# 我是軟體那些處理器教我的事

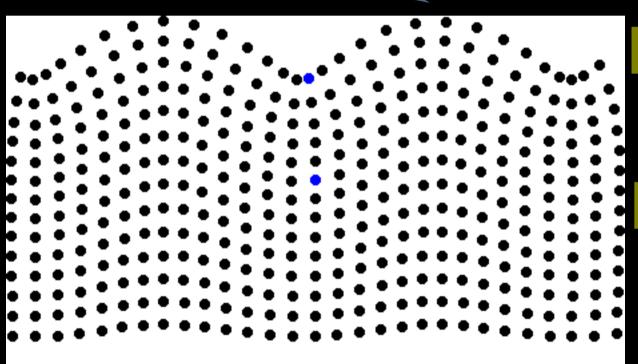
Jim Huang( 黄敬群) "jserv" website: http://jserv.sayya.org/ blog: http://blog.linux.org.tw/jserv/

**COSCUP** – Aug 24, 2008

# 猜猜看

軟體若是女人,胸圍該落在哪個範圍?

```
令 x, y 表示運動軌跡
 x= x0 + r * cos (phi)
 y= y0 + r * sin (phi)
 phi= 2π/λ+ 2π/ T
λ 為波長 T 為週期 r 為振幅
```



海波浪

女人是水做的

@1999, Daniel A. Russell







# 從 CUP 到 CPU

### CPU/中央處理器

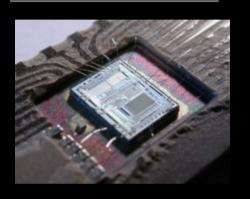
MOS 6502



Intel 80486DX2



intel 8742



AMD, ARM, Freescale, IBM, PowerPC, x86, MIPS, Sun/SPARC, VIA, ..., 龍芯, 台灣心

# 三折肱成良醫



# 迷思 C語言的程式碼可輕易 移植到各種平台

# 處理器想的跟你不一樣(1)

alignment.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
   char *str = "\x01\x23\x45\x67\x89\xab\xcd\xef";
   unsigned *u = (unsigned *)(str + 1);
   printf ( "%08x\n", *u );
   return 0;
}
```

印列前8個16進位字元並換行

### 預期執行輸出

```
jserv@venux:~$ 486-linux-gnu-gcc -o
  alignment.x86 alignment.c
jserv@venux:~$ ./alignment.x86
89674523
```

« arm

```
jserv@venux:~$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-gcc
-o alignment.arm alignment.c
root@om-gta02:~# ./alignment.arm
89674523
```

### 實際執行輸出

arm

```
root@om-gta02:~# echo 0 > /proc/cpu/alignment
root@om-gta02:~# ./alignment.arm
01674523
root@om-gta02:~# echo 1 > /proc/cpu/alignment
root@om-gta02:~# ./alignment.arm
01674523
root@om-gta02:~# echo 2 > /proc/cpu/alignment
root@om-gta02:~# ./alignment.arm
89674523
root@om-gta02:~#
```

## 「慣C」玩弄軟體無數,也有出包時





「我好天真,現在才看清,其實這一切並 非只是 cross compile 這麼單純」

```
root@om-gta02:~# cat /proc/cpu/alignment
User:
System:
Skipped:
Half:
Word:
Multi:
User faults:
                 0 (ignored)
root@om-gta02:~# echo 1 > /proc/cpu/alignment
root@om-gta02:~# cat /proc/cpu/alignment
User:
System:
Skipped:
Half:
Word:
Multi:
User faults:
                 1 \text{ (warn)}
root@om-gta02:~# echo 2 > /proc/cpu/alignment
root@om-gta02:~# cat /proc/cpu/alignment
User:
System:
Skipped:
Half:
Word:
Multi:
User faults:
                 2 (fixup)
```

root@om-gta02:~# echo 0 > /proc/cpu/alignment

```
root@om-gta02:~# echo 3 > /proc/cpu/alignment
root@om-gta02:~# cat /proc/cpu/alignment
User: 9
System: 0
Skipped: 0
Half: 0
Word: 5
Multi: 0
User faults: 3 (fixup+warn)
```

在非x86的平台上, 2 bytes 或 4 bytes 長度 的整數變數表示方式 大相逕庭 (是否為偶數整除)

```
+3 +2 +1 +0
    67 45 23 01 字串表示法 (Litten Endian)
    ef cd ab 89
    +3 +2 +1 +0
    02 01 00 x86 access to
            03 (unsigned value is access to positions of bytes)
    +3 +2 +1 +0
    02 01 00 03 ARM, which is accessed (as above)
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
  char *str = \frac{x01}{x23}x45\\x67\\x89\\xab\\xcd\\xef";
  unsigned *u = (unsigned *)(str + 1);
  printf ( "%08x\n", *u );
  return 0;
```

在 ARM/Linux 上,/proc/cpu/alignment 可更改此類 exception 的行為(可透過 dmesg 觀察)

```
root@om-gta02:~# echo 0 > /proc/cpu/alignment
                                              root@om-gta02:~# echo 2 > /proc/cpu/alignment
root@om-gta02:~# cat /proc/cpu/alignment
                                              root@om-gta02:~# cat /proc/cpu/alignment
User:
                                             User:
System:
                                              System:
                                              Skipped:
Skipped:
Half:
                                             Half:
Word:
                                             Word:
Multi:
                                             Multi:
User faults:
               0 (ignored)
                                             User faults:
                                                            2 (fixup)
            aligned
                read \rightarrow...
            x86 unaligned
                read \rightarrow read \rightarrow...
            ARM unaligned (fixup)
                read \rightarrow (trap) \rightarrow emulate \rightarrow (return) \rightarrow...
 #include <stdio.h>
 int main () {
    char *str = \frac{x01}{x23}x45\\x67\\x89\\xab\\xcd\\xef";
    unsigned *u = (unsigned *)(str + 1);
    printf ( "%08x\n", *u );
    return 0;
```

# C語言的程式碼可輕易移 植到各種平台?

# 注意 Alignment



# 處理器想的跟你不一樣(2)

signchar.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  char c1 = 0xff, c2 = 0x01;
  printf((c1 > c2) ? "c1 > c2\n" : "c1 <= c2\n");
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

就只是比大小,補數問題 書本:「char 的範圍是從 CHAR\_MIN 到 CHAR\_MAX, 所以是-128 到 +127」

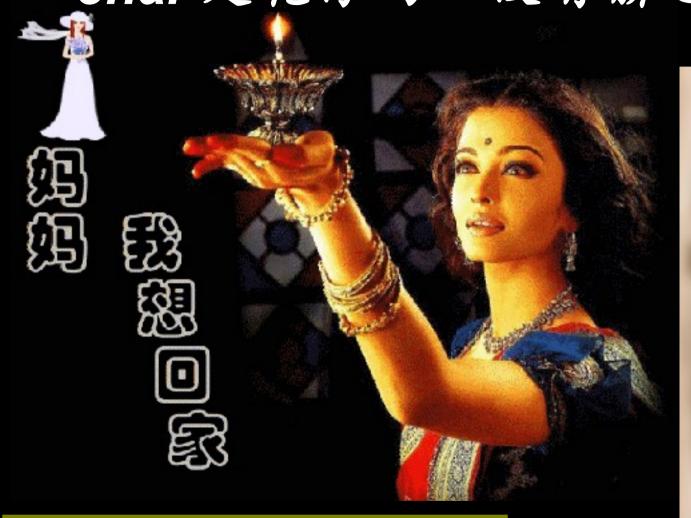
## 實際執行輸出

```
jserv@venux:~$ i486-linux-gnu-gcc -o
    signchar.x86     signchar.c
jserv@venux:~$ ./signchar.x86
c1 <= c2</pre>
```

**arm** 

```
jserv@venux:~$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-gcc
  -o signchar.arm signchar.c
root@om-gta02:~# ./signchar.arm
c1 > c2
```

## char 是乾的不能洗; char 是乾淨的,沒有髒也不需要洗



「現在重修 C 語言,來得及嗎?」



### signchar.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char c1 = 0xff, c2 = 0x01;
    printf((c1 > c2) ? "c1 > c2\n" : "c1 <= c2\n");
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

這個 char 跟阿扁的錢一樣神奇,嘖嘖「阿扁錯了嗎?」

### (ARM Toolchain 特有) 以 char 宣告的 unsigned char 數值 → 「被視作 unsigigned char 變數」 實際上,此行爲在 C 語言的規範,乃是「與實做相關」

#### -funsigned-char

Let the type "char" be unsigned, like "unsigned char".

Each kind of machine has a default for what "char" should be. It is either like "unsigned char" by default or like "signed char" by default.

Ideally, a portable program should always use "signed char" or "unsigned char" when it depends on the signedness of an object. But many programs have been written to use plain "char" and expect it to be signed, or expect it to be unsigned, depending on the machines they were written for. This option, and its inverse, let you make such a program work with the opposite default.

The type "char" is always a distinct type from each of "signed char" or "unsigned char", even though its behavior is always just like one of those two.

#### char 似你的温柔

#### -fsigned-char

c1 <= c2

Let the type "char" be signed, like "signed char".

Note that this is equivalent to -fno-unsigned-char, which is the negative form of -funsigned-char. Likewise, the option -fno-signed-char is equivalent to -funsigned-char.

# jserv@venux:~\$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-gcc -o signchar-2.arm -fsigned-char signchar.c root@om-gta02:~# ./signchar-2.arm

# C語言的程式碼可輕易移 植到各種平台?

# 注意平台實做相核議題



# 處理器想的跟你不一樣(3)

abi.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct foo {
 char a;
int main()
 printf("sizeof(struct foo) = %d\n",
 sizeof(struct foo));
 return 0;
```

```
實際執行輸出
```

```
₹ x86
```

```
jserv@venux:~$ i486-linux-gnu-gcc -o abi.x86
  abi.c
jserv@venux:~$ ./abi.x86
sizeof(struct foo) = 1
```

### arm(EABI)

```
jserv@venux:~$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-gcc -o
  abi.arm abi.c
root@om-gta02:~# ./abi.arm
sizeof(struct foo) = 1
```

### arm(OABI)

```
jserv@venux:~$ arm-linux-gcc -o abi-oabi.arm
  -static abi.c
root@om-gta02:~# ./abi-oabi.arm
sizeof(struct foo) = 4
```

## 平平都在ARM上面跑,怎麼會有差?





```
#include <stdio.h>
struct foo {
  char a;
};
int main()
{
  printf("sizeof(struct foo) = %d\n", sizeof(struct foo));
  return 0;
```

針對 C 語言未能涵蓋的部份, 規範以下實做表現:

- •宣告元素組成的 structure
- 函式呼叫
- 函式參數傳遞、暫存器使用,以及如何進入與離開函式
  - 對 stack 的操作
  - stack pointer 的執行時期行為



**ABI** (Application Binary Interface)

- •legacy ABI / OABI (Old ABI)
  - -mabi=apcs-gnu
- ARM EABI
  - -mabi=aapcs-linux

# C語言的程式碼可輕易移 植到各種平台?

# 注意ABI表現



# 處理器想的跟你不一樣(4)

call.c

```
#include <string.h>
int foo(char *to, char *from)
{
     char buf[1024];
     memcpy(buf, "12345", 6);
}
```

透過 binutils 裡面的 nm 工具程式,可觀察到編譯後輸出的符號

## 實際分析輸出

arm

```
jserv@venux:~$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-gcc
  -00 -c -o call-arm.o call.c
jserv@venux:~$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-nm
  call-arm.o
0000000 T foo
```



# 符號走丢了嗎?



#### call.c

```
#include <string.h>
int foo(char *to, char *from)
{
     char buf[1024];
     memcpy(buf, "12345", 6);
}
```

透過 binutils 裡面的 nm 工具程式,可觀察到編譯後輸出的符號

stpcpy, strncpy, strcat, strncat 等函式會直接展開爲 ARM 平台優化的機械碼

memcpy, memmove, memset, strcpy,

[注意] 内部記憶體位址

arm

```
jserv@venux:~$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-gcc -00 -c -o
   call-arm.o call.c
jserv@venux:~$ arm-angstrom-linux-gnueabi-nm call-arm.o
00000000 T foo
```

# C語言的程式碼可輕易移 植到各種平台?

# 符號與可能會變動



# 女人要男人回答的不是「真實」的答案,而是「正確」的答案

《我是女王2--那些壞男人教我的事》

# 「正確」的答案 考慮的議題: alignment, ABI, packed data, char signed, soft/hard floating-point, data abort exception, implementor, cache/TLB, ...



打破非技術的藩籬,允許在不同的軟硬體環境中,自由執行與改良軟體值就是自由軟體最大的價值

尹理解不同處理器的特性 對自由軟體的廣泛應用 非常重要

### 結語

- 處處留心皆學問!
- · 諸多自由軟體雖如jjhou所言:「源碼之前了無秘密」,但往往僅在主流平台如 x86 與PowerPC 上開發測試
- 學運用於ARM或MIPS一類的嵌入式系統 大宗的微處理器時,需要考量硬體的差異、 軟體規劃的歧異性
- 自由軟體基於開放發展,已慢慢由多元的處理器所「調校」與「調教」,質與量的精進可期

## 參考資訊

- ARM-EABI 官方資訊
   http://www.arm.com/products/DevTools/ABI.html
- ARM Linux 開發總部
  - http://www.arm.linux.org.uk/
- 用 Open Source 工具開發軟體

http://www.study-area.org/cyril/opentools/opentools/book1.html

### 廣告!

- 休假了近八個月的長假,因爲太無聊,又撰 寫新的作業系統
- 定位於RTOS 開發的實例 (COSCUP 2007 發表的精簡版本)
- 僅 20kb , 針對 ARM/Xscale 平台

### CuRT - Compat Unicellular Real-Time operating system

- 特性:
  - Preemptive Multi-threading
  - Priority-base Round-Robin Scheduling
  - Thread Management
  - Semaphore Management Support
  - IPC: mailbox, message queue
- 支援硬體: Gumstix connex (based on
  - PXA255, armv5te)
- BSD License

