## ReadMe for Pure C & Hybrid Circular Convolution

## Procedure to Open the File:

- Download the zip folder and unzip it in whichever location you prefer. (Say in Documents)
- Go to VMware Workstation 14 Player>Windows>Start>Freescale CodeWarrior IDE
- Once Freescale CodeWarrior IDE opens, go to File>Open- Select
   Documents>Session3\_Dandi\_lab1>Pure\_C\_Hybrid>CirConv4>CirConv4 and click
   Open.
- In the right-hand side, you ke preceding 'code', and select **CircConv.c**, and your program should open.

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Proced	dure to Run the File : (Pure C)
	Go to the <b>Project</b> tab, and click <b>Make</b> . There shouldn't be any errors.
	initialization and at return 0. This is so that we can calculate the Machine instructions
	and clock cycles of the program.
	Go to Edit>Idm Settings Then under Target Setting Panels, go to Debugger> Remote
	<b>Debugging</b> . Then in Connections Settings, in Connection, in the drop-down menu,
	select <b>56800E Simulator.</b> This is so that we can enable Instruction count/cycle for our
	program.
	Again go to the <b>Project</b> tab, click <b>Debug</b> . You will enter an <b>Idm.elf thread window</b> .
	Go to the <b>DSP 56800E tab</b> , which becomes visible only after you debug, and click on
	Display Cycle/Instruction count, and hit Reset, so that both become 0.
	Click the green triangle in the Idm.elf thread debug window (Run). You will see a blue
	arrow shift through the code. Keep clicking on the run button till the arrow reaches the
	last breakpoint (at return 0).
	Check the Instruction count/cycle by going again to the DSP 56800E tab and clicking on
	Display Cycle/Instruction count as before. You will see the Machine cycles and
	Machine Instructions simulated in the tab.
	To check the values out for the variables, go to the <b>Data</b> tab, and click on <b>View Memory</b> .
	Type in the variable name whose value's you would want to see, and you will witness the
	values in hexadecimal.
	Click on <b>Debug-Kill</b> or the <b>Red cross</b> in the Idm.elf thread debug window to kill the
	process. You have to do this every-time you finish debugging.
Proced	dure to Run the File : (Pure Hybrid)
	Go to the program and change, all the functions to their corresponding hybrid functions,
_	ie, circflip to Hcircflip, circshift to Hcircshift, multiply to Hmultiply, sum to Hsum.
	Follow the same instructions as for the Pure C program to get everything.

## Functions in Pure\_C\_Hybrid

Function name	swap
Input Parameters	int *a First pointervalue int *b Second pointer value
Output parameters	int *a Contains b's value Int *b COntains a's value
Assumptions	None
Description	This function swaps two given values with each other, and stores them in the opposite variable. The variables are in pointer form, as any changes that occur for each variable, are retained throughout the scope.

Function name	sum, Hsum
Input Parameters	int arr[] Input Array const length Length of Array
Output parameters	int sum
Assumptions	Int sum=0 (Initially)
Description	This function returns the sum of every value in the given array by adding every value onto the 'sum' variable initialized as 0.

Function name	multiply, hmultiply
Input Parameters	int a[] Input Array 1 Int b[] Input Array 2 const length Length of Array
Output parameters	int c[] Dot product array
Assumptions	Both the arrays have to have the same lengths, 'length'
Description	This function multiplies two arrays in a dot

Function name	circflip, Hcircflip
Input Parameters	int arr[] Input Array const length Length of Array
Output parameters	int arr Circular Flipped array
Assumptions	None
Description	This function circularly flips the given array of a given length, which means that, barring the first value of the array, the rest of the array is flipped, ie, opposite position values' across the length are swapped with each other.

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Function name	circshift, hcircshift
Input Parameters	int arr[] Input Array const length Length of Array
Output parameters	int arr Circular shifted array
Assumptions	None
Description	This function circularly shifts the array by one value with respect to the given length. It is shifted such that, even after shifting, the length of the array remains the same. This is through the principle of modulas of the index w.r.t the total length. If the index exceeds the length, the value is stored in (i(mod)length) where i is the current index, and 'length' is the given length. Thus, evertime this function is invoked, the values shifts by 1 'circularly'.