



Embedded Software Development

EECS388 Fall 2022

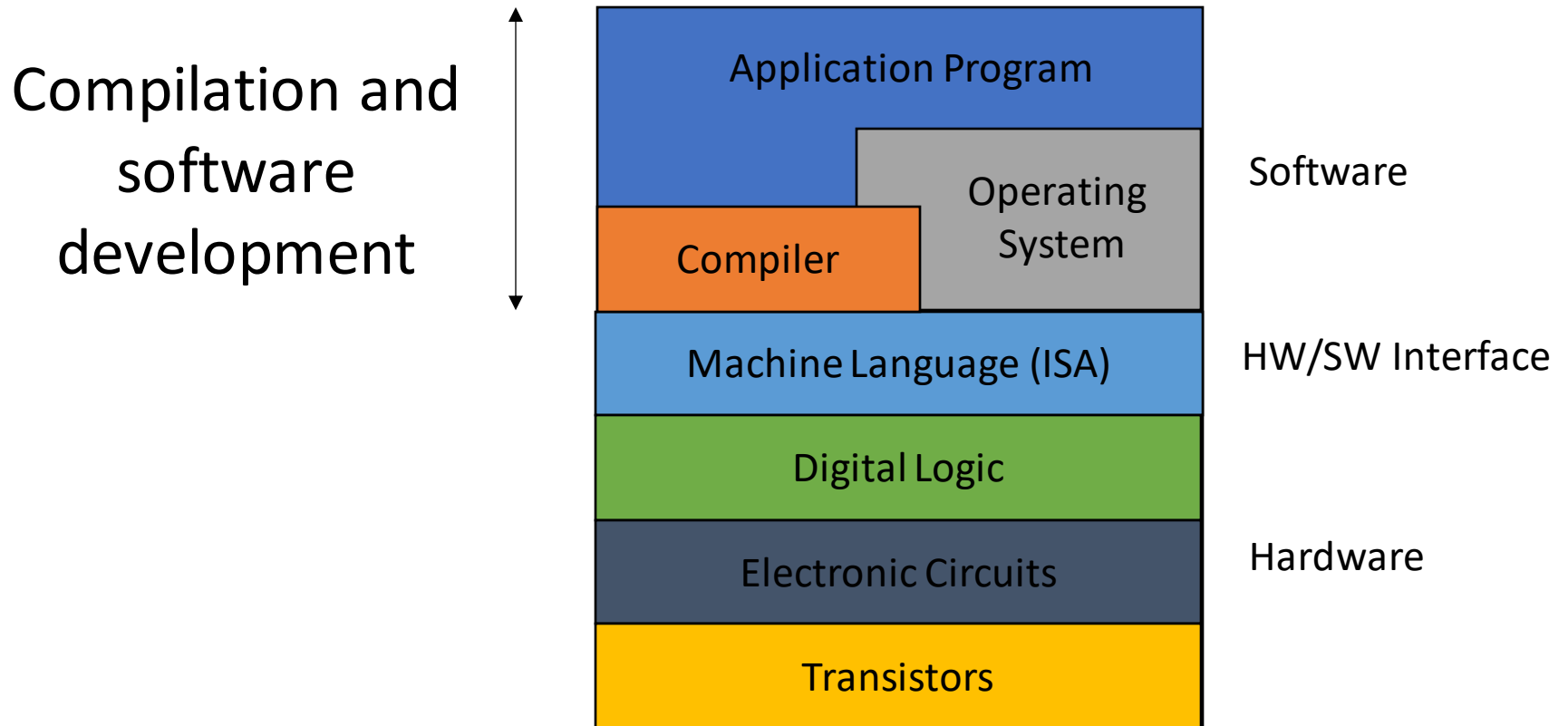
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Lecture notes based in part on slides created by Alex
Fosdick

Announcement

- Midterm date: Thursday Oct 6th during class time

Context

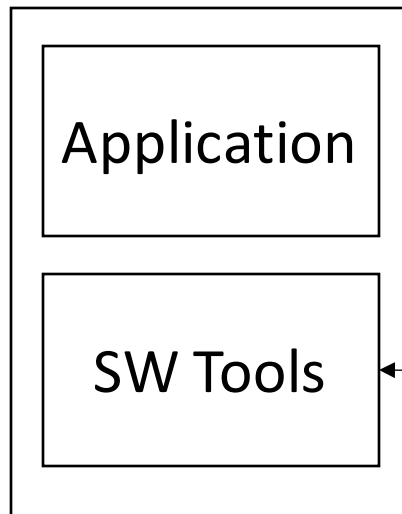


Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)

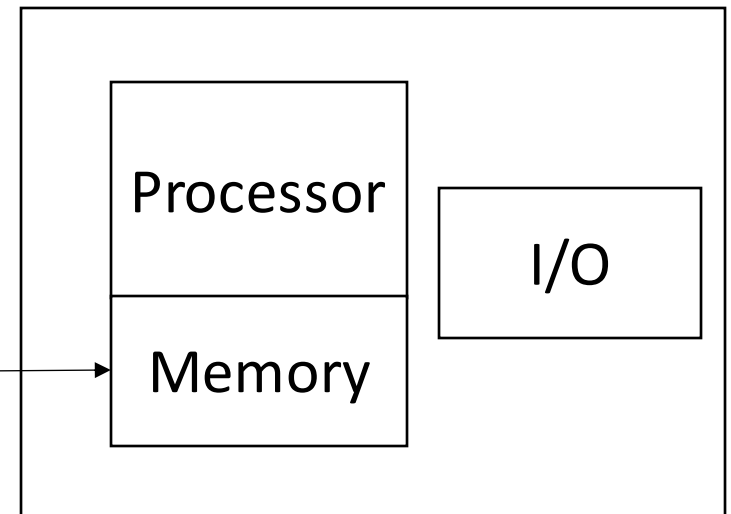
- Instructions are the “words” of a computer and ISA is its vocabulary
- Defines a standard interface to the processor
- Decouples usage and implementation
 - Intel 486->Pentium->P6->Core Due -> i7
- Examples: x86, ARM, RISC-V, Power, etc.

Embedded System Development Platform

Host Machine



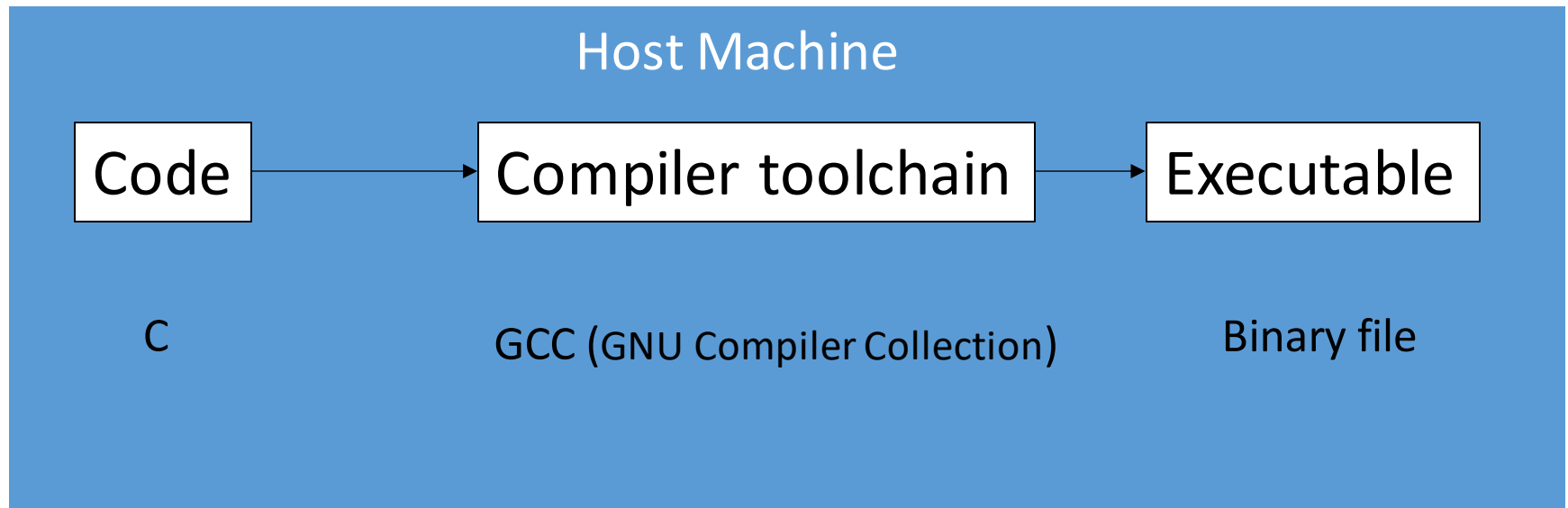
Target (Embedded System)



Programmer
/Debugger

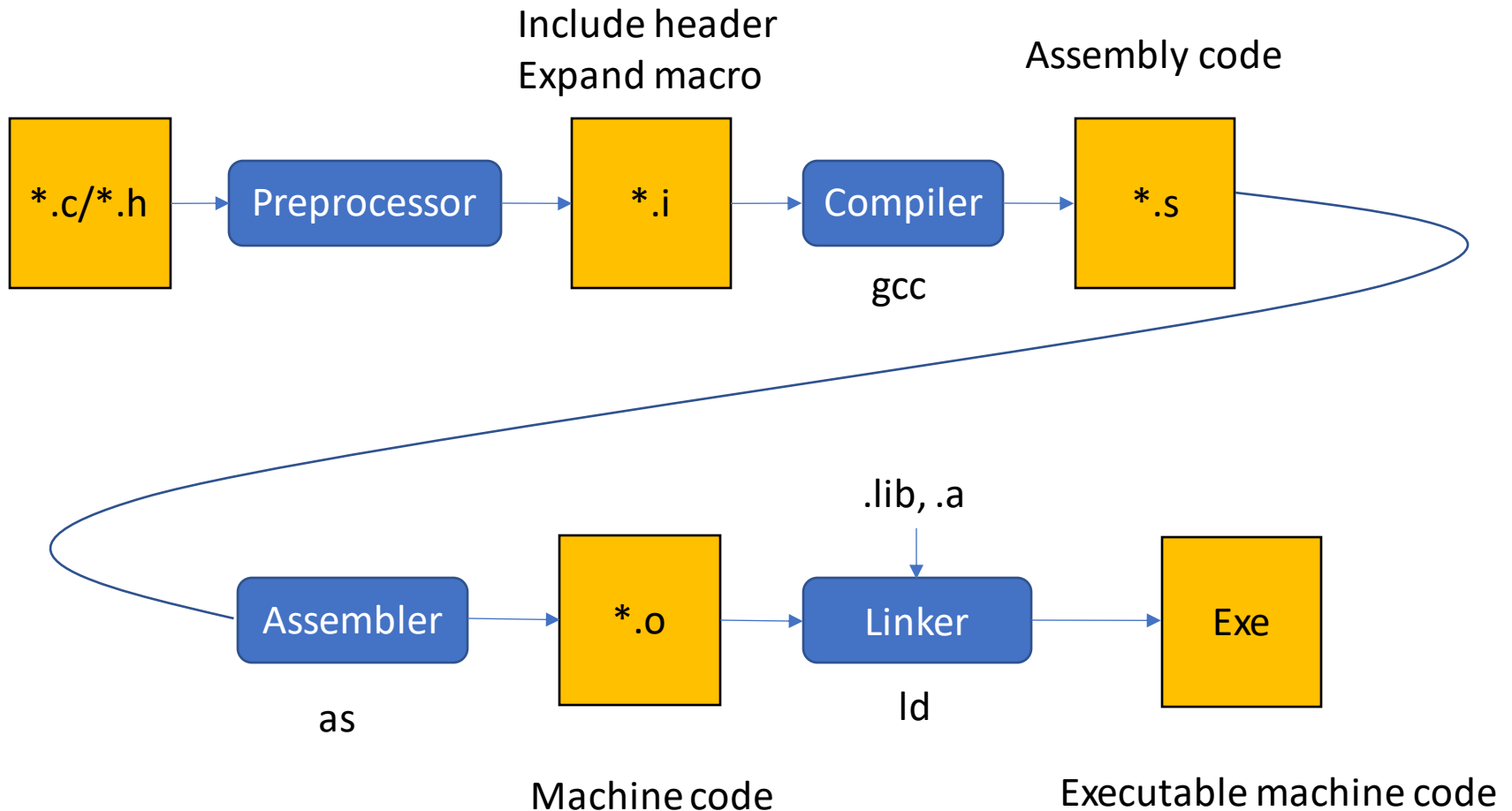


Due to the limited resource of the target, host machine usually contains our build* environment



*Build -> converting a high-level language code to machine executable binary

Compiler Toolchain





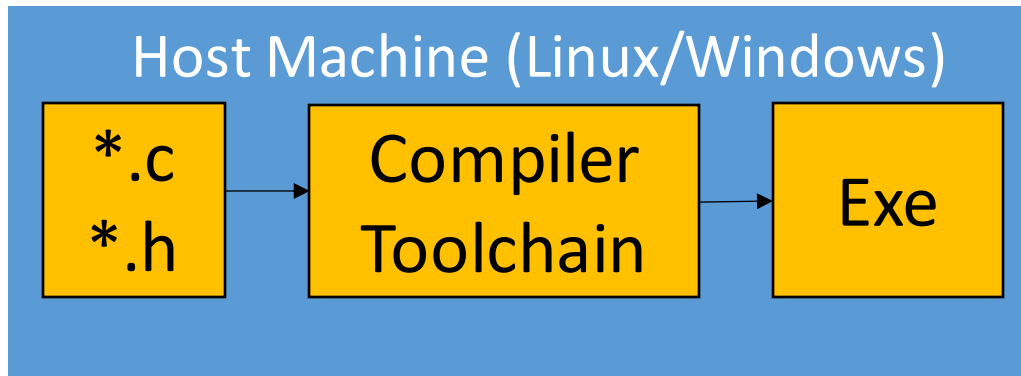
```
int main() {  
    int x, y, z;  
    x = 5;  
    y = 2;  
    z = x + y;  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
0:   addi    sp,sp,-32  
4:   sd      s0,24(sp)  
8:   addi    s0,sp,32  
c:   li      a5,5  
10:  sw      a5,-20(s0)  
14:  li      a5,2  
18:  sw      a5,-24(s0)  
1c:  lw      a4,-20(s0)  
20:  lw      a5,-24(s0)  
24:  addw    a5,a4,a5  
28:  sw      a5,-28(s0)  
2c:  li      a5,0  
30:  mv      a0,a5  
34:  ld      s0,24(sp)  
38:  addi    sp,sp,32  
3c:  ret
```

```
0:   fe010113  
4:   00813c23  
8:   02010413  
c:   00500793  
10:  fef42623  
14:  00200793  
18:  fef42423  
1c:  fec42703  
20:  fe842783  
24:  00f707bb  
28:  fef42223  
2c:  00000793  
30:  00078513  
34:  01813403  
38:  02010113  
3c:  00008067
```


Native Compilation

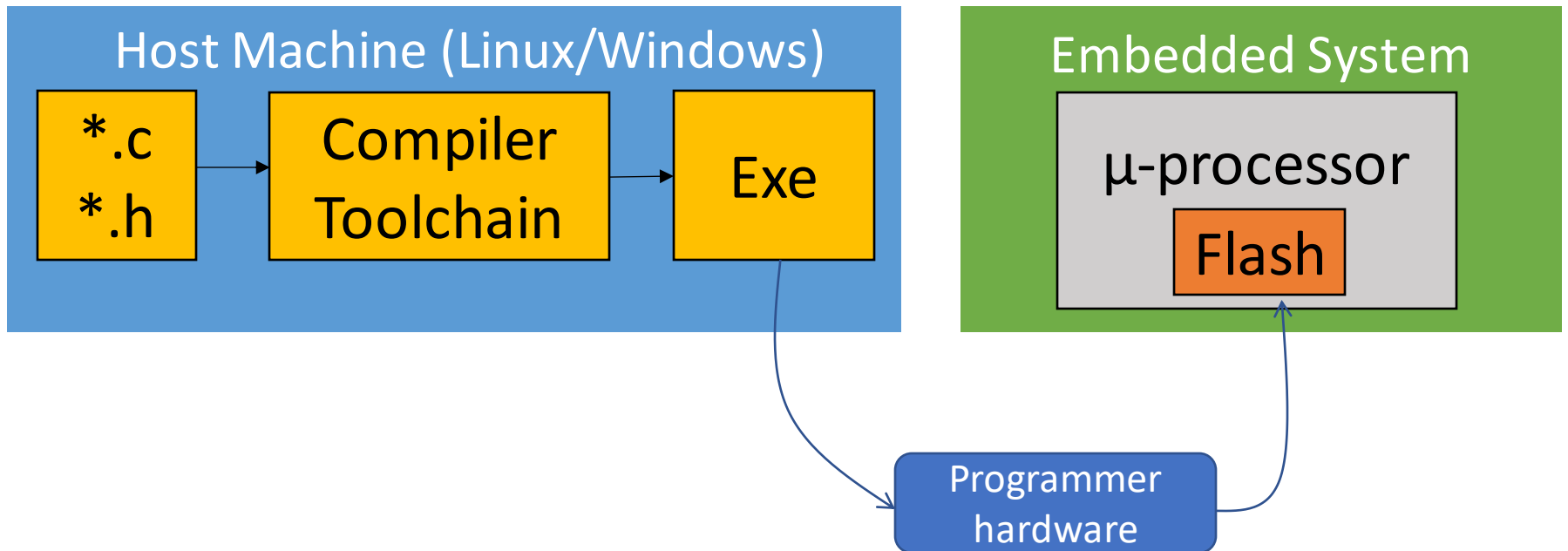
- Compile and run on one system



No hardware needed

Cross Compilation

- Compile on one system and run on another system

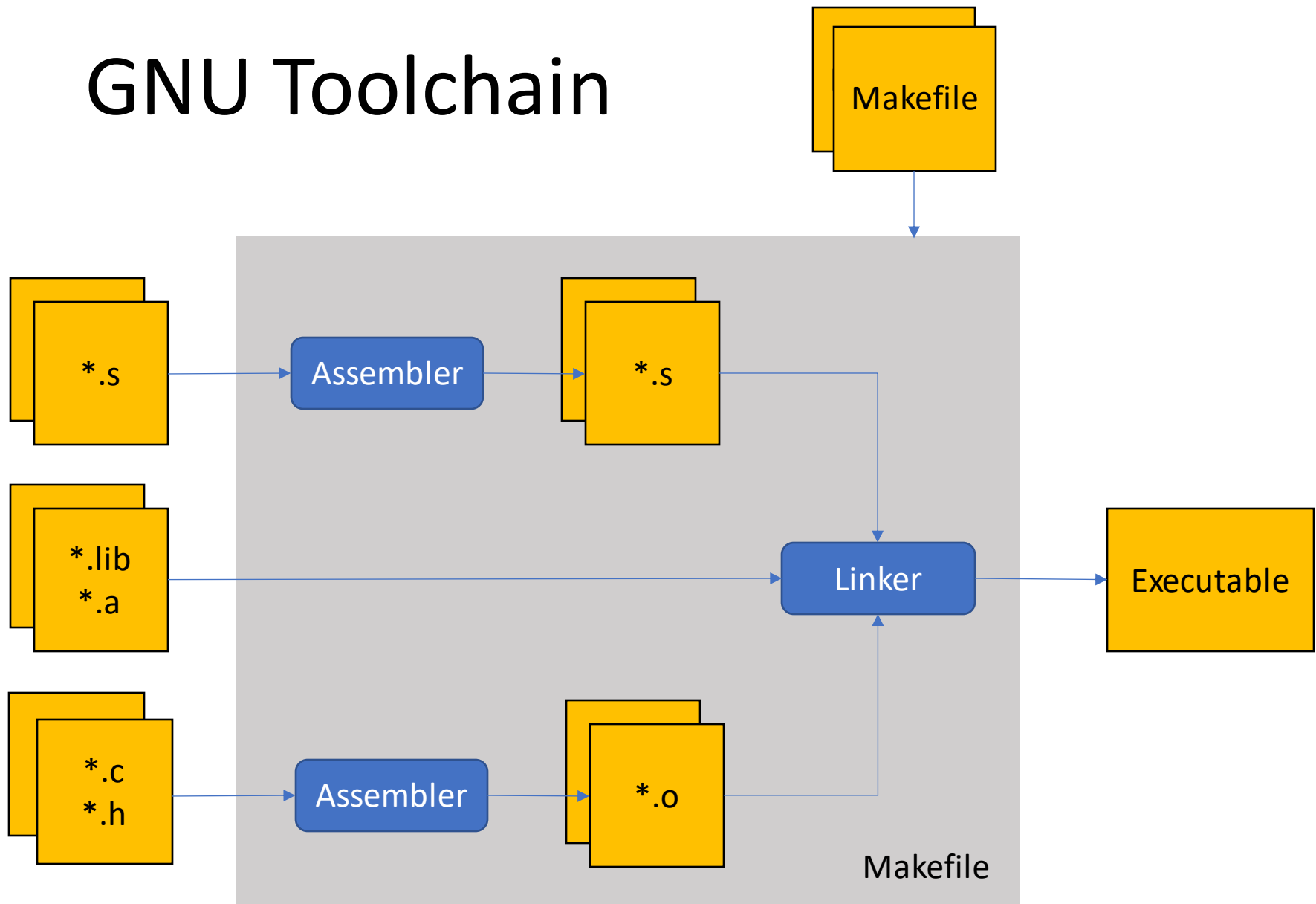


- Building can be too complex
 - Many gcc flags and commands
 - Linux has over 40k+ source code files!
 - Dependencies
 - Many source files
 - Many supported platforms
- Building manually is
 - Not scalable
 - Time consuming
 - Error prone

GNU Make

- “GNU Make is a tool which controls the generation of executables and other non-source files of a program from the program's source files”
 - Preprocessing
 - Compiling
 - Assembling
 - Linking

GNU Toolchain



A Simple Makefile

hellomake.c	hellofunc.c	hellomake.h
<pre>#include <hellomake.h> int main() { // call a function in another file myPrintHelloMake(); return(0); }</pre>	<pre>#include <stdio.h> #include <hellomake.h> void myPrintHelloMake(void) { printf("Hello makefiles!\n"); return; }</pre>	<pre>/* example include file */ void myPrintHelloMake(void);</pre>

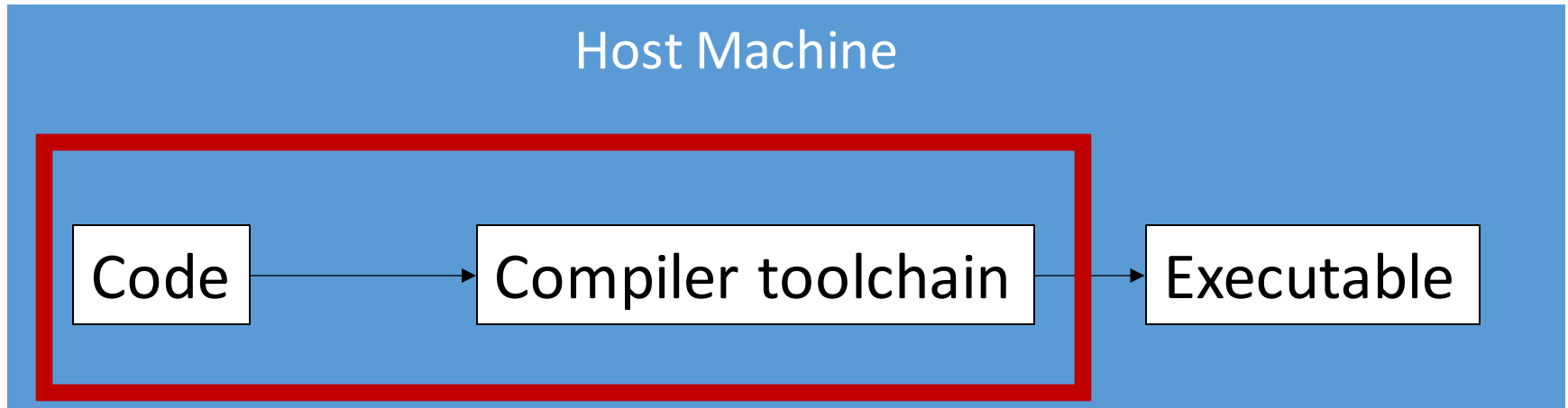
```
CC=gcc
CFLAGS=-I.

hellomake: hellomake.o hellofunc.o
    $(CC) -o hellomake hellomake.o hellofunc.o
```

Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

- Autogenerate Makefiles
- Provide a very simple interface for developers (usually beginners)
 - Bad for maintainability and portability
- Professional software teams write their own makefile

- How to keep track of our software changes?
- How to manage to develop complex software using a team of software engineers?

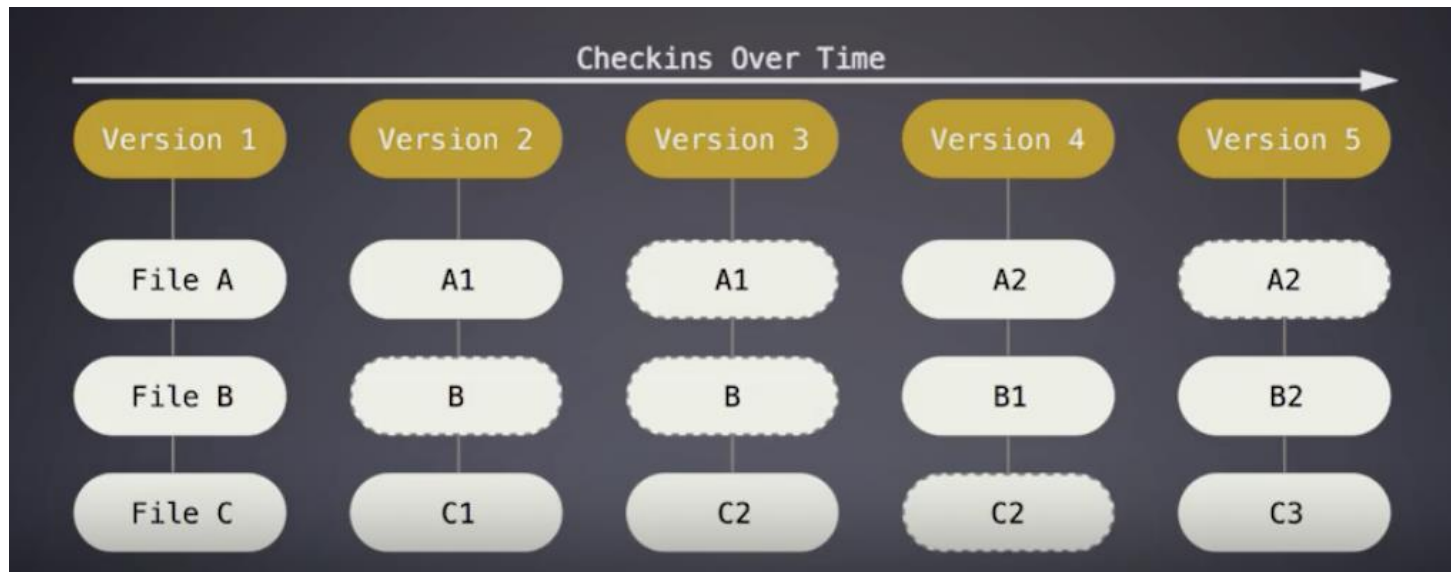


Version Control Systems (VCS)

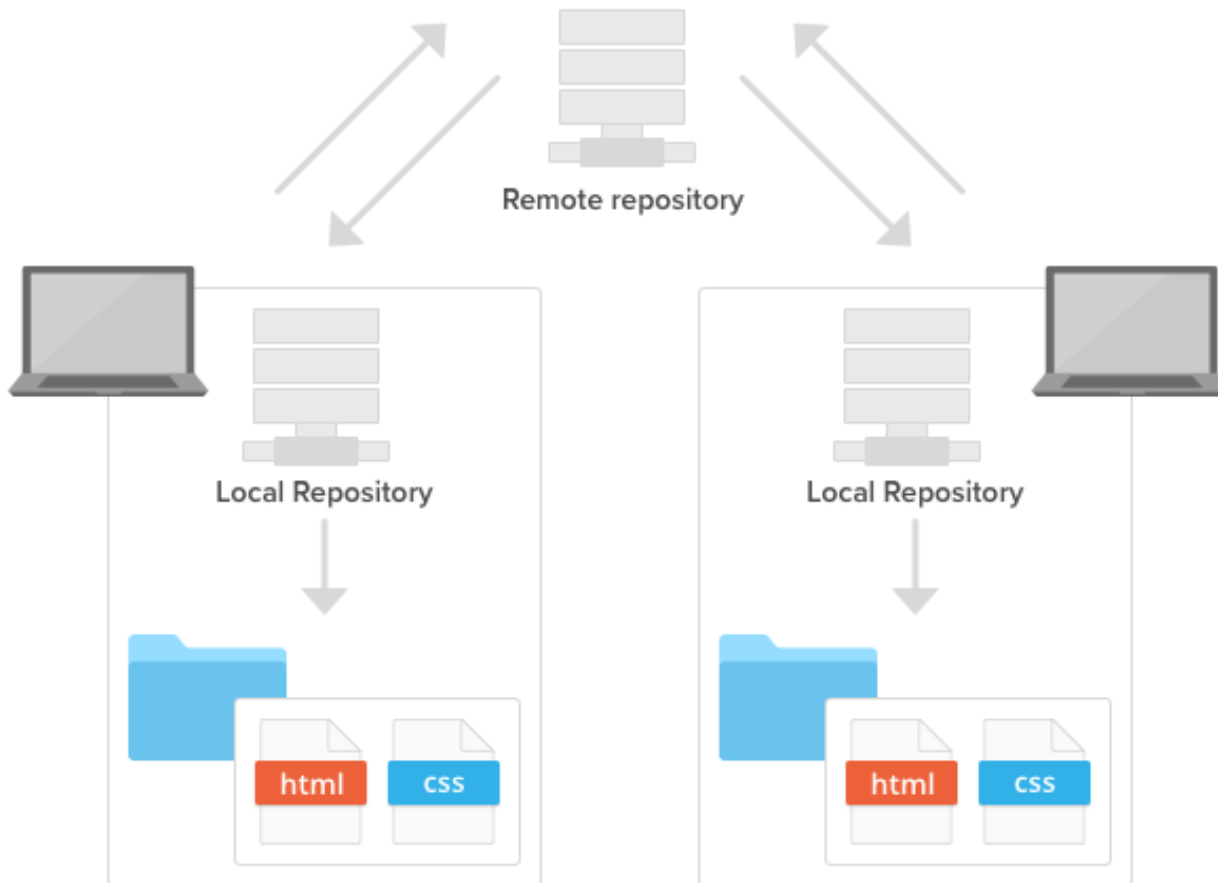
- A software that allows user to track changes
- Many flavors
 - SVN
 - Mercurial
 - Git

VCS Repository

- Collection of tracked files



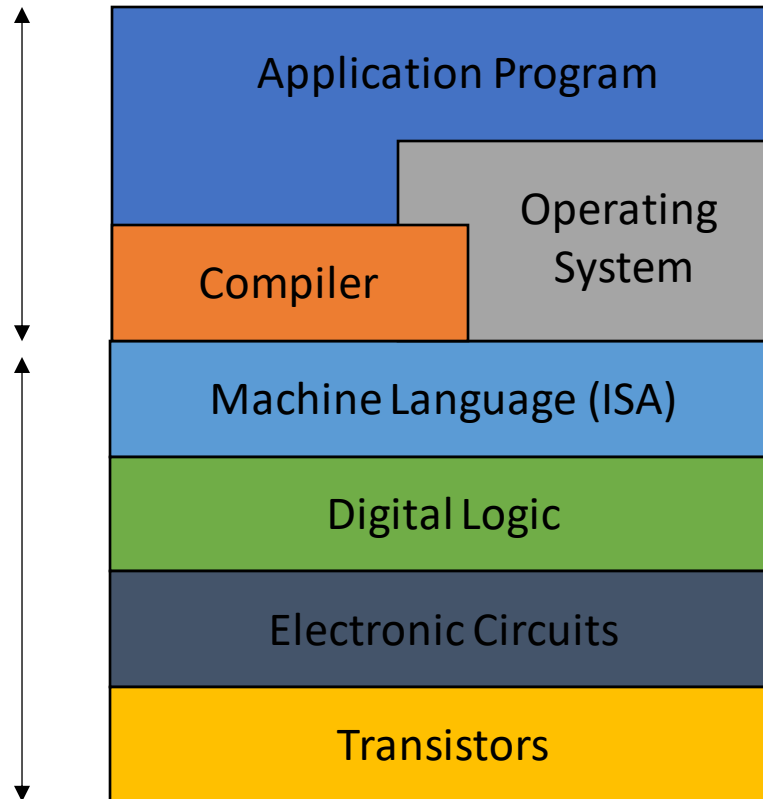
Collaboration with VCSs



Recap

Prepare on a
host machine

Target
embedded
system



- Compiler toolchain
- Cross compilation
- GNU Make
- IDE
- VCS

What is Next?

- C programming refresher
- Textbook reading
 - There are many resources online for C programming
 - “Introduction to Computing Systems: From Bits & Gates to C & Beyond”
Appendix D: The C Programming Language