

PreProcessor

File.c \rightarrow Preprocessor \rightarrow File.i

- * Text replacement.
- * delete comments
- * Works separately on each file.
- * ينفذ العمليات على تنسيق

* ~~define~~ define

macro template expansion

✓ صیقل آئی Max فائدہ 5 \Rightarrow 5 Max 5 \Rightarrow 5

Portability
Reasonability, readability

- magic number \Rightarrow

طب احسانيه نستخرج منه فائدة في حالته في اللق فوق؟ عشان الـ

int x=5; ای رقم بتکته پائے لکھی الکو د

- ممکن است که اکثریت مسلمانان در هر یک از این مناطق، به دلیل concentration آپادانی،

~~# define~~ U8 unsigned char متغير بايت غير موقّع

✖ Define UBP unsigned char*

main: unsigned char* P1, P2; // بعداد pp
 char* P1, P2; // بعداد pp
 // في حل المشكلة دي

* \rightarrow typedef unsigned char* USP;

By compiler \Rightarrow USB P1, P2;

بیتوں کے مجموعہ

المتن

switch

- * macro like function

* Define $SQR(X) \quad X^*X$

main 11: int x=5; printf("%d", SQR(x+2)); 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

لذا `def` به `replace` بعدین `execute` فرض المثال ده کانت $17 = x + 2 * x + 2$
عبارت در مشکل زنی دی خلی از `expansion` فرض و ما س `(x) * (x)` `def SQR(x)`

⇒ ternary operator? if then else
 $x > y ? x : y$ ~~define~~ i no

	Function	Function	Macro like Function
code size	line 25 Call 2 time body 10 cycles 102	line 100 Call 1 time body 104 416	line 100 Call 2 time body 200 400
Time	2 lines	10 lines	2 lines
code size	Call 4 times	10 lines	8 lines
Time	24 cycle	8 cycles	8 cycles
	Check argument doesn't error		doesn't check argument doesn't error

* Header File

* لو أنشأنا في الـ main ملفات include لـ header file والـ compiler مش موجود في الـ error
no such file or directory ← Preprocessor

* if * elif * else * endif
من بين ما نحتاجه في الـ programming
شيء if statement يعني بتتبع الكود اللي من عايناه يعني الـ false بتتبعه
لزم الترتيب بالترتيب بتتبع الـ Preprocessor مكان * define

* #ifdef لو الكلام موجود في * define

* #ifndef لو الكلام مش موجود في * define

* #warning "message" إنشأ الـ build time أقول مستخدم يا فتى يا فتى

* #error error message → stops compilation

#if 0

* File guard

* #ifndef FILE_H

بتعمله في الـ header مكان لو وانشأنا

* #define FILE_H

باني عملت include اللي كتر من مره الـ guard بيجنب

يعتبره مرة واحدة بس، كله بيتبعه ويتبعه

* #endif

* #pragma : used to turn on or off some features, compiler dependant

#pragma once

File guard

→ Add memory section

attributes

*include "path"

↳ Absolute path

↳ Relative Path → Current directory

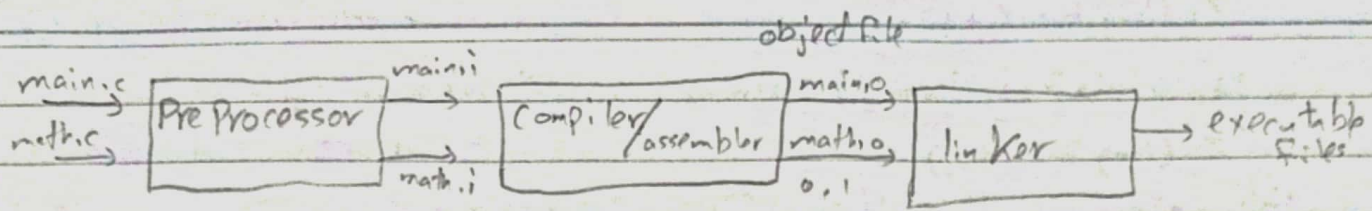
*include "New/New2/Temp.h"

go back *include "../lib.h"

اگرچہ Absolute path (مطلق) PC پر کسی بھی جگہ سے

Build Process

(tool chain)



* Pre Processor

- text replacement * define * include
- works separately on each file.

* Compiler/Assembler

- translate C → machine language (0,1)
- works separately each file.
- doesn't allocate in memory

* Linker

- links all files together
- allocate in memory.

الـ Compiler يترتب الـ File الـ الـ Compiler يترتب الـ Files مع بعضه

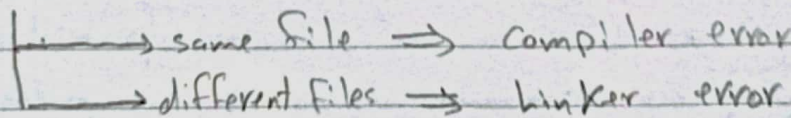
- compiler is responsible for arranging elements inside the group,

linker → arrange the groups together

G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	⋮
1	11	21	
2	12	22	
3	13	1	
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
10	20	30	

* Linker error: ld error happens while combining the files together

ex: more than one function with the same name



ex: called a function in main, but there is no function with that name in any file → linker error

(...) → anything else syntax #define

↳ value store, var. → (__VA_ARGS__)

ex. #define Eyad(...) Printf(__VA_ARGS__)
Eyad("Hello"); main 11 j
Sole Printf 5 jaino

ex. #define Fun(a,...) Printf(__VA_ARGS__, a)
main 11 j Fun(x, "x=%d"); ≡ Printf("x=%d", x);

⇒ Predefined macros:- Built-in → __DATE__
debugging 11 jaino

* Stringification:- # string 11 jaino (stringize operator)
#define Printf(x) Printf(#x) " " 11 jaino

* Concatenation:- ## (Token Pasting operator) PORT driver 11 jaino
#define Conc(x,y) x##y
main 11 j int x = Conc(3, 8); ≡ int x = 38;

↓
-C → Tool chain → executable file
preprocessor + compiler + Assembler + linker + debugger + libraries
helper programmer → binary utilities → obj copy, obj dump, readelf (analysis)

⇒ Types:- Native: compile and run at the same place (PC) code blocks, libraries;
- cross: build at PC run on MCU (avr) "kio

⇒ Systems:- Build system: source code of toolchain GCC native
- Host system: GCC cross compiler
- Target system: compile, get, load File MCU

* Libraries → Static: source code not available

Dynamic: open source

To get static library: .c → .h → .o → (.a) library

cmd 1) gcc -c name.c -o name.o object file 1) cmd
ar rcs lib_name.a name.o library 1) cmd

2) static library

gcc main.c lib_name.a -o main.exe
executable file 1) cmd

- To add another object file to lib ar r lib_name.a file.o
- To delete one from lib ar d lib_name.a file.o
- To view all object files in lib ar t lib_name.a
- To extract object files ar x lib_name.a

* ARM Cross tool chain (GNU GCC, arm cc)

Free, open source licensed

= arm-none-eabi-gcc → Baremetal app → run on arm jable
= arm-linux-gnueabi → (os app)

Build Process

1) App.c

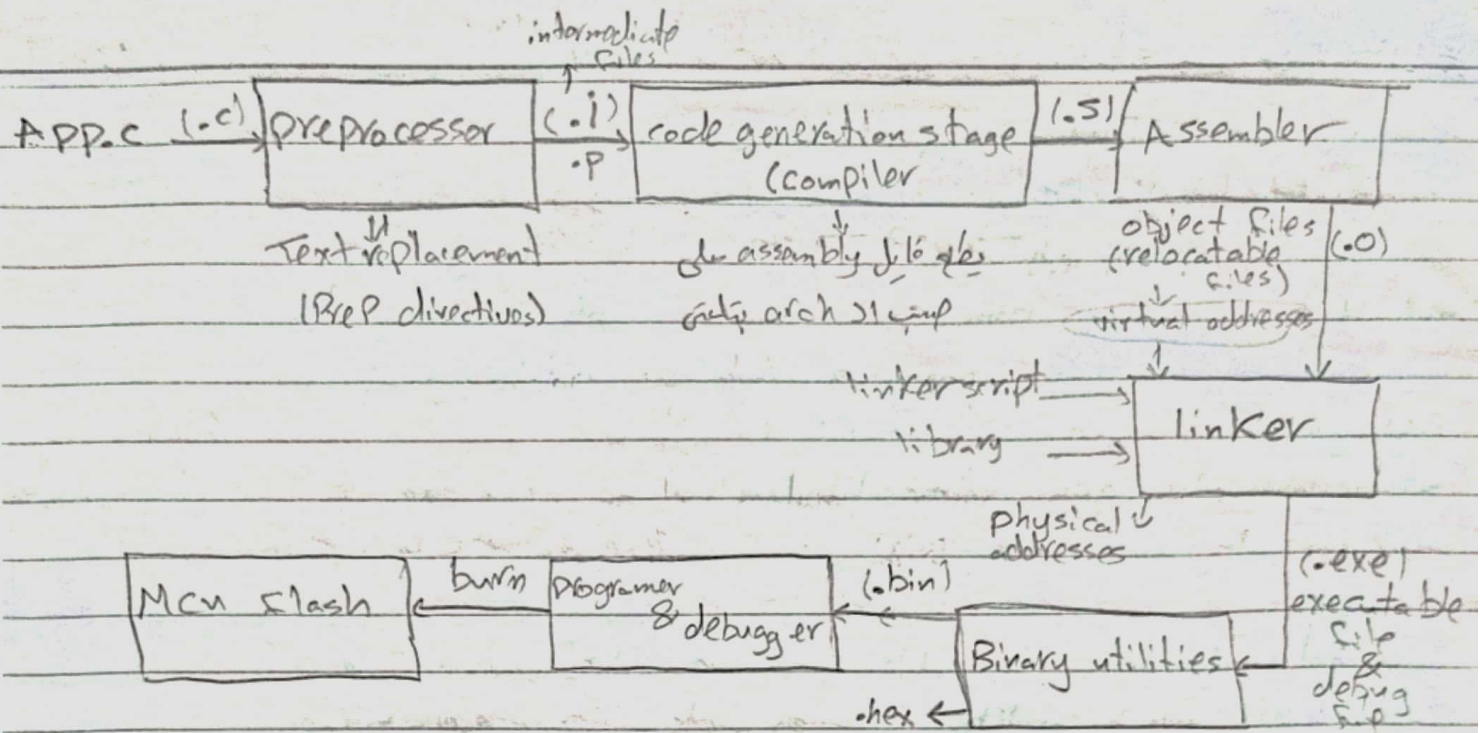
App.c .c → Preprocessor → .i .p (Intermediate Files)



- Text Replacement (Preprocessor directives)

- .c = .i

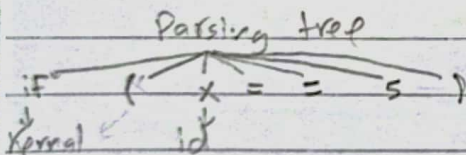
Build Process



* Compiler: - (Frontend - middle - backend stage)

- ① Frontend stage: - tokenizer → tokens → keywords, operators, identifiers
- lexical analysis - syntax analysis
- check syntax errors

if(x==5) - o/p → Parse tree → IR program



* IR (Intermediate Representation): the data structure or code used internally by a compiler to represent source code

② Middle stage: - semantic analysis; logic check

- optimization: fix code (code size ↓, RAM consumption ↓, power consumption ↓, execution time ↓)

Now? Multilevel process: - remove dead code (unreachable)

- inline expansion of function func → inline func

- Register allocation (GPR)

- loop unrolling: execution time ↓, code size ↑

execution time ↓
code size ↑

→ *معلومات البرنامج*
في الذاكرة

At compile-time, the compiler knows the size of an array. The compiler will decide where in memory should the array go, then at run-time, the memory for the array will be allocated

③ Backend stage:

- Code generation: convert into assembly

→ Memory Allocation:

معلومات البرنامج ← memory sections

code → .text

initialized global, static → .data

constants → .rodata

uninitialized static, uninitialized global → .bss

auto, local → stack

* Notes

Symbol	Address
✓	✓
	virtual
	not physical

symbol table ← compiler *الجدول الرمزي*

→ variable, func names

→ private (static), global

الربط linker →

debugger *معلومات البرنامج* ← compiler *الرمز* →

→ digging code

- compiler parse only one file at a time

Symbol table (two sections)

Import

global (extern)

Functions (calls) implemented in other files

(معلومات البرنامج من ملفات أخرى)

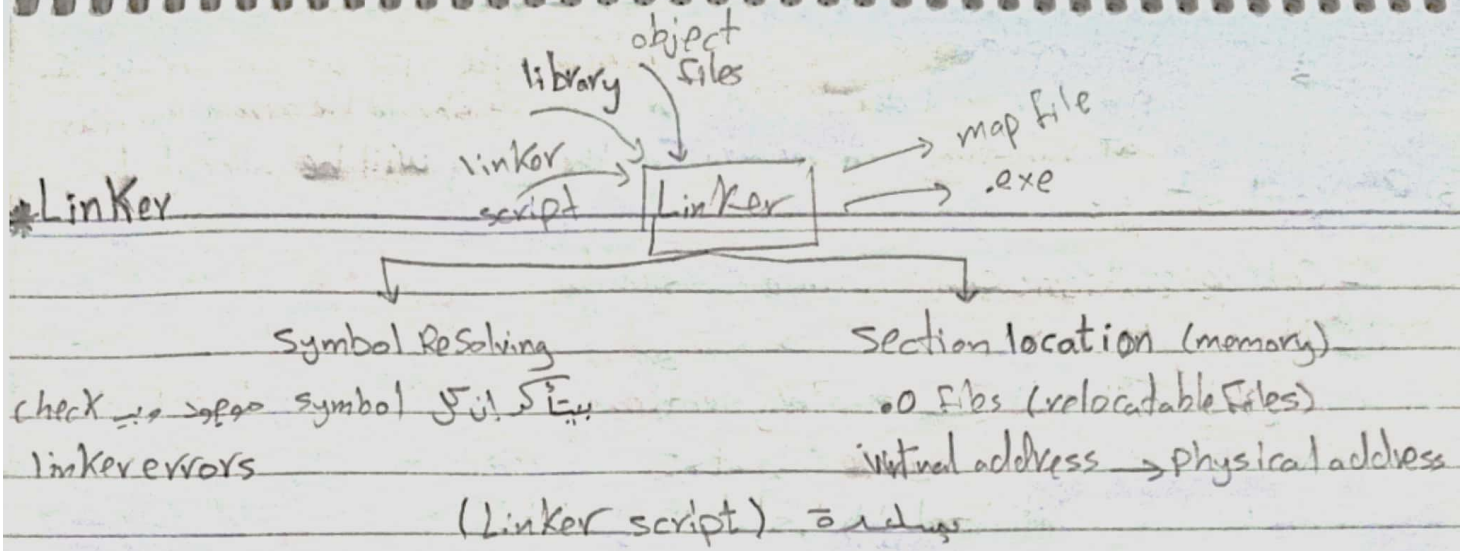
Export

global static var

Functions with implementation

debug info

(معلومات البرنامج من نفس الملف)



(location counter).locator section location jay linker :-

- ↳ dot operator (.) → automatically calculates the address
- ↳ refers to a location in the output section

*** Compilation Flags :-** gcc --help

- E → preprocessor (.i)
- S → compiler (.s)
- C → compiler + assembler (.o)

*** Booting sequence :-**

Flash :-
power/reset → (Entry point) → Instruction life cycle (Fetch, decode, execute)
EP

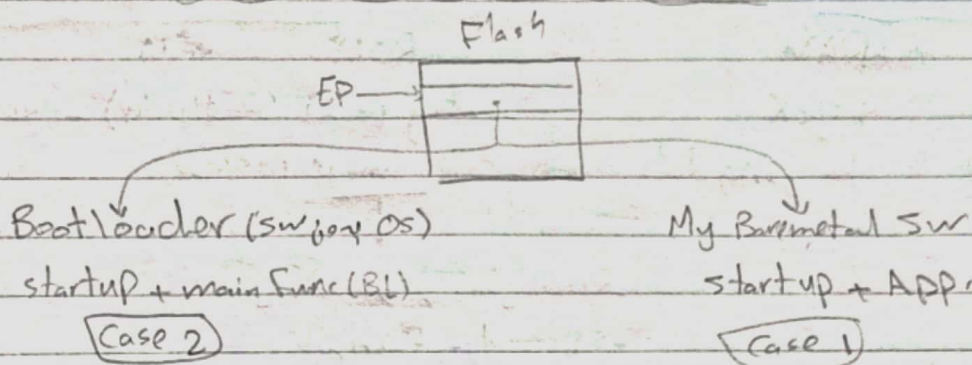
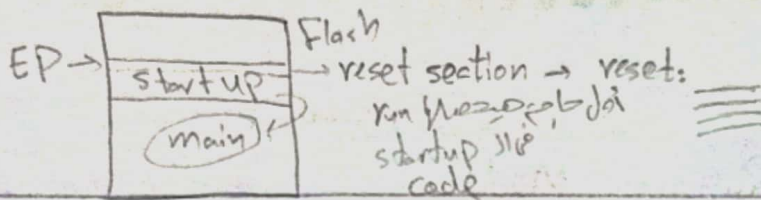
(.bin) → Binary File → burn → Microcontroller

↓
① startup code → stack & initialization files and init stack

data sheet ARM cortex-m → EP

stack Top & Entry Point je word jai

- ② Code → (.text)
- ③ Global Static (Init +) → (.data)
- ④ Global Static (uninit) → (.bss)



* Case 1

developer → Entry Point → Baremetal SW → startup code + App

PC → entry Point → reset section → startup code

* startup:

- ① Initialize stack and allocate space & initialize SP (stack pointer)
- ② copy (.data) - Flash → RAM
- ③ Reserve (.bss) → RAM zero the uninitialized data area (.bss)
- ④ branch / jump (call main)

* Case 2 Boot & load

developer → Entry Point → (Boot ROM) Boot loader → startup code + main func

start up code → Case 1

* Boot loader:

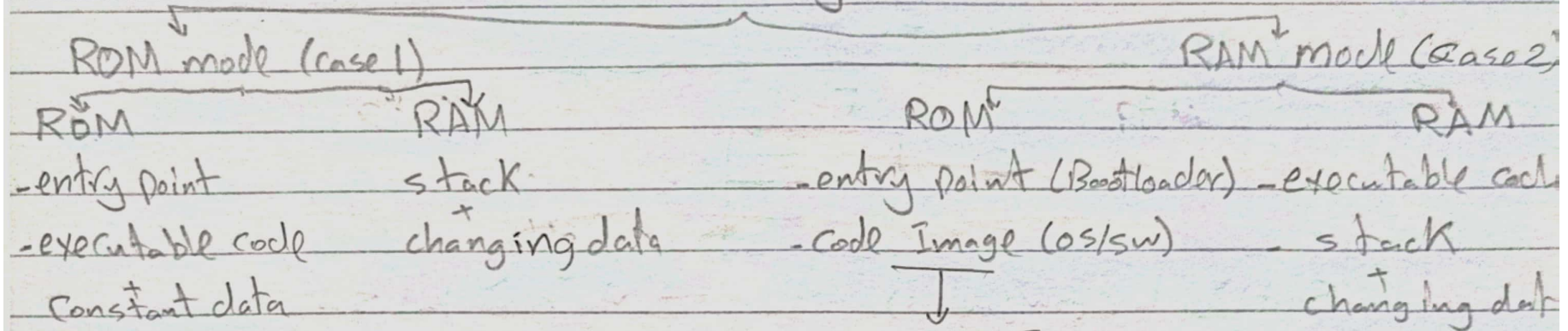
- ① Initializations → Peripherals (Modules)
- ② load → Flash → OS/SW → RAM
- ③ jump → startup code → main

Boot loader is reusable memory space for loading OS/SW

Boot loader:

locating → loading → Passing execution

Two Running Modes



ROM jō gōgōkō

- SD card - Flash

* Boot loader \Rightarrow code image $\xrightarrow{\text{load}}$ RAM

ROM Mode

- Very simple
- require smaller memory
- Fixed code address
- Relative small code

RAM mode

- complex
- require bigger memory
- Relocatable
- large code
- Faster