

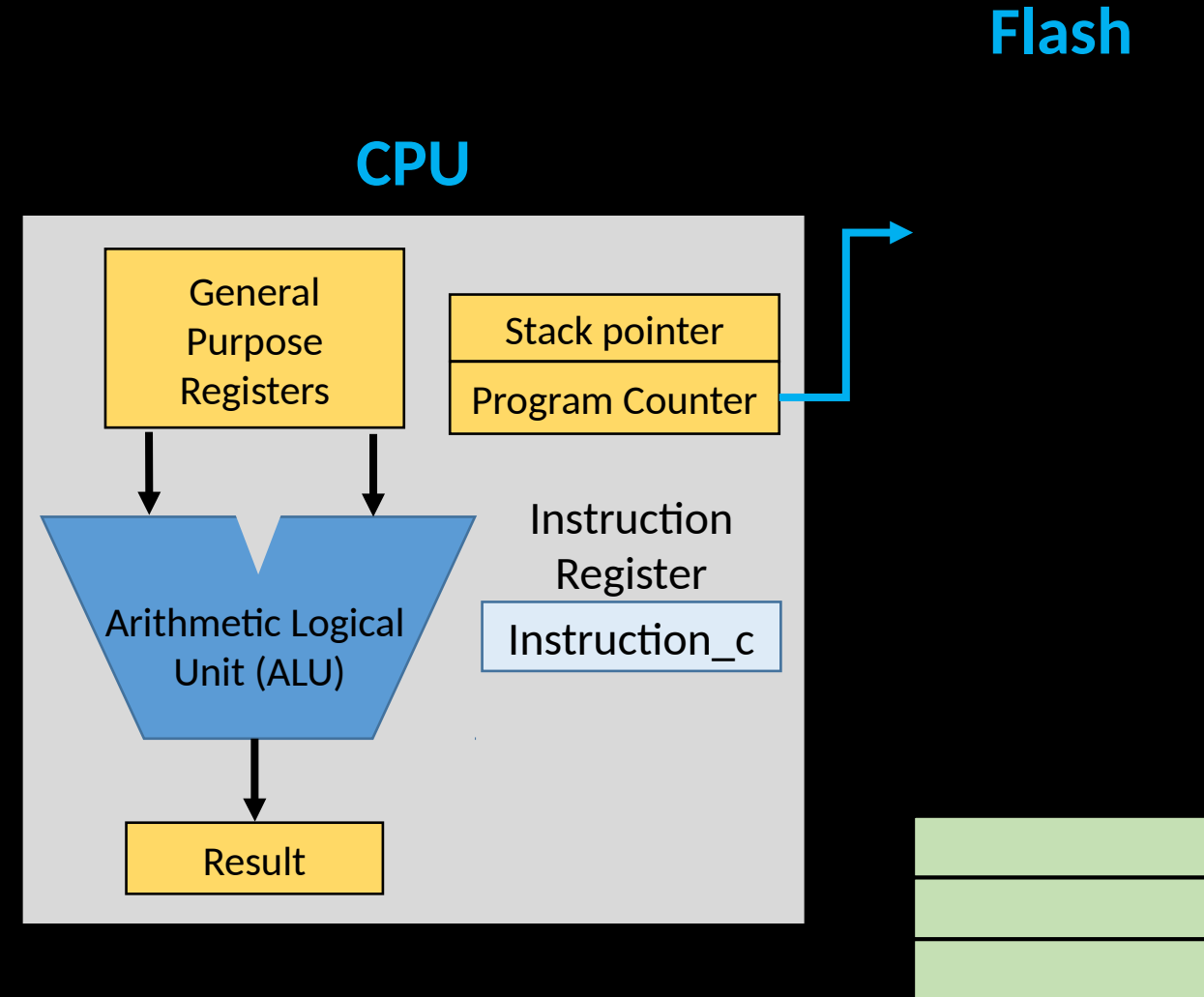
# Word Size and Data Types

Embedded Software Essentials

C2M1V2

# Architecture [S1]

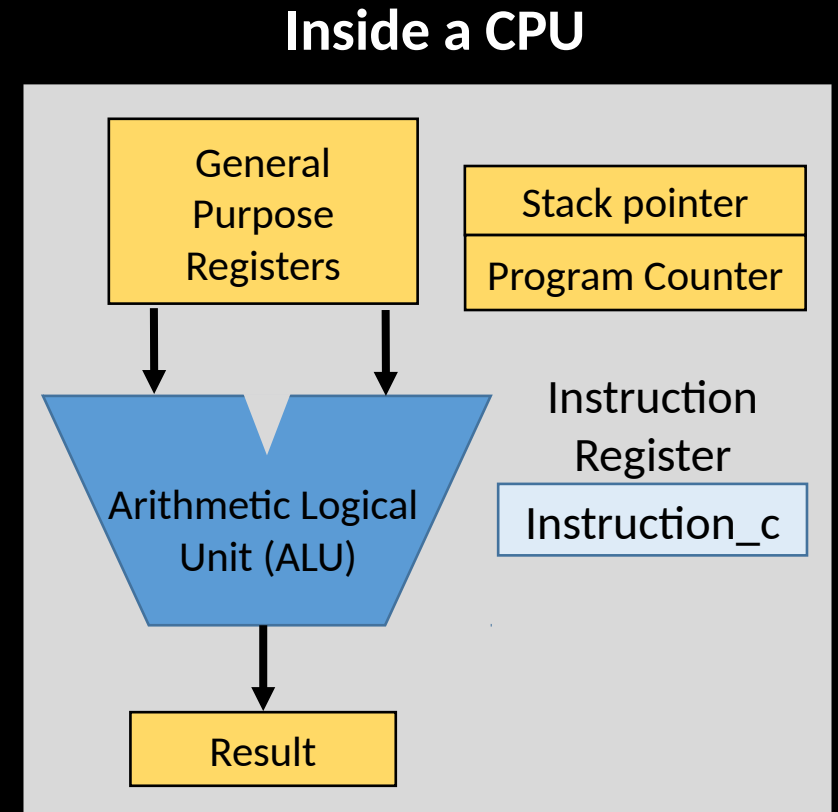
- Architecture designed to implement **assembly instructions**
- Complex Instruction Set Computer (CISC)
- Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC)
- Advanced RISC Machine (ARM)



# Units of Operation [S2]

- Instruction – Fundamental unit of work or operation
  - Arithmetic
  - Logical
  - Program Flow Control
  - Load/Store
- Word – fundamental operand size for each operation

Example: 32-bit Machines are built to do 32-bit math most optimally



# Units of Operation [S3]

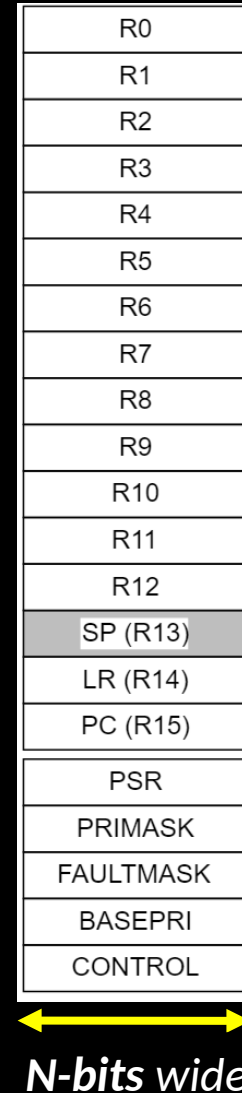
- General Purpose Registers in CPU will be size of the Word

ARM 32-bit Word = 32-bit registers

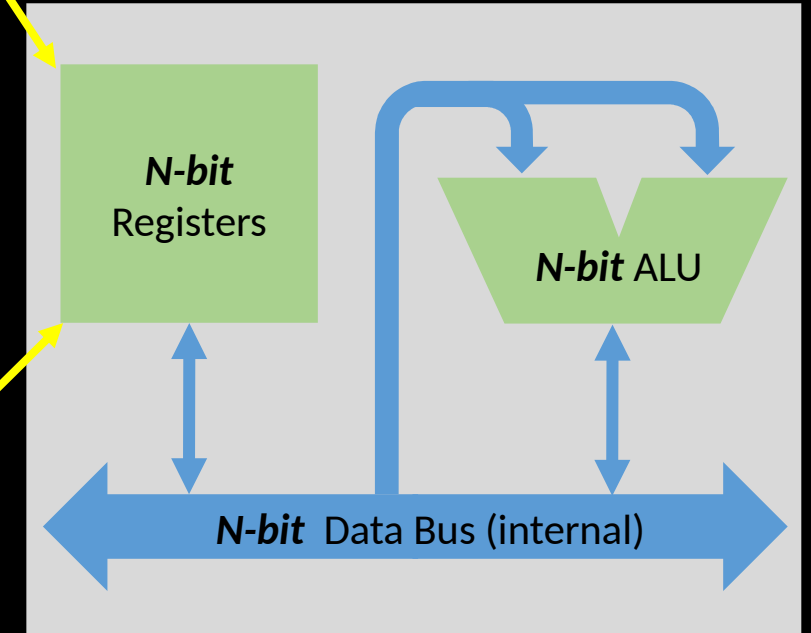
- Cortex-M Processors has General and Special Purpose CPU Core registers

- R0-R12 General Purpose
- R13-R15 Reserved Role
- Program Status Registers
- Exception Mask Registers
- Control Register

Core CPU Registers



CPU *N-bit* architecture



CPU operand size = data size of registers

# Instruction Sizes [S4]

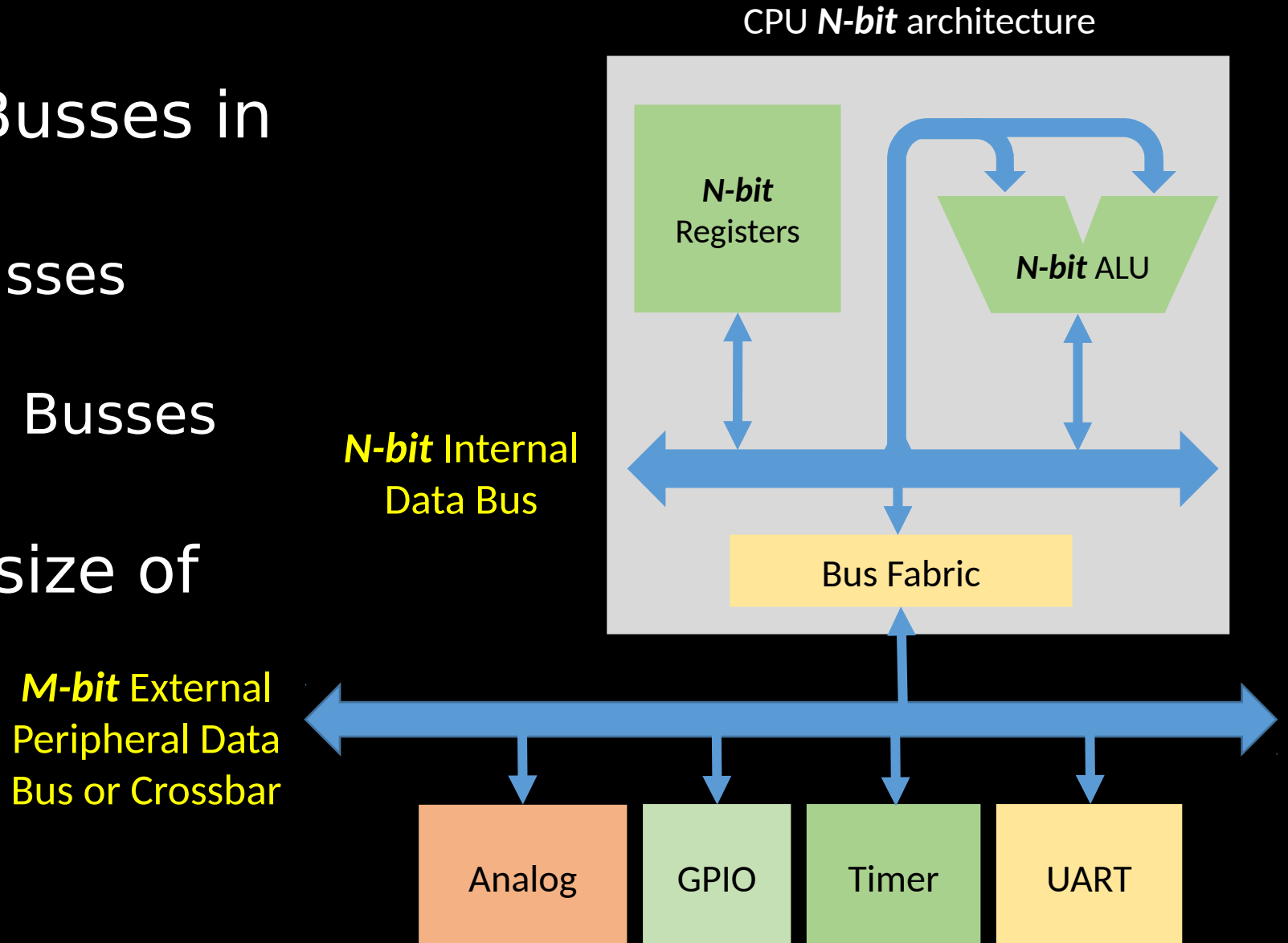
- Instruction size can vary
  - ARM Instruction Set ARMv6-M = 16-Bit and 32-Bit
  - Thumb-2 Instruction Set = 16-Bit

Example Output with Machine Code and Assembly Code

	000104c8 <main>:	
16-Bit Instructions	104c8:	push {r4, r5, r7, lr}
	104ca:	sub sp, #88
	104cc:	add r7, sp, #0
32-Bit Instructions	104ce:	movw r3, #4144
	104d2:	movt r3, #2
	Instruction Address	Machine Code Assembly Code

# Units of Operation [S5]

- There are a lot of Busses in a Microcontroller
  - Internal System Busses
    - Example: ARM AHB
  - External Peripheral Busses
    - Example: ARM APB
- Bus is at least the size of the instruction



# C-Programming Types [S6]

- Sizes of C data types are ambiguous and vary between architectures
- C-Standard Specifies a minimum each variable can be

Type	Size	Value Range (min)
signed char int8_t	At least 8-bits	$[-2^7, +2^7 - 1]$
unsigned char uint8_t	At least 8-bits	$[0, +2^8 - 1]$
signed short int int16_t	At least 16-bits	$[-2^{15}, +2^{15} - 1]$
unsigned short int uint16_t	At least 16-bits	$[0, +2^{16} - 1]$
signed long int int32_t	At least 32-bits	$[-2^{31}, +2^{31} - 1]$
unsigned long int uint32_t	At least 32-bits	$[0, +2^{32} - 1]$

# Standard Integer Sizes[S7]

- Variable length Types can cause portability issues
- Explicitly defined types that specify **storage** and **sign**
  - Provide exact size, fast size, and minimum size
- Defined in the **stdint.h** header file

int8_t	→	Exactly 8-bits
int16_t	→	Exactly 16-bits
int32_t	→	Exactly 32-bits
int64_t	→	Exactly 64-bits
uint8_t	→	Exactly 8-bits
uint16_t	→	Exactly 16-bits
uint32_t	→	Exactly 32-bits
uint64_t	→	Exactly 64-bits

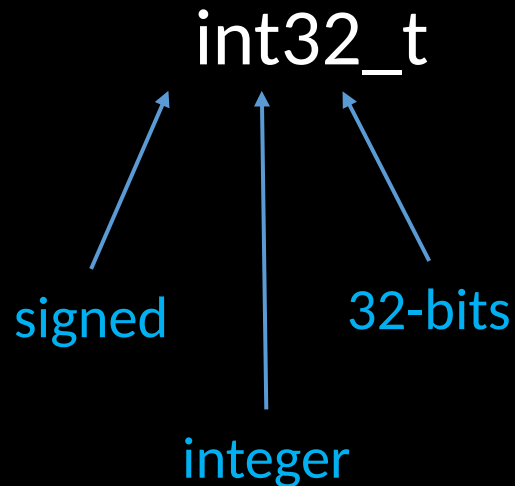
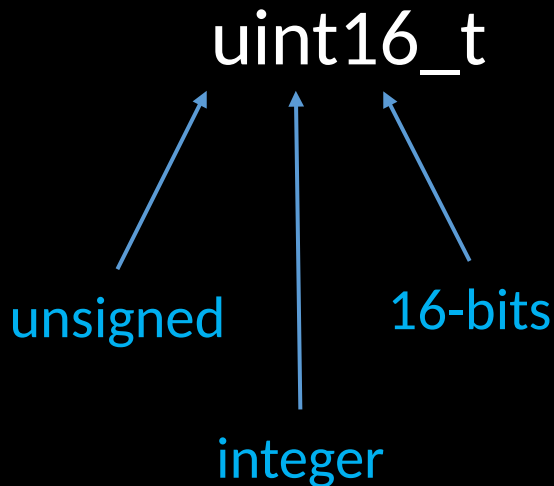


# Standard Integer Sizes[S8]

- Explicitly defined types that specify **exact size** and **sign**

- U = Unsigned
- Int = Integer type
- \_t = type

```
uint8_t  var1;  
int32_t  var3 = -100;
```



```
#ifndef __STDINT_H__  
#define __STDINT_H__
```

```
/* 8-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed   char int8_t;  
typedef unsigned char uint8_t;
```

```
/* 16-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed   short int int16_t;  
typedef unsigned short int uint16_t;
```

```
/* 32-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed   long int int32_t;  
typedef unsigned long int uint32_t;
```

```
/* 64-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed   long long int int64_t;  
typedef unsigned long long int uint64_t
```

```
#endif /* __STDINT_H__ */
```

# Standard Integer Sizes [S9]

- You need a data size that allows for the fastest access while having at least N bits

## Fast Types

- Typically rounds up to word size
  - Most optimum size for operations
- You need the smallest data size that has a minimum size N bits

## Least Types

<code>int_fast8_t</code>	<code>int_least8_t</code>
<code>int_fast16_t</code>	<code>int_least16_t</code>
<code>int_fast32_t</code>	<code>int_least32_t</code>
<code>int_fast64_t</code>	<code>int_least64_t</code>
<code>uint_fast8_t</code>	<code>uint_least8_t</code>
<code>uint_fast16_t</code>	<code>uint_least16_t</code>
<code>uint_fast32_t</code>	<code>uint_least32_t</code>
<code>uint_fast64_t</code>	<code>uint_least64_t</code>

```
int_fast8_t    var1;  
uint_least16_t var2 = 12;
```

# Typedef [S10]

- Typedef keyword allows programmer to create own types (like an alias)
  - Can apply to standard types or derived types

```
typedef enum Color {  
    COLOR_BLUE = 0,  
    COLOR_RED = 1,  
    COLOR_GREEN = 2,  
} Color_t;
```

```
typedef struct Data {  
    int32_t temperature;  
    uint32_t date;  
    uint32_t time;  
} Data_t;
```

```
#ifndef __STDINT_H__  
#define __STDINT_H__
```

```
/* 8-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed char int8_t;  
typedef unsigned char uint8_t;
```

```
/* 16-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed short int int16_t;  
typedef unsigned short int uint16_t;
```

```
/* 32-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed long int int32_t;  
typedef unsigned long int uint32_t;
```

```
/* 64-bit signed/unsigned Integers */  
typedef signed long long int int64_t;  
typedef unsigned long long int uint64_t
```

```
#endif /* __STDINT_H__ */
```