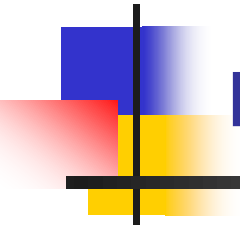

Microprocessor Systems

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2024


FFmpeg
@FFmpeg
Takip et
FFmpeg is written in C and assembly language.
Gönderiyi çevir
00:12 · 18 Tem 24 saatinde · 448B Görüntüleme
347 Yeniden gönderiler 95 Alıntılar 8.333 Beğeni 354 Yer işaretleri
En alakalı yanıtlar
Andrej Karpathy @karpathy · 18 Tem
@FFmpeg adlı kişiye yanıt olarak
I knew FFmpeg is a toolkit for processing multimedia.
I did not know it was a movement.
28 19 1,2B 58,8B
Kim Jisena @kimjisena · 18 Tem
@FFmpeg adlı kişiye yanıt olarak
from scratch?
3 119 14,5B
FFmpeg @FFmpeg · 18 Tem
Yes

ARM CORTEX M0-PLUS

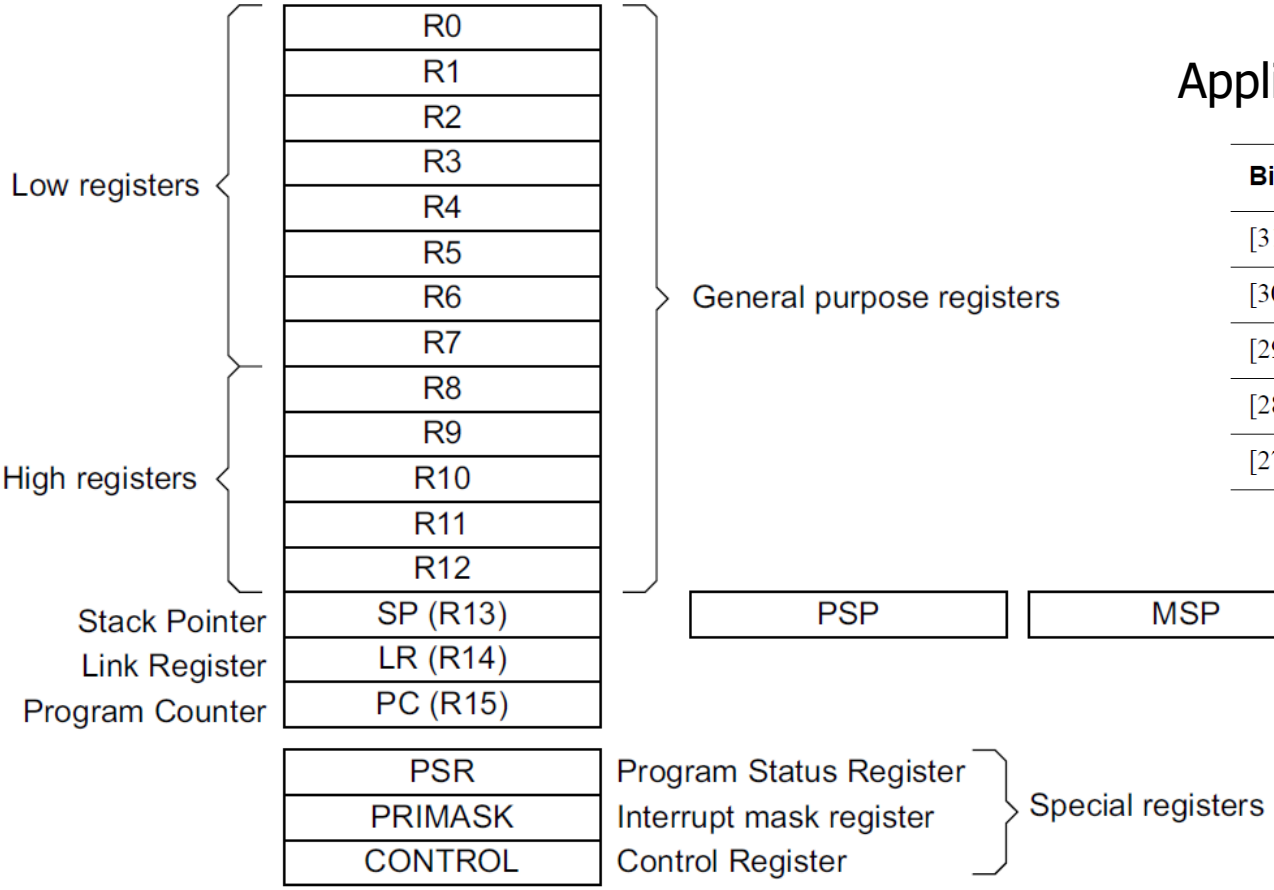
Introduction

- Arm Cortex-M0-plus
  - Armv6-M Architecture
  - 2-stages Pipeline
  - **Thumb** and Thumb-2 ISA Support
  - Non-maskable Interrupt (NMI) + 1 to 32 physical interrupts

- Keil µVision IDE
  - Programming Languages: C/C++ and Assembly
  - Onboard Arm Simulator
  - Debugging, Logic Analyzer, Source Browser

Core Registers

The processor core registers are:



Application Stasus Register

Bits	Name	Function
[31]	N	Negative flag
[30]	Z	Zero flag
[29]	C	Carry or borrow flag
[28]	V	Overflow flag
[27:0]	-	Reserved

Memory

Address range	Memory region	Memory type[a]	XN[a]	Description
0x00000000-0x1FFFFFFF	Code	Normal	-	Executable region for program code. You can also put data here.
0x20000000-0x3FFFFFFF	SRAM	Normal	-	Executable region for data. You can also put code here.
0x40000000-0x5FFFFFFF	Peripheral	Device	XN	External device memory.
0x60000000-0x9FFFFFFF	External RAM	Normal	-	Executable region for data.
0xA0000000-0xDFFFFFFF	External device	Device	XN	External device memory.
0xE0000000-0xE00FFFFF	Private Peripheral Bus	Strongly-ordered	XN	This region includes the NVIC, System timer, and System Control Block. Only word accesses can be used in this region.
0xE0100000-0xFFFFFFFF	Device	Device	XN	Implementation-specific.

Memory

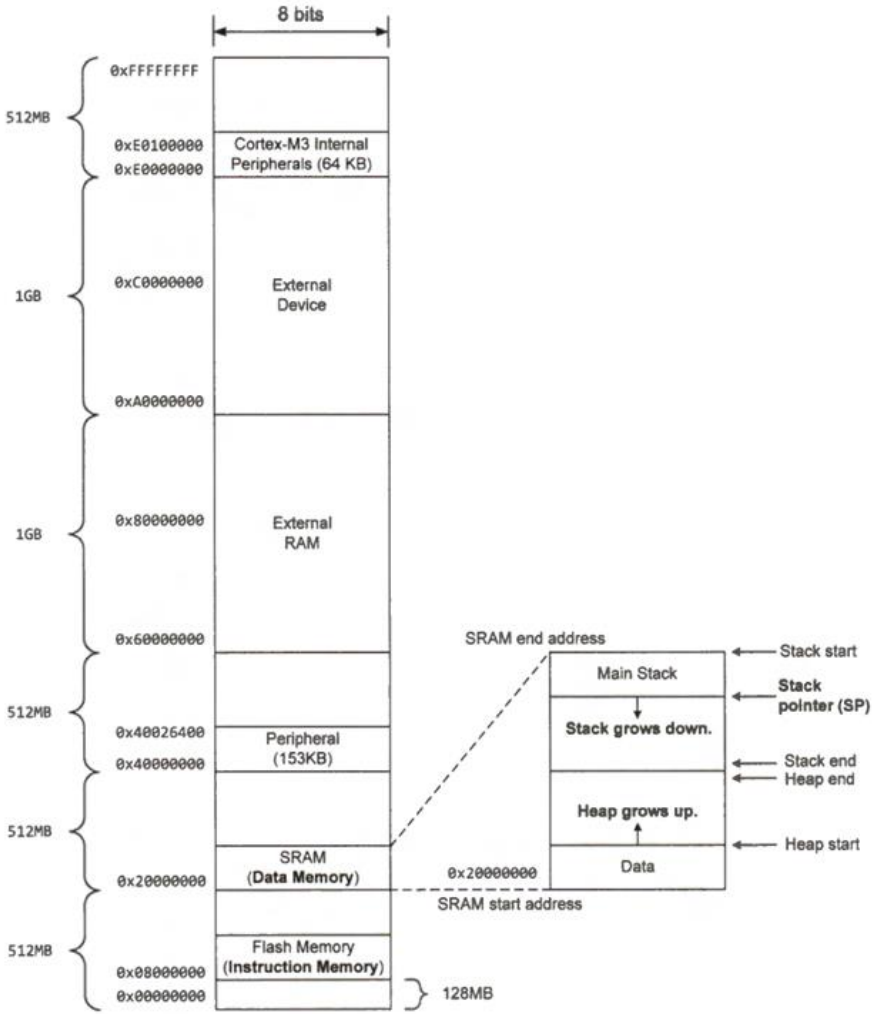


Figure 1-9. Example memory map of a 4GB memory space. The instruction memory, the data memory, and all peripherals share the same memory address space. The memory map is fixed and contains unused region.

Instruction Set

Operation	Description	Assembler	Cycles
Move	8-bit immediate	MOVS Rd, #<imm>	1
	Lo to Lo	MOVS Rd, Rm	1
	Any to Any	MOV Rd, Rm	1
	Any to PC	MOV PC, Rm	3
Add	3-bit immediate	ADDS Rd, Rn, #<imm>	1
	All registers Lo	ADDS Rd, Rn, Rm	1
	Any to Any	ADD Rd, Rd, Rm	1
	Any to PC	ADD PC, PC, Rm	3
	8-bit immediate	ADDS Rd, Rd, #<imm>	1
	With carry	ADCS Rd, Rd, Rm	1
	Immediate to SP	ADD SP, SP, #<imm>	1
	Form address from SP	ADD Rd, SP, #<imm>	1
	Form address from PC	ADR Rd, <label>	1
Subtract	Lo and Lo	SUBS Rd, Rn, Rm	1
	3-bit immediate	SUBS Rd, Rn, #<imm>	1
	8-bit immediate	SUBS Rd, Rd, #<imm>	1
	With carry	SBCS Rd, Rd, Rm	1
	Negate	RSBS Rd, Rn, #0	1
Multiply	Multiply	MULS Rd, Rm, Rd	1 or 32[a]

Operation	Description	Assembler	Cycles
Compare	Compare	CMP Rn, Rm	1
	Negative	CMN Rn, Rm	1
	Immediate	CMP Rn, #<imm>	1
Logical	AND	ANDS Rd, Rd, Rm	1
	Exclusive OR	EORS Rd, Rd, Rm	1
	OR	ORRS Rd, Rd, Rm	1
	Bit clear	BICS Rd, Rd, Rm	1
	Move NOT	MVNS Rd, Rm	1
	AND test	TST Rn, Rm	1
Shift	Logical shift left by immediate	LSLS Rd, Rm, #<shift>	1
	Logical shift left by register	LSLS Rd, Rd, Rs	1
	Logical shift right by immediate	LSRS Rd, Rm, #<shift>	1
	Logical shift right by register	LSRS Rd, Rd, Rs	1
	Arithmetic shift right	ASRS Rd, Rm, #<shift>	1
	Arithmetic shift right by register	ASRS Rd, Rd, Rs	1
Rotate	Rotate right by register	RORS Rd, Rd, Rs	1

Instruction Set

Operation	Description	Assembler	Cycles
Load	Word, immediate offset	LDR Rd, [Rn, #<imm>]	2
	Halfword, immediate offset	LDRH Rd, [Rn, #<imm>]	2
	Byte, immediate offset	LDRB Rd, [Rn, #<imm>]	2
	Word, register offset	LDR Rd, [Rn, Rm]	2
	Halfword, register offset	LDRH Rd, [Rn, Rm]	2
	Signed halfword, register offset	LDRSH Rd, [Rn, Rm]	2
	Signed byte, register offset	LDRSB Rd, [Rn, Rm]	2
	PC-relative	LDR Rd, <label>	2
	SP-relative	LDR Rd, [SP, #<imm>]	2
	Multiple, excluding base	LDM Rn!, {<loreglist>}	1+N[b]
	Multiple, including base	LDM Rn, {<loreglist>}	1+N[b]
Store	Word, immediate offset	STR Rd, [Rn, #<imm>]	2
	Halfword, immediate offset	STRH Rd, [Rn, #<imm>]	2
	Byte, immediate offset	STRB Rd, [Rn, #<imm>]	2
	Word, register offset	STR Rd, [Rn, Rm]	2
	Halfword, register offset	STRH Rd, [Rn, Rm]	2
	Byte, register offset	STRB Rd, [Rn, Rm]	2
	SP-relative	STR Rd, [SP, #<imm>]	2
	Multiple	STM Rn!, {<loreglist>}	1+N[b]

Operation	Description	Assembler	Cycles
Push	Push	PUSH {<loreglist>}	1+N[b]
	Push with link register	PUSH {<loreglist>, LR}	1+N[b]
Pop	Pop	POP {<loreglist>}	1+N[b]
	Pop and return	POP {<loreglist>, PC}	4+N[c]
Branch	Conditional	B<cc> <label>	1 or 3[d]
	Unconditional	B <label>	3
	With link	BL <label>	4
	With exchange	BX Rm	3
	With link and exchange	BLX Rm	3
Extend	Signed halfword to word	SXTH Rd, Rm	1
	Signed byte to word	SXTB Rd, Rm	1
	Unsigned byte	UXTB Rd, Rm	1
Reverse	Bytes in word	REV Rd, Rm	1
	Bytes in both halfwords	REV16 Rd, Rm	1
	Signed bottom half word	REVSH Rd, Rm	1
State change	Supervisor Call	SVC #<imm>	- [e]
	Disable interrupts	CPSID i	1
	Enable interrupts	CPSIE i	1
	Read special register	MRS Rd, <specreg>	4
	Write special register	MSR <specreg>, Rn	4
	Breakpoint	BKPT #<imm>	- [e]

Instruction Set

Operation	Description	Assembler	Cycles
Hint	Send event	SEV	1
	Wait for event	WFE	2f
	Wait for interrupt	WFI	2f
	Yield	YIELD[g]	1
	No operation	NOP	1
Barriers	Instruction synchronization	ISB	4
	Data memory	DMB	4
	Data synchronization	DSB	4

IMPORTANT!

Literals can be expressed as:

- Decimal numbers, for example `123`.
- Hexadecimal numbers, for example `0x7B`.
- Numbers in any base from `2` to `9`, for example `5_204` is a number in base `5`.
- Floating point numbers, for example `123.4`.
- Boolean values `{TRUE}` or `{FALSE}`.
- Single character values enclosed by single quotes, for example `'w'`.
- Strings enclosed in double quotes, for example `"This is a string"`.

BRANCH CONDITION CODES

cond	Mnemonic extension	Meaning	Condition flags
0000	EQ	Equal	Z == 1
0001	NE	Not equal	Z == 0
0010	CS [a]	Carry set	C == 1
0011	CC [b]	Carry clear	C == 0
0100	MI	Minus, negative	N == 1
0101	PL	Plus, positive or zero	N == 0
0110	VS	Overflow	V == 1
0111	VC	No overflow	V == 0
1000	HI	Unsigned higher	C == 1 and Z == 0
1001	LS	Unsigned lower or same	C == 0 or Z == 1
1010	GE	Signed greater than or equal	N == V
1011	LT	Signed less than	N != V
1100	GT	Signed greater than	Z == 0 and N == V
1101	LE	Signed less than or equal	Z == 1 or N != V
1110[c]	None (AL) [d]	Always (unconditional)	Any

a. HS (unsigned higher or same) is a synonym for CS.
b. LO (unsigned lower) is a synonym for CC.
c. This value is never encoded in any ARMv6-M Thumb instruction.
d. AL is an optional mnemonic extension for always.

EX. 01: MOVE & ADD

```
 AREA example, CODE, READONLY
        ENTRY
        ALIGN
__main  FUNCTION
        EXPORT __main
        MOVS     R0, #10                ; Set up parameters
        MOVS     R1, #3
        ADD      R0, R0, R1             ; R0 = R0 + R1

stop    B    stop                       ; Branch stop

        ENDFUNC
        END
```

EX. 02: SUBROUTINES

```
 AREA example, CODE, READONLY
        ENTRY
        ALIGN
__main  FUNCTION
        EXPORT __main
        MOVS     R0, #10                 ; Set up parameters
        MOVS     R1, #3
        BL      doadd                   ; Call subroutine

stop    B    stop                       ; Branch stop

doadd   ADD     R0, R0, R1              ; Subroutine code
        BX      LR                      ; Return from subroutine

        ENDFUNC                         ; Finish function
        END                             ; Finish assembly file
```

EX. 03: GCD

```
int gcd(int a, int b)
{
    while (a != b)
      {
        if (a > b)
            a = a - b;
        else
            b = b - a;
      }
    return a;
}
```

EX. 03: GCD

```
 AREA example, CODE, READONLY    ; Declare new area
        ENTRY                            ; Declare as entry point
        ALIGN                            ; Ensures that __main addresses the following instruction

__main  FUNCTION                         ; Enable Debug
        EXPORT __main                    ; Make __main as global to access from startup file
        MOVS     R0, #48                 ; Set up parameters (example values)
        MOVS     R1, #18
        BL       doGCD                    ; Call GCD subroutine

stop    B    stop                        ; Branch stop

doGCD   CMP      R0, R1                  ; Compare a and b (R0 and R1)
        BEQ      endGCD                  ; If they are equal, branch to endGCD
        BGT      subtractA               ; If a > b, branch to subtractA
        B        subtractB               ; Else, branch to subtractB

subtractA SUBS     R0, R0, R1              ; a = a - b
          B        doGCD                   ; Repeat the loop

subtractB SUBS     R1, R1, R0              ; b = b - a
          B        doGCD                   ; Repeat the loop

endGCD    MOV      R0, R0                   ; Move the result (GCD) into R0 for returning
          BX       LR                      ; Return from subroutine

        ENDFUNC                          ; Finish function
        END                              ; Finish assembly file
```

Directives Reference

- Directives are instructions used by the **assembler** to help automate the assembly process and to improve program readability.
- Important directive for us:
- **AREA:** instructs the assembler to assemble a new code or data section.
  - Example Usage:
  - **AREA Example, CODE, READONLY**
    - Example-> name of section
    - Code-> Contains machine instructions.
    - READONLY-> Indicates that this section must not be written to.

Directives Reference

- **ALIGN:** aligns the current location to a specified boundary by padding with zeros or NOP instructions.
  - Example usage:

```
        ALIGN           ; ensures that subroutine1 addresses
subroutine1             ; the following instruction.
        MOV r5,#0x5
```

- **DCB:** allocates one or more bytes of memory, and defines the initial runtime contents of the memory.
- **DCW - DCWU:** works as DCB for 2 bytes data.
- **DCD and DCDU:** works as DCB for 4 bytes data.
- **DCQ - DCQU:** works as DCB for 8 bytes data.

```
C_string    DCB   "C_string",0
data        DCW   -225,2*number    ; number must already be defined
data1       DCD   1,5,20
data        DCQ   -225,2_101
```

Directives Reference

- **EQU:** gives a symbolic name to a numeric constant, a register-relative value or a PC-relative value.

```
value1      EQU 2
value2      EQU 0x2215, CODE32
value3      EQU 0x214456, DATA
```

- **FUNCTION or PROC:** marks the start of a function. PROC is a synonym for FUNCTION. They enable the debug.
- **ENDFUNC or ENDP:** marks the end of a function. ENDP is a synonym for ENDFUNC.
- **END:** informs the assembler that it has reached the end of a source file.
- **EXPORT or GLOBAL:** declares a symbol that can be used by the linker to resolve symbol references in separate object and library files.

Directives Reference

- **IMPORT and EXTERN:** provide the assembler with a name that is not defined in the current assembly.
- **ENTRY:** declares an entry point to a program.
- **THUMB:** instructs the assembler to interpret subsequent instructions as Thumb instructions, using the UAL syntax.

LDR

- LDR Rd, =const
- LDR Rd, =label

The LDR pseudo-instruction generates the most efficient single instruction for a specific constant:

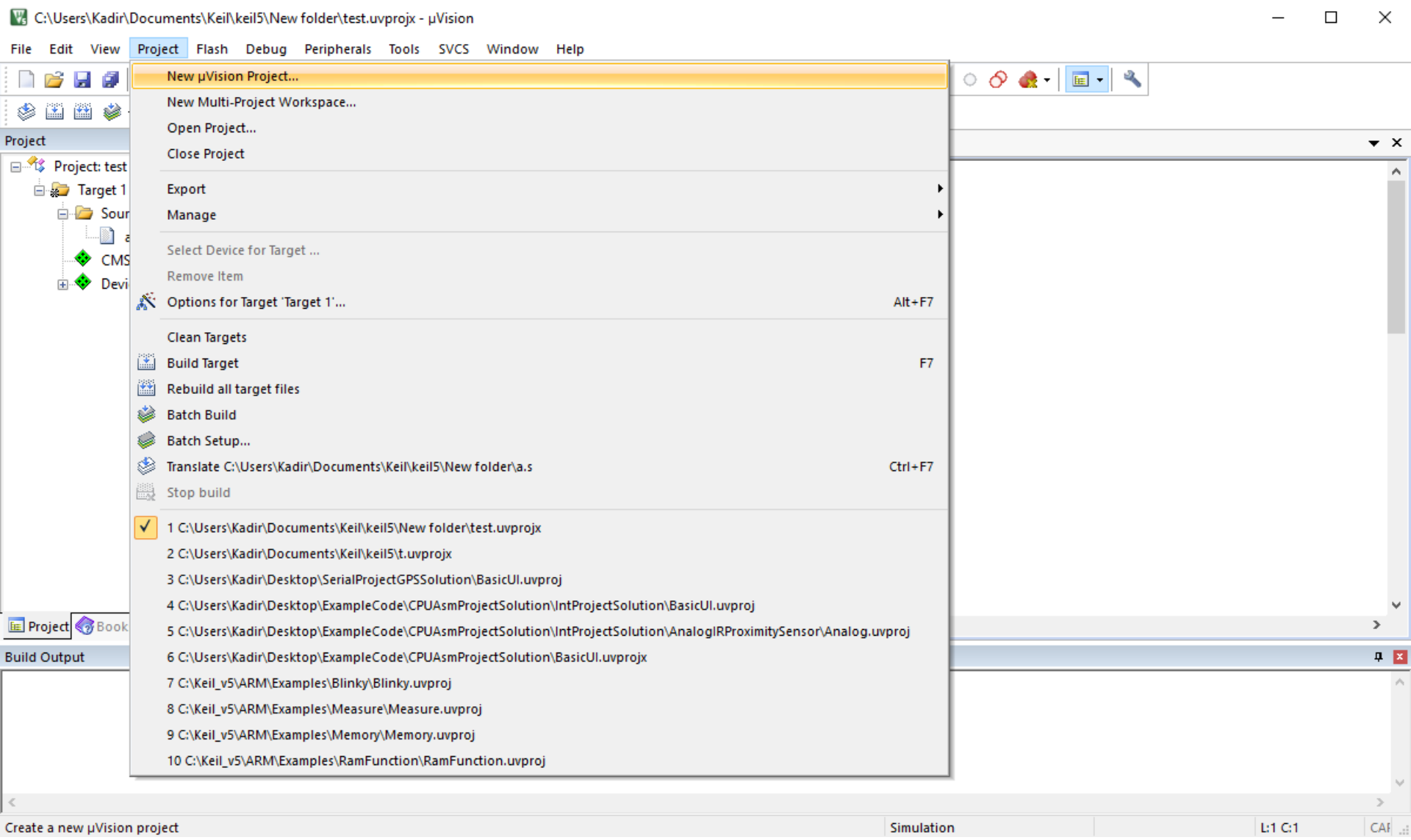
- If the constant can be constructed with a single MOV instruction, the assembler generates the appropriate instruction.
- If the constant cannot be constructed with a single MOV instruction, the assembler: places the value in a literal pool (a portion of memory embedded in the code to hold constant values) generates an LDR instruction with a program-relative address that reads the constant from the literal pool.

EX: LDR

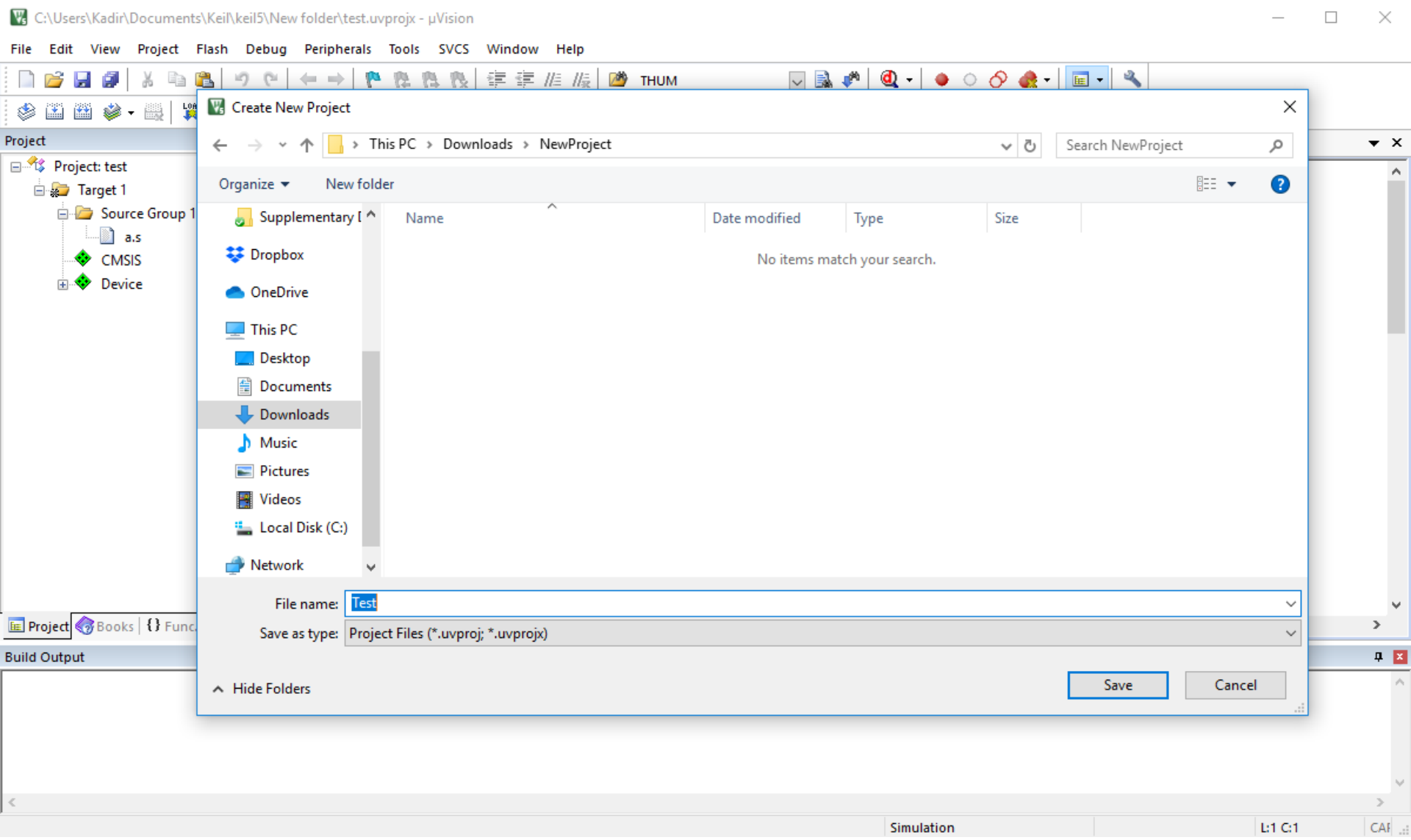
```
 AREA example, CODE, READONLY     ; Declare new area
        ENTRY                     ; Declare as entry point
        ALIGN                     ; Ensures __main addresses the following instruction

__main  FUNCTION                  ; Enable Debug
        EXPORT __main             ; Make __main as global to access from startup file
        LDR R0, =var1             ; Load the address of 'var1' into r0
        LDR R1, [R0]              ; Load the value at the
                                  ; address in r0 into r1 (0x12345678)
        LDR R2, var1

stop    B    stop                       ; Branch stop

var1    DCD 0x12345678                  ; Define a 32-bit constant in memory

        ENDFUNC                         ; Finish function
        END                             ; Finish assembly file
```

DEMO

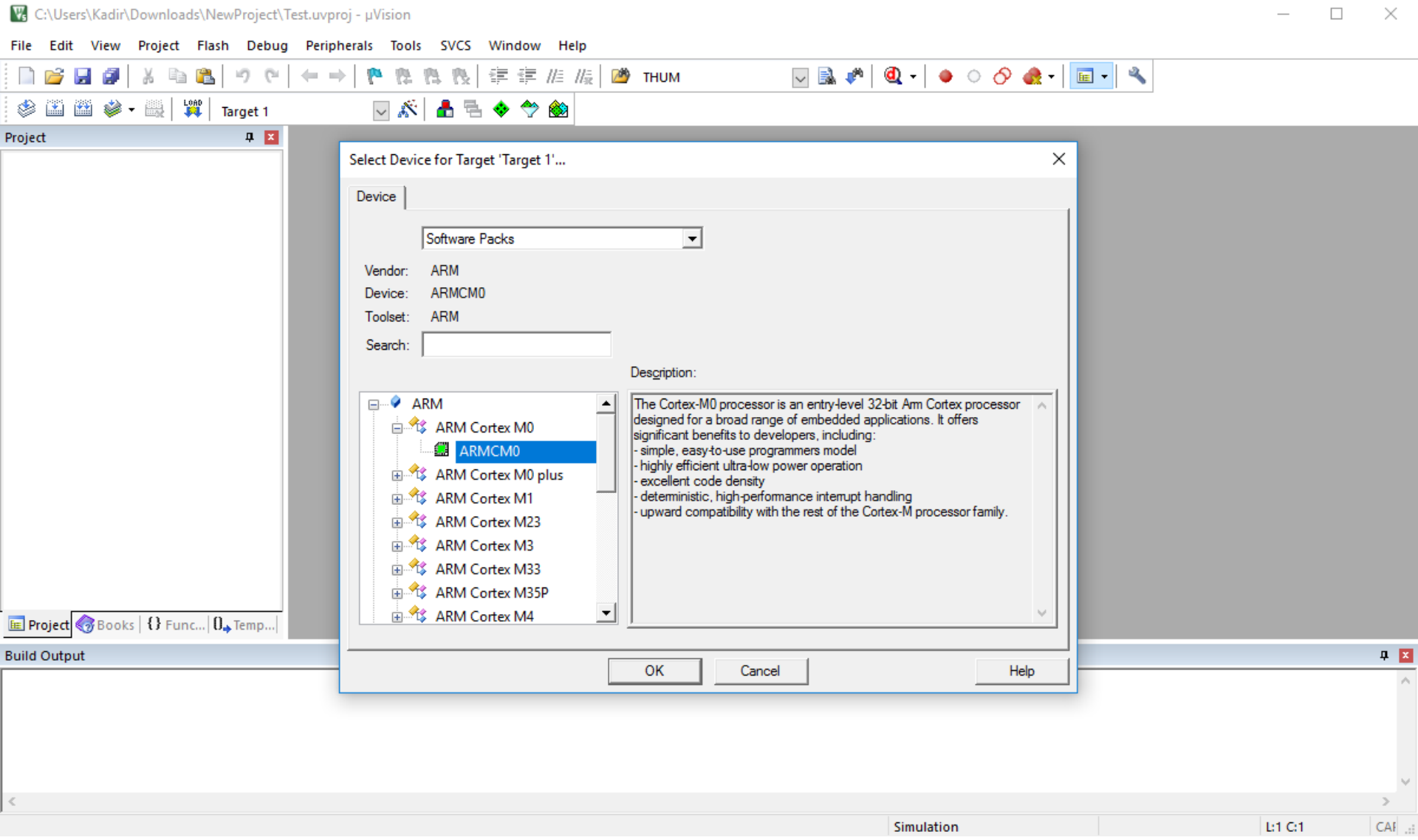
Start New µVision Project – Step 1



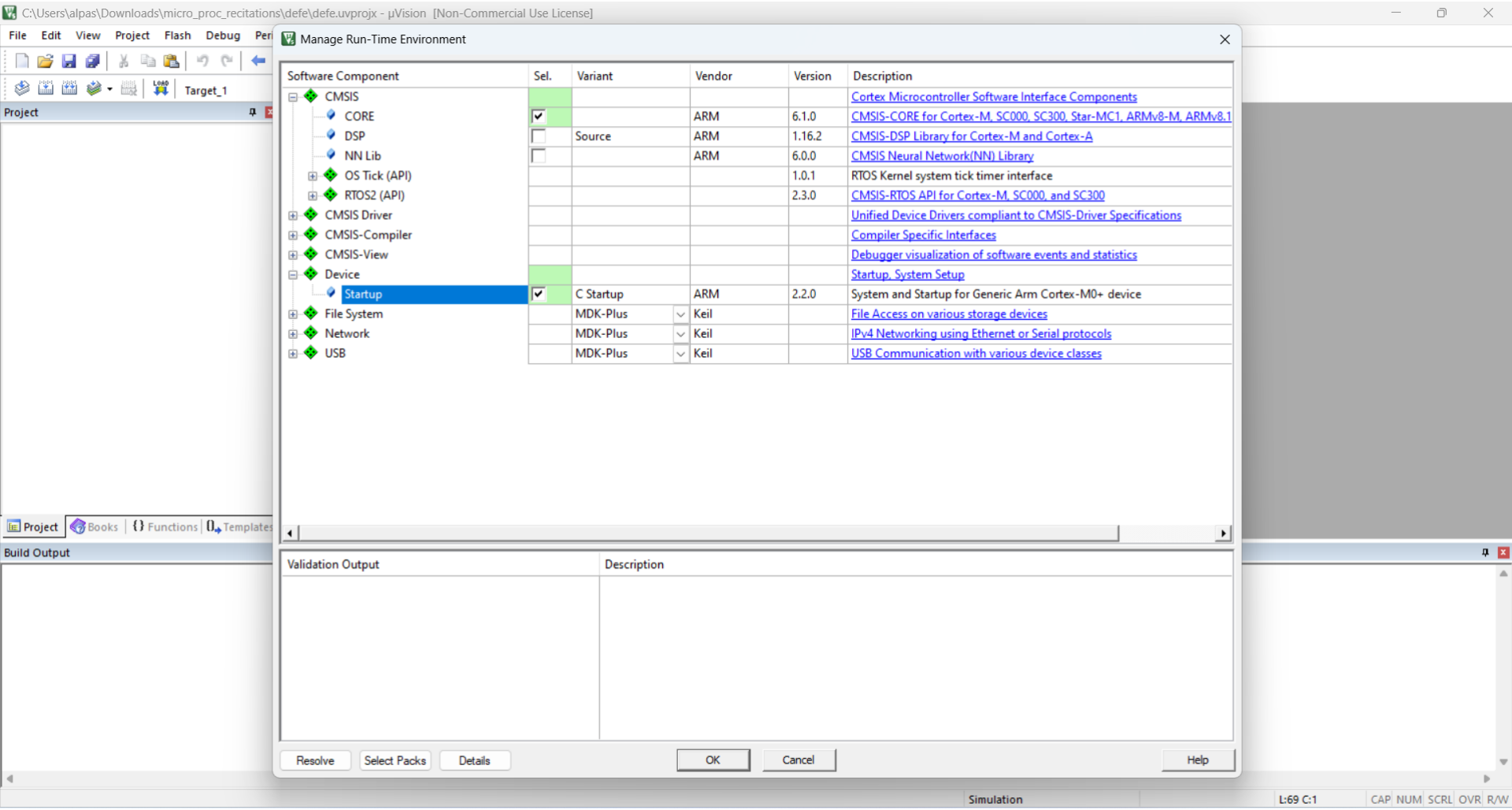
Start New µVision Project – Step 2



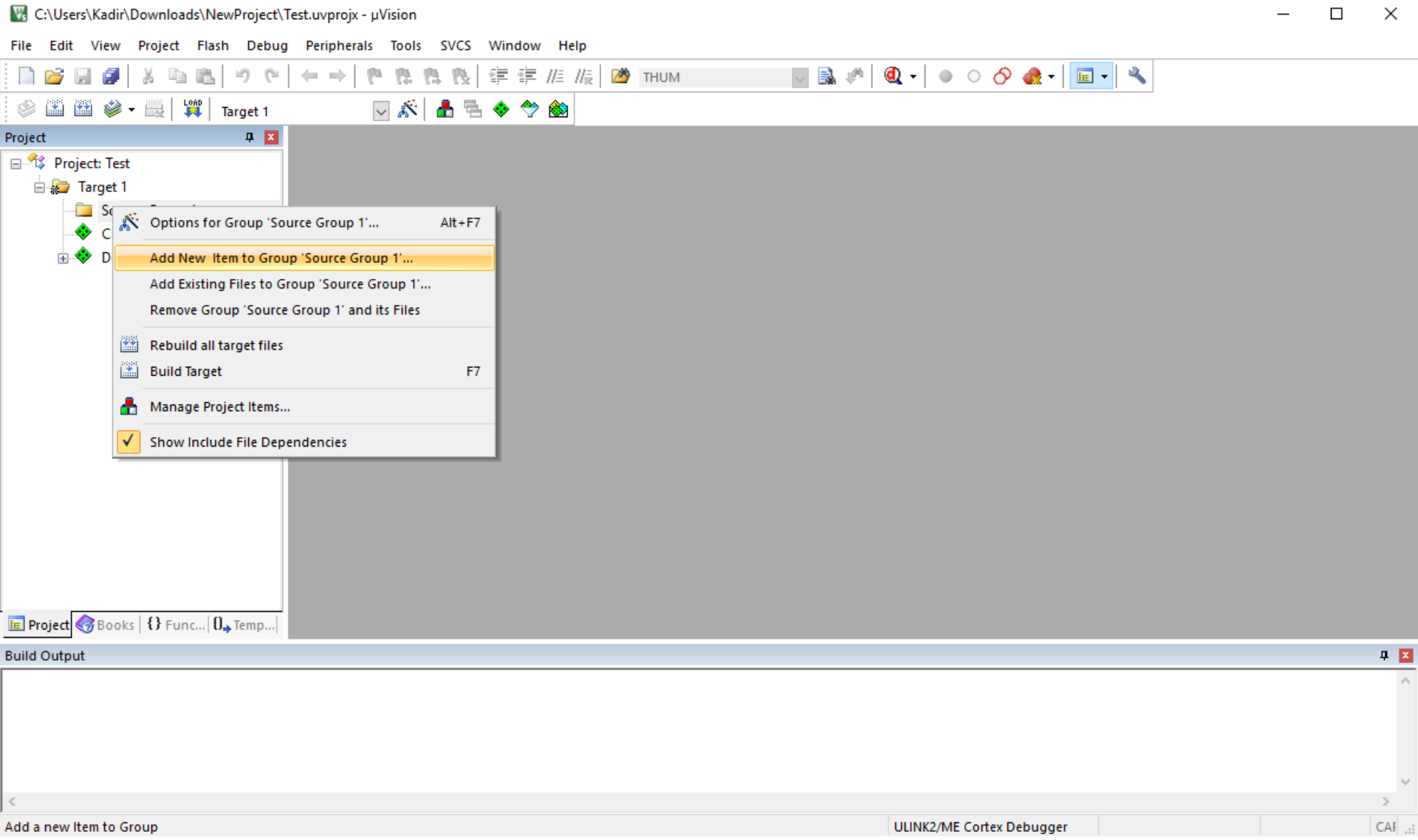
Start New µVision Project – Step 3



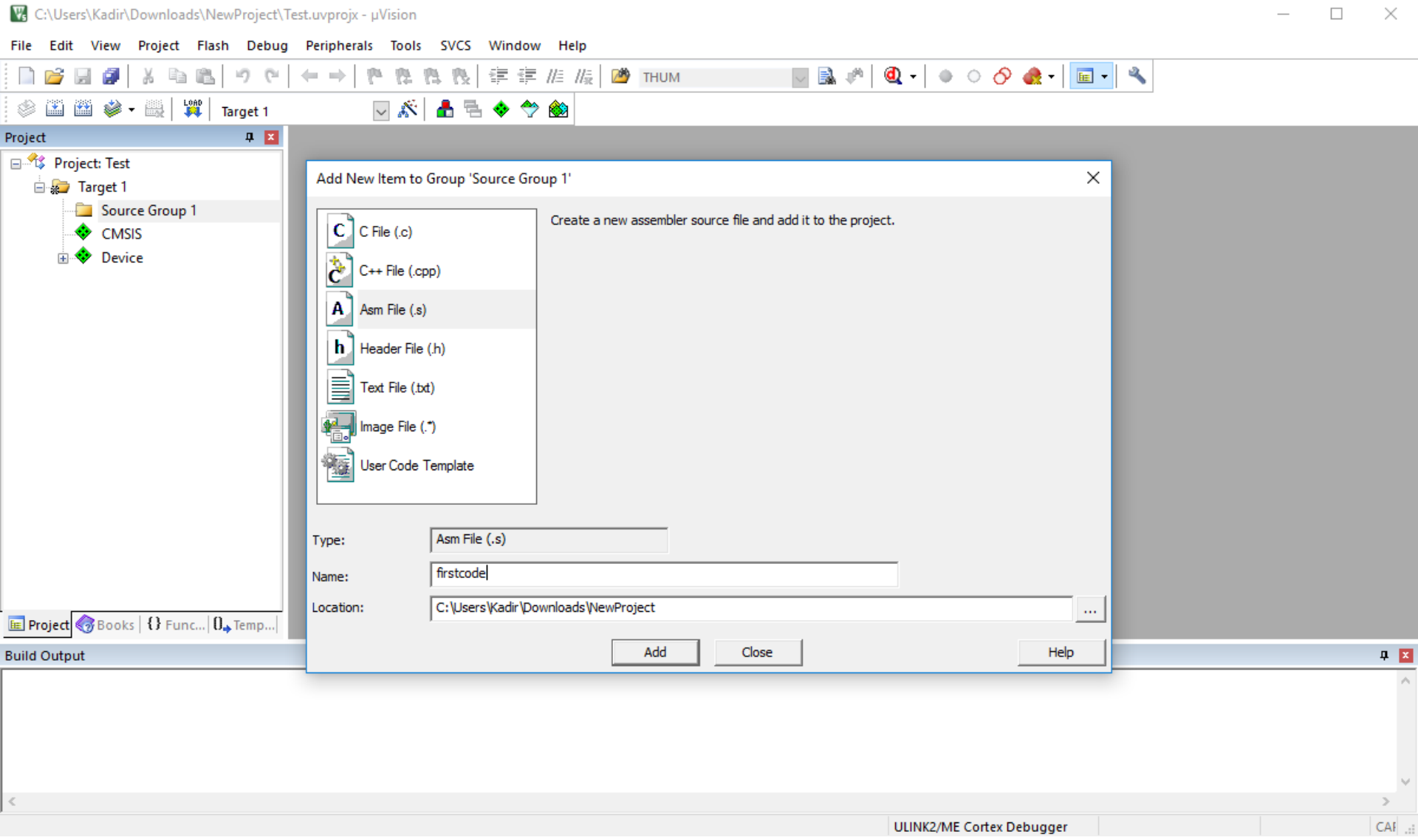
Start New µVision Project – Step 4



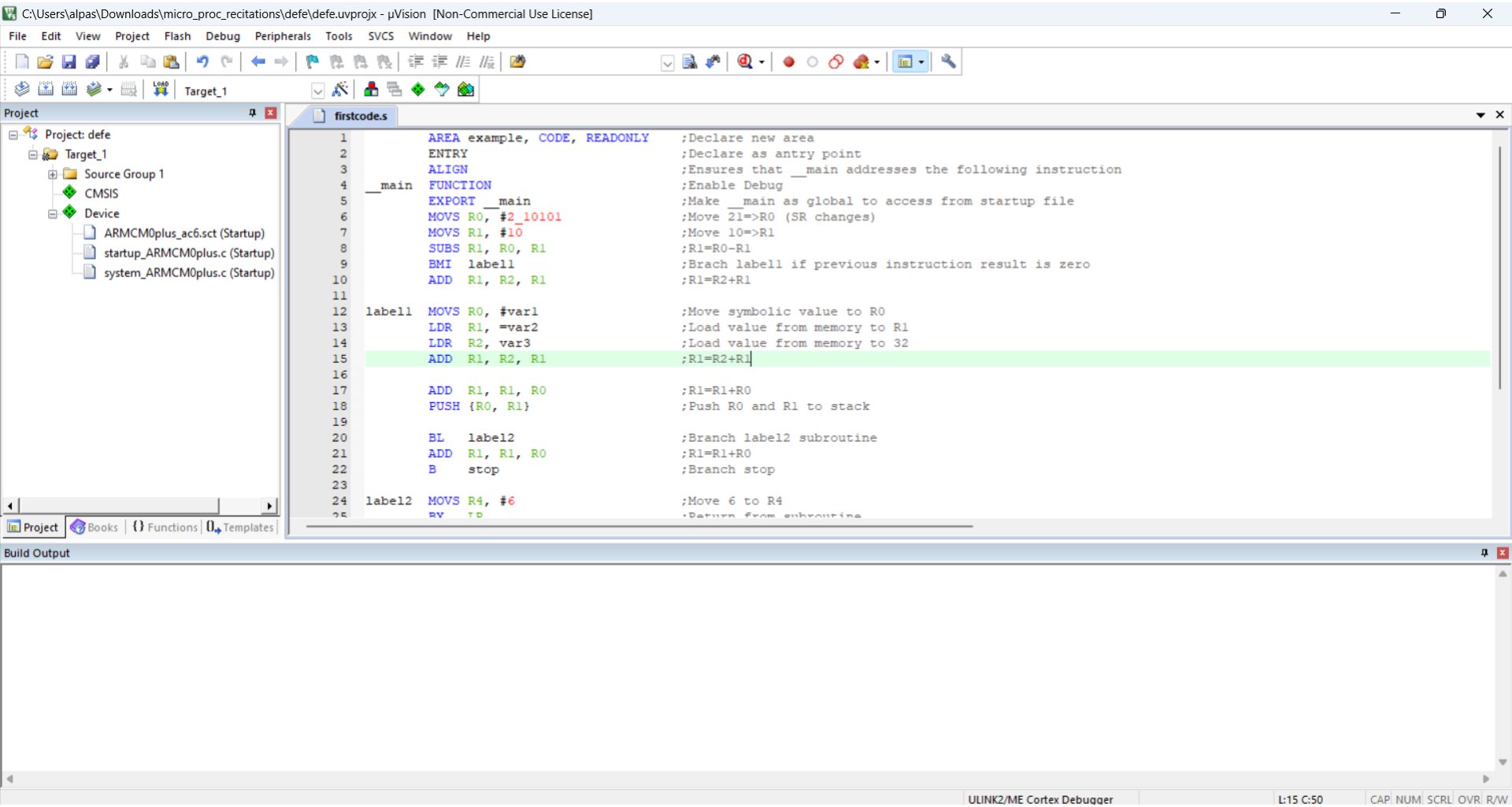
Adding new assembly file – Step 1



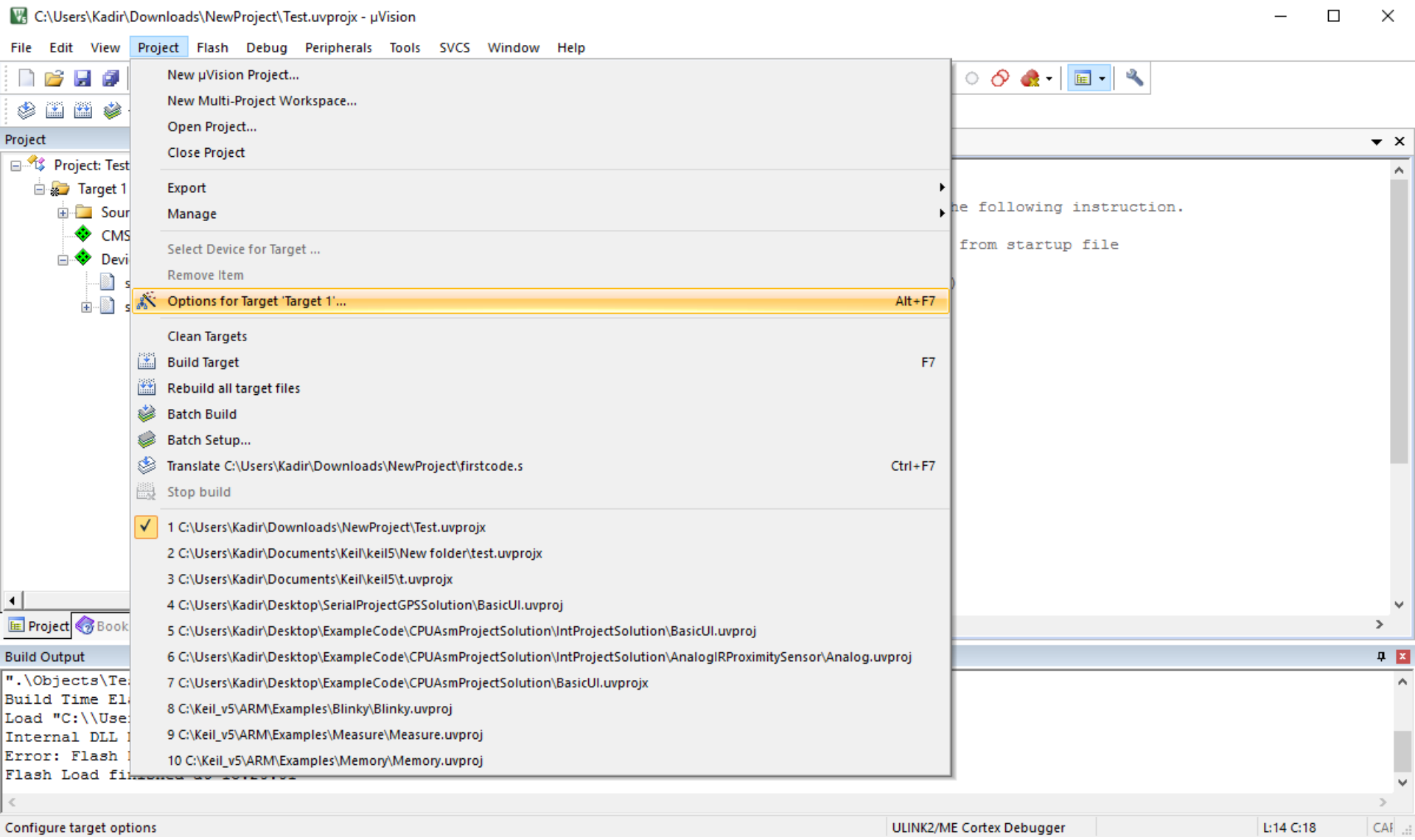
Adding new assembly file – Step 2



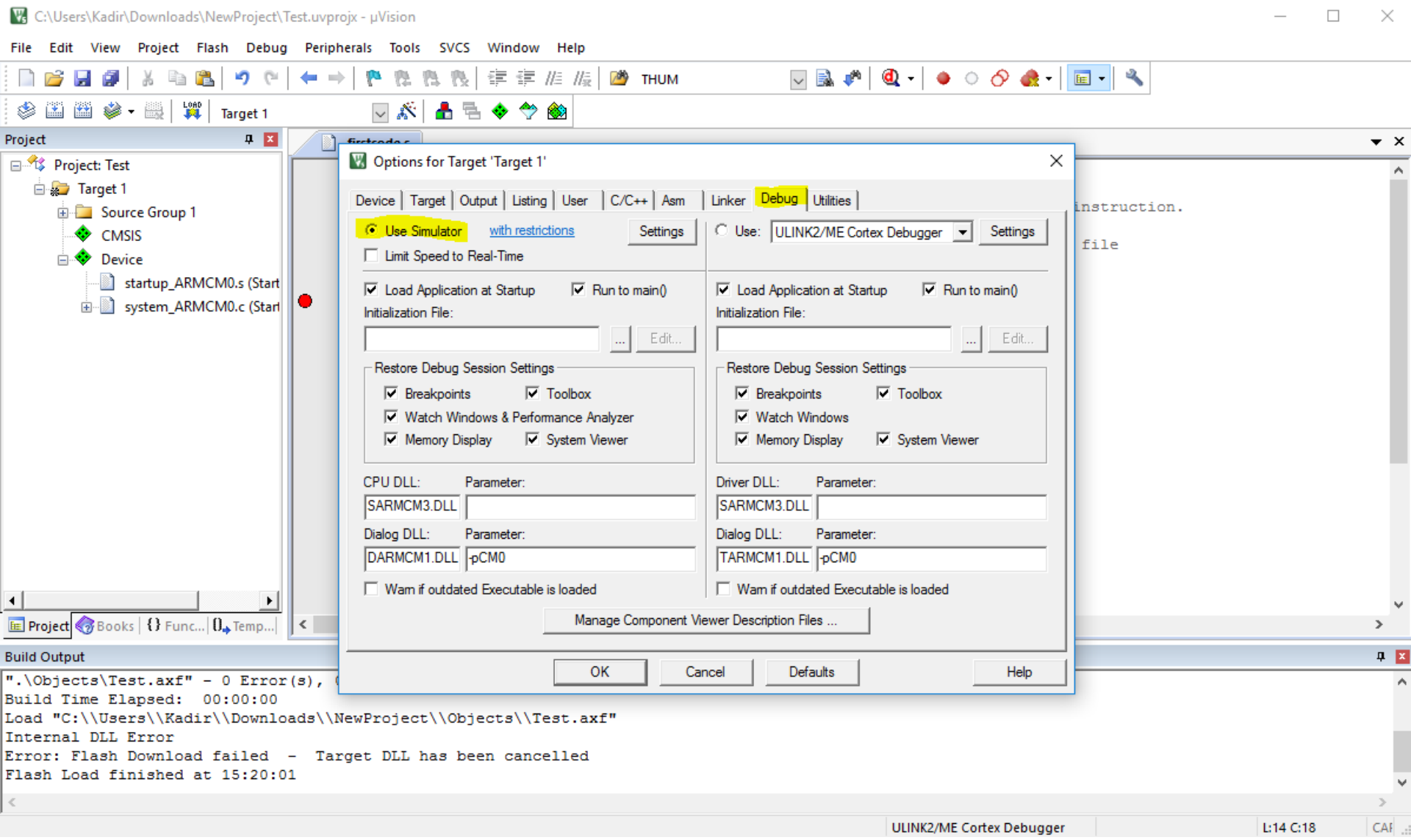
Write your code in your assembly file



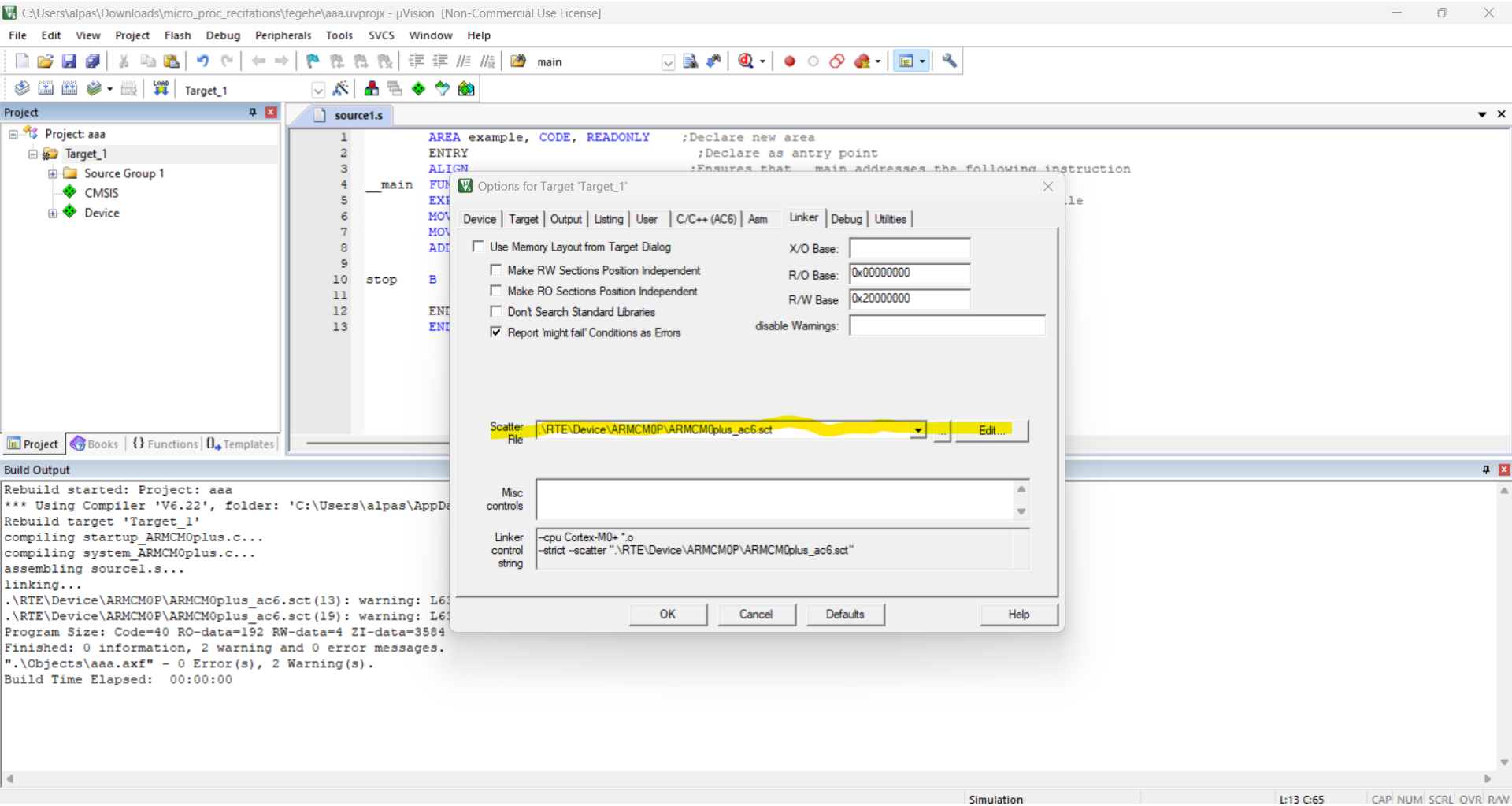
Configure simulator – Step 1



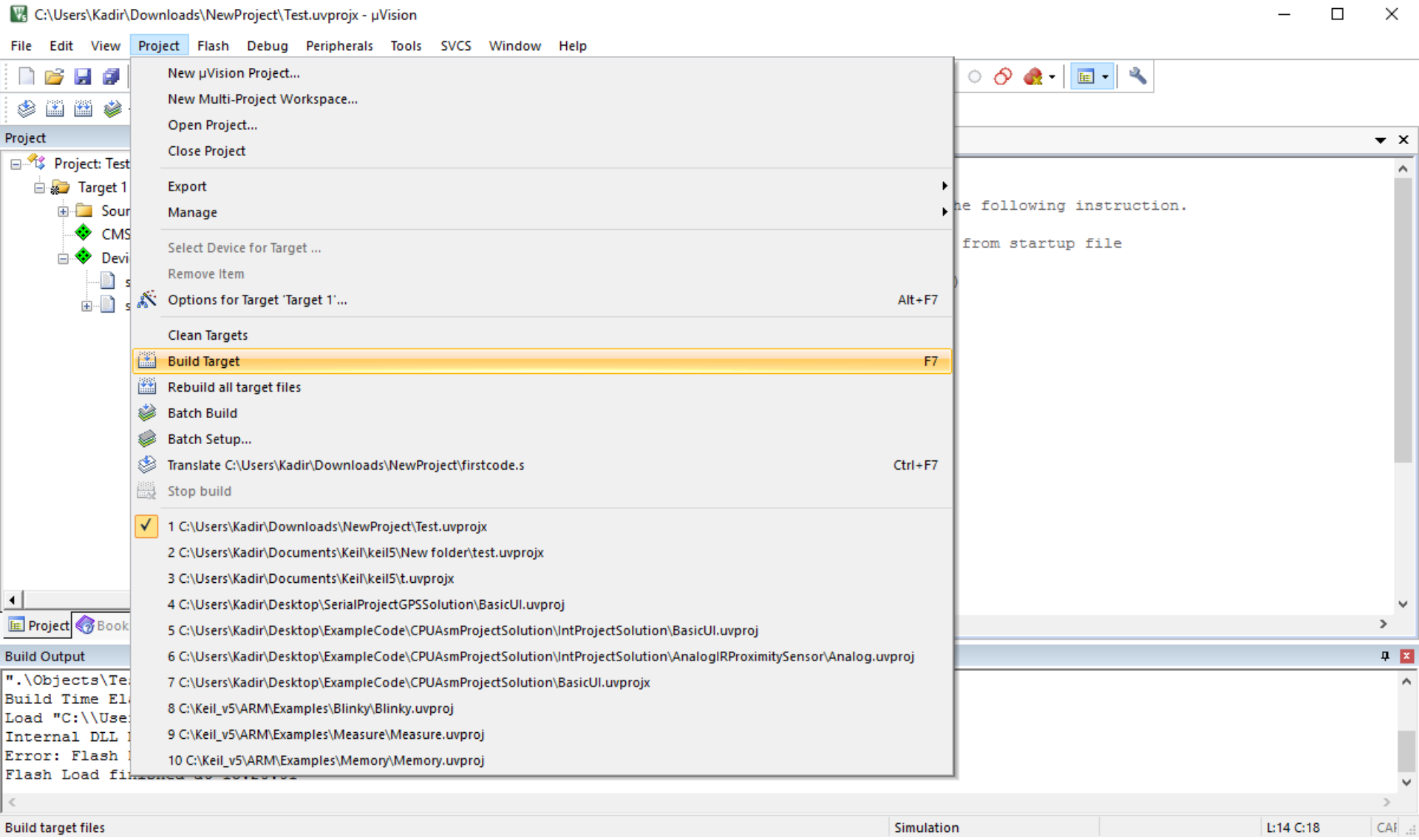
Configure simulator – Step 2



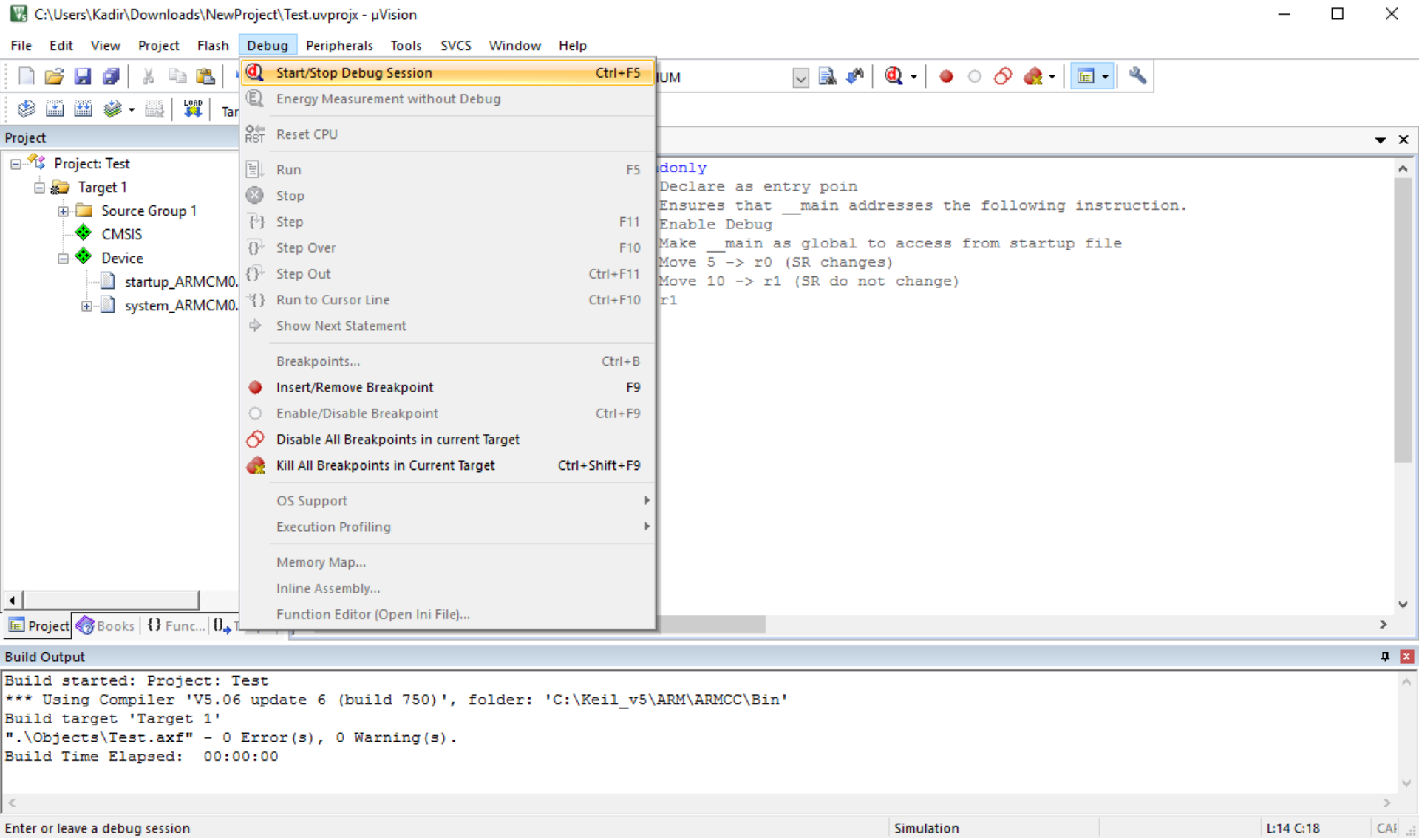
Configure simulator – Step 3



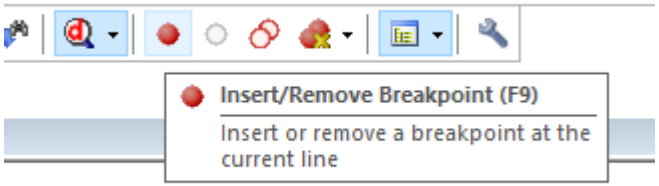
Build your project to run

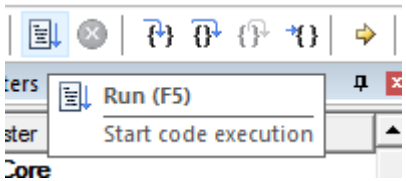


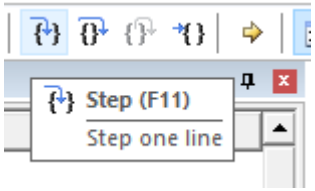
Start your program in debug mode

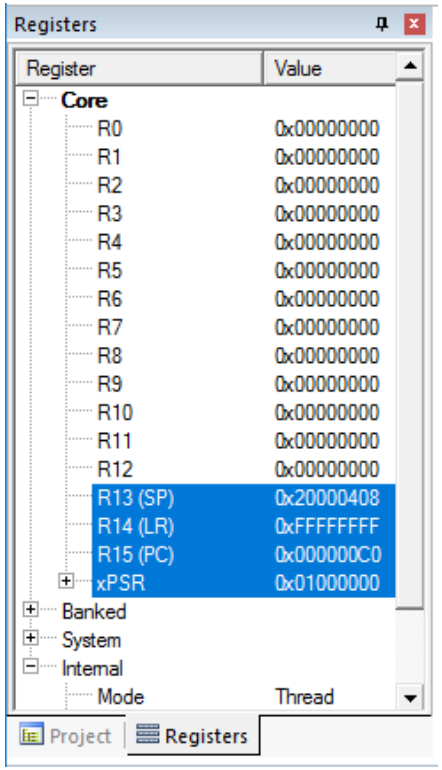


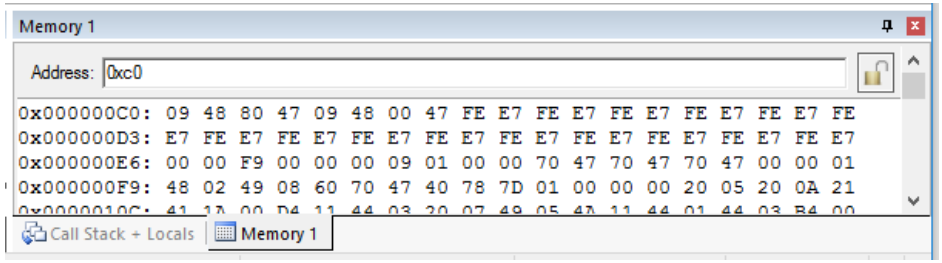
Enjoy your new IDE…

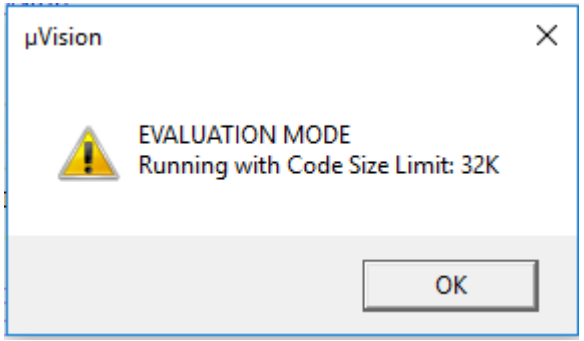












If you get this error at the beginning of debugging, you are probably using free mode. Just click Ok and continue your work ☺

Refences

- http://www.keil.com/support/man/docs/armasm/
- http://infocenter.arm.com
- http://www.ece.utep.edu/courses/web3376/Directives.html