



# IAR Systems & Express Logic Annual Developers' Meeting in Israel



# Agenda – IAR Systems

- Introduction
- Embedded Workbench
  - New Features
  - Roadmap
- Code Analysis with C-STAT and C-RUN
- The importance of Functional Safety
- Benchmarks
- IAR Support for Cortex A9 based FPGA SoCs
- Visual State in practice



# Introduction

Future-proof software tools and services for embedded development, enabling companies worldwide to create the products of today and the innovations of tomorrow.



- Dedicated team of support, sales and service worldwide
- 46,000 customers
- 32% of revenue invested



- 34 years in the industry
- Listed on NASDAQ Stockholm

Uppsala  
Munich  
Paris  
Tokyo  
Seoul

Shanghai  
Dallas  
Boston  
Los Angeles  
San Francisco

+ Distributor representation in 40+ countries



2016

- Sales SEK 328,4 m
- Operating profit 96,5 m
- Net cash 96,5 m

# IoT is everywhere!



Virtually all industries have devices or products that can be further utilized through improved communication and connectivity.

27

billions

of connected  
devices in

2025

Connected cars

Smart road infrastructure

Industrial IoT

Healthcare IoT

Wearables

Smart cities

# Functional safety and reliability



One of the most important features, especially within automotive, industrial automation and medical.

- Coding standards
- Safety requirements
- Proof of compliance for tools

# The world's most widely used development tools for embedded applications

Be free! Build what you want in the platform of your choice.



**IAR Embedded Workbench**



**62,000**

USERS  
WORLDWIDE

**11,734**

SUPPORTED  
DEVICES

**34**

YEARS OF  
EXPERIENCE

# Support for 11,700+ devices

## 40+ architectures

All available 8-, 16- and 32-bit MCUs

Cortex-M0	Cortex-A5	AVR	R8C
Cortex-M0+	Cortex-A7	AVR32	H8
Cortex-M1	Cortex-A8	RX	STM8
Cortex-M3	Cortex-A9	RL78	ColdFire
Cortex-M4	Cortex-A15	RH850	HCS12
Cortex-M7	ARM11	78K	S08
Cortex-M23	ARM9	SuperH	MAXQ
Cortex-M33	ARM7	V850	CR16C
Cortex-R4	SecurCore	R32C	SAM8
Cortex-R5	8051	M32C	
Cortex-R7	MSP430	M16C	
Cortex-R8			



# Worldwide extensive support services



Don't worry about fighting with learning curves, issues or bugs on your own. With support from us, you're never alone. You get help and guidance when you need it and can stay focused on your project.

Get help from technical experts in your time zone. Support centers covering 9 languages in the US, Japan, China, Korea, Germany and Sweden.



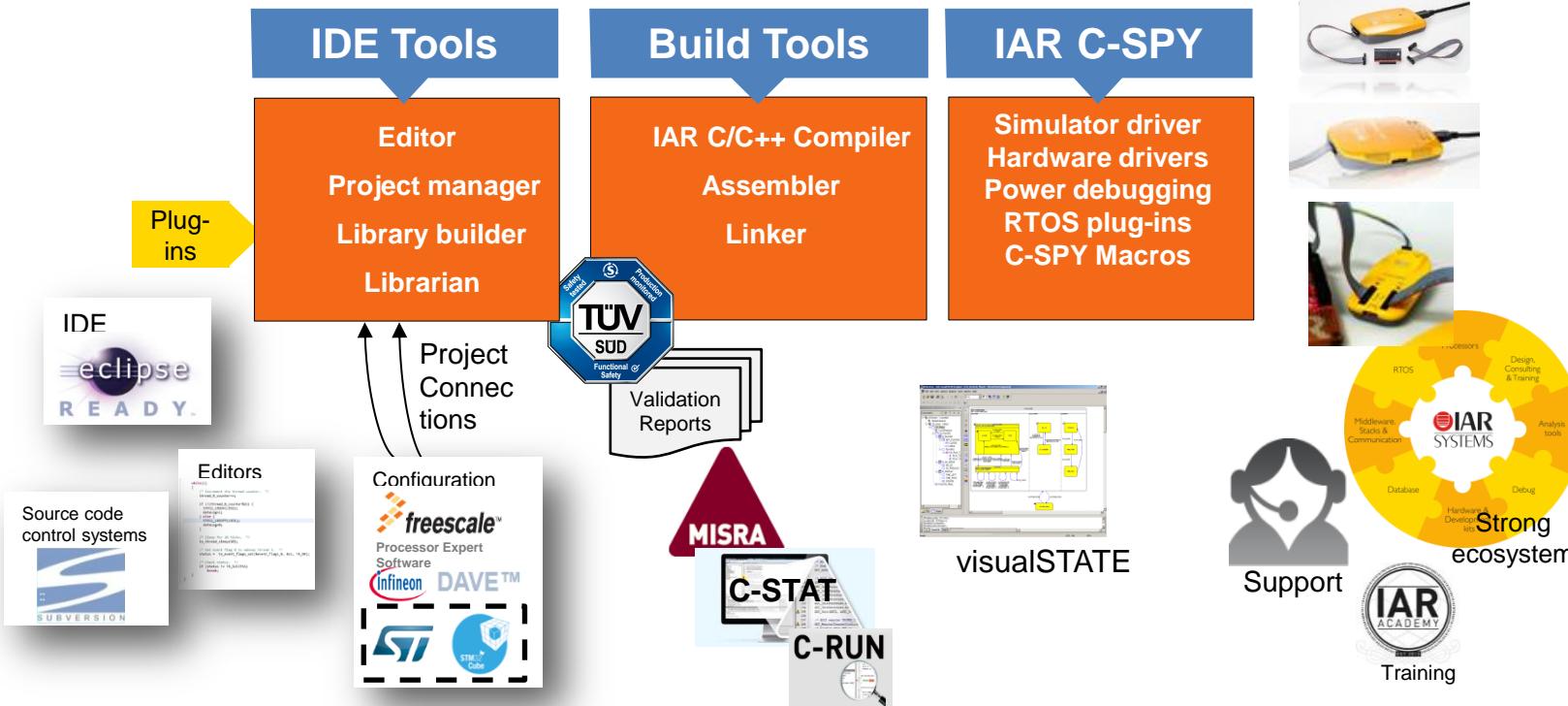


# Embedded Workbench

# Let's go into the details...



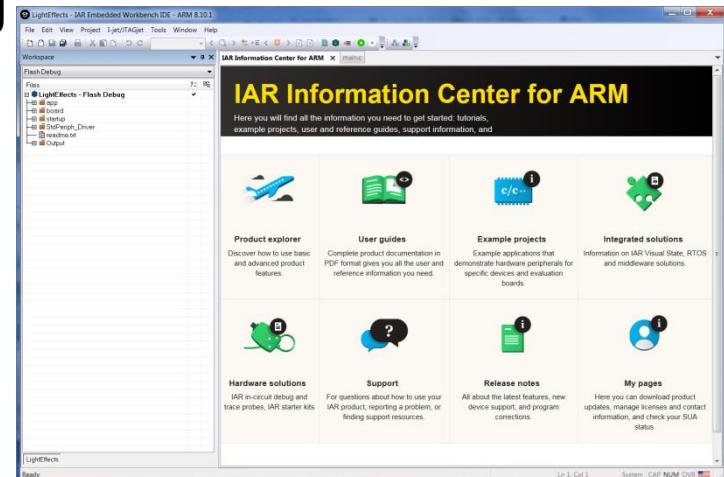
## IAR Embedded Workbench



# Updated IDE look and feel



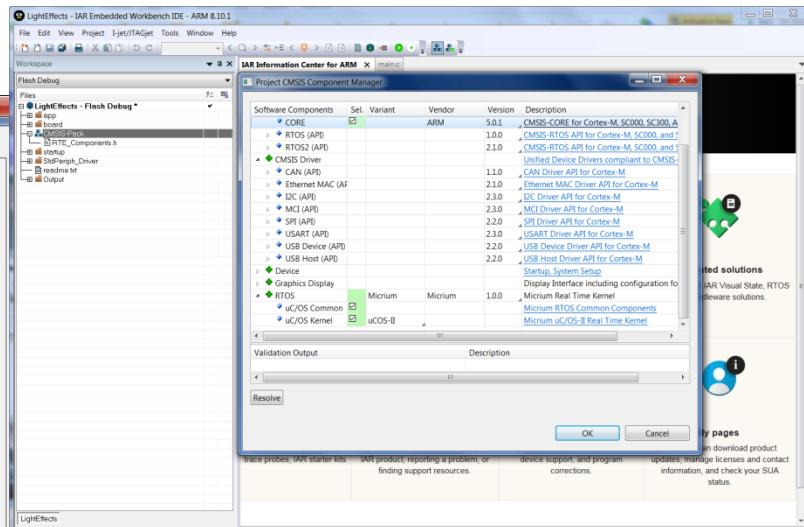
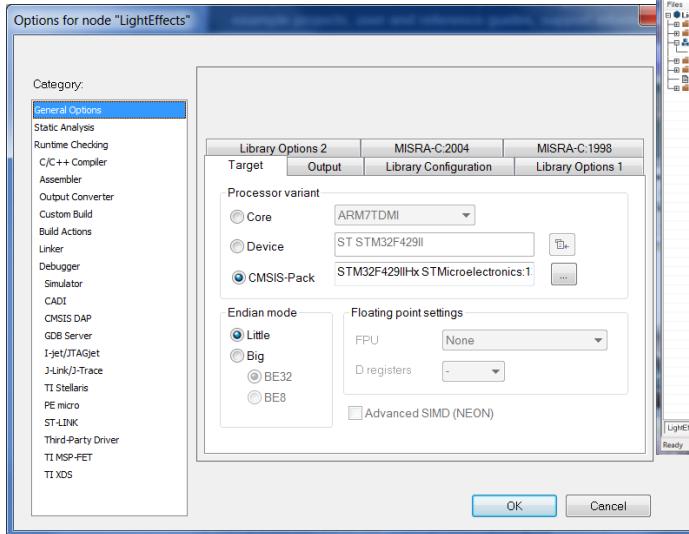
- New EW logo
- New artwork
- Better window management and docking
- Revised Information Center
- Updated tutorials



# CMSIS-Pack support



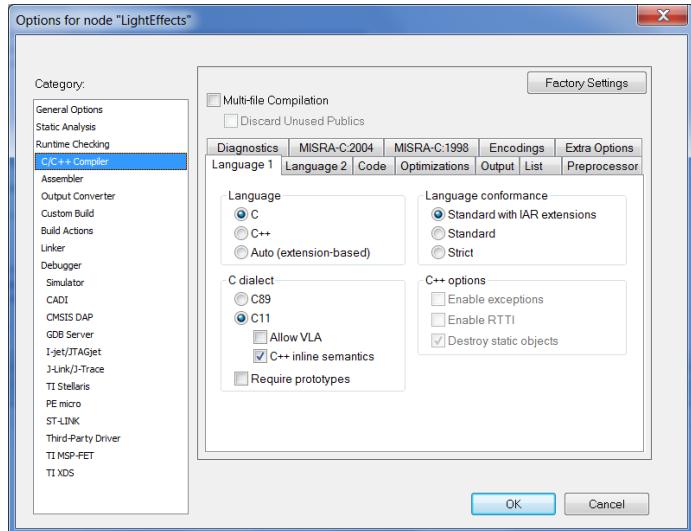
- Work with ARM CMSIS-Pack software components.



# C11 and C++14 language standard support



- C language standard ISO/IEC 9899:2011
- C++ standard ISO/IEC 14882:2014





# Background

- C++14 is a smallish modification to
- C++11 which was a significant upgrade from
- C++03
- C++03 is "based" on C99
- C++14 is "based" on C11

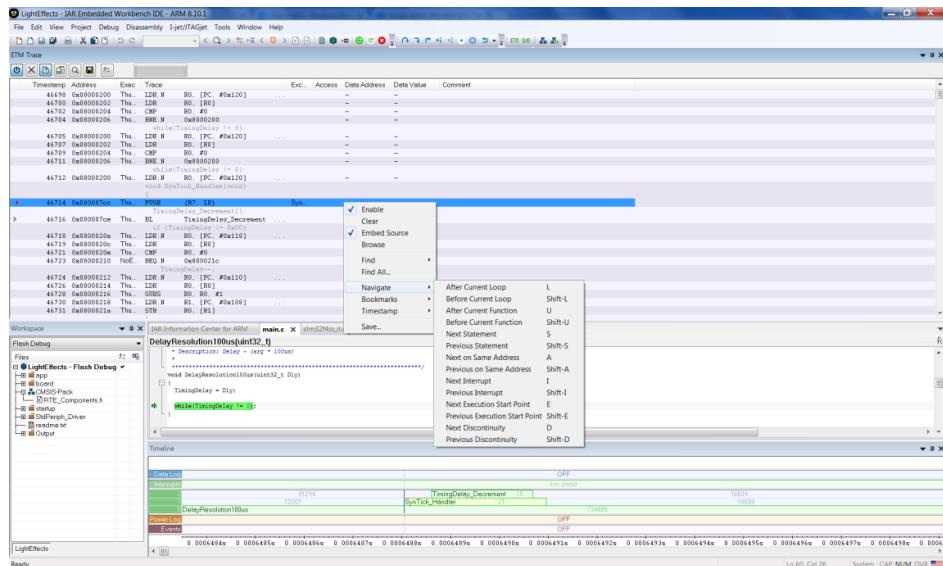


# Demo

# Trace filtering and navigation



- Navigate forward/backward
  - on loop
  - function
  - interrupts
  - statement boundaries



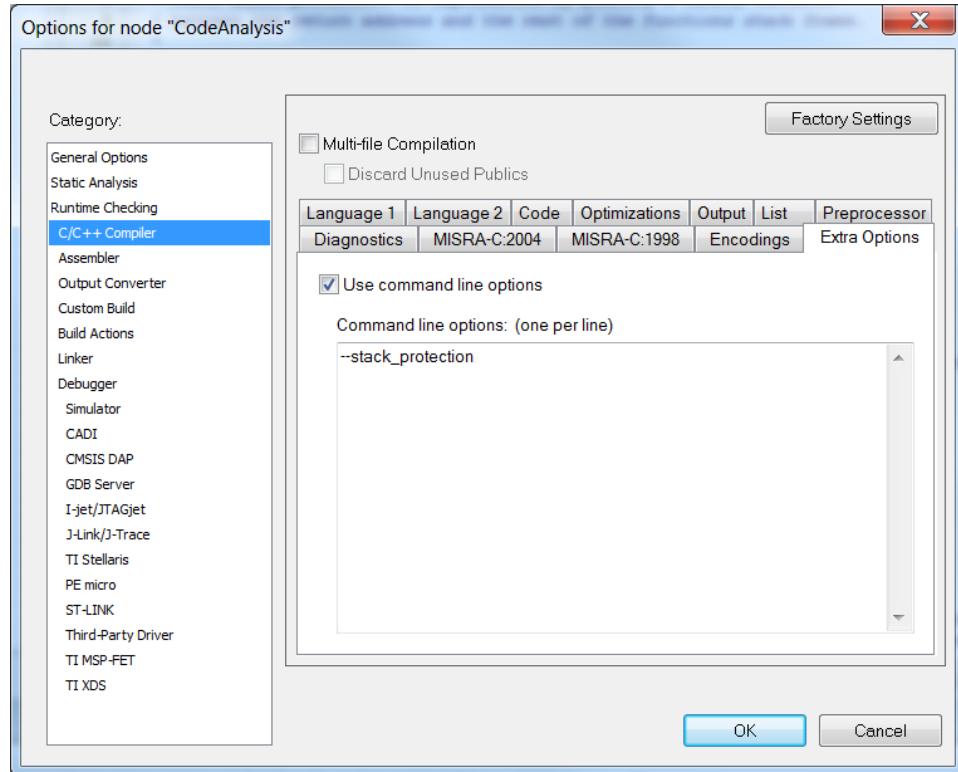


# Demo

# Stack protection

- Added in EWARM 8.20
- Detects corruption of a function return address
- Canary value placed between stack variables and the return address
- Compiler will determine if a function needs protection or not.

# Stack protection





# Fault exception viewer

- Debugger window with information about the cause of a fault exception
- Lists peripheral register in SCB
- Available for all Cortex-M devices

# Fault exception viewer



Fault exception viewer

HardFault exception.  
Processor has escalated a configurable-priority exception to HardFault.  
Divide by zero error has occurred.

Exception occurred at 0x800060e

See call stack for more information.



# New devices in EWARM 8.x

- 463 new devices support in EWARM 8.x
- ST 49
- Cypress 104
- Atmel 60
- NXP 36
- Silicon Labs 148
- Intel FPGA/Altera Cyclone V SoC

# New Releases

-EWARM V8.20

Release 27 of October

- \* Hard fault viewer
- \* Stack security protection
- \* Optimized floating point lib
- \* Multi-core debugging using CTI

-EWRXFS V3.10.5

Release 31 October

- \* New IDE
- \* V2 core support
- \* C-STAT/C-RUN
- \* New devices
- \* IEC 62304(Medical)

-EWAVR32 V5.10

Release 20 October

- \* IDE facelift
- \* Add Atmel ICE as selectable debugger
- \* Improved C-STAT
- \* Power debugging visualization
- \* New devices

-EW430 V7.11

Release 6 November

- \* New devices

-EWRL78FS 3.10.2

Release 15 November

- \* New IDE
- \* C-STAT
- \* New devices
- \* IEC 62304(Medical)

-EWRH850 V2.10

Release 22 November

- \* New IDE
- \* C11 and C++14
- \* Static stack analysis
- \* Support for new global pointers
- \* E2 emulator support

Visual State V8.10-AUTO/8.20

Release 30 November

- \* Support for Req Mgmt tools
- \* New InfoCenter
- \* Examples and tutorial remake
- \* XMI update
- \* Doc update





# Code Analysis with C-STAT and C-RUN

# Why do we need code analysis?

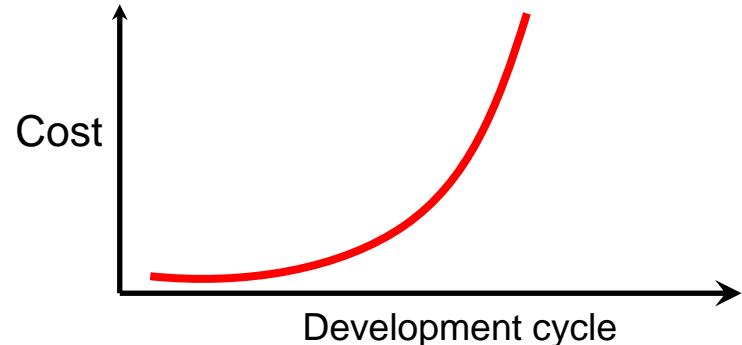


C is not safe

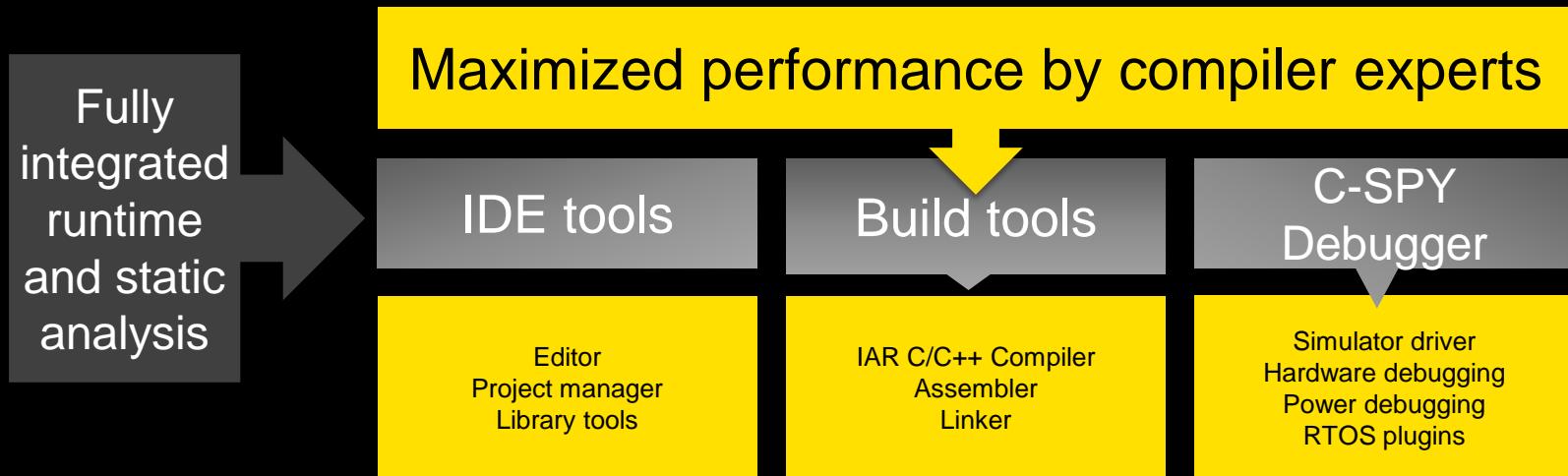
All software contains bugs

The later you find a bug, the more expensive it gets

```
136 printf("[*] Android local root exploit (C) The Android Exploit Crew\n");
137 basedir = "/sqlite /at_journals";
138 if (chdir(basedir) < 0) {
139     basedir = "/";
140     if (chdir(basedir) < 0)
141         basedir = p.getcwd(buf, sizeof(buf));
142 }
143 }
144 printf("[+] Using l_sendir=%s, path=%s\n", basedir, path);
145 printf("[+] opening NETLINK_KOBJECT_UEVENT socket\n");
146
147 memset(&snl, 0, sizeof(snl));
148 snl.nl_pid = 1;
149 snl.nl_family = AF_NETLINK;
150
151 if ((sock = socket(PF_NETLINK, SOCK_DGRAM, NETLINK_KOBJECT_UEVENT)) < 0)
152     die("[!] socket");
153
154 close(creat("loading", 0666));
155 if ((ofd = creat("hotplug", 0666)) < 0)
156     die("[!] creat");
157 if (write(ofd, path, strlen(path)) < 0)
158     die("[!] write");
```



# Integrated analysis tools



*We enable developers to take full control of their development and gain efficient, adaptable workflows delivering dependable products.*



# C-STAT

# C-STAT Overview

- Complete static analysis tool
- Includes:
  - MISRA-C: 2004
  - MISRA-C: 2012
    - Improved version of the 2004 edition
  - MISRA-C++: 2008
    - 165 checks to address C++ specific issues
  - Standard checks
    - More than 200 additional checks for C and C++ to address issues covered by CWE (common weakness enumeration), CERT C coding standard etc.
    - Categories like Array bounds, Arithmetic errors
- Support for export/import selection of checks
- Fully integrated in the IAR Embedded Workbench IDE
- Can also be invoked from command line and through Eclipse plugin
- Generation of html report





# C-RUN

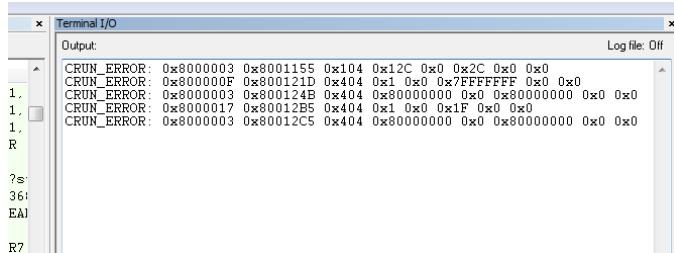
# C-RUN

- Detection of data manipulation issues **during runtime**
- Arithmetic, bound and heap checking
- Very efficient instrumentation of compiled code
- Fully integrated in the Embedded Workbench for ARM and Renesas RX

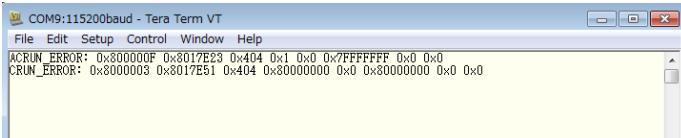


# C-RUN in Standalone mode

- Redirect the C-RUN messages to Terminal I/O



- Redirect C-RUN messages to UART



- Redirect C-RUN messages to RAM/SRAM
- Parse the C-RUN raw data with cspybat.exe

```
IAR C-SPY Command Line Utility V7.1.1.3263
Copyright 2000-2014 IAR Systems AB.

CRUN_ERROR: 0x8000003 0x8001155 0x104 0x12C 0x0 0x2C 0x0 0x0
crun_fail Integer conversion failure
-- Conversion changes the value from {{align(0)}}      300 (0x00000012c)
-- to {{align(0)}} 44 (0x2c).
-- main.c#16:10-16
```



# Demo



# Coffee Break



# The importance of Functional Safety

# What are the benefits of Functional Safety?

- Reduce liability risks in your application
- Reduce odds of product recall
- Reduce number of firmware updates
- Ensure compliance with international standards

- Protects your company's reputation
- Also protects your company's bottom line

# What do these safety standards do?

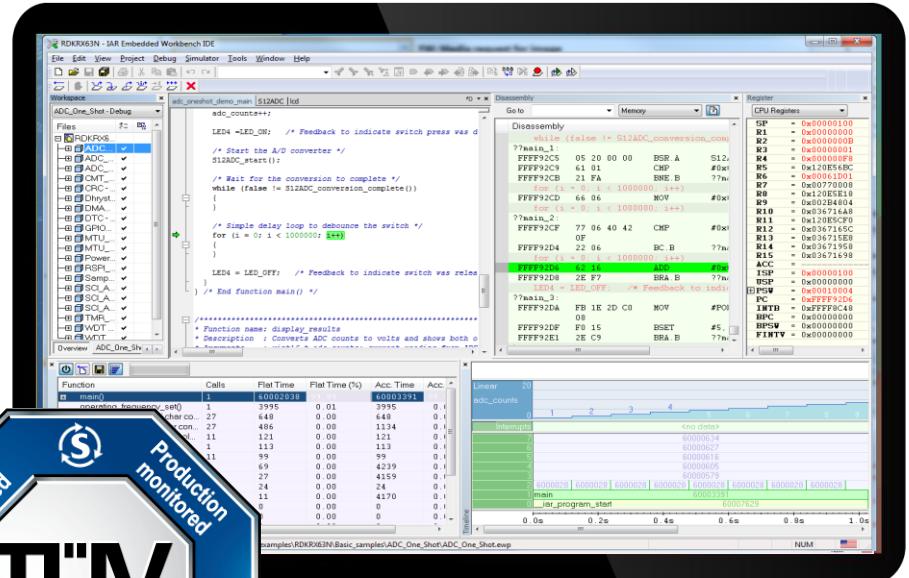
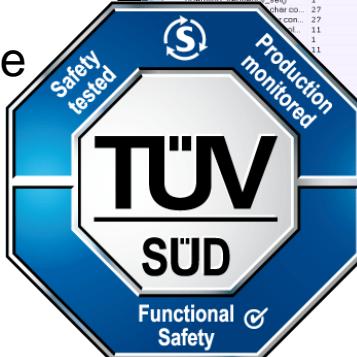
- Assign safety goals
- Best practice to reduce systematic failures
- Diagnostic measures to detect random failure
- Ongoing procedures after product deployment
- They outline how to identify and deal with risks
- They require FS-certified tools



# What does functional safety certification for my tools mean?

The development tool has gone through a rigorous qualification process

- Development processes for different functional safety standards
- Validation of compliance with different language standards
- Handling issues reported from the field and updated to the users



# What does functional safety certification for my tools mean?



It also means:

- There are specific processes and metrics in place to handle issues reported from the field and how users are updated about known issues
- A safety manual is provided to show proof-of-compliance with standards and how to operate the development tool to comply with FS standards
- Assessment takes into consideration how many developers are using the toolchain to ensure it has a broad user-base



# How does a functional safety-certified tool speed up my certification process?



- Removes the requirement to prove that the toolchain complies with the safety standard.
- Software Development Lifecycle (SDLC) can focus on finding bugs instead of compiler issues
- Certified service packs provide worry-free support



# How much time and money can it save me?



- Avoid the back-and-forth with your certifying entity
- Tool certifications can take up to 6-12 months and occupy several employees (usually 2-5)
- Avoid extra testing requirements on each project
- Frees people from also needing to prove the development tools
- Numbers depend on the SIL level, but the cost could be upwards of \$100k US



# Solutions for safety-critical applications



## Certified toolchain

- A special functional safety edition of IAR Embedded Workbench

## Simplified validation

- Functional Safety certificate from TÜV SÜD
- Safety report from TÜV SÜD
- Safety guide

## Guaranteed support through the product life cycle

- Prioritized support
- Validated service packs
- Regular reports of known problems

## Available for:

ARM

Renesas RX

Renesas RL78

Renesas RH850

## Validated according to:

IEC 61508

ISO 26262

EN 50128 (ARM, RH850)

IEC 62304 (RX, ARM (2018))





# Certifications

**IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM V7.40.6**

**IAR Embedded Workbench for RX V2.42.4**

**IAR Embedded Workbench for RL78 V1.40.7**

**IAR Embedded Workbench for RH850 V 1.40.3**

Certified for safety-related software development for each Safety Integrity Level (SIL) according to IEC 61508 and each Automotive Safety Integrity Level (ASIL) of ISO 26262 without further tool qualification

The tools for ARM and RH850 are also certified for EN 50128, a European railway standard derived from IEC 61508.

The certification **Validates the quality** of IAR Systems' entire development processes, as well as the delivered software.



# Simplified validation

- Functional safety certificate from TÜV SÜD
- Safety report from TÜV SÜD
- Safety Guide
  - Complement to the IAR Embedded Workbench user guides
  - Highlights issues to be considered when using the build toolchain for projects with functional-safety requirements
  - Includes system considerations, implementation and coding considerations, etc.



# Support and updates

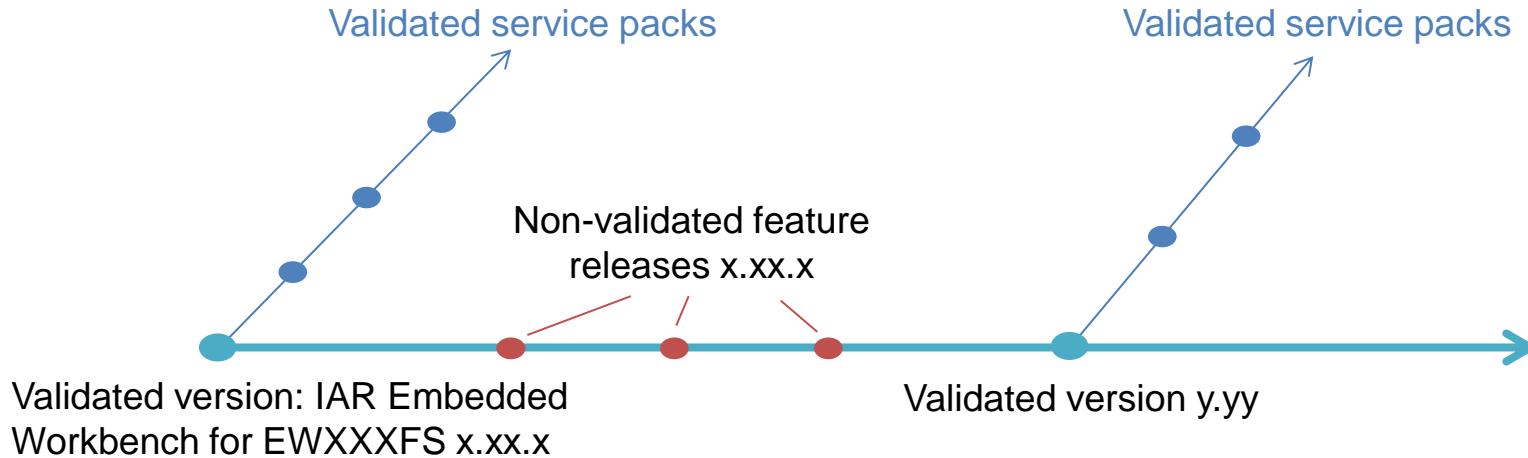
## Functional Safety Support and Update Agreement (SUA)

- Guaranteed support for the sold version for the longevity of the contract
- Prioritized technical support
- Validated service packs
- Regular reports of known deviations and problems
- Included for the first year

Extensive technical support  
**when and where you  
need it** provided by support  
offices worldwide



# Validated product versions



- For a certified product, a new certified version is released approximately every 12-18 months
- A certified version is considered a "frozen" version, on which bug fixes are applied in terms of validated service packs
- No new product features are added to a certified version or the corresponding service packs



# Benchmarks

# Benchmarks

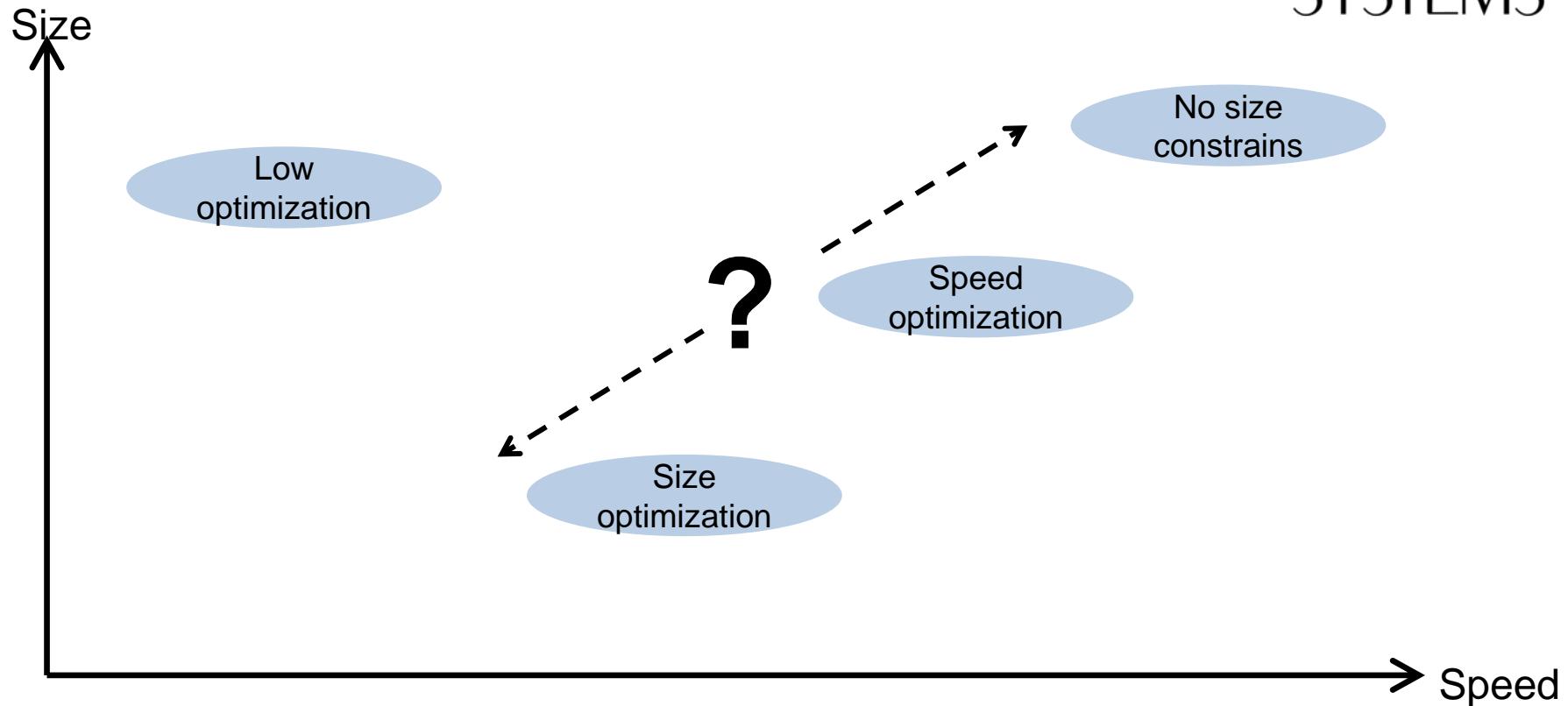


Benchmark code



Your code

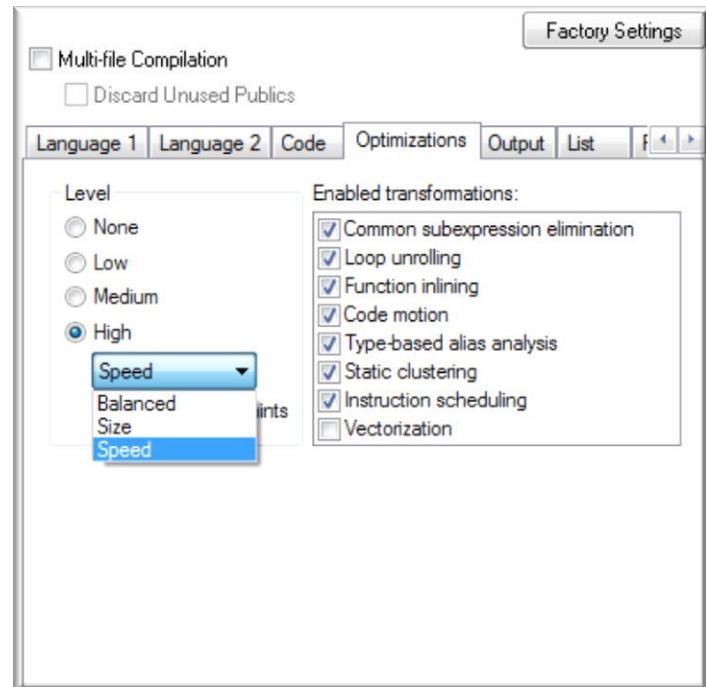
# Find the sweetspot



# Optimization settings



- Choices:
  - Minimize code size (“size”)
  - Minimize execution time (“speed”)
  - Low, Medium, High
  - Enable/disable individual transformations
- Use highest settings!
- Settings only approximate
  - Best guess by compiler writer
  - Test several settings, check the results
  - Enable the productive transformations



# Coremark - STM32



Clear	Processor	Compiler	Operating speed in MHz	CoreMark /MHz (▲)	CoreMark (▼)	EMBC	Comments	Date Submitted
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32H743	IAR C/C++ Compiler for ARM 7.60.1.11101 (7.60.1.11101)	400	5.05	2020.55	✓	comment	10/24/16
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F746NGH6	IAR C/C++ Compiler 7.60.2.11341	216	5.01	1082.41		comment	07/13/16
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F756NGH6	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V7.30.0.7673/W32 for ARM	200	5.01	1001.79	✓	comment	09/24/14
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L476	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V6.60.1.5097 for ARM	80	3.42	273.55	✓	1	02/17/15
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F427IGT6	IAR 6.60	180	3.38	608.19		comment	07/22/13
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F417IGt6	IAR-EWARM-6.50	168	3.37	565.73		comment	11/20/12
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F446RE	IAR for ARM, Version 7.70.1	180	3.35	602.44		2	05/02/17
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L476	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V6.60.1.5097 for ARM	80	3.35	267.80	✓	comment	02/04/15
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L152	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V6.60.1.5097 for ARM	16	3.34	53.36	✓	comment	01/12/15
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L476	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V6.60.1.5097 for ARM	80	3.32	265.61	✓	comment	02/04/15
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F417IGt6	IAR-EWARM-6.40	168	2.98	501.85	✓	comment	06/05/12
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L152ZDT6	IAR-EWARM-6.40.3	16	2.93	46.84		comment	10/10/12
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F417IGt6	GreenHills Multi 6.1 Compiler 2012	168	2.91	488.59	✓	comment	11/29/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L152	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V6.60.1.5097 for ARM	32	2.89	92.36	✓	comment	01/12/15
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F417IGt6	GreenHills 6.0.0	168	2.87	481.61		1	11/29/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F417IGt6	GreenHills Multi 6.1 Compiler 2012	168	2.81	472.96	✓	comment	11/29/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F417IGt6	GreenHills 6.0.0	168	2.79	469.17		1	11/29/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L152ZDT6	IAR-EWARM-6.40.3	32	2.61	83.64		comment	10/12/12
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L053	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V7.30.0.7673 for ARM	16	2.49	39.91	✓	comment	01/12/15
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32L053	IAR ANSI C/C++ Compiler V7.30.0.7673 for ARM	32	2.35	75.18	✓	comment	01/12/15
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F051C8	IAR 6.60	24	2.33	56.05		comment	07/24/13
<input type="checkbox"/>	STMicroelectronics STM32F051C8	IAR 6.60	48	2.20	105.61		comment	07/24/13



# IAR Support for Cortex A9 based FPGA SoCs

# How to use IAR for FPGA SoCs



- Altera and Xilinx SoCs based on Cortex-A9 is supported by Embedded Workbench
- Example projects provided for single or dual core configurations
- Work with Altera/Xilinx tools to create BSP and code bare metal or RTOS app in Embedded Workbench

**IAR Information Center for Arm**

Examples for Altera Cyclone V SoC Dev Kit

IAR Information Center for Arm | Example projects | ... | Cyclone V SoC Dev Kit

Examples for Altera Cyclone V SoC Dev Kit

Info	Open project	Name	Description
		Getting Started	Template project

# Why use IAR for FPGA SoCs



- Bare metal app or RTOS
- Supported tools
- Projects with safety requirements
  - Combine for example with ThreadX
- Highly optimized code needed



# Demo

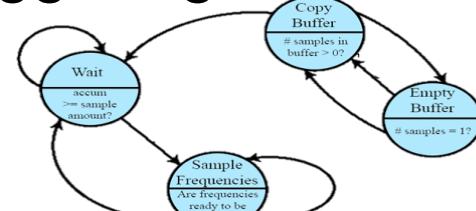


# Visual State in practice

# What is state machine

Wikipedia definition:

A state machine, is a mathematical model of computation used to design both computer programs and sequential logic circuits. It is conceived as an abstract machine that can be in one of a finite number of states. The machine is in only one state at a time; the state it is in at any given time is called the current state. It can change from one state to another when initiated by a triggering event or condition; this is called a transition.

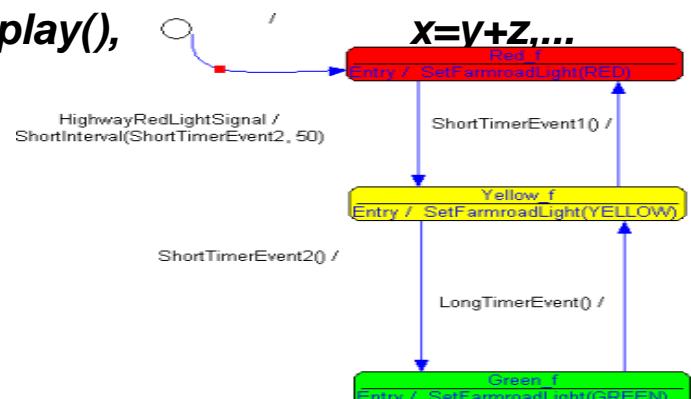


# State machine basics

- A few examples
  - **Washing machine** : depending on the choice the user is setting (heat, type of material, ...) the washing machine is, in a specific time and order, washing the clothes (water in, add soap, wash, water out, spin, water in, rinse, ...). You can easily describe the states and events in a state machine
  - **Mobile phones**
  - **Vending machines** (coffee, candy, cigarettes, ATM, ...)
  - **Operator-panels**
  - **Sewing machines**
  - **Controllers** (heat, light, humidity, ...)
  - etc

# State machine elements

- The central elements in state machines are:
  - States *PowerOn, DoorOpen, SupplyVoltageLow,...*
  - Events *eButton1Press, e100msTimeout,...*
  - Actions *StartTimer(100), ClearDisplay(),...*
  - Transitions "Arcs connecting states"



# State machine elements - events



- "Things occurring" that affect the state machine
  - Think button presses, timeouts, interrupts in general etc...
  - Does not in any way have to be interrupts; can be detected by any method, like polling or combined from several sources
- An event occurs momentarily and asynchronously

***PowerIsOn, DoorIsOpen, SupplyVoltageLow,...***

# State machine elements - states



- Describes what the system is 'doing' between two events. A state is not lefted until being told to move to another state.

***PowerIsOn, DoorIsOpen, SupplyVoltageLow,...***

# State machine elements- actions

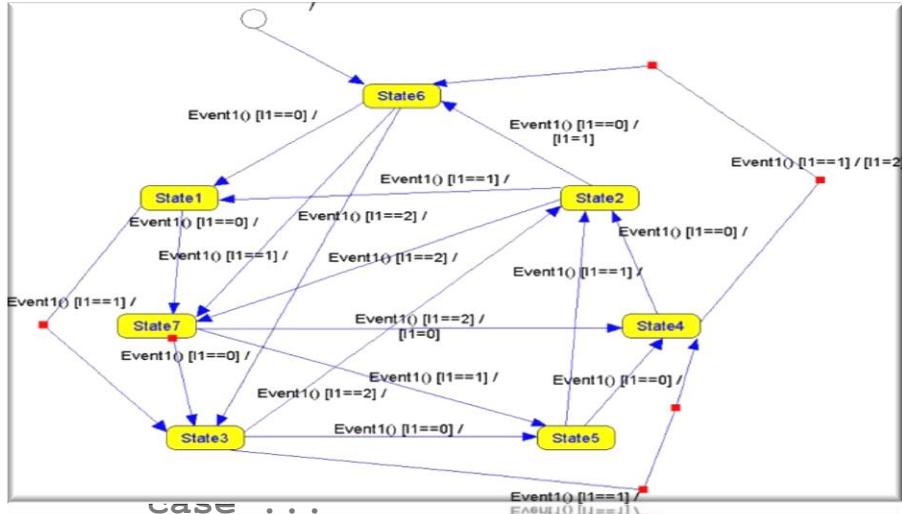


- Describes how the system affects the environment as the reaction to an event
- In theory an action occurs momentarily and without interruption
- Happens on transitions (or when entering/exiting states)

***StartTimer(100), ClearDisplay(), x=y+z,...***

# State machines

Manual coding using switch-case, if..else, tables etc. works to some point.

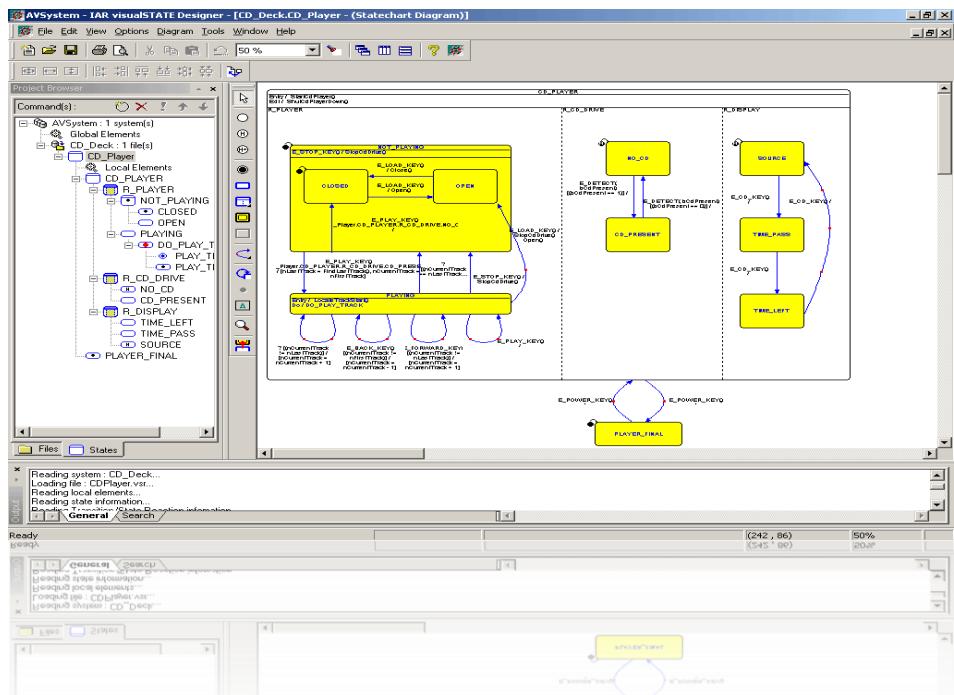


- As complexity increases, how do I ensure that I capture the complete design in code?
- How do I restructure the code if I discover omissions or errors in the designs?
- How can I verify that there is no risk for deadlocks or ambivalence in my design?

# IAR visualSTATE



- Graphical toolset for designing, testing and implementing embedded applications
- Based on the UML state machine subset
- Generates C/C++ code 100% consistent with your design
- Advanced verification and validation tools

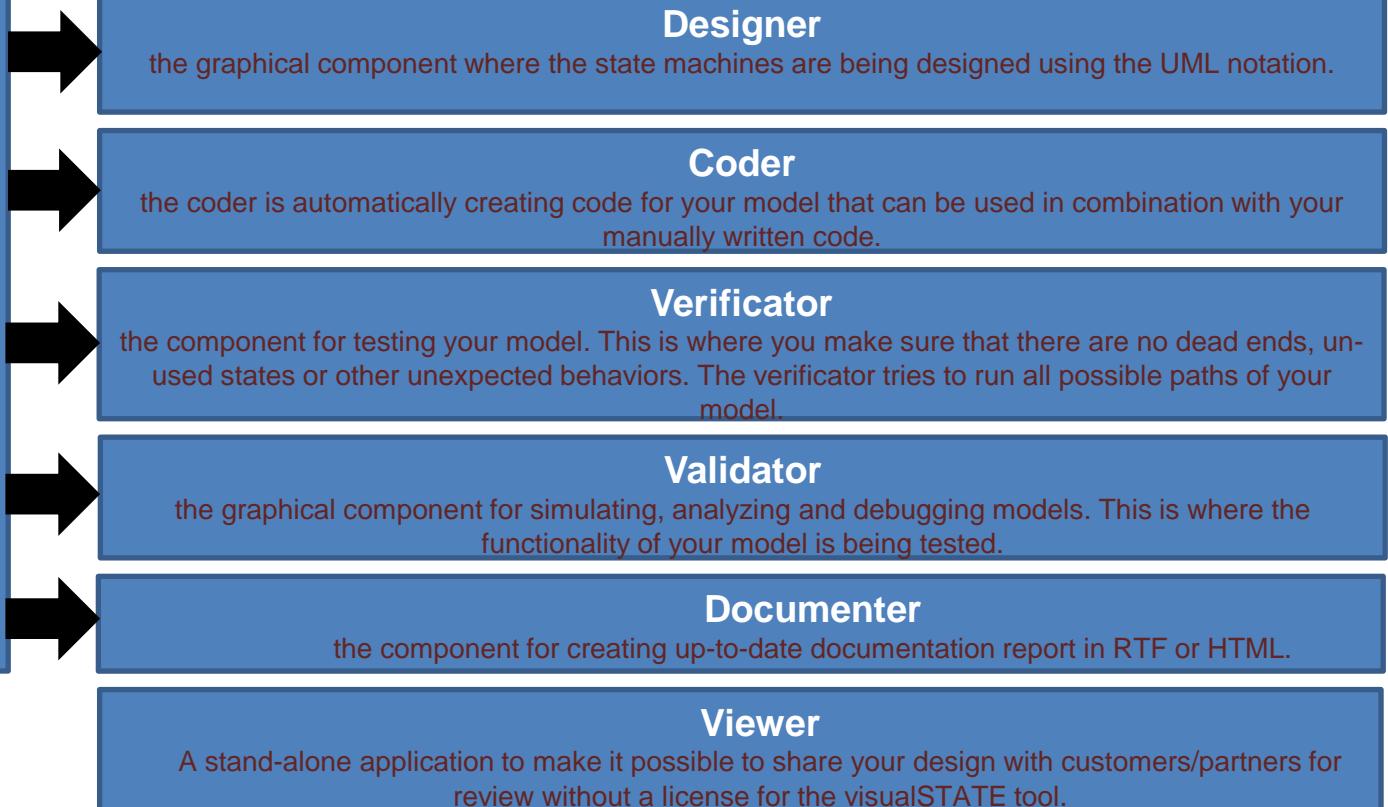


# IAR visualSTATE components



## Navigator

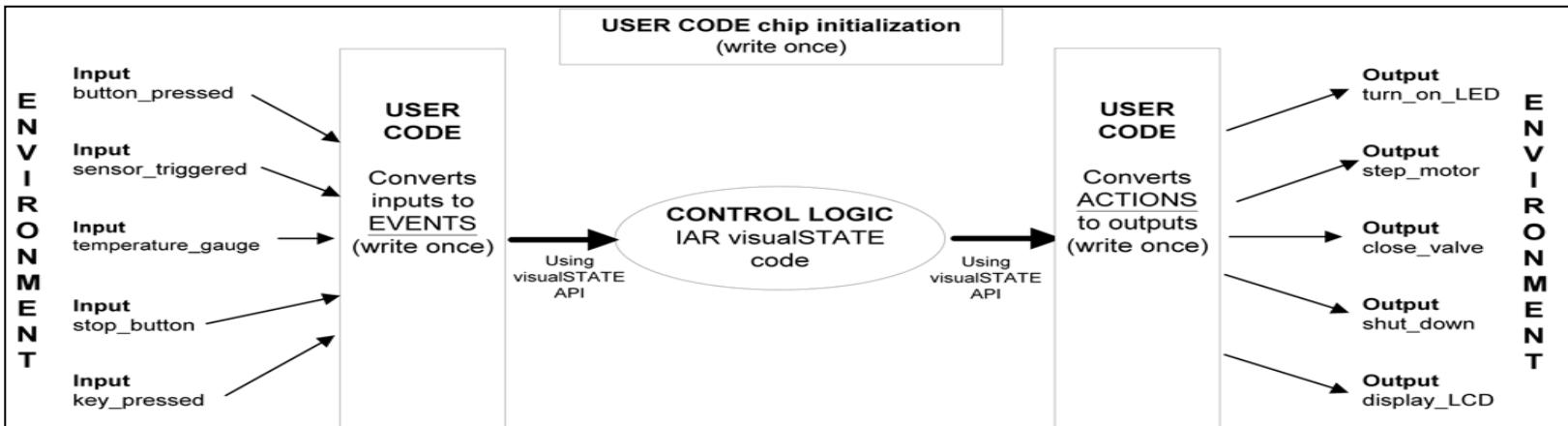
project handling and the container of the other components



# Interfacing with your own C project



- Create your control logic with visualSTATE
- Add your board support files
- Write or get your device drivers/FW library





# Demo



Thank you for your attention!

[www.iar.com](http://www.iar.com)