Attributes for the specified memory region. xil_mmu.h contains commonly used memory attributes definitions which can be utilized for this function.

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

The MMU or D-cache does not need to be disabled before changing a translation table entry.

### void Xil\_EnableMMU ( void )

Enable MMU for Cortex-A53 processor in 32bit mode. This function invalidates the instruction and data caches before enabling MMU.

#### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

#### Returns

None.

## void Xil\_DisableMMU ( void )

Disable MMU for Cortex A53 processors in 32bit mode. This function invalidates the TLBs, Branch Predictor Array and flushed the data cache before disabling the MMU.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

When the MMU is disabled, all the memory accesses are treated as strongly ordered.

## Cortex A53 32-bit Mode Time Functions

### Overview

The xtime\_l.c file and corresponding xtime\_l.h include file provide access to the 64-bit generic counter in Cortex-A53. The sleep.c, usleep.c file and the corresponding sleep.h include file implement sleep functions. Sleep functions are implemented as busy loops.

### Functions

- void [XTime\\_StartTimer](#) (void)
- void [XTime\\_SetTime](#) (XTime Xtime\_Global)
- void [XTime\\_GetTime](#) (XTime \*Xtime\_Global)

### Function Documentation

## void XTime\_StartTimer ( void )

Start the 64-bit physical timer counter.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The timer is initialized only if it is disabled. If the timer is already running this function does not perform any operation.



## void XTime\_SetTime ( XTime *Xtime\_Global* )

Timer of A53 runs continuously and the time can not be set as desired. This API doesn't contain anything. It is defined to have uniformity across platforms.

### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	64bit Value to be written to the Global Timer Counter Register.
---------------------	---

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void XTime\_GetTime ( XTime \* *Xtime\_Global* )

Get the time from the physical timer counter register.

### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	Pointer to the 64-bit location to be updated with the current value in physical timer counter.
---------------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## Cortex A53 32-bit Processor Specific Include Files

The `xreg_cortexa53.h` file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for Cortex A53 GPRs, SPRs and floating point registers.

The `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h` contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

# Cortex A53 64-bit Processor API

---

## Overview

Cortex-A53 standalone BSP contains two separate BSPs for 32-bit mode and 64-bit mode. The 64-bit mode of cortex-A53 contains ARMv8-A architecture. This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the Cortex A53 64-bit Processor APIs.

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## Modules

- [Cortex A53 64-bit Processor Boot Code](#)
  - [Cortex A53 64-bit Processor Cache Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A53 64-bit Processor MMU Handling](#)
  - [Cortex A53 64-bit Mode Time Functions](#)
  - [Cortex A53 64-bit Processor Specific Include Files](#)
- 

## Cortex A53 64-bit Processor Boot Code

### Overview

The boot.S file contains a minimal set of code for transferring control from the processor reset location to the start of the application. The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from processor's reset state. Cortex-A53 starts execution from EL3 and currently application is also run from EL3. Below is a sequence illustrating what all configuration is performed before control reaches to main function.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Set reset vector table base address
3. Program stack pointer for EL3
4. Routing of interrupts to EL3
5. Enable ECC protection
6. Program generic counter frequency
7. Invalidate instruction cache, data cache and TLBs

8. Configure MMU registers and program base address of translation table
9. Transfer control to `_start` which clears BSS sections and runs global constructor before jumping to main application

# Cortex A53 64-bit Processor Cache Functions

## Overview

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches. It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_DCacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, INTPTR len)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheInvalidateLine](#) (INTPTR adr)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlush](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_DCacheFlushLine](#) (INTPTR adr)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheEnable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheDisable](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidate](#) (void)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateRange](#) (INTPTR adr, INTPTR len)
- void [Xil\\_ICacheInvalidateLine](#) (INTPTR adr)

## Function Documentation

### void Xil\_DCacheEnable ( void )

Enable the Data cache.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheDisable ( void )

Disable the Data cache.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the Data cache. The contents present in the cache are cleaned and invalidated.

### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalide the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate which avoids such corruption.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, INTPTR *len* )

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range. The cachelines present in the adderss range are cleaned and invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	64bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

None.

### Note

In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalidate the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate which avoids such corruption.

## void Xil\_DCacheInvalidateLine ( INTPTR *adr* )

Invalidate a Data cache line. The cacheline is cleaned and invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	64bit address of the data to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalidate the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate which avoids such corruption.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlush ( void )

Flush the Data cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_DCacheFlushLine ( INTPTR *adr* )

Flush a Data cache line. If the byte specified by the address (*adr*) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	64bit address of the data to be flushed.
------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

The bottom 6 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

## void Xil\_ICacheEnable ( void )

Enable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheDisable ( void )

Disable the instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

None.

### Note

None.

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidate ( void )

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

### Parameters

<i>None.</i>	
--------------	--

### Returns

*None.*

### Note

*None.*

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateRange ( INTPTR *adr*, INTPTR *len* )

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range. If the instructions specified by the address range are cached by the instruction cache, the cachelines containing those instructions are invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	64bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
<i>len</i>	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

### Returns

*None.*

### Note

*None.*

## void Xil\_ICacheInvalidateLine ( INTPTR *adr* )

Invalidate an instruction cache line. If the instruction specified by the parameter *adr* is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

### Parameters

<i>adr</i>	64bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.
------------	---

### Returns

*None.*

### Note

The bottom 6 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

# Cortex A53 64-bit Processor MMU Handling

## Overview

MMU function equip users to modify default memory attributes of MMU table as per the need.

## Functions

- void [Xil\\_SetTlbAttributes](#) (INTPTR Addr, u64 attrib)

## Function Documentation

### void Xil\_SetTlbAttributes ( INTPTR Addr, u64 attrib )

brief It sets the memory attributes for a section, in the translation table. If the address (defined by Addr) is less than 4GB, the memory attribute(attrib) is set for a section of 2MB memory. If the address (defined by Addr) is greater than 4GB, the memory attribute (attrib) is set for a section of 1GB memory.

#### Parameters

<i>Addr</i>	64-bit address for which attributes are to be set.
<i>attrib</i>	Attribute for the specified memory region. xil_mmu.h contains commonly used memory attributes definitions which can be utilized for this function.

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

The MMU and D-cache need not be disabled before changing an translation table attribute.

# Cortex A53 64-bit Mode Time Functions

## Overview

The xtime\_l.c file and corresponding xtime\_l.h include file provide access to the 64-bit generic counter in Cortex-A53. The sleep.c, usleep.c file and the corresponding sleep.h include file implement sleep functions. Sleep functions are implemented as busy loops.

## Functions

- void [XTime\\_StartTimer](#) (void)
- void [XTime\\_SetTime](#) (XTime Xtime\_Global)
- void [XTime\\_GetTime](#) (XTime \*Xtime\_Global)



## Function Documentation

### **void XTime\_StartTimer ( void )**

Start the 64-bit physical timer counter.

#### Parameters

None.	
-------	--

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

The timer is initialized only if it is disabled. If the timer is already running this function does not perform any operation.

### **void XTime\_SetTime ( XTime *Xtime\_Global* )**

Timer of A53 runs continuously and the time can not be set as desired. This API doesn't contain anything. It is defined to have uniformity across platforms.

#### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	64bit value to be written to the physical timer counter register.
---------------------	---

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

### **void XTime\_GetTime ( XTime \* *Xtime\_Global* )**

Get the time from the physical timer counter register.

#### Parameters

<i>Xtime_Global</i>	Pointer to the 64-bit location to be updated with the current value of physical timer counter register.
---------------------	---

#### Returns

None.

#### Note

None.

---

## Cortex A53 64-bit Processor Specific Include Files

The `xreg_cortexa53.h` file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for Cortex A53 GPRs, SPRs and floating point registers.

The `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h` contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

# Additional Resources and Legal Notices

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## Xilinx Resources

For support resources such as Answers, Documentation, Downloads, and Forums, see [Xilinx Support](#).

## Solution Centers

See the [Xilinx Solution Centers](#) for support on devices, software tools, and intellectual property at all stages of the design cycle. Topics include design assistance, advisories, and troubleshooting tips.

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