Embedded C Lab 1

Arm 926EJ-S Core

By \ Eng . Belal Hani Abu Sabha

In this lab, I will write bare-metal software to send the string "My Name" using UART on an Arm926EJ-S core.

After reading the datasheet:

This board has four UARTs (UART0 to UART3) , I will use UART0 that has a base address of 0x101f1000. The UART Data Register (UART0DR) is located at an offset of 0x0 from this base address, making physical address 0x101f1000. The entry point for software is address 0x10000 .

Summary of what the software does :

1-When power is applied, the program counter (PC) points to the entry point at address 0x10000. The startup code initializes the hardware , Then code executes the .main() function .

2-In main(), a global variable containing the .string "My Name" is defined .

3-The Uart_Send_String() function is called .with a pointer to this string .

4-In the uart.c file, a pointer is defined to point to the UART0 Data Register address (0x101f1000) .

5-Inside the Uart_Send_String() function, a local pointer is created to point to the input .string .

.

6- A while loop is used to transmit each character. For each character :

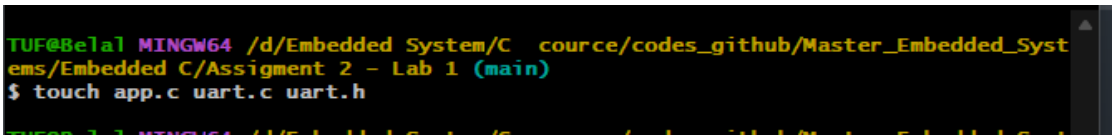
A-The byte is written to UART0DR Register .

B-The pointer is incremented to point to the next character.

C-The loop continues until the null terminator ('\0') is reached .

Let us Write The Software :

1- We will create three files : app.c , uart.c and uart .h and then write the Code .



app.c

```c
#include "uart.h"
    // define a string to send address to  *Ptr_tx_String
 unsigned char string_[100]= "Eng-Belal_Hani_Abu_Sabha" ;

    void  main(void)
    {
        //calling function
        Uart_Send_String(string_);
    }
```

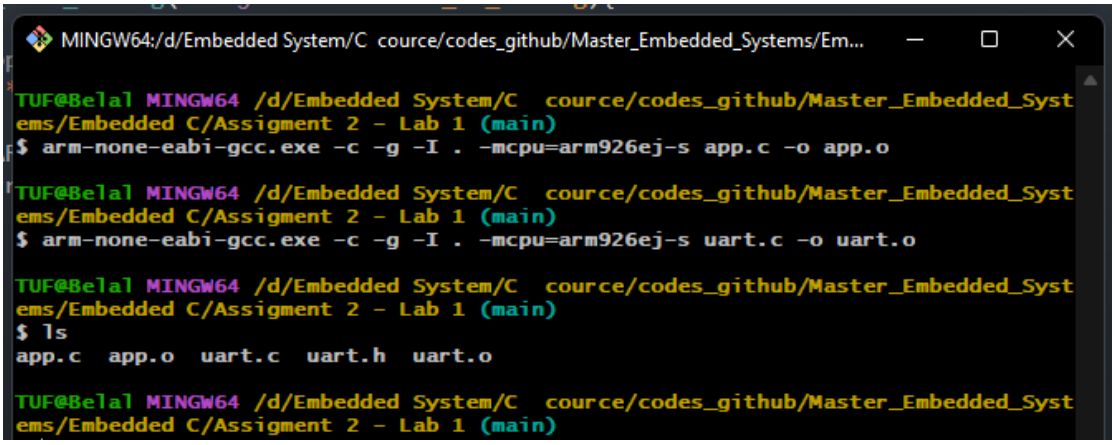
app.c | uart.h

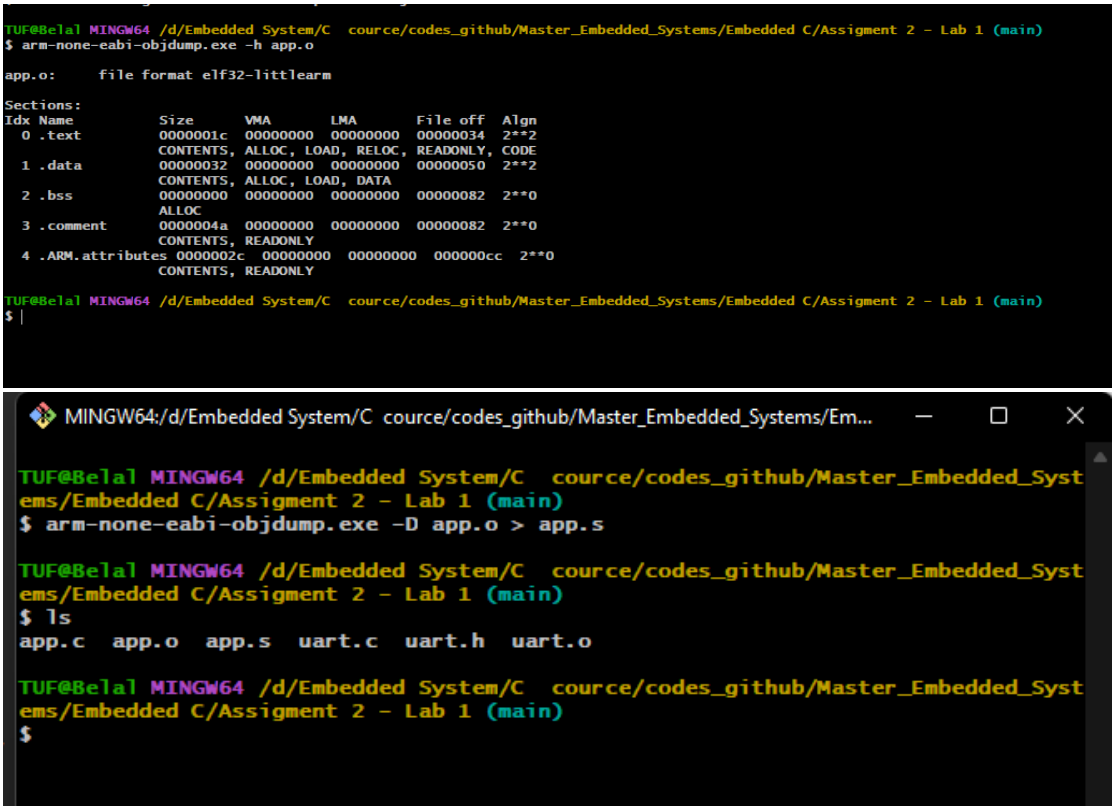
```c
    // Header protection
#ifndef _UART_H_
#define _UART_H_

    // Prototyping Function
     void Uart_Send_String(unsigned char* Ptr_tx_String);

#endif
```

app.c | uart.h | uart.c

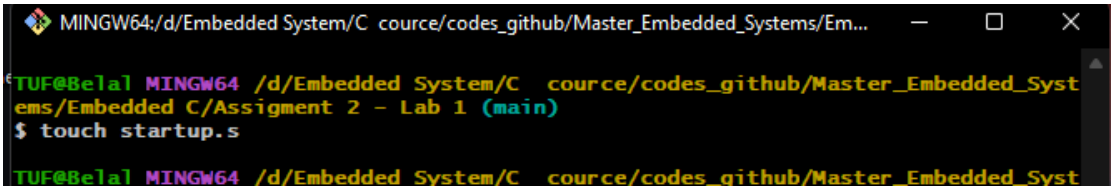
```c
#include "uart.h"
    // define uart register address
#define UART0DR *((volatile unsigned int* const)((unsigned int*)0x101f1000))

    void Uart_Send_String(unsigned char* Ptr_tx_String){

        // loop until end of string
        while(*Ptr_tx_String != '\0'){

            UART0DR=(unsigned int)(*Ptr_tx_String); //transmit char (1 byte) to UART0DR
            Ptr_tx_String++; // for next character
        }
    }
```

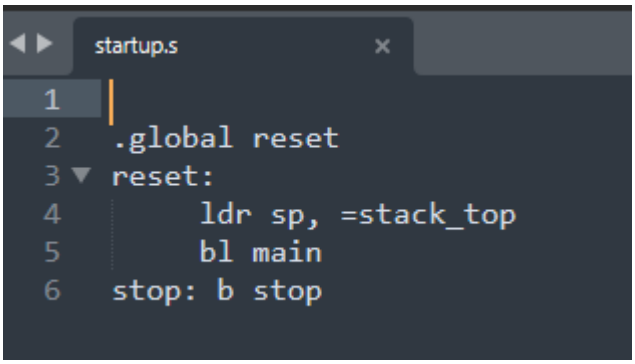
2- We will compile uart.c , app.c to generate app.o , uart.o then show sections from app.c and generate an assembly file for app.c

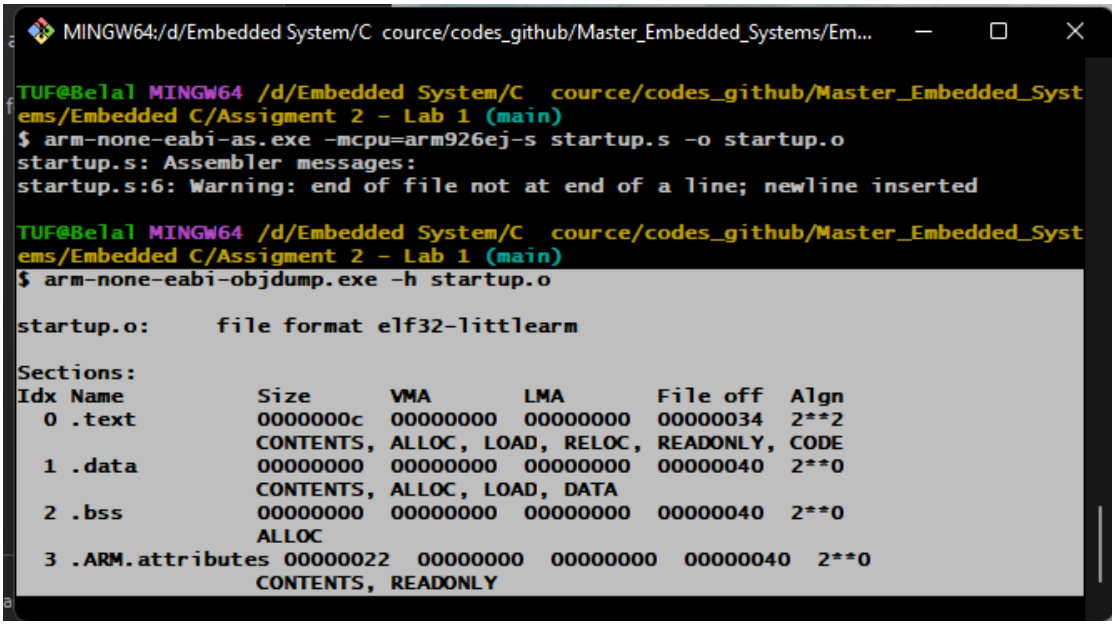




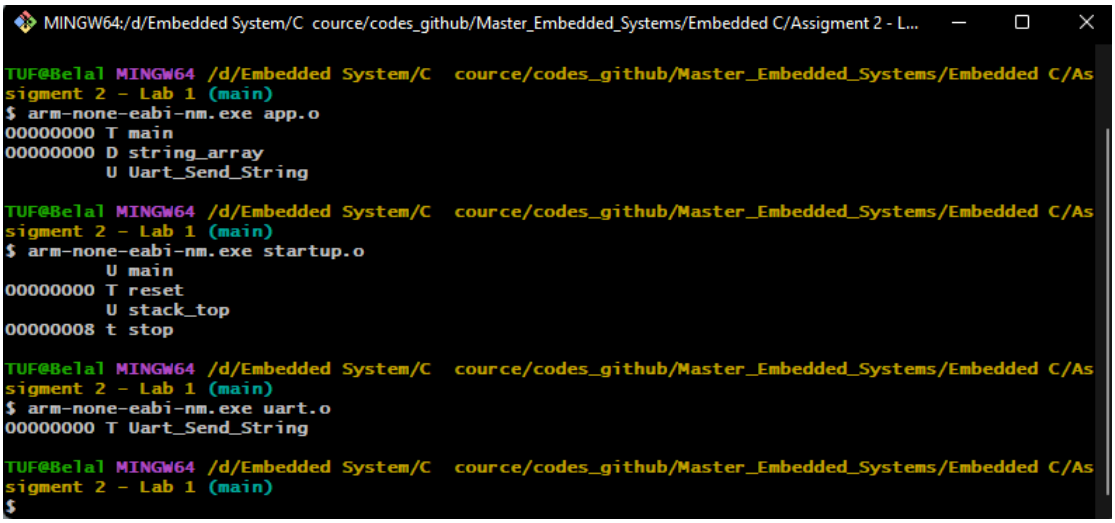
3- Create startup.s ， compile it then display its sections .





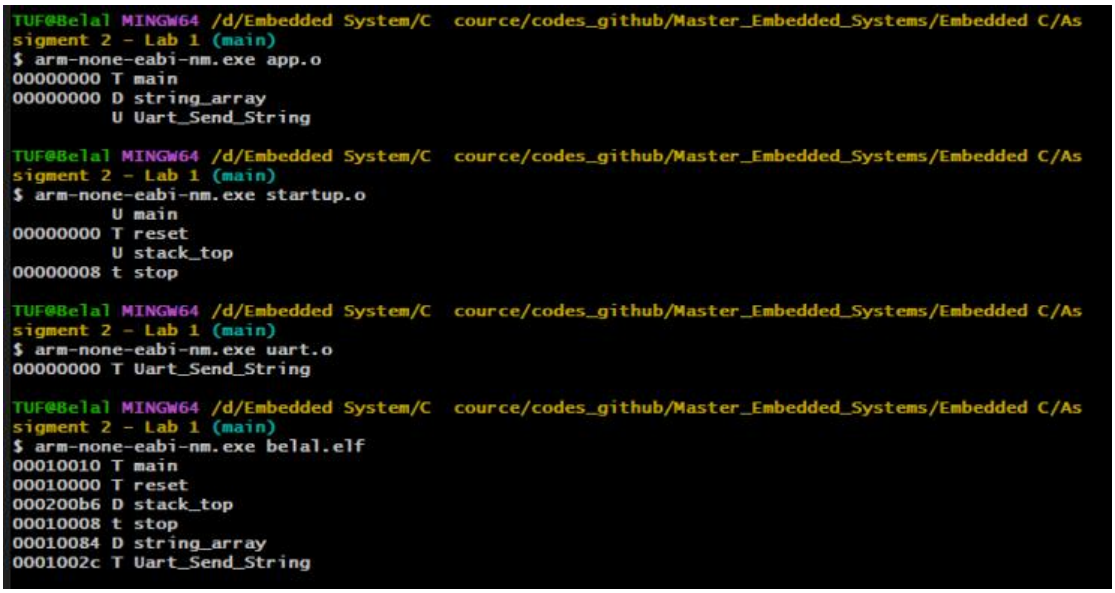


4-When we display the symbols we note that addresses of the symbols are virtual (not physical addresses)



So we need to write a linker script to assign a physical address to every section then link all .o files to generate .elf file .

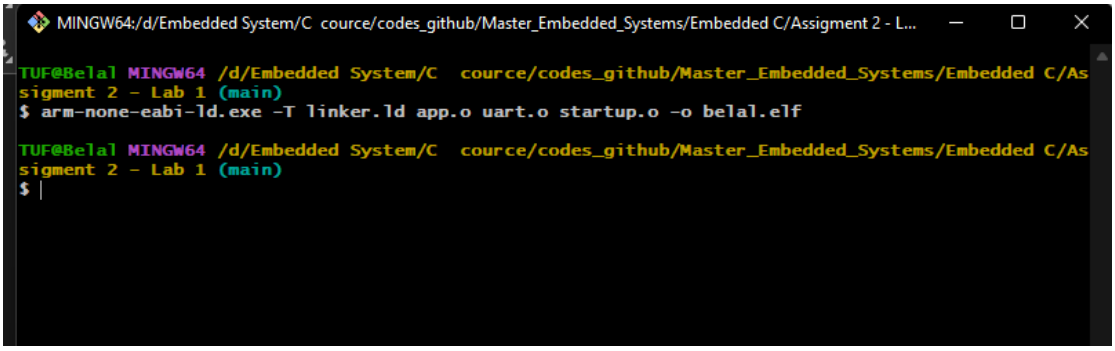
After linking:



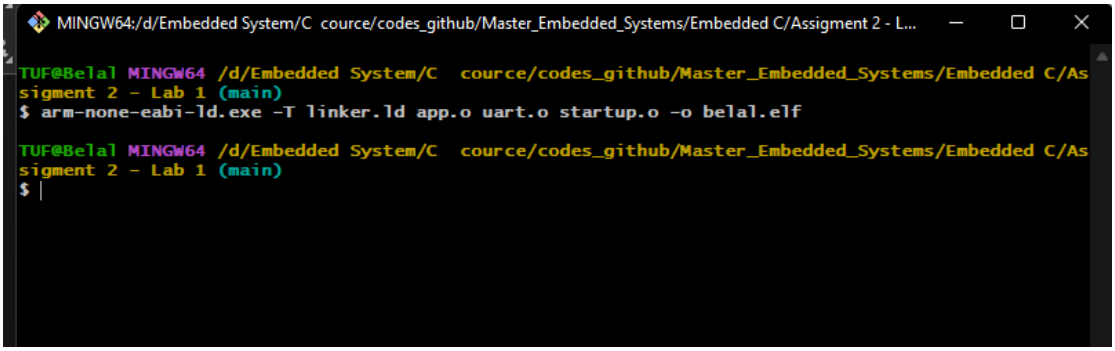
Linker Script :

linker.ld

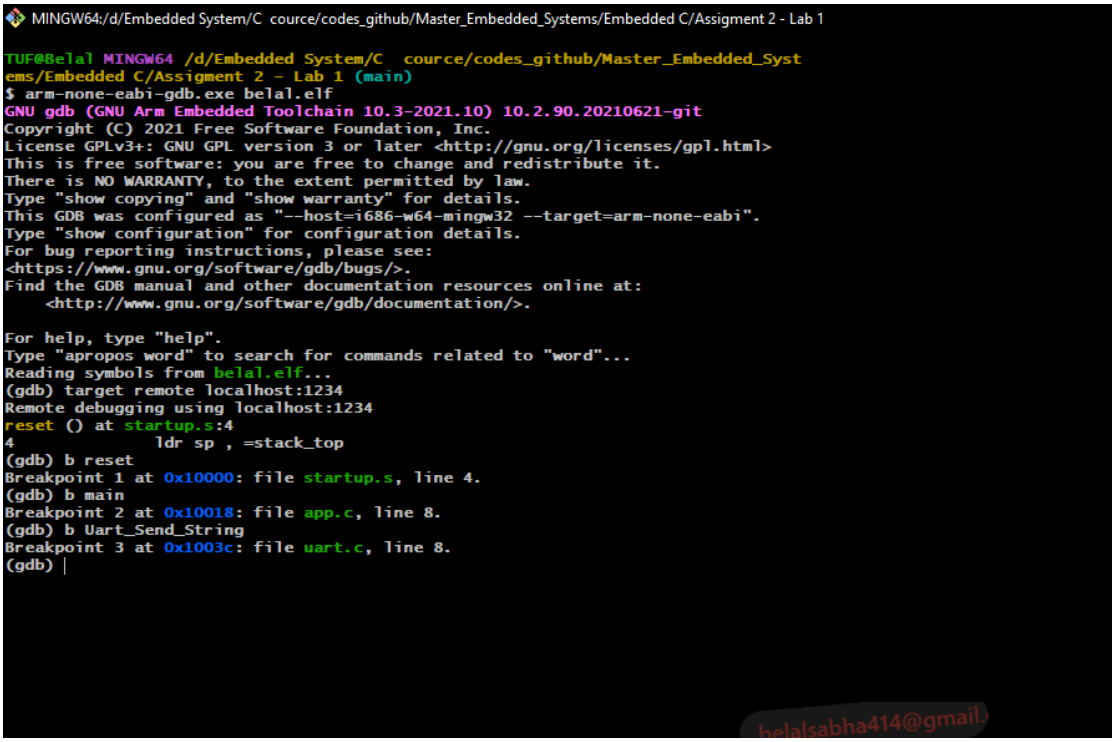
```
ENTRY(reset)

MEMORY{
   Mem (rwx): ORIGIN = 0x00000000 ,  LENGTH = 64M
}

SECTIONS{
    . = 0x10000;
   .startup . :
   {
         startup.o(.text)
   }> Mem
   .text :
   {
    *(.text) *(.rodata)
   }> Mem
   .data :
   {
    *(.data)
   }> Mem
   .bss :
   {
    *(.bss) *(COMMON)
   }> Mem
   . = . + 0x10000;
   stack_top = . ;


}
```

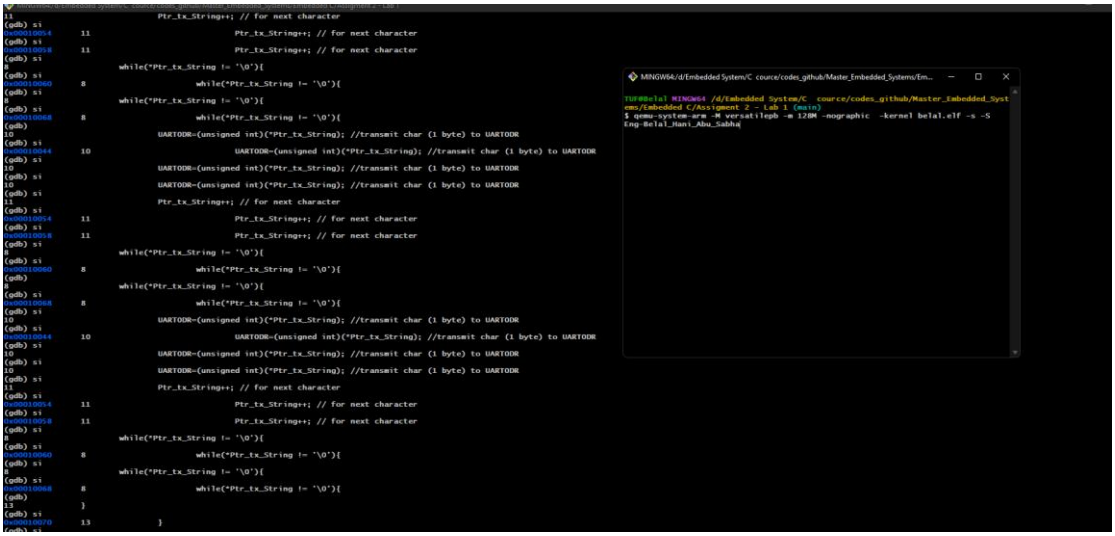


5- Create .bin file :



6-Use GDB to debug the program and find if there is any problem or not then display output.





7- Code run successfully on Arm926Ej-S chip and output should be :