

Learning Report – Embedded C



GLOBAL
ENGINEERING
ACADEMY

Genesis



L&T Technology Services



Document History

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Activity 1: Linker Script

```
/* Sections */
SECTIONS
{
    /* The startup code into "ROM" Rom type memory */
    .isr_vector :
    {
        . = ALIGN(4);
        KEEP(*(.isr_vector)) /* Startup code */
        . = ALIGN(4);
    } >ROM

    /* The program code and other data into "ROM" Rom type memory */
    .text :
    {
        . = ALIGN(4);
        *(.text)           /* .text sections (code) */
        *(.text*)          /* .text* sections (code) */
        *(.glue_7)         /* glue arm to thumb code */
        *(.glue_7t)        /* glue thumb to arm code */
        *(.eh_frame)

        KEEP (*(.init))
        KEEP (*(.fini))

        . = ALIGN(4);
        _etext = .;        /* define a global symbols at end of code */
    } >ROM
```

Figure 1: Linker section

Activity 2: Semi Hosting

```
#include<stdio.h>
extern void initialise_monitor_handles(void);
int x;
int main(void)
{
    x=1;
    initialise_monitor_handles();
    printf("It's a test\n");
    /* Loop forever */
    for(;;);
}
```

Figure 2: Code Snippet for semi hosting

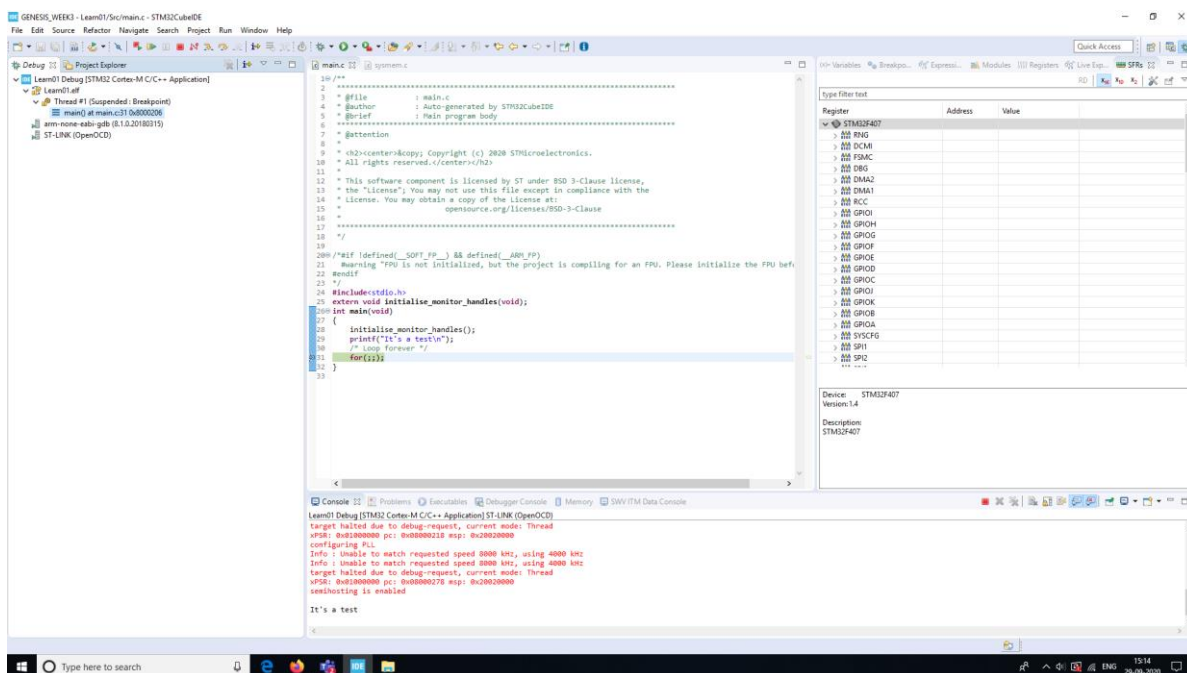


Figure 3: Semi hosting enabled

Activity 3: Changing bit state of SPI1 SPE

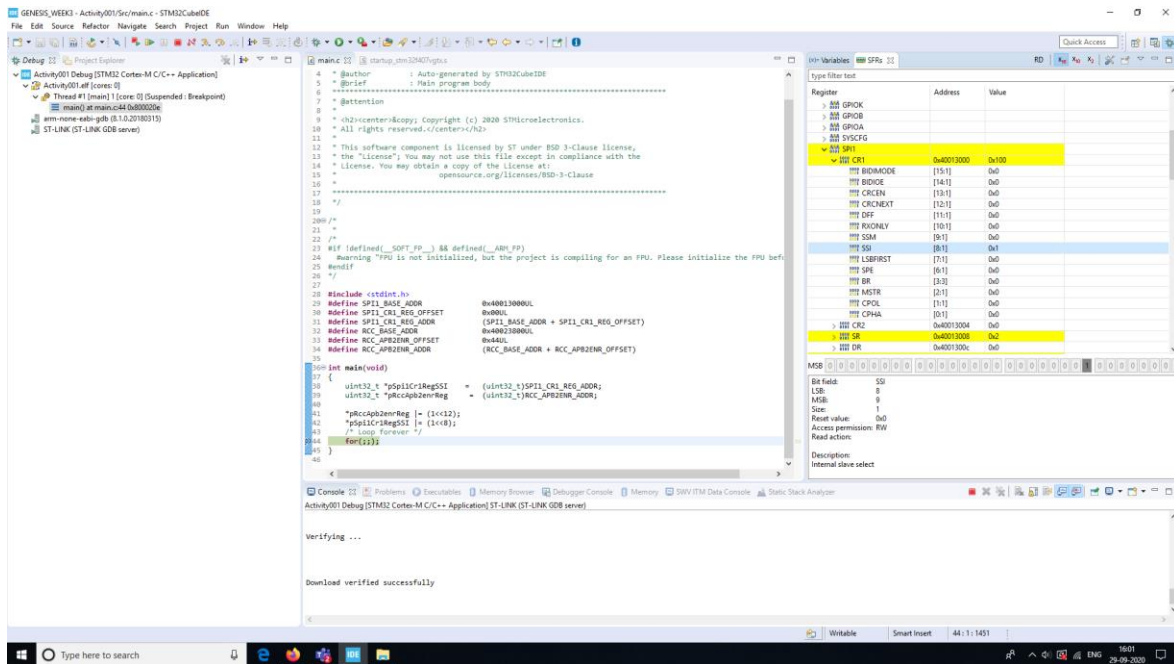


Figure 4: Bit modification of SPI1 SSI

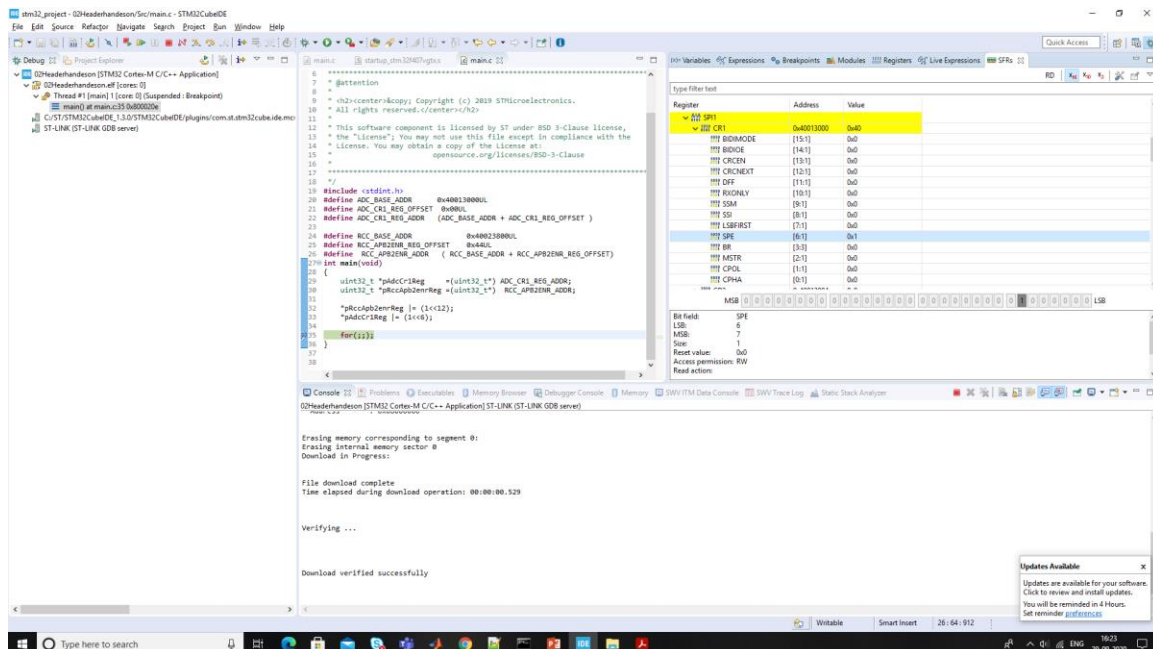


Figure 5: Bit modification of SPI1 SPE

Activity 4: Debugging techniques

Serial wire viewer and data tracing

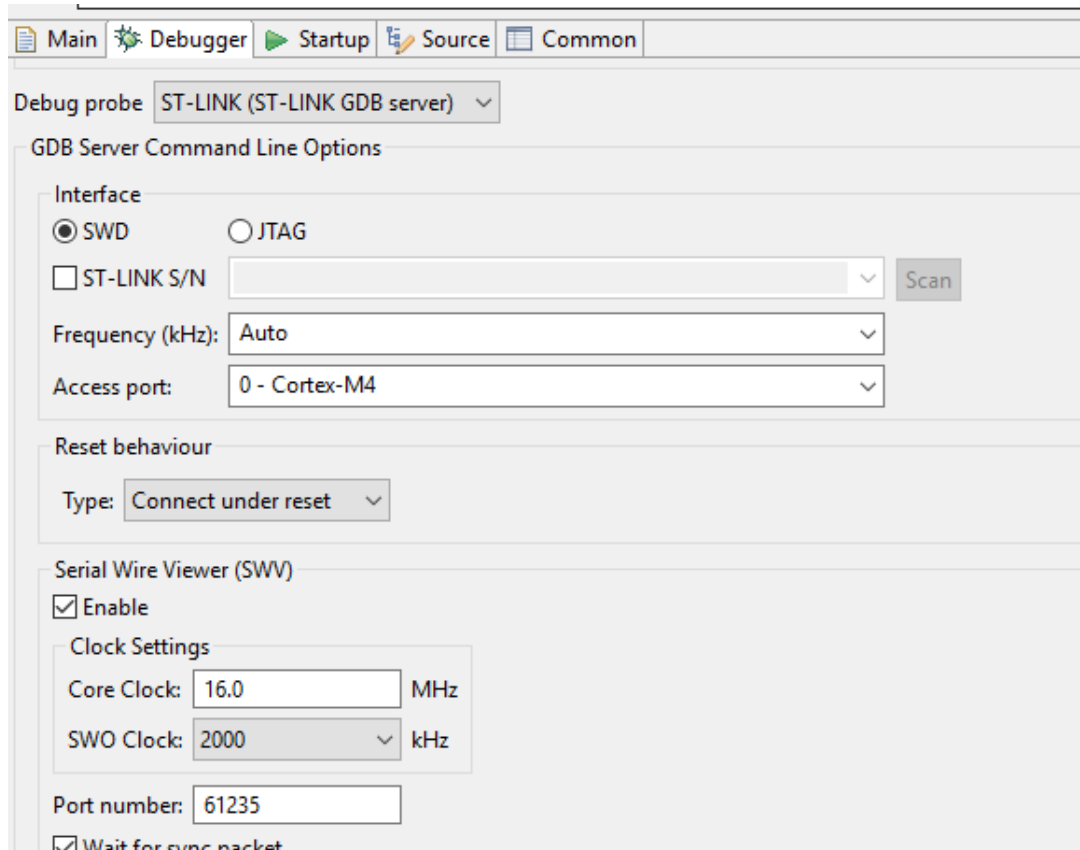


Figure 6: Enable serial wire viewer

Single stepping, stepping over and stepping out

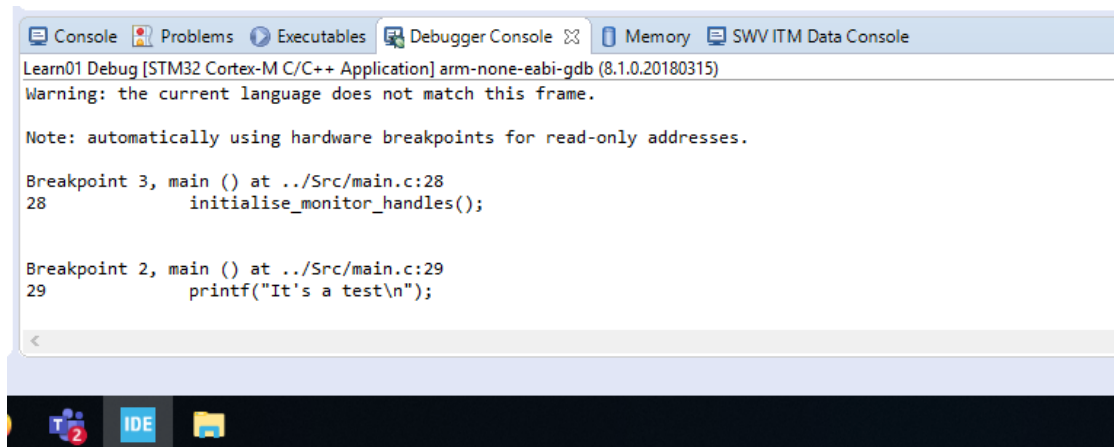


Figure 7: Breakpoint stepping

Breakpoints

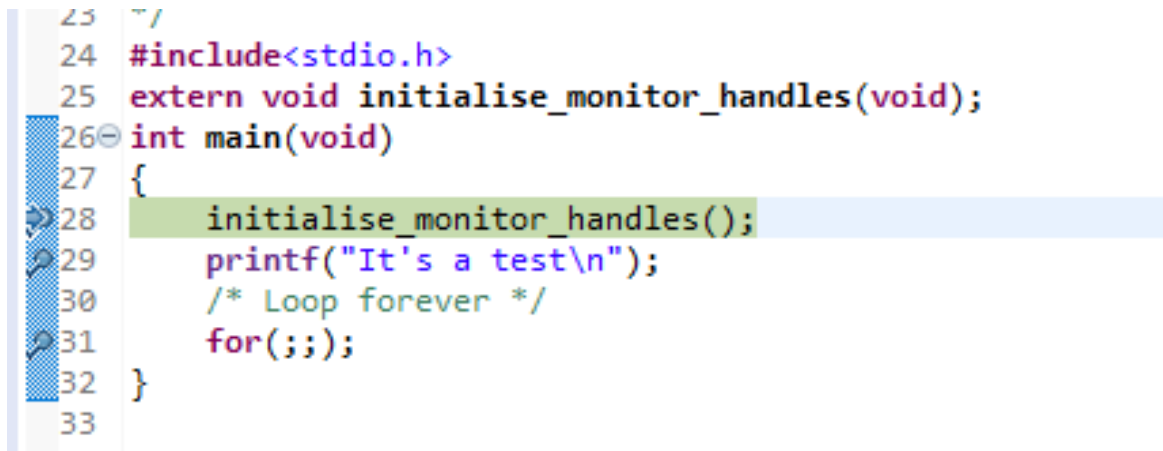


Figure 8: Multiple breakpoints

Call stack (Static stack analyzer)

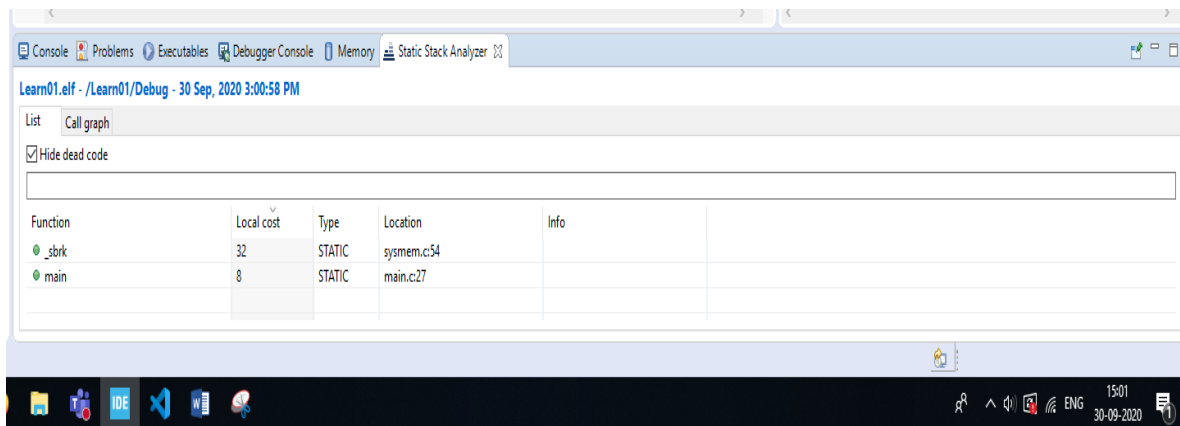


Figure 9: Static stack analyzer

Expression and Variable window

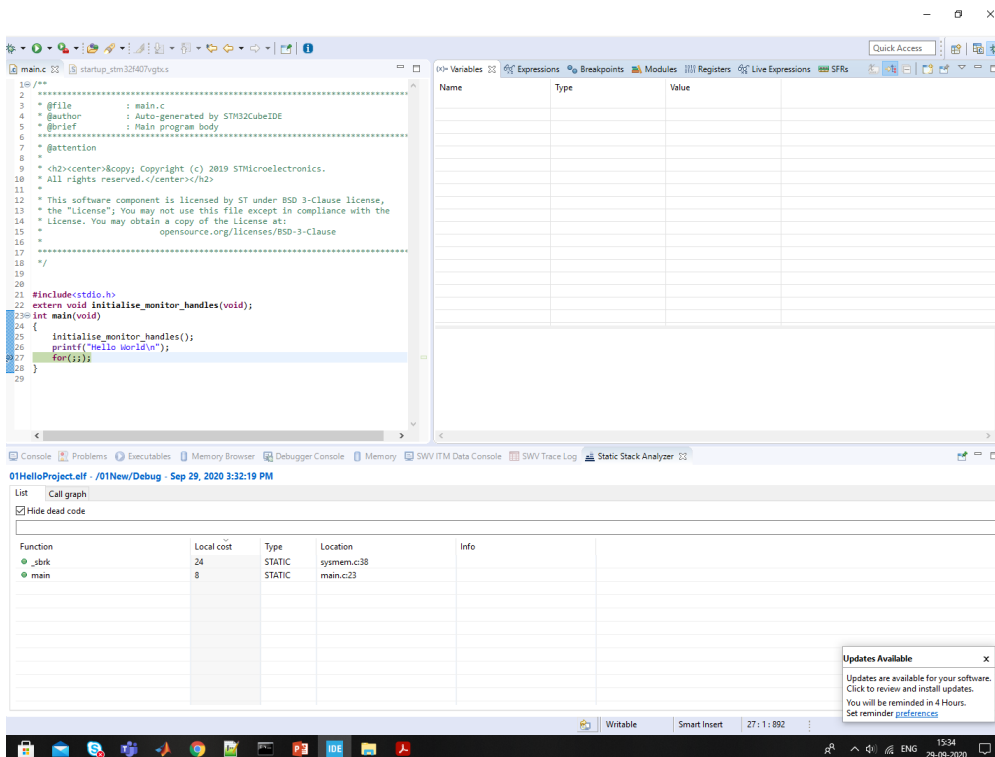


Figure 10: Variable window

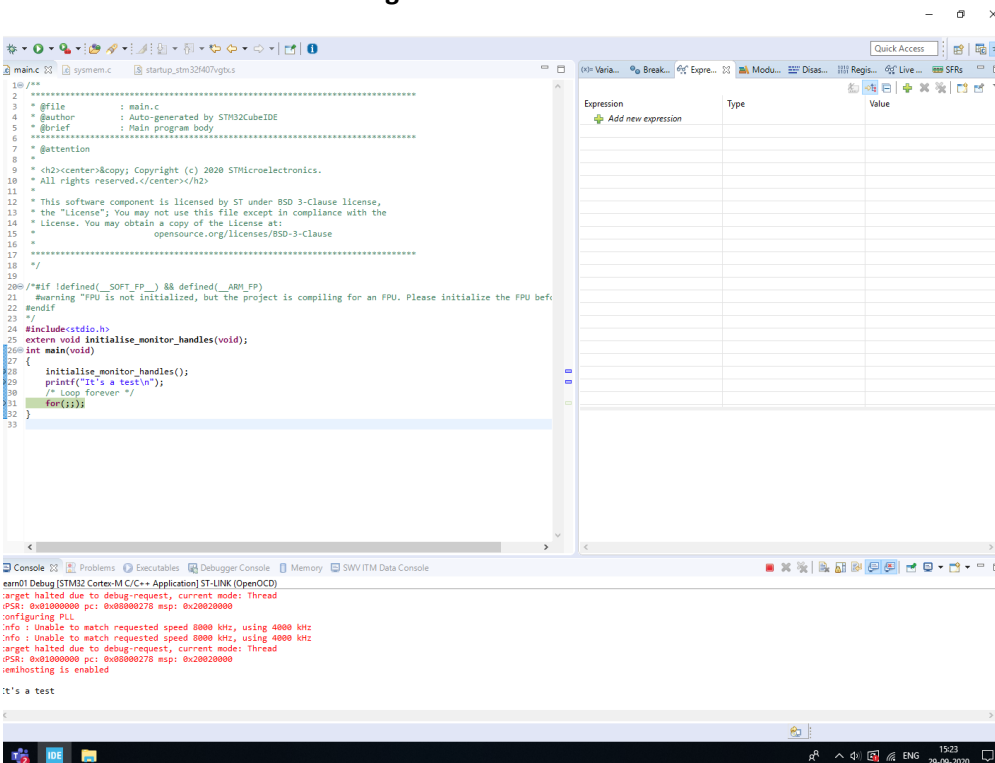


Figure 11: Expression window

Memory browser

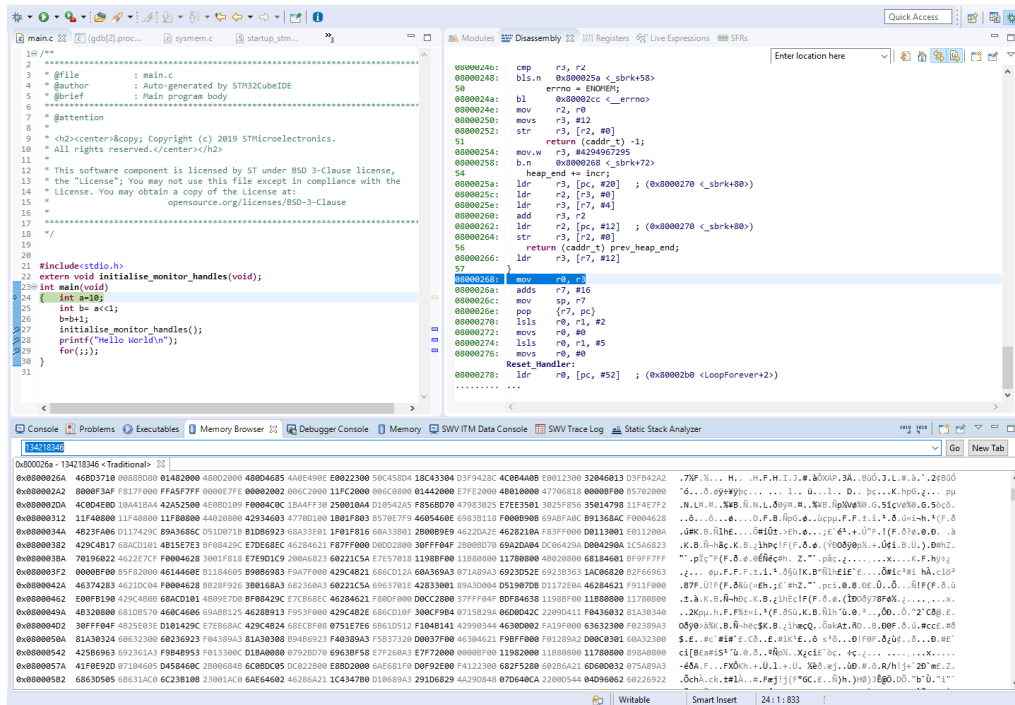


Figure 12: Memory browser

Data watch points

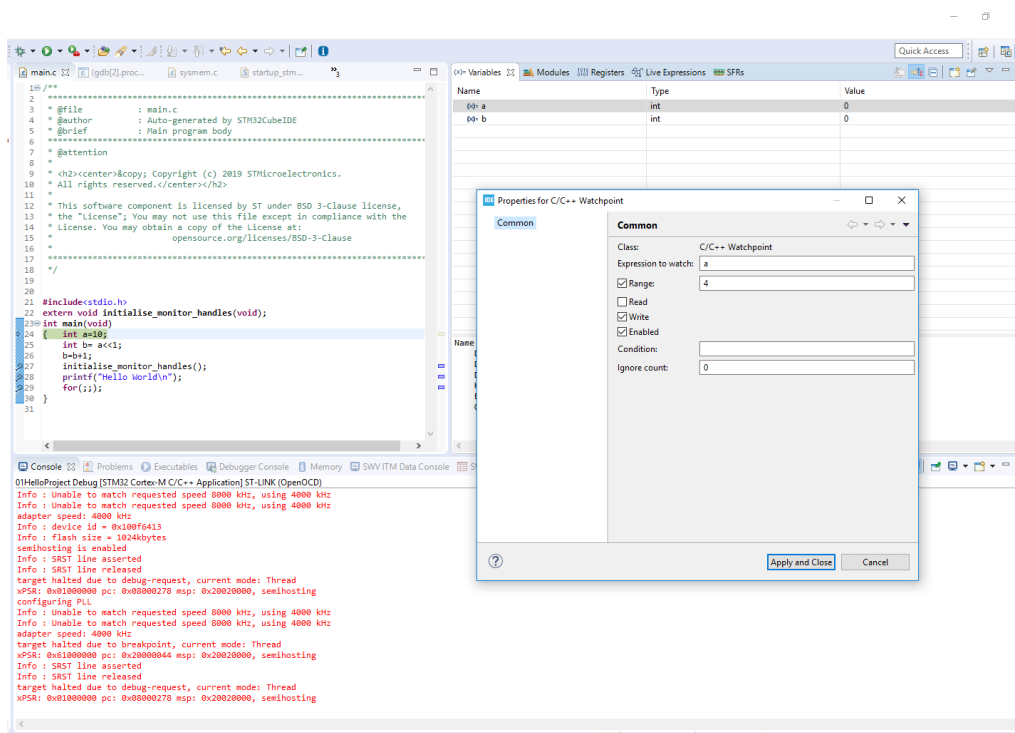


Figure 13: Assigning watch-point

Disassembly

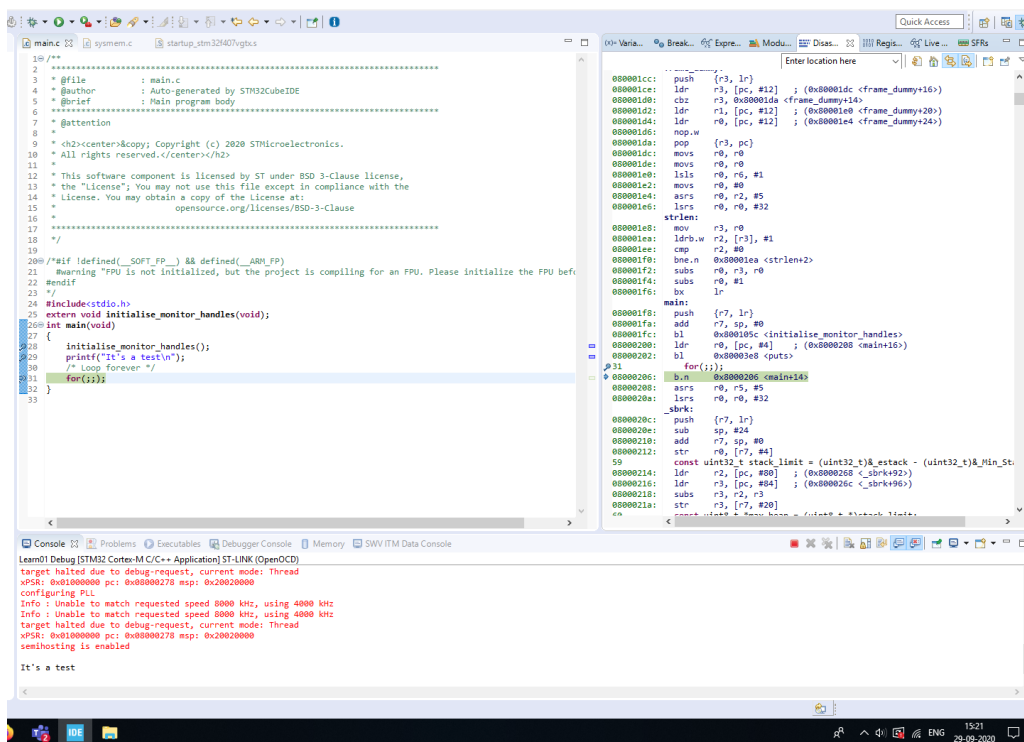


Figure 14: Disassembly window

Activity 5: MCU specific header file

Link to repository: [Link](#)

Activity 6- Code Quality MISRA C Standards

6.1. Reliability

- Initialize areas and use them by taking their sizes into consideration.
 - Use areas after initializing them.
 - Describe initializations without excess or deficiency
 - Pay attention to the range of the area pointed by a pointer.
- Use data by taking their ranges, sizes and internal representations into consideration.
 - Make comparisons that do not depend on internal representations.
 - When values such as logical values are defined as a range, do not make a judgment by finding whether a value is equivalent to any value (representative value that is implemented) within this range
 - Use the same data type to perform operations or comparisons.
 - Describe code by taking operation precision into consideration.
 - Do not use operations that have the risk of information loss.
 - Use types that can represent the target data.
 - Pay attention to pointer types.
 - Write in a way that will enable the compiler to check that there are no conflicting declarations, usages and definitions.
- Write in a way that ensures intended behavior
 - Prevent operations that may cause runtime error from falling into error cases.
 - Check the interface restrictions when a function is called.
 - Do not perform recursive calls.
 - Pay attention to branch conditions and describe how to handle cases that do not follow the predefined conditions when they occur.
 - Pay attention to the order of evaluation.
 - Be careful with how to access the shared data in programs that use threads or signals.

6.2 Maintainability

- Keep in mind that others will read the program.
 - Do not leave unused descriptions.
 - Do not writing confusingly.
 - Do not write in an unconventional style.
 - Write in a style that clearly specifies the operator precedence.
 - Explicitly describe the operations that are likely to cause misunderstanding when they are omitted.
 - Use one area for one purpose.
 - Do not reuse names.
 - Do not use language specifications that are likely to cause misunderstanding.
 - When writing in an unconventional style, explicitly state its intention.
 - Do not embed magic numbers.
 - Explicitly state the area attributes.
 - Correctly describe the statements even if they are not compiled.
- Write in a style that can prevent modification errors.
 - Clarify the grouping of structured data and blocks.
 - Localize access ranges and related data.
- Write programs simply.
 - Do structured programming.
 - Limit the number of side effects per statement to one.
 - Write expressions that differ in purpose separately.
 - Do not use complicated pointer operations.
- Write in a unified style.
 - Unify the coding styles.
 - Unify the style of writing comments.
 - Unify the naming conventions.
 - Unify the contents to be described in a file and the order of describing them.
 - Unify the style of writing declarations.
 - Unify the style of writing null pointers.
 - Unify the style of writing pre-processor directives.
- Write in a style that makes testing easy.
 - Write in a style that makes it easy to investigate the causes of problems when they occur.
 - Be careful when using dynamic memory allocations.

6.3 Efficiency

- Write in a style that takes account of resource and time efficiencies.

6.4 Portability

- Write in a style that is not dependent on the compiler
 - Do not use functionalities that are advanced features or implementation-defined
 - Use only the characters and escape sequences defined in the language standard.
 - Confirm and document data type representations behavioral specifications of advanced functionalities and implementation- dependent parts.
 - For source file inclusion confirm the implementation dependent parts and write in a style that is not implementation- dependent.
 - Write in a style that does not depend on the environment used for compiling.
- Localize the code that has a problem with portability.