

Soc \Rightarrow System on chip

Mcu \Rightarrow Micro controller unit

دی chip بینه موجوده علی ال kit و لامانچی نیومجها

الختل علی سب بفون الی مدفوعة وکل داھل لیم

او specks مختلف عن الثانية

Trm \Rightarrow technical referance manual

دی بینه علی ال soc و منوصل بیع حاجات زی او
او USB او ethernet او led

Ecu \Rightarrow electrical control unit

دی بینه فی العربیان و بتندط فی اجزای الکریو و بتکنکون
او sensors + kit

lab3 → write a baremetal SW to toggle led on PF3 which is connected with green led.

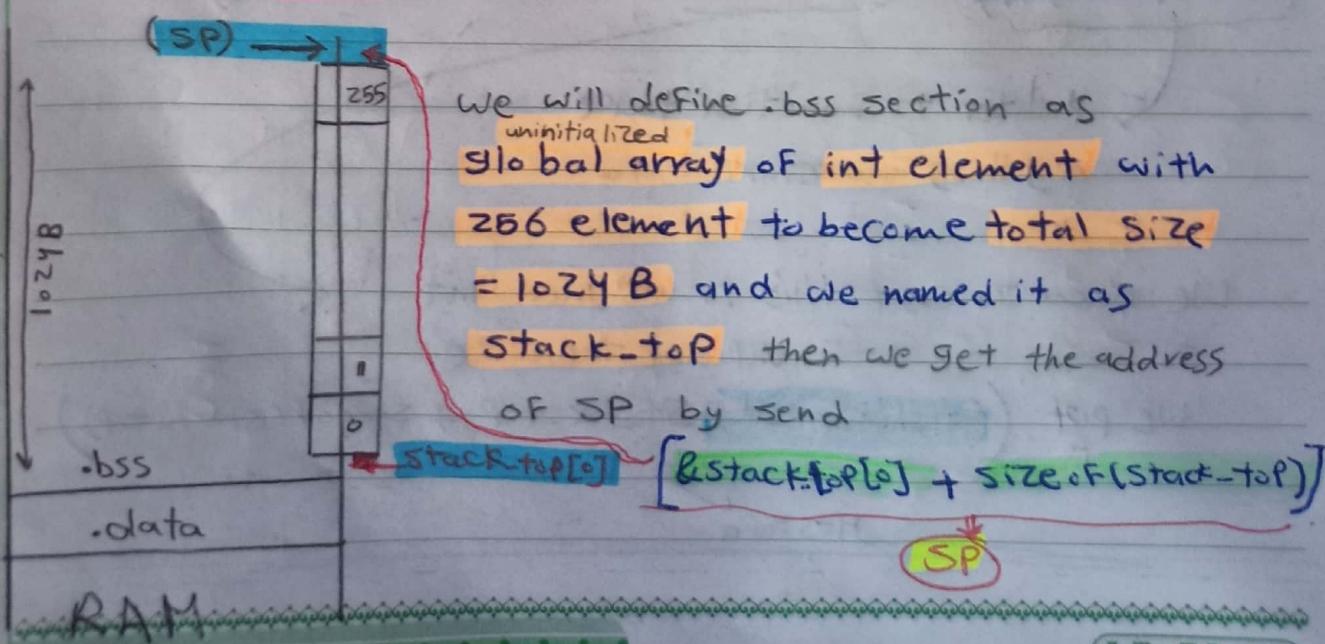
Kit → Tivac

SOC → TM4C123

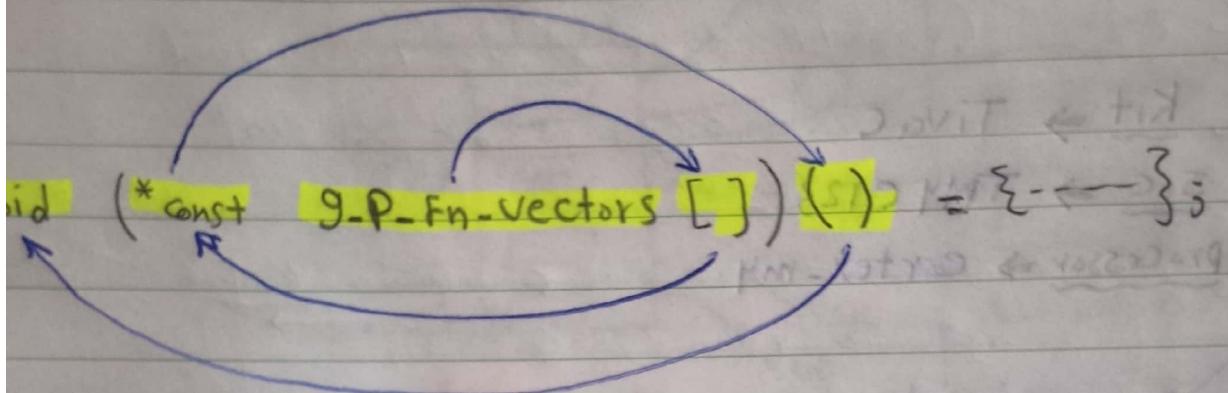
Processor → cortex-m4

in this lab:

- stack-top should define in startup.c not define by linker script
- define the vector array by array of constant pointers to function takes() and return void.
- define stack in startup with size 1024 B without using stack-top symbol at linker



• define the vector array by array of constant
pointers to functions takes() and return void.



G-P-Fn-Vectors is an array of Constant Pointers Point to Function take anything() and return void (no thing).

How To cast address of SP to pointer to Function ??

~~return~~ $\rightarrow (\underline{\text{stack_top}} + \underline{\text{size of}(\text{stack_top})})$

This address will cast to pointer to function

void (*const)()) (stack_top + sizeof(stack_top))

→ pointer to function take

anything and return void

...and I cast this to his aid in

To sum it with value of the size

We put `((uint32_t) stack_top + sizeof(stack_top))`

Debugging Mechanism

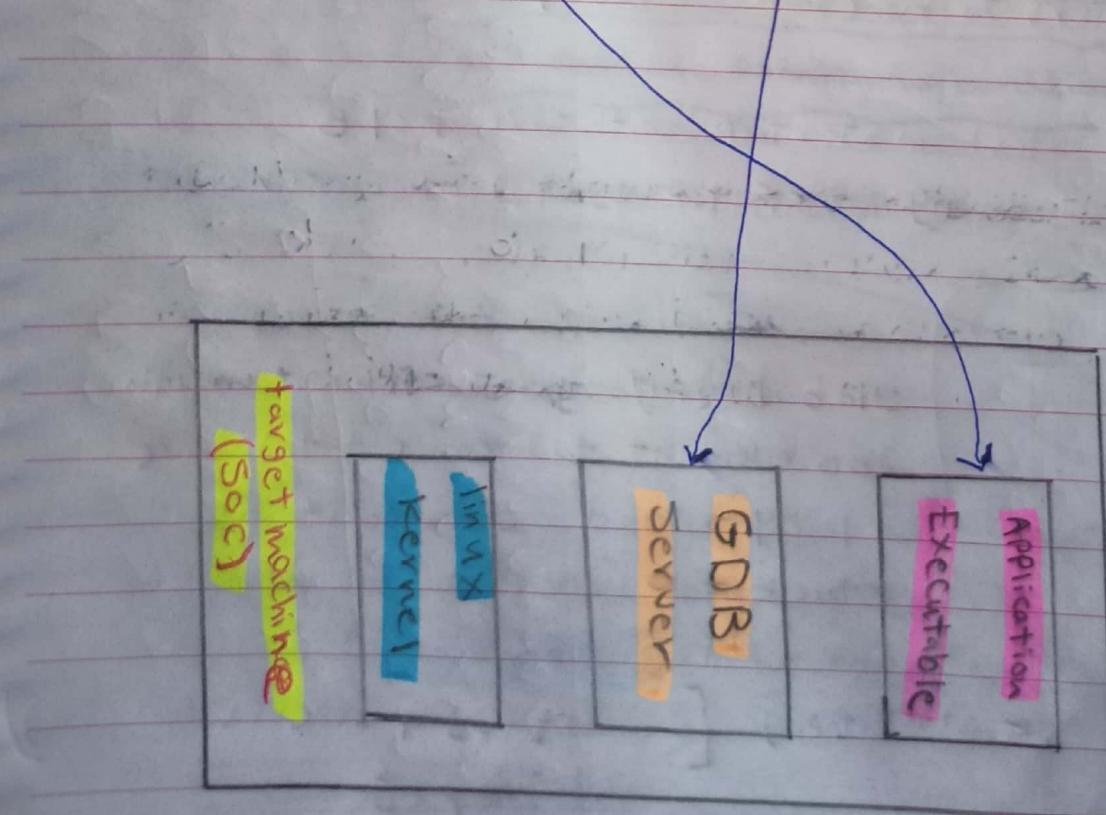
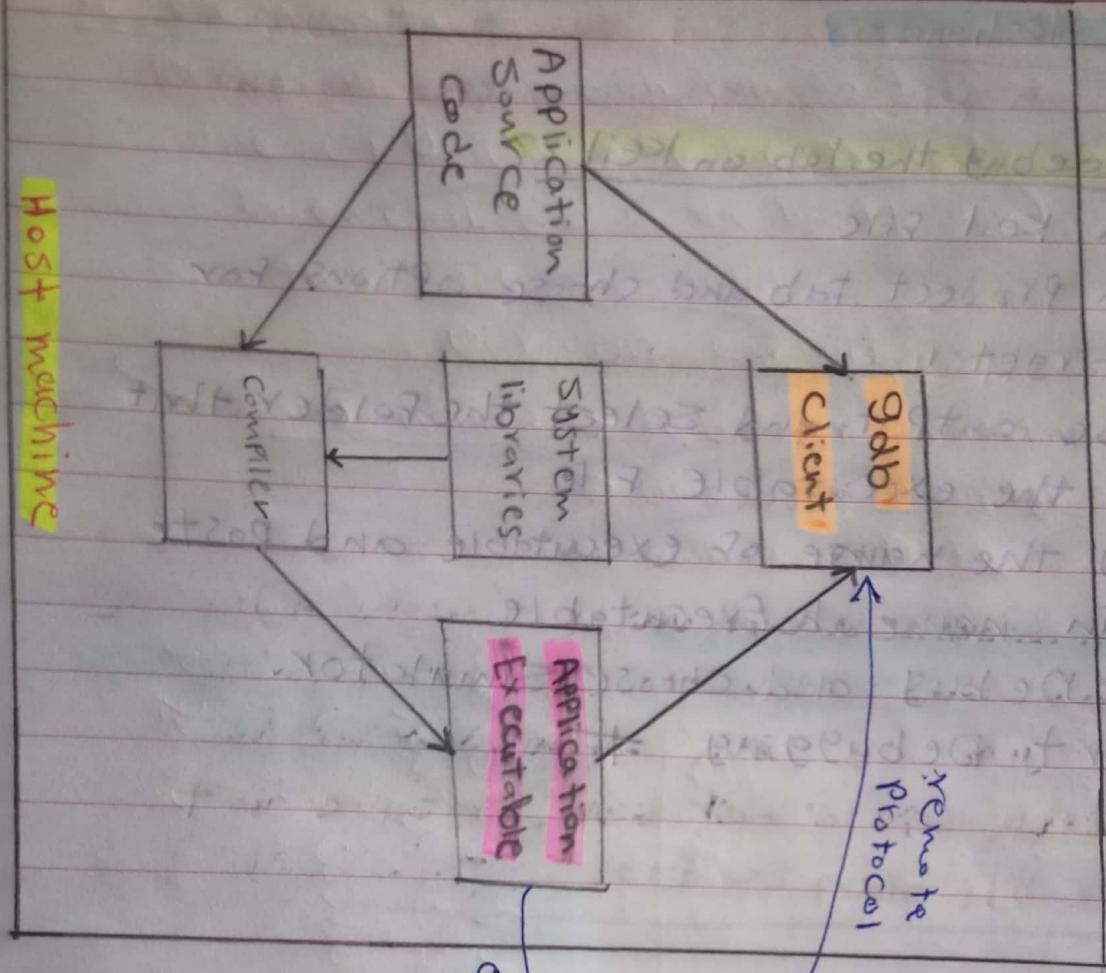
How To debug the lab on Keil 22

- open Keil file
- open Project tab and choose options for target 1
- choose output and select the folder that has the executable file
- copy the name of executable and paste it in name of Executable
- open Debug and choose Simulator.
- start Debugging #

الموضوع:

التاريخ:

Debugging Linux Application
Running on Embedded Linux.



لبرین کطیبا ای application گلوبال می گیرد
gdb server بین ای connect شد

المحبود على الـ host machine يمكنه اتصاله بالـ application على نفس الماكنة (local connection) أو على الماكنة الأخرى (remote connection).
لذلك، يفتح الماكنة المضيفة (host machine) على الماكنة المستضيفة (target machine) بـ port 12345، وتحتاج الماكنة المستضيفة إلى تشغيل الماكنة المضيفة (host machine) على الماكنة المستضيفة (target machine) بـ port 12345.

مثال gdb debugger لينكس اما جينا اسفل لينكس لـ vi
target remote localhost:1234 ← جينا كتبنا
هذا يعنينا ان gdb server يعمل على
جهاز جينا و application debug
جينا يعرف بذلك .
جينا كتبنا

طبعاً في حاجة linux kernel ال debug لـ و احنا عايزين ن debug CPU بناع البورة من مسأله debug بيتـن على الـ application اللي موجود فوق الـ OS لو دره بـ

الخلاصة لو اتنا عندي بورة محمّوط عليه OS واحنا حطينا application على ويأي زين نعمل debug ليه في الحالة دى حنا مس هحتاج debugger circuit وحى الحالة دى الـ gdb server هو الـ هيكلية الـ OS.

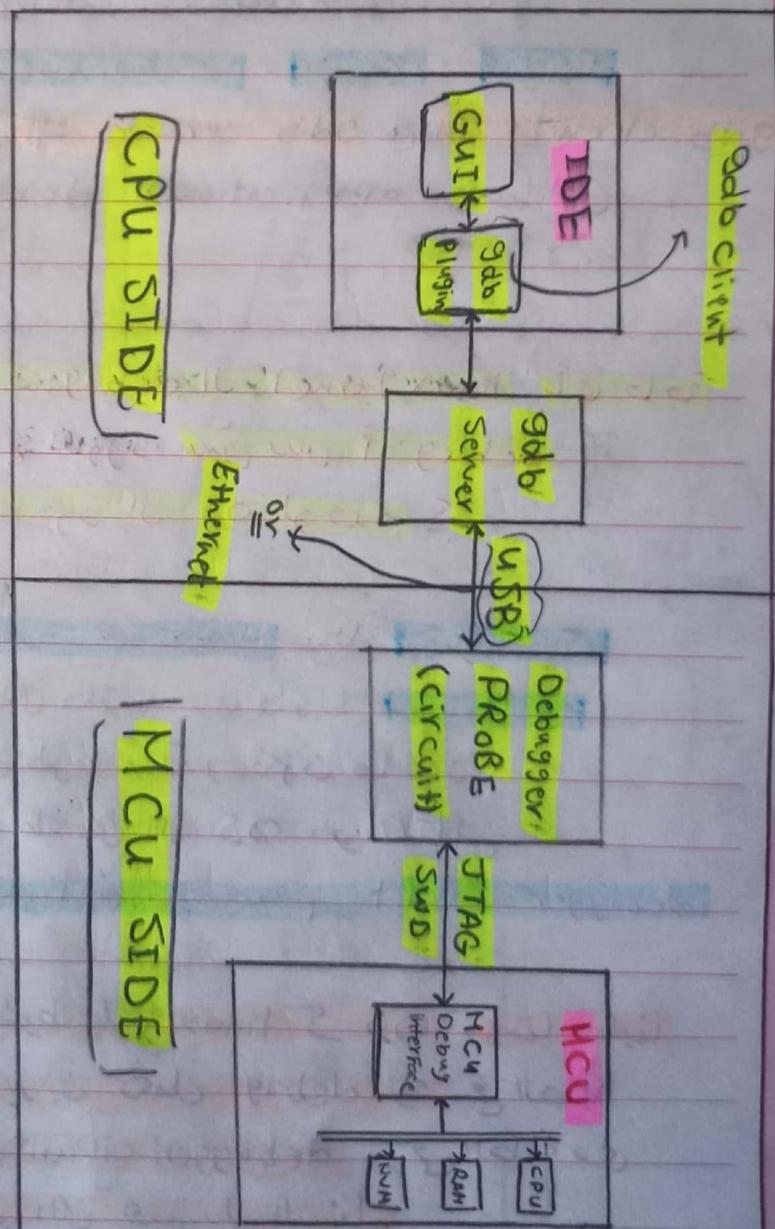
If we need to

Debug all SW which run on top of the CPU (may be the OS itself or baremetal SW or the bootloader)

in this case we need

Debugger circuit

- may named → debugger emulator
- debugger adapter
- debugger probe



هذا قنطرة الـ debugger circuit هي ببساطة مدخلات وoutputs من المبرمج في او خارج CPU لـ debugging. هناك اثنان من طرق الـ debugging: one way is through JTAG or SWD interface, another way is through software debugging wire (Software debugging wire).

ويمكن ادخال المبرمج من خلال المبرمج المدمج في الميكروكونترولر (JTAG) او من خلال المبرمج المدمج في الميكروكونترولر (SWD).

عن طريق USB او Ethernet.

الموضوع:

التاريخ:

الـ gdb server يتوصل بالـ debugger circuit
الـ ethernet USB زرار طريقة

طريقـاً لـ gdb server

الـ debugger circuit بـ الخاص interface يحيـى على الـ

أي drivers يبيـعـ لـ debugger circuit المـاـصـة بـ
ـ debugger circuit من خـلاـه وـ تـكـمـلـ الـ SW +
ـ gdb server الـ هو بـيـعـ عنـنا

ـ بـعـضـ الـ Free يـتـبـعـ gdb server

Open OCD ← i Free

Lauterbach debugger ←

ـ يـخـلوـسـ i Free
ـ دـى مـسـهـورـ وـ يـتـسـخـتـهـ شـركـاتـ الـ كـرـبـيـاتـ وـ اـسـمـ

trace32 ← الـ SW الخاص بـ

ـ طـبـ رـاعـيـ الفـرقـ ماـيـسـخـدـمـ أـيـ وـادـعـيـهـ

ـ كـ مـيـلـ هـيـنـفـعـ عـلـيـانـ كلـ بـيـرـ سـمـ بـعـنـ
ـ الـ بـورـ لـاتـ الـ مـيـنـ وـ بـعـدـنـ الـ p~cessorsـ وـ بـاـتـاـسـ
ـ بـيـنـ مـيـنـتـارـ Processor & Board
ـ اـرـ الـ gdb server
ـ نـيـنـتـهـ مـعـاـنـاـ وـ نـعـرـقـ

فني يعنى المتر كات بتزول الـ debugger circuit ومتلقيش أى
error من gdb مع الـ free يكرف يمتلك مكاها فساير
الـ GDB server فتكربون المتر كات دى
كاملاً واحدة وعازمه البيع وينكل مكاها IDE
عستان تكرف تـ debug ويسايرك يانوك تعمل كذا
بسهولة وعستان تزور سكر البيع برضو ☺

غرضها هي إضافة قدرات التسليط على الميكروكونترولر (MCU) مثل STM32 أو TivaC، وذلك من خلال إدخال إشارات من الميكروكونترولر إلى لوحة التحكم (Kit)، والتي تتيح إمكانية إدخال إشارات مرجعية (Clocks)، إعدادات الاتصال (Registers)، وبيانات الذاكرة (Memory) إلى الميكروكونترولر، مما يسمح بتنفيذ اختبارات وتحصينات معمولة على الميكروكونترولر.

Gdb Setup Paths in SoC which have different Cluster

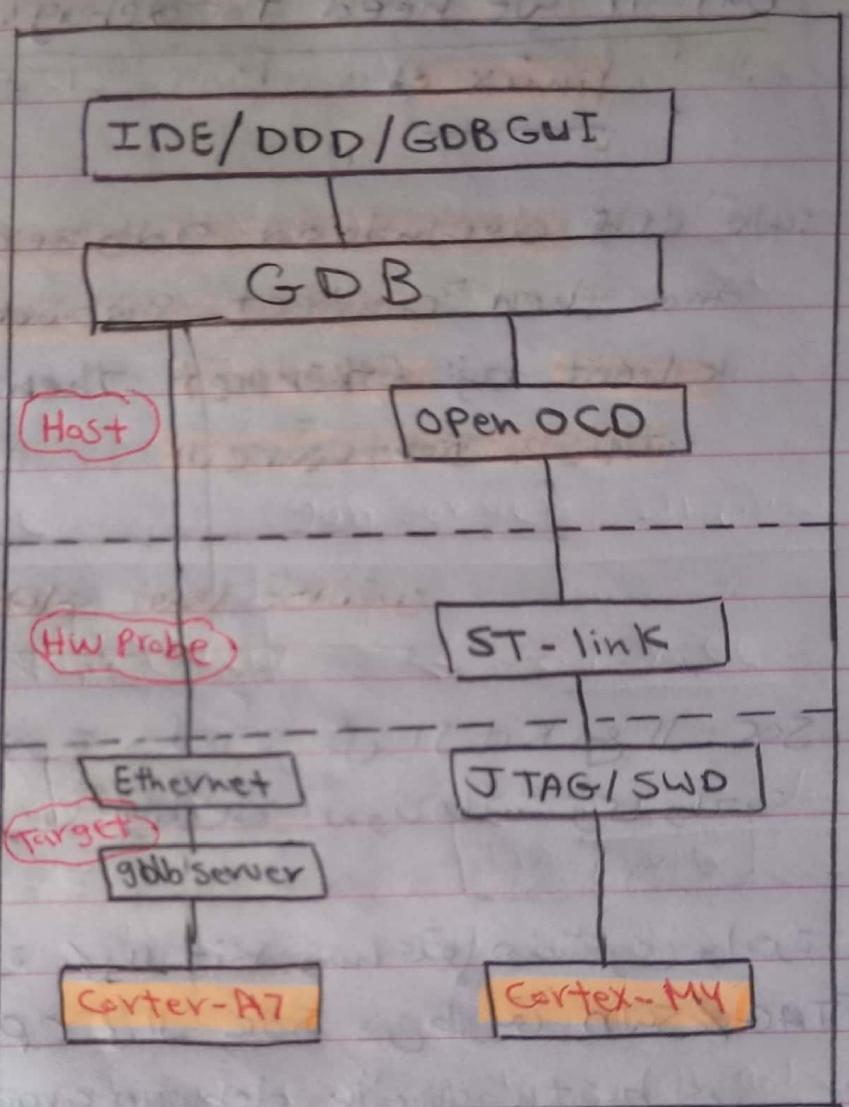
different
CPUs

This board has two
CPUs

Cortex-M4
Cortex-A7

Cortex-A7 we put on it
linux as OS and we
put our application
to debug it. So
we put gdb server
on the linux to
debug the application

Cortex-M4 we can't
put gdb server on it
because we will need
debugger circuit to
debug the application



on it and we will connect cortex-M4 with debugger
circuit "ST-link" by JTAG or SWD wire
and we put open OCD on host machine to connect
it to ST-link by USB and we should download drivers
of ST-link on host machine to know it when we
connect by USB then we open gdb client that
attach with open OCD then we debug by DDD
or gdb Gui (like eclipse) or another IDE.
or by terminal.

in case of cortex-A7 we can debug it by using ST-link as we do with cortex-M4

but if we need to debug SW put on linux:

We will download gdb server on cortex-A7 and then connect gdbserver with gdb client by Ethernet then we can debug this software.

الـ gdbserver circuit الـ gdb فيه الـ الـ

إنما تكون هو جودة ذكراً مع الـ Kit مع الـ SOC
ويمكن رفعه بـ JTAG/SWD على طريقة

إنما ميزة موجودة على الـ Kit وسأجيئها هنسترى واحدة
ونحصل على CPU من الـ JTAG/SWD طريقة USB أو Ethernet
ونحصل على host machine على gdb server بالـ

ومنزلي drivers على الـ host machine

والـ gdb server يمكن يكون free أو منلوك

عن جمبي نوع الـ board على متصفح واحد وكو

بعد ذلك وبعد كتابة الـ gdb server

ويمكن debug على gdb client

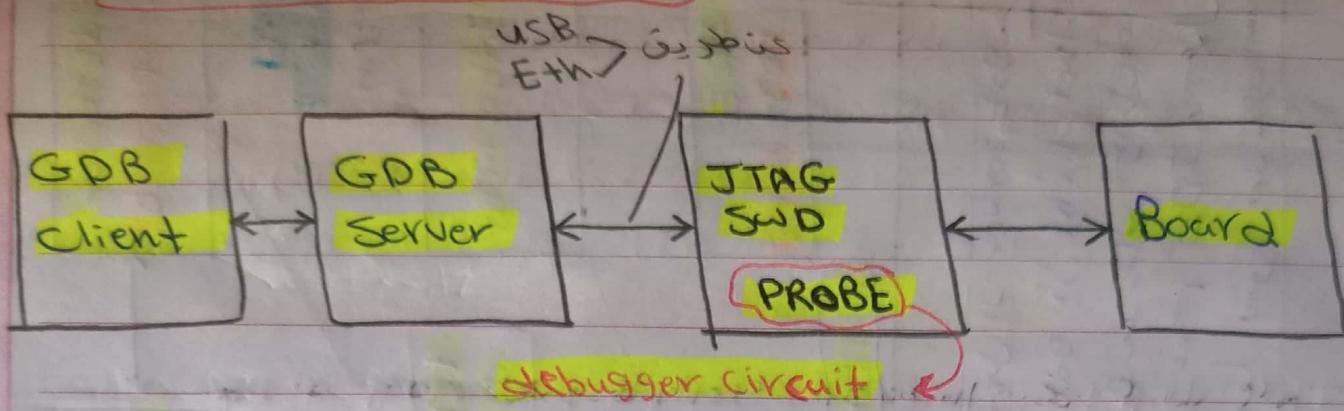
أو يمكن عن طريق IDE أو terminal

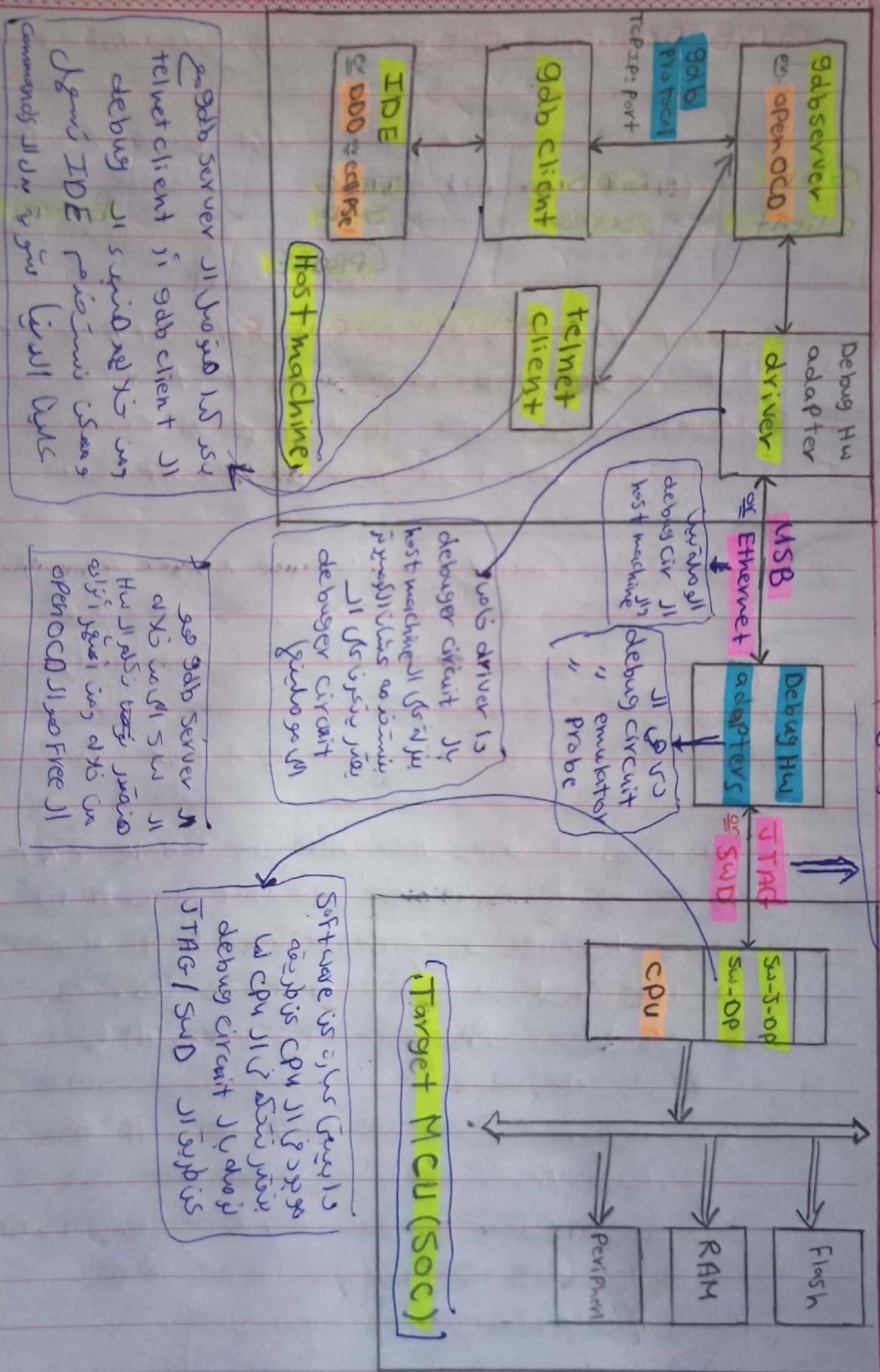
ويمكن كتابة

التاريخ:

الموضوع:

GDB Debugging Chain





gdb server to gdb client or telnet client

Telnet to openOCD

telnet localhost 4444

initialize the init script

init

reset the board

reset

Halt the CPU



halt

load an image on Flash

load-image <elf image>

finish up

exit

GDB Client to openOCD

أي أمر عابرين ينبعه من الـ gdb client

أو حرف ركبة قبله كـ monitor

لو عابرين ز load او executable المي إضا بعثته مع الـ gdb

بـ الـ load الموجود على الـ borad مستخدم أمر ←

لو عابرين أعمل restart للـ borad بعد ما حرفت الكور الـ dir

على ساقعها هستخدموه ←

monitor reset init

نقدر نـ run نستخدم الـ Commands اللي اتعلمه ← كذا مع

الـ gdb client دنكلجزي ما لاتنا دا عابرين.

Dynamic AllocationStatic Memory Allocation

ex: int x[3] = {7, 3, 2};

local variable

This will translate to assembly and tell the compiler to reserve a place in the stack with size $\Rightarrow 3 * \text{sizeof(int)} = 3 * 4 = 12\text{Byte}$ and this place will be Fixed.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 7 | [0] |
| 3 | [1] |
| 2 | [2] |

Memory used for this is **Fixed**

this means we know size of memory and it is calculated **before runtime**.

ex: int x[3] = {7, 3, 2};

global variable

This global variable will save in .data section if it is initialized like as in our example and if it is not initialize it will save at .bss section and it will initialize with zero by startup.

If it is local it will translate to assembly and this will save in .text section and it will execute at **runtime** but the memory is still **fixed** and calculated before run time.

So in our example the memory is calculated before run time and it is fixed.

- **.data**) save in Flash and copied to RAM at run time.
 - **.bss**) save in .bss by startup.

Memory Allocation (Static)

الخلاصة

is calculated
at Compiling

is fixed

Why static allocation is fixed??

because if we reserve 12B for .data section
we can't increase size of memory of it to 20B
at runtime and we can't decrease it as soon.

Compiling يمكّن في مرحلة الـ data مكانه اتّبعه.FlashCopy (gls startup) وار linker وار size تابعه ثابت مقدّرها آخره يمكن مقدّرها RAM ن اكّرها باضافة حاجة او اصيّرها بان اؤسّح صيّفها حاجة.

- we can't add new element "[3]"
at run time.
 - we can't remove any element "[2]"
at run time.

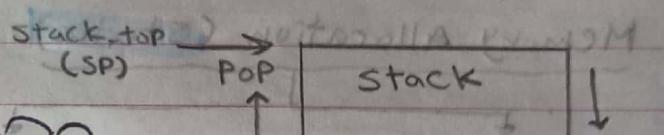
| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 7 | [ə] |
| 3 | [ɪ] |
| 2 | [ɪ] |
| 5 | [ɪ] |

Dynamic Memory Allocation

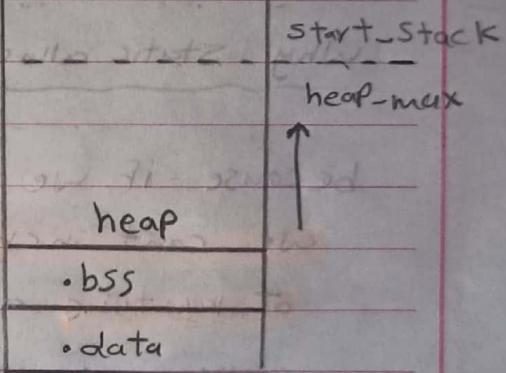
in it we can reserve a place at run time on heap and after we finish using this place we can release it by free.

(Notes)

memory [كل ما هو]



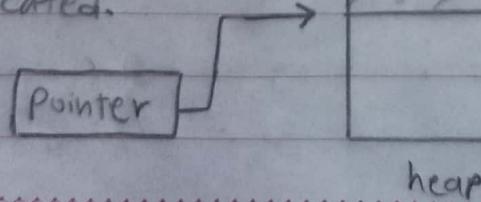
maximum حجم ال堆 هو bss وهو في الذاكرة
ما يزيد عن ذلك هو stack وهو في الذاكرة
ويتم تخصيص كل بyte في الذاكرة
لأجل stack أو data
وهو يرجع إلى heap_max



- we put limit for the heap and if we skip it then it returns Null.

The only way to access the dynamically memory allocated is through pointer.

The pointer is point to first byte at memory allocated.



Comparison

Static Allocation

performed at static
or compile time.

assigned to stack

size must be known at
compile time.

last in first out
First in last out. (LIFO)

It is best if required
size of memory known
in advance.

Dynamic Allocation

performed at dynamic
or run time.

assigned to heap.

size may be unknown
at compile time.

No particular order of assignment.

it is best if we don't have
idea about how much
memory required.

Memory allocation not exist in [Standard C]

They are in "stdlib.h"

malloc() → allocate requested size of bytes and
returns a pointer to first byte.

calloc() → allocate space for an array, initializes
to zero and the return pointer to memory.

free() → deallocate the previous allocated space.

realloc() → change the size of previously
allocated space.

Malloc () :

reserves a block of memory of specified size and return a void pointer (which can be casted into pointer of any form) to first byte of memory allocated.

The memory allocated is initialized with garbage value.

Syntax :

`ptr = (cast-type *) malloc (byte-size);`

ex \Rightarrow `ptr = (int *) malloc (100 * sizeof(int));`

Calloc () :

it works as malloc() but there is two difference between them.

i) Calloc () take two parameters, one for number of element second for size of each element.

ii) Calloc () initialize the memory allocated by zero not garbage.

Syntax :

`ptr = (cast-type *) calloc (n, element-size);`

ex :

`ptr = (float *) calloc (25, sizeof(float));`

Free()

use to release space . (free the memory).

Syntax

`free (ptr);`

ex \Rightarrow `free (ptr);`

after we free the memory the pointer will be dangling pointer because it is point to deleted memory and we should make pointer point to Null after free memory.

realloc()

it ~~is~~ is use to change size of memory previously allocated.

يعني لو كنا بحاجة لـ 10 بايت ونريد إضافة 5 بايت فـ realloc() في الدوار ده.

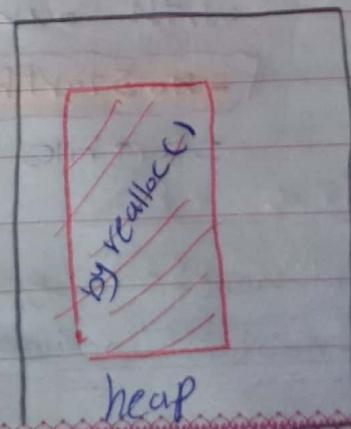
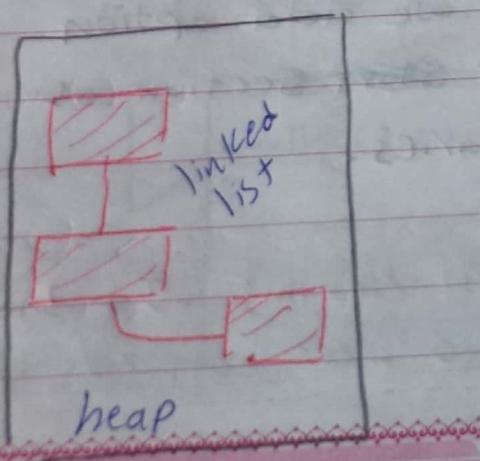
Syntax

`ptr = realloc (ptr, newsize);`

\hookrightarrow This is pointer to reallocated memory

realloc()

block is مفروض بتتجدد بعدين عبارة memory linked list كل حكى له نفس الـ address ورا يرجو يكون فيها كل ممكن مختلف element



What happens if we try to use dynamic memory allocation in Embedded C ??

If we use (Tab2 in lesson 3) To practice init.

If we use `malloc()` in app.c without including stdlib.h what happens??

This will give us error because it is not know declaration about `malloc()` or `free()`.

If we include stdlib.h What happens??

The declaration error will deleted because

stdlib.h has prototype "declaration" of `malloc()` but linker error will appear

because we don't have definition of `malloc()` and its definition exists

on stdlib.o and if we know the location of it we can pass it to linker

by: `-L <path> arm-none-eabi.stdlib.o`

path of stdlib.o

but we can't know path of stdlib.o so

We will use `arm-none-eabi-gcc.exe`

because it can link standard libraries with our file but we add option

`-noStartFiles` to skip ~~start~~ section of start files at this libraries.

Ex:

```
arm-none-eabi-gcc.exe -mcpu=cortex-m3 -I . -mthumb  
-noStartFiles app.c startup.c -o output.elf
```

The error of malloc() will disappear but a new linker error will appear.
undefined reference to "- sbrk"

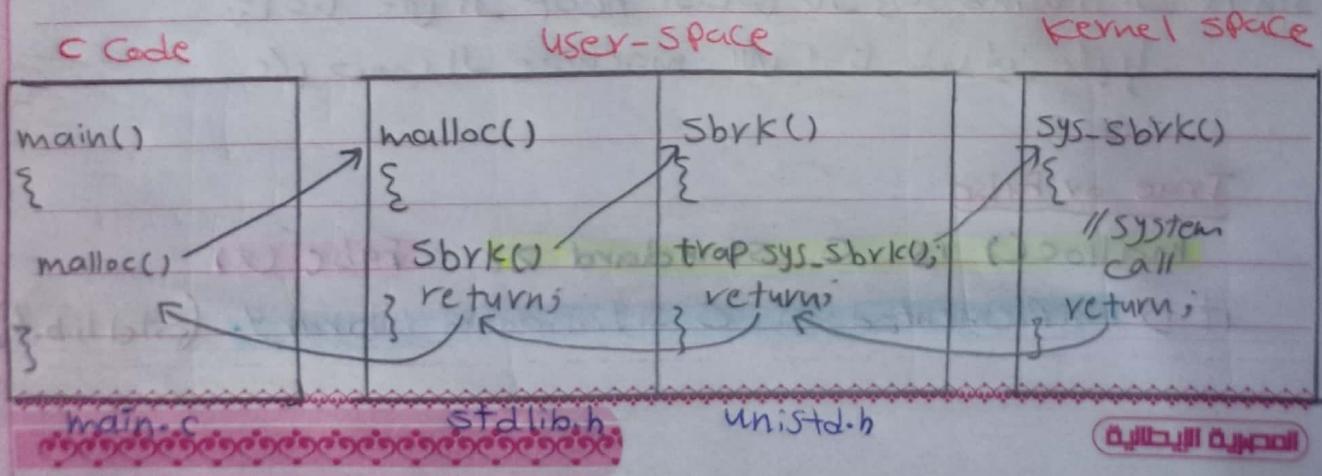
The Function "sbrk" This dependent
on Linux: GNU C Library (glibc)
Windows: Microsoft C Runtime library (msvcrt)
is a library function in OS جواز دی می دارد
linux (glibc) or OS جواز دی می دارد
windows (msvcrt) اور

C Standard library: These are no built-in facilities
They use to perform such common operation
as input/output, memory management, string
like as \Rightarrow printf, scanf, malloc

Under an OS many of the basic facilities require
System calls to be implemented \Rightarrow

printf in linux \Rightarrow use write system call to
Send out string

printf in windows \Rightarrow it calls write console API.



Why we can't use `printf` or `scanf` in Embedded ??

because if we use `printf` in main function
it will go to `stdio.h` and check its
declaration then go to `stdio.c` who
has its definition and this will call
some function like `_write()` and
those function is call ~~comsol~~ on
~~Windows~~ to print but there is
no ~~Windows~~ or Linux to display
"in Embedded"

The implementations of specific standard library are platform dependent :-

- Linux → GNU C Library (glibc)
- Windows → Microsoft C runtime library (msvcrt)

(dynamic memory) malloc

الكلام ده نفس الوضع مع الـ `malloc` فالمفهوم
يعنى اتنا لو اتناف (malloc) في main دلوقت
ده هى اى اى وده `stdlib.h` جواه على
Windows دى جواه على حاجة جواه على `-sbrk`
ودى جواه على حاجة فى `linux` او
فى `access` فى حاجات سرى `linux` دا
بتاع لى على اى `heap` الخاص بال `windows` او `linux`
ما فى `list` فى `list` فى `machine` دا حسب اى
جهاز فى الماكينة.

True or False

- `malloc()` is C Standard ?? False (x)
it is implemented in C Standard library. (`stdlib.h`)