

# dw-link

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## An Arduino-based debugWIRE debugger

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## **dw-link**

### **An Arduino-based debugWIRE debugger**

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Problem: You receive the message *Protocol error with Rcmd*

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Problem: When stopping the program with Ctrl-C (or with the stop button), you get the message *Cannot remove breakpoints because program is no longer writable.*

Problem: The debugger responses are very sluggish

Problem: The debugger does not start execution when you request *single-stepping* or *execution* and you get the warning *Cannot insert breakpoint ... Command aborted*

Problem: While single-stepping, time seems to be frozen, i.e., the timers do not advance and no timer interrupt is raised

Problem: When single stepping with `next` or `step`, the program ends up at the start of flash memory, e.g., 0x0030

Problem: When single stepping with `next` or `step`, you receive the message *Warning: Cannot insert breakpoint 0* and the program is stopped at a strange location

Problem: The debugger does not start execution when you request *single-stepping* or *execution*, you get the message *illegal instruction*, and the program receives a `SIGILL` signal

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Problem: The debugger seems to do things that appear to be strange

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Problem: The system LED blinks furiously and/or the program receives an `ABORT` signal when trying to start execution

## 1. Introduction

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The Arduino IDE is very simple and makes it easy to get started. After a while, however, one notes that a lot of important features are missing. In particular, the current IDE does not support any kind of debugging. So what can you do when you want to debug your Arduino project on small ATmegas (such as the popular ATmega328) or ATTiny's? The usual way is to insert print statements and see whether the program does the things it is supposed to do. However, supposedly one should be able to do better than that because the above mentioned MCUs support [on-chip debugging](#) via [debugWIRE](#).

When you want real debugging support, you could buy expensive hardware-debuggers such as the Atmel-ICE and you have to use the development IDE [Microchip Studio](#) (for Windows) or [MPLAB X IDE](#) (for all platforms). You may try to get the open-source software AVaRICE running; I was not successful in doing that on a Mac, though.

So, are there alternatives if you are in need of a debugging tool and you either want to develop on a Mac or you do not want to spend more than € 100 (or both)? Preferably, such a solution should interface to `avr-gdb`, the [GNU debugger](#) for AVR MCUs. This would make it possible to use IDEs such as [Eclipse](#) and [PlatformIO](#). Perhaps, one will also be able to integrate such a solution into the new Arduino IDE 2.0.

There exists a software simulator called [SIMAVR](#) and there is a [GDB remote stub](#) for some ATmegas, called [avr\\_debug](#). Both are integrated into PlatformIO as debuggers. However, both tools come with a lot of restrictions and using them is not the same as debugging on the hardware where your firmware should finally run.

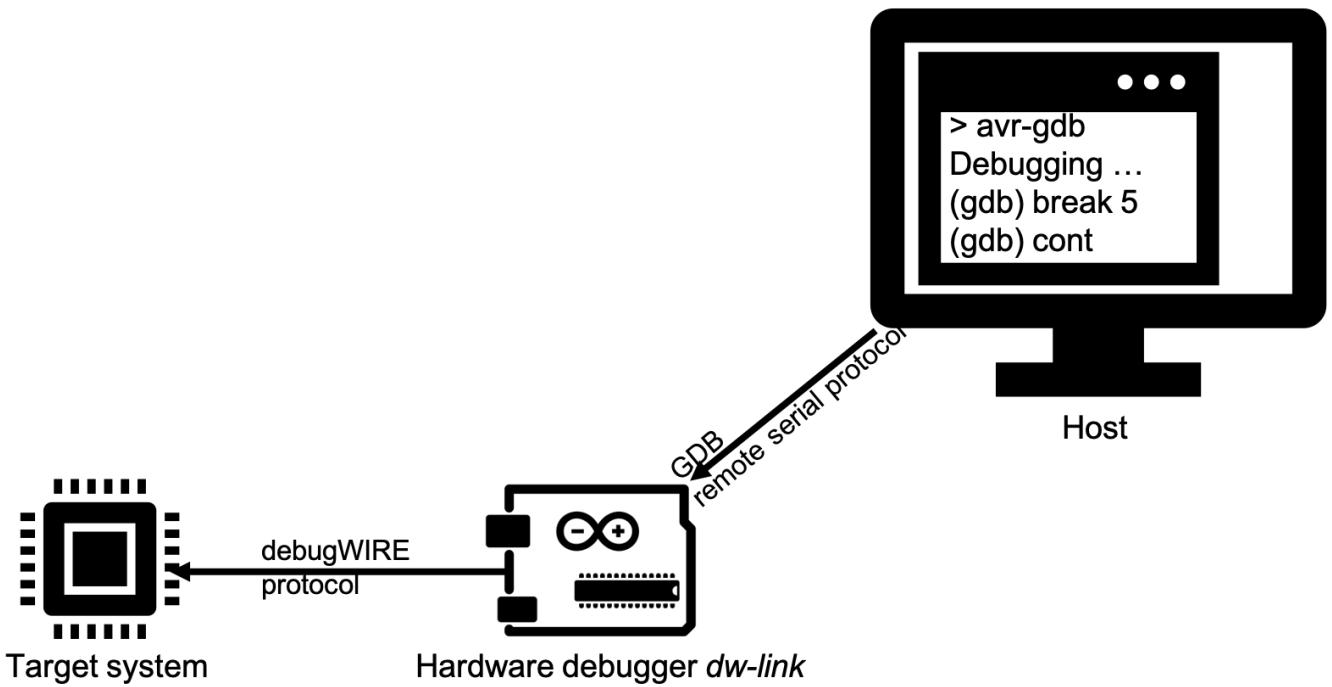
Based on RikusW's work on [reverse engineering the debugWIRE protocol](#), you can find a few attempts at building debuggers using debugWIRE. First of all, there is an implementation called [dwire-debug](#) for host systems that use just the serial interface to talk with a target using the debugWIRE interface. This program implements [GDB's remote serial protocol](#). However, only one breakpoint (the hardware breakpoint on the target system) is supported and the particular way of turning a serial interface into a one-wire interface does not seem to work under macOS, as far as I can tell. Additionally, there exists a similar implementation in Pascal called [debugwire-gdb-bridge](#) that appears to be more 'complete'. However, I was not able to install it. That is probably based on the fact that my knowledge of Pascal is rusty and I have no experience with the Lazarus IDE. Finally, there is the Arduino based hardware debugger called [DebugWireDebuggerProgrammer](#). Unfortunately, it is not able to program flash memory and it does not provide an interface for GDB's remote serial protocol.

So, I took all of the above ideas (and some of the code) and put it together in order to come up with a cheap debugWIRE hardware debugger supporting GDB's remote serial protocol. Actually, it was a bit more than just throwing the things together. I developed a [new library for single wire serial communication](#) that is [much more reliable and robust](#) than the usually employed SoftwareSerial library. Further, I fixed a few loose ends in the existing implementations, sped up communication and flash programming, implemented an [interrupt-safe way of single-stepping](#), and spent a few nights debugging the debugger. Along the way, I also made [a number of interesting discoveries](#).

For your first excursion into the wonderful world of debugging, you need an Arduino Uno (or something equivalent) as the hardware debugger (see [Section 3.1](#)) and a chip or board that understands debugWIRE (see [Section 3.2](#)). Then you only have to install the firmware for the debugger ([Section 4.1](#)) and set up the hardware for a debugging session ([Section 4.2](#)).

Finally, you need to install a debugging environment. I will describe two options for that. The first one, covered in [Section 5](#), is the easiest one, which simply adds a `platform.local.txt` file to the Arduino configuration and requires you to download `avr-gdb`. The second option, described in [Section 6](#), involves downloading the [PlatformIO](#) IDE, setting up a project, and starting your first debug session with this IDE. There are numerous other possibilities. In the [guide](#) to debugging with `avr_debug`, there is an extensive description of how to setup [Eclipse](#) for debugging with `avr_debug`, which applies to `dw-link` as well. Another option may be [Emacs](#).

If you have performed all the above steps, then the setup should look like as in the following picture.



The connection between dw-link and the target is something that finally might need some enhancements. Instead of six flying wires, you may want to have a more durable connection using an ISP cable, perhaps even featuring level-shifting and a switchable power-supply. This is all covered in [Section 7](#). Finally possible problems and trouble shooting are covered in [Section 8](#) and [Section 9](#), respectively.

## Warning

Read [Sections 3.3 & 3.4](#) about the requirements on the RESET line carefully before trying to debug a target system. You might very well "brick" your MCU by enabling debugWIRE on a system which does not satisfy these requirements. Further, do not set the MCU clock to anything less than 1 MHz before starting debugging. Clock frequencies less than 1 MHz have not been tested yet and you might be not able to disable debugWIRE with such low clock frequencies.

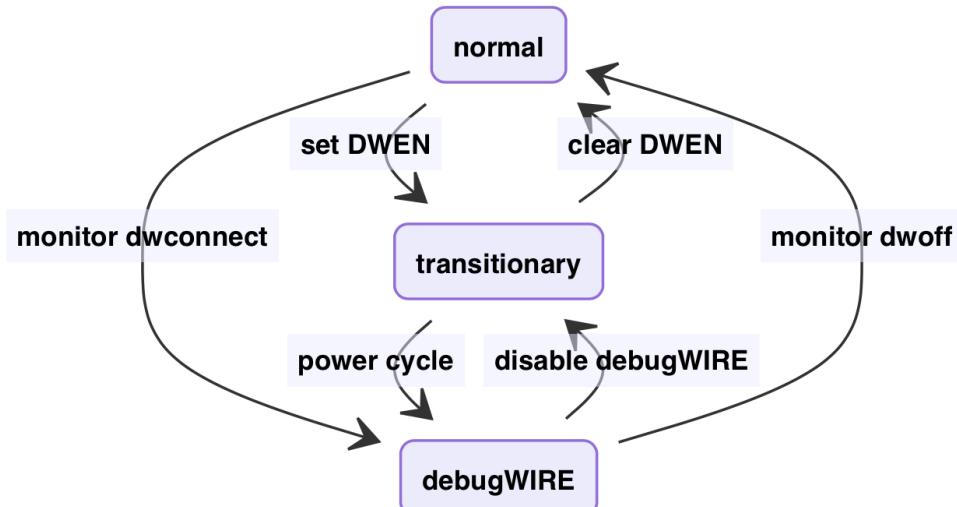
## 2. The debugWIRE interface

The basic idea of **debugWIRE** is that one uses the RESET line as a communication line between the **target system** (the system you want to debug) and the **hardware debugger**, which in turn can then communicate with the development machine or **host**, which runs a debug program such as `gdb` or in our case `avr-gdb`. The idea of using only a single line that is not used otherwise is very cool because it does not waste any of the other pins for debugging purposes (as does e.g. the [JTAG interface](#)). However, using the RESET line as a communication channel means, of course, that one cannot use the RESET line to reset the MCU anymore. Furthermore, one cannot any longer use [ISP programming](#) to upload new firmware to the MCU or change the fuses of the MCU. Firmware uploads are possible over the debugWIRE interface, they are a bit slower, however.

Do not get nervous when your MCU does not react any longer as you expect it, but try to understand in which state the MCU is. With respect to the debugWIRE protocol there are basically three states your MCU could be in:

1. The **normal state** in which the DWEN (debugWIRE enable) [fuse](#) is disabled. In this state, you can use ISP programming to change fuses and to upload programs. By enabling the DWEN fuse, one reaches the **transitionary state**.
2. The **transitionary state** is the state in which the DWEN fuse is enabled. In this state, you could use ISP programming to disable the DWEN fuse again, in order to reach the **normal state**. By *power-cycling* (switching the target system off and on again), one reaches the **debugWIRE state**.
3. The **debugWIRE state** is the state in which you can use the debugger to control the target system. If you want to return to the **normal state**, a particular debugWIRE command leads to a transition to the **transitionary state**, from which one can reach the **normal state** using ordinary ISP programming.

The hardware debugger will take care of bringing you from *normal* state to *debugWIRE* state when you connect to the target by using the `target remote` command or when using the `monitor dwconnect` command. The system LED will flash in a particular pattern, which signals that you should power-cycle the target. Alternatively, if the target is powered by the hardware debugger, it will power-cycle automatically. The transition from *debugWIRE* state to *normal* state can be achieved by the GDB command `monitor dwoff`. If things seemed to have not worked out, you can simply reconnect the target to the hardware debugger and try out the two commands again.



Having said all that, I have to admit that I encountered strange situations that I did not fully understand, and which led to "bricking" MCUs. Usually, MCUs can be [resurrected by using a high-voltage programmer](#), though.

## 3. Hardware requirements

There are a few constraints on what kind of board you can use as the base for the hardware debugger and some requirements on how to connect the debugger to the target system. Furthermore, there is only a limited set of AVR MCUs that can be debugged using `debugWIRE`.

### 3.1 The debugger

As mentioned above, as a base for the debugger, in principle one can use any ATmega328, ATmega1284, or ATmega2560 based board. The clock speed must be 16MHz. Currently, the sketch has been tested on the following boards:

- [Arduino Uno](#)

- [Arduino Nano](#)
- [Arduino Pro Mini](#)
- [Arduino Mega](#)

If you intend to use a different board, this is possible without too much hassle. You simply need to set up your own pin mapping (see [Sections 7.3.2 & 7.3.3](#)) in the source code (a big conditional compilation part in the beginning of the sketch).

The most basic solution is to use the Uno board and connect the cables as it is shown in the [Fritzing sketch](#) further down. If you want to use the debugger more than once, it may payoff to use a prototype shield and put an ISP socket on it. The more luxurious solution is an adapter board for Nano sized Arduino boards or a shield for the Uno sized Arduino boards as described further down in [Section 7](#).

## 3.2 MCUs with debugWIRE interface

In general, almost all "classic" ATtiny MCUs and some ATmega MCUs have the debugWIRE interface. Specifically, the following MCUs that are supported by the Arduino standard core, by [MicroCore](#), by [ATTinyCore](#), and/or by [MiniCore](#) can be debugged using this interface:

- **ATtiny13(A)**
- **ATtiny43U**
- **ATtiny2313(A), ATtiny4313**
- **ATtiny24(A), ATtiny44(A), ATtiny84(A)**
- **ATtiny441, ATtiny841**
- **ATtiny25, ATtiny45, ATtiny85**
- **ATtiny261(A), ATtiny461(A), ATtiny861(A)**
- **ATtiny87, ATtiny167**
- **ATtiny828**
- ATtiny48, **ATtiny88**
- **ATtiny1634**
- **ATmega48, ATmega48A, ATmega48PA**, ATmega48PB,
- **ATmega88, ATmega88A, ATmega88PA**, Atmega88PB,
- **ATmega168, ATmega168A, ATmega168PA**, ATmega168PB,
- **ATmega328, ATmega328P, ATmega328PB**

I have tested the debugger on MCUs marked bold and will (really soon) test the others, except for the PB types, which appear to be very hard to get. The two MCUs that are stroke out have program counters with some bits stuck at one (see [Section 8.9](#)). For this reason, GDB has problems debugging them.

Additionally, there exist a few more exotic MCUs, which also have the debugWIRE interface:

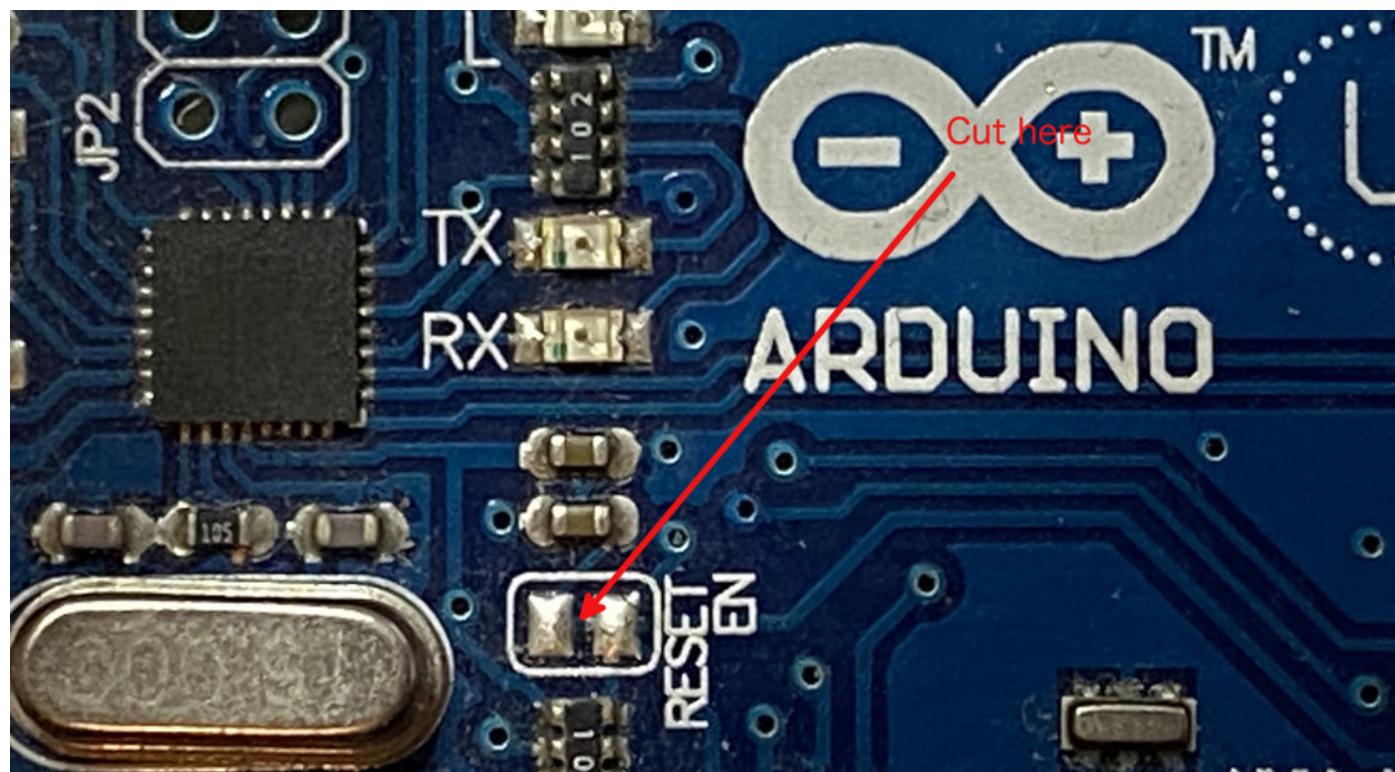
- ATmega8U2, ATmega16U2, ATmega32U2
- ATmega32C1, ATmega64C1, ATmega16M1, ATmega32M1, ATmega64M1
- AT90USB82, AT90USB162
- AT90PWM1, AT90PWM2B, AT90PWM3B
- AT90PWM81, AT90PWM161
- AT90PWM216, AT90PWM316
- ATmega8HVA, ATmega16HVA, ATmega16HVB, ATmega32HVA, ATmega32HVB, ATmega64HVE2

The debugger contains code for supporting all listed MCUs except for the ones marked grey, which are obsolete. I expect the debugger to work on the supported MCUs. However, there are always surprises. For example, some of my ATmegaX8s require a particular way of changing fuses under some yet not clearly identified circumstances, some ATmegaX8 have a funny way to deal with the program counter, and some ATmegaX8(A) claim to be ATmegaX8P(A) when debugWIRE is activated.

### 3.3 Requirements concerning the RESET line of the target system

Since the RESET line of the target system is used as an [open-drain, asynchronous half-duplex serial communication](#) line, one has to make sure that there is no capacitive load on the line when it is used in debugWIRE mode. Further, there should be a pull-up resistor of around 10 kΩ. According to reports of other people, 4.7 kΩ might also work. And the RESET line should, of course, not be directly connected to Vcc and there should not be any external reset sources on the RESET line.

If your target system is an Arduino Uno, you have to be aware that there is a capacitor between the RESET pin of the ATmega328 and the DTR pin of the serial chip, which implements the auto-reset feature. This is used by the Arduino IDE to issue a reset pulse in order to start the bootloader. One can disconnect the capacitor by cutting a solder bridge labeled *RESET EN* on the board (see picture), but then you cannot use the automatic reset feature of the Arduino IDE any longer.



A recovery method may be to either put a bit of soldering on the bridge or better to solder two pins on the board and use a jumper. Alternatively, you could always manually reset the Uno before the Arduino IDE attempts to upload a sketch. The trick is to release the reset button just when the compilation process has finished.

Other Arduino boards, [such as the Nano, are a bit harder to modify](#), while a Pro Mini, for example, can be used without a problem, provided the DTR line of the FTDI connector is not connected. In general, it is a good idea to get hold of a schematic of the board you are going to debug. Then it is easy to find out what is connected to the RESET line, and what needs to be removed. It is probably also a good idea to check the value of the pull-up resistor, if present.

## 3.4 Worst-case scenario

So, what is the worst-case scenario when using debugWIRE? As described in [Section 2](#), first the DWEN fuse is programmed using ISP programming. Then one has to power-cycle in order to reach the debugWIRE state, in which you can communicate with the target over the RESET line. If this kind of communication fails, you cannot put the target back in a state, in which ISP programming is possible. Your MCU is *bricked*. It still works with the firmware programmed last time. However, the only way to reset the MCU is now to power-cycle it. Further, it is impossible to reprogram it using ISP programming.

There are two ways out. First you can try to make the RESET line compliant with the debugWIRE requirements. Then you should be able to connect to the target using the hardware debugger. Second, you can use high-voltage programming, where 12 volt have to be applied to the RESET pin. So you either remove the chip from the board and do the programming offline or you remove any connection from the RESET line to the Vcc rail and other components on the board. Then you can use either an existing high-voltage programmer or you [build one on a breadboard](#).

## 4. Installation and hardware setup

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There are only a few steps necessary for installing the program on an ATmega328 board, most of which you probably already have done. For the hardware setup, you need a breadboard or a development board with one of the chips that speak debugWIRE.

### 4.1 Software installation

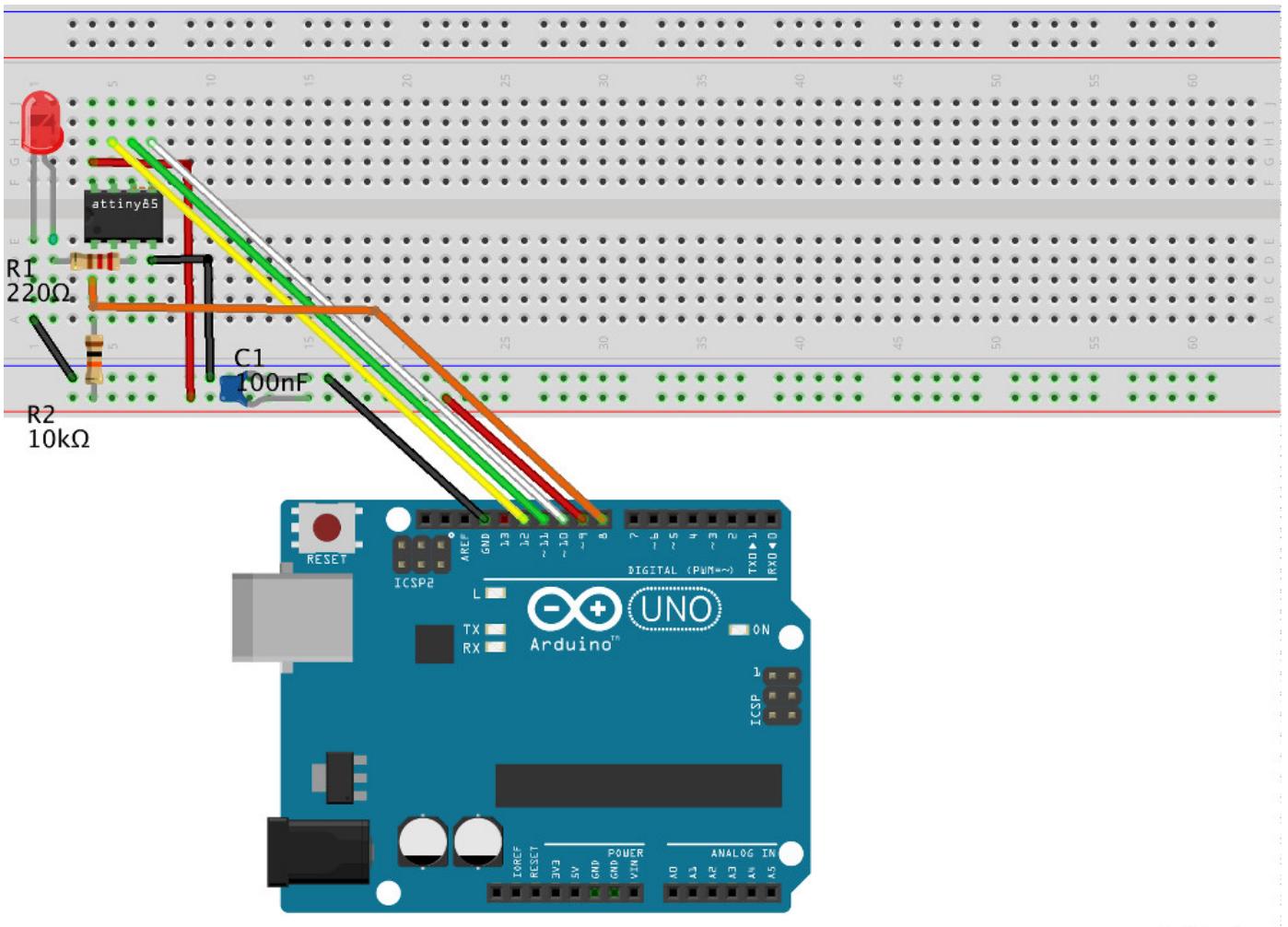
Since the firmware of the hardware debugger comes in form of an Arduino sketch, you need to download first of all the [Arduino IDE](#), if you have not done that already. Note that for some of the later software components (e.g., the ATTinyCore) a reasonably recent version is required. It is probably best when you upgrade your installation now.

Second, you need to download this repository somewhere, where the IDE is able to find the Arduino sketch.

Third, you have to connect your ATmega328 (or similar) board to your computer, select the right board in the Arduino IDE and upload the *dw-link.ino* sketch to the board.

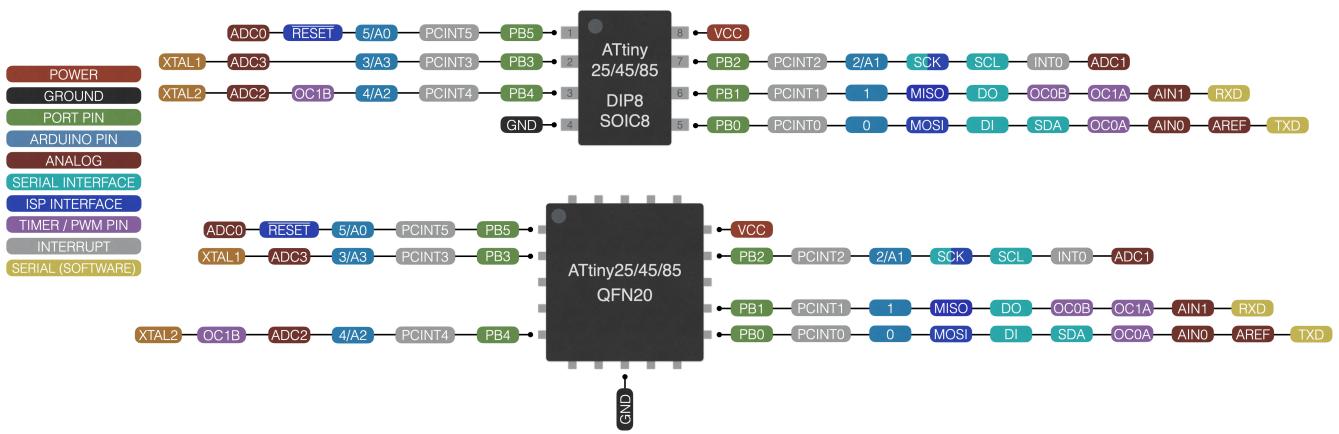
### 4.2 Setting up the hardware

Before you can start to debug, you have to setup the hardware. I'll use an ATTiny85 on a breadboard as the example target system and an Uno as the example debugger. However, any MCU listed above would do as a target. You have to adapt the steps where I describe the modification of configuration files in [Section 5](#) accordingly, though.



As you can see, the Vcc rail is connected to pin D9 of the Arduino Uno so that it will be able to power-cycle the target chip. Furthermore, pin D8 of the Arduino Uno is connected to the RESET pin of the ATtiny (pin 1). Note the presence of the pullup resistor of  $10\text{k}\Omega$  on the ATtiny RESET pin. The remaining connections between Arduino Uno and ATtiny are MOSI (Arduino Uno D10), MISO (Arduino Uno D11) and SCK (Arduino Uno D12), which you need for ISP programming. In addition, there is a LED connected to pin 3 of the ATtiny chip (which is PB4 or pin D4 in Arduino terminology). The pinout of the ATtiny85 is given in the next figure (with the usual "counter-clockwise" numbering of Arduino pins).

ATtiny25/45/85 pinout



Here is table so that you can check that you have made all the connections. It is ordered by the ATtiny pin numbers.

ATtiny pin#	Arduino Uno pin	component
1 (Reset)	D8	10k resistor to Vcc
2 (D3)		200 Ω resistor to LED
3 (D4)		
4 (GND)	GND	LED, decoupling cap
5 (D0, MOSI)	D10	
6 (D1, MISO)	D11	
7 (D2, SCK)	D12	
8 (Vcc)	D9	10k resistor, decoupling cap

We are now good to go and 'only' need to install the additional debugging software. Before we do that, let us have a look, in which states the debugger can be and how it signals that using the system LED (the Arduino builtin LED on Arduino Uno pin D13).

## 4.3 States of the hardware debugger

There are six states, the debugger can be in and each is signaled by a different blink pattern of the system LED:

- not connected (LED is off)
- waiting for power-cycling the target (LED flashes every second for 0.1 sec)
- target is connected (LED is on)
- target loads an executable (LED is on, but will be off for 0.1 sec each second)
- target is running (LED blinks 0.7 sec on / 0.7 sec off)
- error state, i.e., not possible to connect to target, connection has been lost, or other internal error (LED blinks furiously every 0.1 sec)

If the hardware debugger is in the error state, one should try to find out the reason by typing the command `x/1db 0xffffffff`, study the [error message table](#) at the end of the document, finish the GDB session, reset the debugger, and restart everything. If the problem persists, please check the section on [trouble shooting](#).

## 4.4 Configuring dw-link by setting compile-time constants

Usually, it should not be necessary to change a compile-time constant in dw-link. I will nevertheless document all these constants here. If you want to change one of them, you can do that when using `arduino-cli` by using the `--build-property` option or by changing the value in the source code.

Name	Default	Meaning

<b>VERSION</b>	current version number	Current version number of dw-link; should not be changed.
<b>NANOVERSION</b>	3	The version of the Nano board used as a hardware debugger; this value is relevant only if a Nano board is used.
<b>ADAPTSPEED</b>	1	If 1, then dw-link will try out different communication speeds to the host.
<b>INITIALBPS</b>	230400	The initial communication speed for communicating with the host; if communication using this value cannot be established, 115200, 57600, 38400, 19200, 9600 bps are tried if <b>ADAPTSPEED</b> is set to 1.
<b>STUCKAT1PC</b>	0	If this value is set to 1, then dw-link will accept connections to targets that have program counters with stuck-at-one bits; one can then use the debugger, but GDB can get confused at many points, e.g., when single-stepping or when trying to produce a stack backtrace.
<b>SIM2WORD</b>	1	If 1, then 2-word instructions at breakpoints and when single-stepping will be simulated inside the hardware debugger; if 0, then they will be executed off-line in the debugWIRE instruction register. While the latter alternative appears to work, one has no guarantee that it will always work. In any case, there should be no visible difference in behavior between the two alternatives.
<b>VARDWSPEED</b>	1	If 1, the communication speed to the target will be changed so that it is as fast as possible, given the restriction that speed should not exceed 125000 bps. If 0, the initial speed of clk/128 is used.
<b>TXODEBUG</b>	0	If 1, debug output over the debug serial line is enabled.
<b>SCOPEDEBUG</b>	0	If 1, <code>DDRC</code> is used for signaling the internal state by producing pulses on <code>PORTC</code> .
<b>FREERAM</b>	0	If 1, then the amount of free RAM is measured, which can be queried using the command <code>monitor ramusage</code> .
<b>UNITALL</b>	0	If 1, all unit tests are activated; they can be executed by using the command <code>monitor testall</code> .
<b>UNITDW</b>	0	If 1, the unit tests for the debugWIRE layer are activated; execute them by using <code>monitor testdw</code> .
<b>UNITTG</b>	0	If 1, the unit tests for the target layer are activated; use <code>monitor testtg</code> to execute them.
<b>UNITGDB</b>	0	If 1, the unit tests for the GDB layer are activated, use <code>monitor testgdb</code> to execute them.

<b>DIRECTISP</b>	undef	Pin binding for the case when you want to use a modified ISP cable,, where only the RESET line is broken out (a cable you can also use when you use the Arduino as an ISP-programmer).
<b>ARDUINO_AVR_XXX</b>		These constants are set when using the compile command of the Arduino IDE or CLI. They determine the pin mapping (see <a href="#">Section 7.3.2 &amp; 7.3.3</a> ).

## 5. Arduino IDE and avr-gdb

Assuming that you are working with the Arduino IDE and/or Arduino CLI, the simplest way of starting to debug your code is to use the GNU debugger. You only have to download the debugger and make a few changes to some of the configuration files. Please take notes on what you change because these changes will vanish when you upgrade to a new version of the Arduino package.

### 5.1 Installing ATTinyCore

Since ATtiny's are not supported by default, one needs to download and install [ATTinyCore](#), an Arduino core for the classic ATtiny's using the boards manager. After you have done that, you need to create a `platform.local.txt` file in the right directory and might want to add some lines to the `boards.txt` file.

### 5.2 Modifications of platform.local.txt

When you have chosen the **Boards Manager Installation**, then you will find the ATTinyCore configuration files under the following directories:

- macOS: ~/Library/Arduino15/packages/ATTinyCore/hardware/avr/1.5.2
- Linux: ~/.arduino15/packages/ATTinyCore/hardware/avr/1.5.2
- Windows: C:\Users\USERNAME\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\ATTinyCore\hardware\avr\1.5.2

If you have chosen **Manual Installation**, then you know where to look. In the directory with the `platform.txt` file create `platform.local.txt` (see `example/platform-local`) with the following contents:

```
recipe.hooks.savehex.postsaveshex.1.pattern.macosx=cp "{build.path}/{build.project_name}.elf" "{sketch_path}"
recipe.hooks.savehex.postsaveshex.1.pattern.linux=cp "{build.path}/{build.project_name}.elf" "{sketch_path}"
recipe.hooks.savehex.postsaveshex.1.pattern.windows=cmd /C copy "{build.path}\{build.project_name}.elf" "{sketch_path}"
```

These three lines make sure that you receive an [ELF](#) file in your sketch directory when you select `Export compiled Binary` under the menu `Sketch`. This is a machine code file that contains machine-readable symbols and line number information. It is needed when you want to debug a program using `avr-gdb`.

## 5.3 Changing the optimization level: arduino-cli option or board.txt modification

Because of the compiler optimization level that is used by the Arduino IDE, the machine code produced by the compiler does not follow straightforwardly your source code. For this reason, it is advisable to use the optimization flag **-Og** (compile in a debugging friendly way) instead of the default optimization flag **-Os** (optimize to minimize space). If you are using the console line interface `arduino-cli`, then this is easily achieved by adding the following option to the `arduino-cli compile` command:

```
--build-property build.extra_flags="-Og"
```

I noticed recently, that another optimization setting can significantly impact your "debugging experience." Usually, [link-time optimization](#) is enabled in the Arduino IDE, which has the effect that [most information about class inheritance and object attributes vanishes](#). So, if you want to debug object-oriented code, then it makes sense to disable this kind optimization and add the flag **-fno-lto**:

```
--build-property build.extra_flags="-Og -fno-lto"
```

What can you do, if you do not want to use the CLI interface, but the IDE? You can modify the `boards.txt` file (residing in the same directory as the `platform.txt` file) and introduce for each type of MCU a new menu entry `debug` that when enabled adds the build option `-og`. For the ATTinyCore platform, you could simply add another menu entry in `boards.txt` under the first couple of lines as follows:

```
menu.debug=Debug Compile Flag
```

If you now want to be able to modify the debug flag for the ATtinyX5, scroll down to the line

```
attinyx5.build.extra_flags={build.millis} -DNEOPPIXELPORT=PORTB {build pllsettings}
```

and add `{build.debug}` to the end of this line. Before the line, you have to insert the following four lines:

```
attinyx5.menu.debug.disabled=Disabled  
attinyx5.menu.debug.disabled.build.debug=  
attinyx5.menu.debug.enabled=Enabled  
attinyx5.menu.debug.enabled.build.debug=-Og
```

Now you have to restart the Arduino IDE. If you select `ATTiny25/45/85 (No bootloader)` from the menu of possible MCUs, then you will notice that there is a new menu option `Debug`. By the way, the LTO option can be disabled separately.

What can be done for the ATTiny `board.txt` configuration file can be applied to other such files as well, of course. It is a bit of work and, as mentioned earlier, you may want to save a copy because the changes you made will vanish when a new version of the ATTinyCore is installed.

## 5.4 Installing avr-gdb

Unfortunately, the debugger is not any longer part of the toolchain integrated into the Arduino IDE. This means, you have to download it and install it by yourself:

- macOS: Use [homebrew](#) to install it.
- Linux: Just install avr-gdb with your favorite packet manager.
- Windows: You can download the AVR-toolchain from the [Microchip website](#) or from [Zak's Electronic Blog~\\*](#). This includes avr-gdb.

## 5.5 Example session with avr-gdb

Now we are ready to start a debug session. So compile the example `tiny85blink.ino` with debugging enabled, require the binary files to be exported, which gives you the file `tiny85blink.ino.elf` in the sketch directory. Then connect your Uno to your computer and start avr-gdb. All the lines starting with either the `>` or the **(gdb)** prompt contain user input and everything after `#` is a comment. `<serial port>` is the serial port you use to communicate with the Uno.

```
> avr-gdb
GNU gdb (GDB) 10.2
Copyright (C) 2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
...
(gdb) file tiny85blink.ino.elf          # Load symbol table from executable file
Reading symbols from tiny85blink.ino.elf...
(gdb) set serial baud 230400          # set baud rate for connection to host
(gdb) target remote <serial port>      # connect to the serial port of debugger
Remote debugging using <serial port>    # and make connection to target
0x00000000 in __vectors ()           # we always start at location 0x0000
(gdb) monitor dwconnect              # show the debugWIRE connection
Connected to ATTiny85
debugWIRE is now enabled, bps: 243560 # bit rate for connection to target
(gdb) load                           # load binary file
Loading section .text, size 0x1e2 lma 0x0
Start address 0x00000000, load size 482
Transfer rate: 821 bytes/sec, 160 bytes/write.
(gdb) break loop                     # set breakpoint at start of loop
Breakpoint 1 at 0x1ae: file /.../tiny85blink/tiny85blink.ino, line 14.
(gdb) list loop                      # list part of loop and shift focus
9 }
10
11
12 void loop() {
13     int i=10;
14     digitalWrite(LED, HIGH);
15     i++;
16     delay(1000);
17     i++;
18     digitalWrite(LED, LOW);
```

```

(gdb) br 18                      # set breakpoint at line 18
Breakpoint 2 at 0x1bc: file /.../tiny85blink/tiny85blink.ino, line 18.
(gdb) continue                   # start execution (at PC=0)
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, loop ()
  at /.../tiny85blink/tiny85blink.ino:14
39  digitalWrite(LED, HIGH);
(gdb) set var thisByte=20          # set variable thisByte
(gdb) print i                     # print value of variable i
$1 = 10
(gdb) next                        # make one step (not stepping into functions)
16  delay(1000);
(gdb) step                         # make one step (stepping into function delay)
delay (ms=1000)
  at /.../tiny/wiring.c:518
518  uint16_t start = (uint16_t)micros();
(gdb) finish                       # finish current function and return
Run till exit from #0  delay (ms=1000)
  at /.../tiny/wiring.c:518

Breakpoint 2, loop ()             # reached second breakpoint when returning
  at /.../tiny85blink/tiny85blink.ino:43
18  digitalWrite(LED, LOW);
(gdb) info breakpoints            # show all breakpoints
Num  Type      Disp Enb Address  What
1    breakpoint keep y   0x000001ae in loop()
                                         at /.../tiny85blink/tiny85blink.ino:14
  breakpoint already hit 1 time
2    breakpoint keep y   0x000001c0 in loop()
                                         at /.../tiny85blink/tiny85blink.ino:18
  breakpoint already hit 1 time
(gdb) delete 1                   # remove breakpoint 1
(gdb) detach                     # detach from remote target
Detaching from program: /.../tiny85blink/tiny85blink.ino.elf, ...
[Inferior 1 (Remote target) detached]
(gdb) quit                        # exit from avr-gdb

```

## 5.6 Disabling debugWIRE mode

Note that the ATtiny MCU is still in debugWIRE mode and the RESET pin cannot be used to reset the chip. If you want to bring the MCU back to the normal state, you need to call `avr-gdb` again.

```

> avr-gdb
GNU gdb (GDB) 10.2
Copyright (C) 2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
...

```

```
(gdb) set serial baud 230400          # set baud rate
(gdb) target remote <serial port>      # connect to serial port of debugger
Remote debugging using <serial port>
0x00000000 in __vectors ()
(gdb) monitor dwoff                   # terminate debugWIRE mode
Connected to ATTiny85
debugWIRE is now disabled
(gdb) quit
>
```

Of course, you could have done that before leaving the debug session in the previous section.

## 5.7 GDB commands

In the example session above, we saw a number of relevant commands already. If you really want to debug using gdb, you need to know a few more commands, though. Let me just give a brief overview of the most interesting commands (anything between square brackets can be omitted, a vertical bar separates alternative forms, arguments are in italics).

command	action
h[elp]	get help on gdb commands
h[elp] <i>command</i>	get help on a specific command
s[tep]	single step statement, descending into functions (step in)
n[ext]	single step statement without descending into functions (step over)
stepl   si	single step a machine instruction, descending into functions
nexti   ni	single step a machine instruction without descending into functions
fin[ish]	finish current function and return from call (step out)
c[ontinue]	continue from current position
r[un]	reset MCU and restart program at address 0x0000
ba[cktrace]   bt	show call stack
up	go one stack frame up (in order to display variables)
down	go one stack frame down (only possible after up)
b[reak] <i>function</i>	set breakpoint at beginning of <i>function</i>
b[reak] <i>number</i>	set breakpoint at source code line <i>number</i> in the current file
i[nfo] b[reakpoints]	list all breakpoints
dis[able] <i>number</i> ...	disable breakpoint(s) <i>number</i>
en[able] <i>number</i> ...	enable breakpoint(s) <i>number</i>
d[elete] <i>number</i> ...	delete breakpoint(s) <i>number</i>
d[elete]	delete all breakpoints
cond[ition] <i>number expression</i>	stop at breakpoint <i>number</i> only if <i>expression</i> is true
cond[ition] <i>number</i>	make breakpoint <i>number</i> unconditional

In order to display information about the program and variables in it, the following commands are helpful.

<b>command</b>	<b>action</b>
<code>l[ist]</code>	show source code around current point
<code>l[ist] function</code>	show source code around start of code for <i>function</i> and shift focus to function
<code>l[ist] [filename:]number</code>	show source code around line <i>number</i> in <i>filename</i>
<code>disas[semble] function</code>	show assembly code of <i>function</i>
<code>disas[semble] address</code>	show assembly code of function around memory location <i>address</i>
<code>p[rint] expression</code>	evaluate expression and print
<code>i[nfo] reg[isters]</code>	print contents of all registers
<code>i[nfo] reg[isters] regname ...</code>	print contents of specified register(s)
<code>x address</code>	examine memory contents at <i>address</i> and print it as a 4-byte hex-number
<code>x/nfu address</code>	examine memory contents at <i>address</i> with repeat count <i>n</i> , format <i>f</i> , and unit size <i>u</i> (they are all optional); format can be, e.g., <b>d</b> for decimal, <b>u</b> for unsigned decimal, <b>x</b> for hexadecimal, <b>c</b> for ASCII characters, <b>i</b> for machine instruction, and <b>s</b> for string; unit size can be <b>b</b> for one byte, <b>h</b> for a halfword, i.e., a 2-byte word, <b>w</b> for a 4-byte word, and <b>g</b> for a giant 8-byte word
<code>disp[lay][/f] expression</code>	display expression using format <i>f</i> each time the program halts
<code>disp[lay]/nfu address</code>	display memory contents using <i>nfu</i> each time the program halts
<code>i[nfo] di[splay]</code>	print all auto-display commands
<code>dis[able] d[isplay] number ...</code>	disable auto-display command(s) numbered <i>number</i>
<code>en[able] d[isplay] number ...</code>	enable auto-display command(s)
<code>d[elete] d[isplay] number ...</code>	delete auto-display commands(s)
<code>d[elete] d[isplay]</code>	delete all auto-display commands(s)

*address* in the above commands can be any numerical value or also the register names prefixed with a \$-sign, e.g., `$pc`. `display/i $pc`, for example, displays after each stop the machine instruction at the location where the program has stopped.

In addition to the commands above, you have to know a few more commands that control the execution of `avr-gdb`.

command	action
<code>set se[rial] b[aud] number</code>	set baud rate of serial port to the hardware debugger (same as using the <code>-b</code> option when starting <code>avr-gdb</code> ); only effective when called before establishing a connection with the <code>target</code> command
<code>tar[get] rem[ote] serialport</code>	establish a connection to the hardware debugger via <i>serialport</i> , which in turn will set up a connection to the target via debugWIRE (use only after baud rate has been specified!)
<code>tar[get] ext[ended- remote] serialport</code>	establish a connection in the <i>extended remote mode</i> , i.e., one can restart the program using the <code>run</code> command
<code>fil[e] name.elf</code>	load the symbol table from the specified ELF file (should be done before establishing the connection to the target)
<code>lo[ad]</code>	load the ELF file into flash memory (should be done every time after the <code>target</code> <code>remote</code> command; it will only change the parts of the flash memory that needs to be changed)
<code>mo[nitor] dwc[onnect]</code>	establishes the debugWIRE link to the target (is already executed by the <code>target</code> <code>remote</code> command); will report MCU type and communication speed (even when already connected)
<code>mo[nitor] dwo[ff]</code>	disable debugWIRE mode in the target
<code>mo[nitor] re[set]</code>	resets the MCU
<code>mo[nitor] fla[shcount]</code>	reports on how many flash-page write operation have taken place since start
<code>mo[nitor] ck8[prescaler]</code>	program the CKDIV8 fuse (i.e., set MCU clock to 1MHz if running on internal oscillator)
<code>mo[nitor] ck1[prescaler]</code>	un-program the CKDIV8 fuse (i.e., set MCU to 8MHz if running on internal oscillator)
<code>mo[nitor]</code>	

hw[bp]	set number of allowed breakpoints to 1 (i.e., only HW BP)
mo[nitor] sw[bp]	set number of allowed user breakpoints to 32 (+1 system breakpoint), which is the default
mo[nitor] sp[eed] [<option>]	set communication speed limit to <b>l</b> ow (=125kbps) or to <b>h</b> igh (=250kbps); <b>l</b> is the default; without an argument, the current communication speed is printed
mo[onitor] ser[ial]	print current communication speed of the connection to the host computer
mo[onitor] er[ase]	erases the flash memory
mo[nitor] sa[festep]	single-stepping is uninterruptible and time is frozen during single-stepping
mo[nitor] un[safestep]	single stepping is interruptible and time advances during single-stepping

## 6 PlatformIO

[platformIO](#) is an IDE aimed at embedded systems and is based on [Visual Studio Code](#). It supports many MCUs, in particular almost all AVR MCUs. And it is possible to import Arduino projects, which are then turned into ordinary C++ projects. Projects are highly configurable, that is a lot of parameters can be set for different purposes. However, that makes things in the beginning a bit more challenging.

### 6.1 Installing PlatformIO

Installing PlatformIO is straight forward. Download and install Visual Studio Code. Then start it and click on the extension icon on the left, search for the PlatformIO extension and install it, as is described [here](#). Check out the [quick start guide](#). Now we are all set.

### 6.2 Import an Arduino project into PlatformIO

Now let us prepare a debugging session with the same project we had before. Startup Visual Studio Code and click on the home symbol in the lower navigation bar. Now PlatformIO offers you to create a new project, import an Arduino project, open a project, or take some project examples. Choose **Import Arduino Project** and PlatformIO will ask you which platform you want to use. Type in **attiny85** and choose **ATtiny85 generic**. After that, you can navigate to the directory containing the Arduino project and PlatformIO will import it.

## 6.3 Debugging with PlatformIO

If you now click on the debug symbol in the left navigation bar (fourth from the top), PlatformIO enables debugging using **simavr**, the default debugger for this chip. You can now start a debug session by clicking the green triangle at the top navigation bar labeled **PIO Debug**. On the right, the debug control bar shows up, with symbols for starting execution, step-over, step-in, step-out, reset, and exit. On the left there are a number of window panes giving you information about variables, breakpoints, the call stack, peripherals, registers, memory, and disassembly. Try to play around with it!

But, of course, this is not the real thing. No LED is blinking. So close the window and copy the following two files from `examples/pio-config` to the project directory of your new PlatformIO project:

- `platformio.ini`
- `extra_script.py`

In the file `platformio.ini`, you need to put in the serial port your Arduino debugger uses. In general, you can use the `platformio.ini` configuration as a blueprint for other projects, where you want to use the hardware debugger. Note one important point, though. PlatformIO debugging will always choose the *default environment* or, if this is not set, the first environment in the config file.

After having copied the two files into the project directory and reopened the project window, you should be able to debug your project as described above. Only now you are debugging the program on the target system, i.e., the LED really blinks!

A very [readable introduction to debugging](#) using PlatformIO has been written by [Valerii Koval](#). It explains the general ideas and all the many ways how to interact with the PlatformIO GUI.

## 6.4 Disabling debugWIRE mode

There are two ways of switching off the debugWIRE mode. If you click on the ant symbol (last symbol in the left navigation bar), there should be the option *debug* environment. When you then click on *Custom*, you should see you the option *DebugWIRE Disable*. Clicking on it will set the MCU back to its normal state, where the RESET line can be used for resets and ISP programming is possible. Alternatively, you should be able to bring back you MCU to the normal state by typing `monitor dwoff` in the debugging terminal window of the PlatformIO IDE.

## 7. A "real" hardware debugger

---

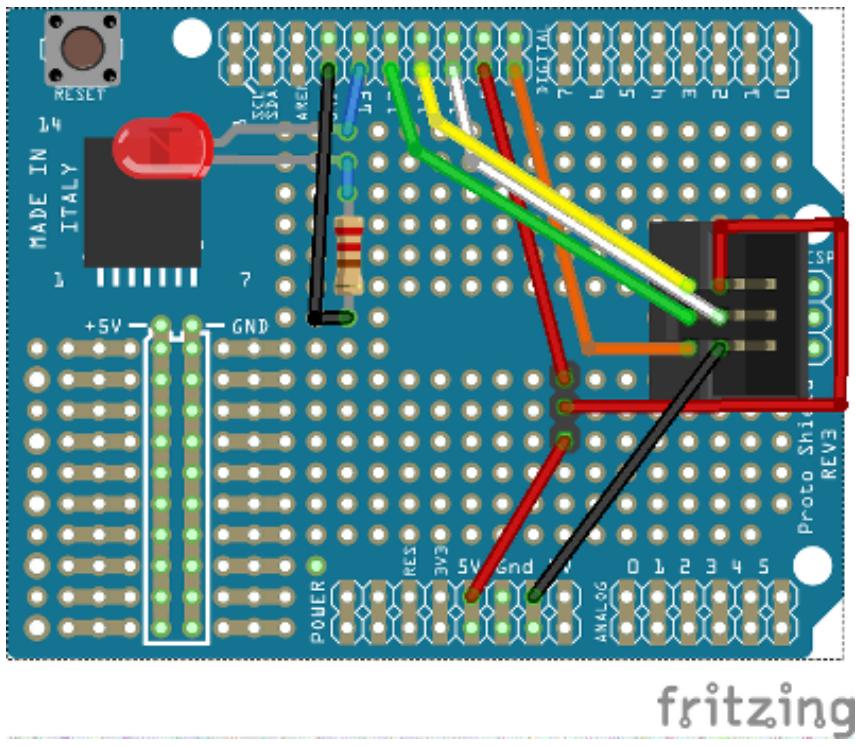
The hardware part of our hardware debugger is very limited so far. You can, of course, use 6 flying wires to connect dw-link to your target as described in [Section 4.2](#). However, if you want to use this tool more than once, then there should be at least something like a ISP cable connection. As a first approximation, I built something along this line using a 6-wire Dupont jumper cable and heat shrink tubing.



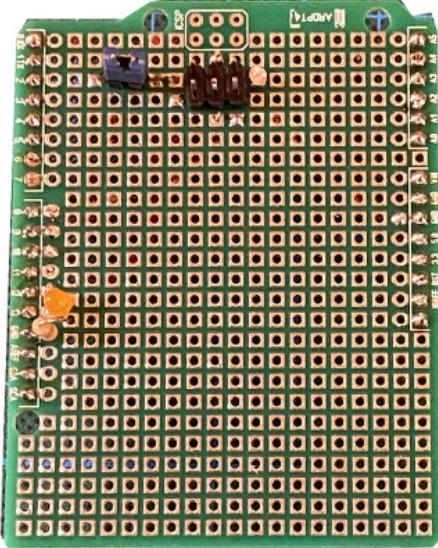
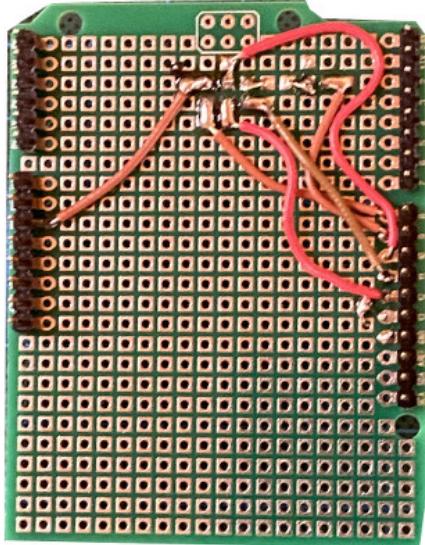
While it is better then just 6 flying wires, you still have to remember which wire has to be connected to which Arduino pin.

## 7.1 A simple shield

It is actually very straightforward to build a basic hardware debugger that can be used without much preparation. Just take a prototype shield for an Uno or Mega, put an ISP socket on it, and connect the socket to the respective shield pins. You probably should also plan to have jumper pins in order to be able to disconnect the target power supply line from the Arduino pin that delivers the supply voltage. And finally, you probably also want to place the system LED on the board. So, it could look like as in the following Fritzing sketch.



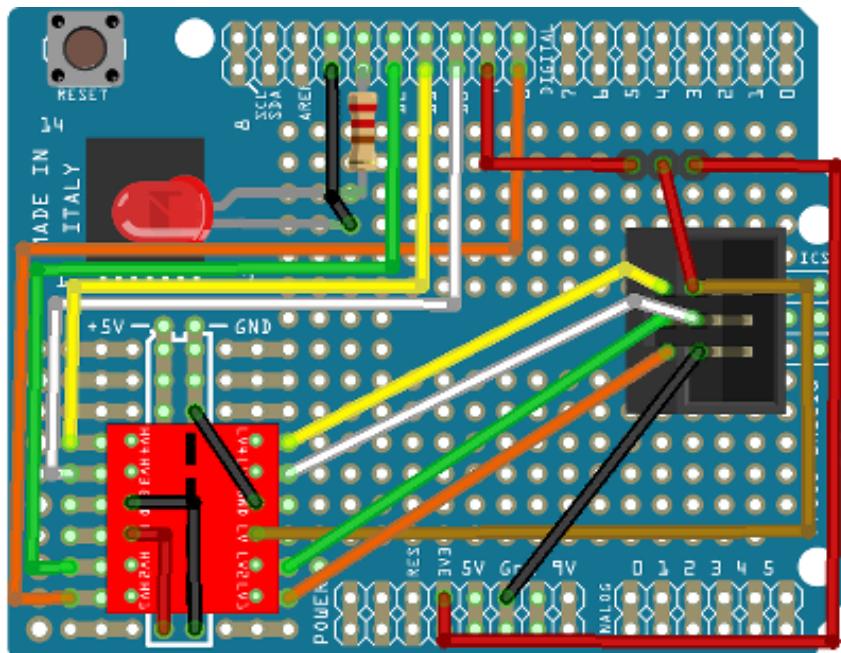
In reality, it probably will more look like as in the next picture.



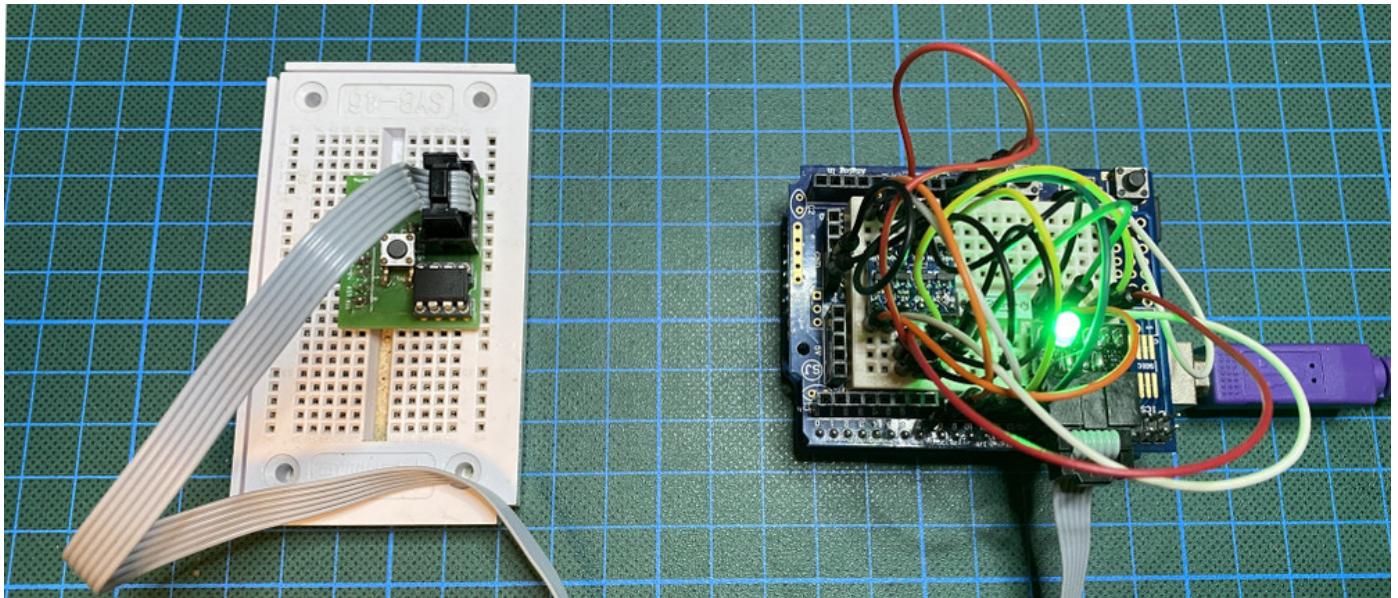
This works very well on an Arduino Uno. On an Arduino Mega, you have to use Arduino pin 49, i.e., you have to make a flying wire connection. By the way, this is all taken care of already in the `dw-link.ino` sketch. You can also do the same thing with the Nano sized Arduinos. You should just be aware of the pin mapping as described in [Section 7.3.2 & 7.3.3](#).

## 7.2 A shield with level shifters

If you work also with 3.3 volt systems, you probably would like to have a version with level-shifters. Again, this is easily achievable using, e.g., the Sparkfun [level-shifter breakout board with four BSS138 N-channel MOSFETs](#). Of course, similar breakout boards work as well. Note that the target can now be powered with 3.3 V or 5 V and the level-shifter will take care of it; that is, even if no level-shifting is needed, it will work.



Now the reality check! How could a prototype look like? Instead of soldering it, I used a breadboard prototype shield with the level shifter breakout hidden under jumper wires on the left side of the breadboard.



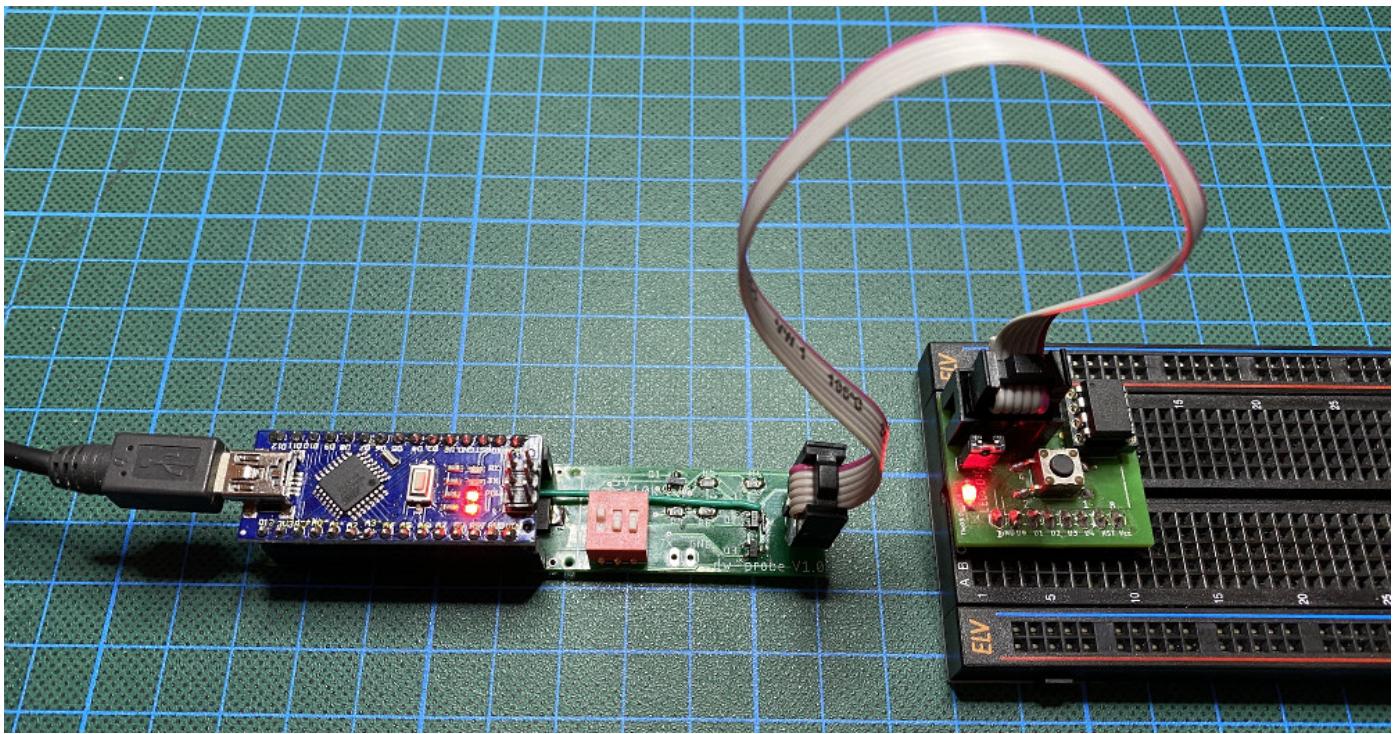
Maybe it does not look completely convincing, but it does what it is supposed to do. In particular, the level-shifting works flawlessly. However, it is definitely not made for eternity. And even when I would give it a more sustainable form, this prototype has a few shortcomings. First, it has pull-up resistors at the outgoing SPI lines, i.e., it changes the electrical properties of these lines considerably. Second, when powering it with 3.3 volt from the Arduino board, one should source not more than 50 mA. Third, the board cannot power-cycle the target board when interfacing to a 3.3V board.

### 7.3 Adapter board/shield with level-shifter and switchable power supply

So, it would be great to have a board with the following features:

- switchable target power supply (supporting power-cycling by the hardware debugger),
- offering 5 volt and 3.3 volt supply at 200 mA,
- a bidirectional level-shifter on the debugWIRE line,
- an optional pull-up resistor of  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  on this line,
- unidirectional level-shifters on the ISP lines, and
- tri-state buffers for the two output signals MOSI and SCK.

I have designed a base board for the Arduino Nano V2, Nano V3, and Pro Mini, with these features. You only have to set three DIP switches, then plug in a USB cable on one side and an ISP cable on the other side, and off you go. The following picture shows the version 1.0 dw-probe board in action hosting a Nano board. It all works flawlessly. The only problem I encountered is that Arduino Nanos with a CH340 serial chip appear not to be able to use a communication speed faster than 115200 to the host.



The Eagle design files of the Version 1.1 board are in the [pcb](#) directory. This design is currently untested but should work based on the (faulty) V1.0 design. There is also a design for an Uno-sized shield in the directory, untested as well.

### 7.3.1 DIP switch configuration

There are three different DIP switches labelled **Von**, **5V**, and **10k**.

Label	On	Off
<b>Von</b>	The debugger supplies power to the target (should be less than 200 mA) and the line is power-cycled when debugWIRE mode needs to be enabled	The debugger does not supply power to the target, which means that power has to be supplied externally and power-cycling needs to be done manually
<b>5V</b>	The debugger provides 5 V to the target board (if Von is on)	The debugger provides 3.3 V to the target board (if Von is on)
<b>10k</b>	A 10kΩ pull-up resistor is connected to the RESET line of the target	

### 7.3.2 Functional pins of the adapter board

In order to be able to accommodate different boards on the adapters, the pin mapping of the adapter boards is somewhat complex. First of all, let me list the functional pins.

<b>Functional pin</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
DEBTX	Output	Serial line for debugging output (when debugging the debugger)
DWLINE	Input/Output	debugWIRE communication line to be connected to RESET on the target board
GND	Supply	Ground
TISP	Output	Control line: If low, then ISP programming is enabled
TMISO	Input	SPI signal "Master In, Slave Out"
TMOSI	Output	SPI signal "Master Out, Slave In"
TSCK	Output	SPI signal "Master clock"
SNSGND	Input	If low, signals that the debugger board sits on the adapter board
V33	Output	Control line to the MOSFET to switch on 3.3 volt supply for target
V5	Output	Control line to switch on the 5 volt line
Vcc	Supply	Voltage supply from the board (5 V) that can be used to power the target
VHIGH	Input from switch	If low, then choose 5 V supply for target, otherwise 3.3 V
VON	Input from switch	If low, then supply target (and use power-cycling)
VSUP	Output	Used as a target supply line driven directly by an ATmega pin, which is only active if the debugger board does not sit on the adapter board, i.e., if SNSGND=open

### 7.3.3 Pin mapping

If you plug in your Arduino into the adapter board or use the shield, you do not have to bother about pin assignments. The only important thing is to set the DIP switches and plug in the USB and ISP cable. If you want to use the Arduino without such a board, you need, of course, to know which pins of the debugger to connect to the target.

When you use an Arduino Nano, you should be aware that there are apparently two different versions around, namely version 2 and version 3. The former one has the A0 pin close to the 5V pin, while version 3 boards have the A0 pin close to the REF pin. If you use a Nano on the adapter board, you need to set the compile time constant `NANOVERSION`, either by changing the value in the source or by defining the value when compiling. The default value is 3.

In the table below, the mapping between functional pins of the debugger and the Arduino pins is given. For a standalone setting, only the pins marked in the last column are required. The **DWLINE** pin is the debugWIRE line, which needs to be connected to the target. TMOSI, TMISO, and TSCK are the usual signals for ISP programming by SPI.

In the standalone mode, the **VSUP** pin should only be used if the current requirement by the target is not more than 20 mA. Otherwise you need to power the system by an external power source or use the Vcc pin. Note that in a standalone setting, there is no level-shifting done, so you should debug only 5 V systems.

<b>Pin</b>	<b>Nano V2</b>	<b>Nano V3</b>	<b>Pro Mini</b>	<b>Uno</b>	<b>Mega</b>	<b>Stand alone</b>
DEB-TX	A3= D17	A4= D18	D5	D3	D3	
DW-LINE	D8	D8	D8	D8	D49	+
GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	+
TISP	D2	D2	D11	D6	D6	
TMISO	A2= D16	A5= D19	D6	D11	D11	+
TMOSI	A5= D19	A2= D16	D3	D10	D10	+
TSCK	D3	D3	D12	D12	D12	+
SNS-GND	D11	D11	D10	A0= D14	A0= D54	
V33	D5	D5	A0= D14	D7	D7	
V5	D6	D6	A1= D15	D9	D9	
Vcc	5V	5V	Vcc	5V	5V	(+)
VHIGH	D7	D7	A2= D16	D2	D2	
VON	A1= D15	A1= D15	D2	D5	D5	
VSUP	D6	D6	A1= D15	D9	D9	+

### 7.3.4 System LED

As the system LED, we use the builtin LED on pin13 for most boards. On the Pro Mini, the builtin LED cannot be used since Arduino pin 13 conflicts with the input capture pin of the Micro board (which we plan to support in the future). So, if you use the Pro Mini, you do not have a system LED that signals the internal state. For a future version of the board, I will add an extra solder bridge into the design that can be closed for accommodating the Arduino Micro and allows to use the builtin LED of a Pro Mini board otherwise.

## 8. Problems and shortcomings

*dw-link* is still in **alpha** state. The most obvious errors have been fixed, but there are most probably others. If something does not go according to plan, please try to isolate the reason for the erroneous behaviour, i.e., identify a sequence of operations to replicate the error. One perfect way to document a debugger error is to switch on logging and command tracing in the debugger:

```
set trace-commands on
set logging on
```

I have prepared an [issue form](#) for you, where I ask for all the information necessary to replicate the error.

Apart from bugs, there are, of course, shortcomings that one cannot avoid. I will present some of them in the next subsections.

## 8.1 Flash memory wear

Setting and removing *breakpoints* is one of the main functionality of a debugger. Setting a breakpoint is mainly accomplished by changing an instruction in flash memory to the BREAK instruction. This, however, implies that one has to *reprogram flash memory*. Since flash memory wears out, one should try to minimize the number of flash memory reprogramming operations.

One now has to understand that gdb does not pass *breakpoint set* and *breakpoint delete* commands from the user to the hardware debugger, but instead it sends a list of *breakpoint set* commands before execution starts. After execution stops, it sends *breakpoint delete* commands for all breakpoints. In particular, when thinking about conditional breakpoints, it becomes clear that gdb may send a large number of *breakpoint set* and *breakpoint delete* commands for one breakpoint during one debug session. Although it is guaranteed that flash memory can be reprogrammed at least 10,000 times according to the data sheets, this number can easily be reached even in a few debug sessions, provided there are loops which are often executed and where a conditional breakpoint has been inserted. Fortunately, the situation is not as bad as it looks since there are a number of ways of getting around the need of reprogramming flash memory.

First of all, *dw-link* leaves the breakpoint in memory, even when gdb requests to remove them. Only when gdb requests to continue execution, the breakpoints in flash memory are updated. Well, the same happens before loading program code, detaching, exiting, etc. Assuming that the user does not change breakpoints too often, this will reduce flash reprogramming significantly.

Second, if there are many breakpoints on the same flash page, then the page is reprogrammed only once instead of reprogramming it for each breakpoint individually.

Third, when one restarts from a location where a breakpoint has been set, gdb removes this breakpoint temporarily, single steps to the next instruction, reinserts the breakpoint, and only then continues execution. This would lead to two reprogramming operations. However, *dw-link* does not update flash memory before single-stepping. Instead, if the instruction is a single-word instructions, it loads the original instruction into the *instruction register* of the MCU and executes it there.

For two-word instructions (i.e., LDS, STS, JUMP, and CALL), things are a bit more complicated. The Microchip documents state that one should refrain from inserting breakpoints at double word instructions, implying that this would create problems. Indeed, RikusW noted in his [reverse engineering notes about debugWIRE](#):

Seems that its not possible to execute a 32 bit instruction this way.

The Dragon reflash the page to remove the SW BP, SS and then reflash again with the SW BP!!!

I noticed that this is still the case, i.e., MPLAB-X in connection with ATMEL-ICE still reprograms the page twice for hitting a breakpoint at a two-word instruction. The more sensible solution is to simulate the execution of these instructions, which is at least as fast and saves two reprogramming operations. And this is what *dw-link* does.

Fourth, each MCU contains one *hardware breakpoint register*, which stops the MCU when the value in the register equals the program counter. *dw-link* uses this for the breakpoint introduced most recently. With this heuristic, temporary breakpoints (as the ones GDB generates for single-stepping) will always get priority and more permanent breakpoints set by the user will end up in flash.

Fifth, when reprogramming of a flash page is requested, *dw-link* first checks whether the identical contents should be loaded, in which case it does nothing. Further, it checks whether it is possible to achieve the result by just turning some 1's into 0's. Only if these two things are not possible, the flash page is erased and reprogrammed. This helps in particular when reloading a file with the GDB `Load` command after only a few things in the program have been changed.

With all of that in mind, you do not have to worry too much about flash memory wear when debugging. As a general rule, you should not make massive changes of the breakpoints each time the MCU stops executing. Finally, Microchip recommends that chips that have been used for debugging using debugWIRE should not be shipped to customers. Well, I never ship chips to customers anyway.

For the really paranoid, there is the option that permits only one breakpoint, i.e., the hardware breakpoint: `monitor hwbp`. In this case, one either can set one breakpoint or one can single-step, but not both. So, if you want to continue after a break by single-stepping, you first have to delete the breakpoint. By the way, with `monitor swbp`, one switches back to normal mode, in which 32 (+1 temporary) breakpoints are allowed.

In addition, there is the debugger command `monitor flashcount`, which returns the number of how many flash page reprogramming commands have been executed since the debugger had been started. This includes also the flash reprogramming commands needed when loading code.

## 8.2 Slow responses when loading or single-stepping

Sometimes, in particular when using a clock speed of 1 MHz (or even lower), the responses from the MCU can be quite sluggish. This shows, e.g., when loading code or single-stepping. The reason is that a lot of communication over the RESET line is going on in these cases and the communication speed is set to the MCU clock frequency divided by 16, which is roughly 62500 baud in case of a 1MHz MCU clock. Indeed, the [Atmel AVR JTAGICE mkII manual](#) states under [known issues](#):

Setting the CLKDIV8 fuse can cause connection problems when using debugWIRE. For best results, leave this fuse un-programmed during debugging.

"Leaving the fuse un-programmed" means that you probably have to change the fuse to be un-programmed using a fuse-programmer, because the fuse is programmed by default. In order to simplify life, I added the two commands `monitor ck8prescaler` and `monitor ck1prescaler` to the hardware debugger that allows you to change this fuse. `monitor ck8prescaler` programs the fuse, i.e., the clock is divided by 8, `monitor ck1prescaler` un-programs this fuse. Note that after executing the commands, the MCU is reset (and the register values shown by the GDB `register info` command are not valid anymore).

In order to cope with high clock frequencies, it is possible to limit the communication speed to either 250 kbps or 125 kbps. The default case is 125 kbps (which appears to be safe). The other limit can be enforced by using the `monitor speed` command (see [commands for controlling GDB](#)).

Another reason for slow loading times can be that the communication speed to the host is low. Check the speed by typing the command `monitor serial`. You can set the speed to 230400 by supplying the speed when using the `set serial baud` command. This has to be done before connecting to the hardware debugger using the `target remote` command.

With an optimal setting, i.e., 125 kbps for the debugWIRE line and 230400 kbps for the host communication line, loading is done with 500-700 bytes/second. It is should be 3-5 KiB/second when the identical file is loaded again (in which case only a comparison with the already loaded file is performed).

## 8.3 Program execution is very slow when conditional breakpoints are present

If you use *conditional breakpoints*, the program is slowed down significantly. The reason is that at such a breakpoint, the program has to be stopped, all registers have to be saved, the current values of the variables have to be inspected, and then the program needs to be started again, whereby registers have to be restored first. For all of these operations, debugWIRE communication takes place. This takes roughly 100 ms per stop, even for simple conditions and an MCU running at 8MHz. So, if you have a loop that iterates 1000 times before the condition is met, it may easily take 2 minutes (instead of the fraction of a second) before execution stops.

## 8.4 Single-stepping and interrupt handling clash

In many debuggers, it is impossible to do single-stepping when timer interrupts are active since after each step the program ends up in the interrupt routine. This is not the case with `avr-gdb` and `dw-link`. Instead, time is frozen and interrupts cannot be raised while the debugger single-steps. Only when the `continue` command is used, interrupts are serviced and the timers are advanced. One can change this behavior by using the command `monitor unsafestep`. In this case it can happen that control is transferred to the interrupt vector table while single-stepping.

## 8.5 Limited number of breakpoints

The hardware debugger supports only a limited number of breakpoints. Currently, 32 breakpoints (+1 temporary breakpoint for single-stepping) are supported by default. You can reduce this to 1 by issuing the command `monitor hwbp` ([see above](#)). If you set more breakpoints than the maximum number, it will not be possible to start execution. Instead one will get the warning `Cannot insert breakpoint ... Command aborted`. You have to delete or disable some breakpoints before program execution can continue. However, you should not use that many breakpoints in any case. One to five breakpoints are usually enough.

## 8.6 Power saving is not operational

When you activate *sleep mode*, the power consumed by the MCU is supposed to go down significantly. If debugWIRE is active, then some timer/counters will never be stopped and for this reason the power reduction is not as high as in normal state.

## 8.7 MCU operations interfering with debugWIRE

There are a few situations, which might lead to problems. The above mentioned list of [known issues](#) mentions the following:

- BOD and WDT resets lead to loss of connection
- The voltage should not be changed during a debug session
- The OSCCAL and CLKPR registers should not be changed during a debug session

- The PRSPI bit in the power-saving register should not be set
- The CKDIV8 fuse should not be in the programmed state when running off a 128 kHz clock source
- Breakpoints should not be set at the last address of flash memory
- Do not single step over a SLEEP instruction
- Do not insert breakpoints immediately after an LPM instruction

If you do one of these things, either you might lose the connection to the target or, in the last three cases, the instruction might do something wrong. If you lose connection to the target, then it is very likely that there are still BREAK instructions in flash memory. So, after reconnecting, you need to issue the `load` command in order to get a clean copy of your binary into flash memory.

## 8.8 BREAK instructions in your program

It is possible to put the BREAK instruction, which is used to implement breakpoints, in ones program by using the inline assembly statement `asm("break")`. This does not make any sense since without the debugger, the MCU will stop at this point and will not do anything anymore. Such a BREAK instruction may also be in the program because a previous debugging session was not terminated in a clean way. If such a BREAK is detected, one may want to issue the `load` command again.

When running under the debugger, the program will be stopped in the same way as if there is a software breakpoint set by the user. However, one cannot continue execution from this point with the `step`, `next`, or `continue` command. Instead, the debugger gets an "illegal instruction" signal. So, one either needs to reload the program code or, set the PC to a different value, or restart the debugging session.

## 8.9 Some MCUs have stuck-at-one bits in the program counter

Some debugWIRE MCUs appear to have program counters in which some unused bits are stuck at one. ATmega48s and ATmega88s (without the A-suffix), which I have sitting on my bench, have their PC bits 11 and 12 or only PC bit 12 always stuck at one. In other words the PC has at least the value 0x1800 or 0x1000, respectively (note that the AVR program counter addresses words, not bytes!). The hardware debugger can deal with it, but GDB gets confused when trying to perform a stack backtrace. It gets also confused when trying to step over a function call or tries to finalize a function call. For these reasons, debugging these MCUs does not make much sense and dw-link rejects these MCUs with an error message when one tries to connect to one of those (see also [this blog entry](#)).

The only reasonable way to deal with this problem is to use a different MCU, one with an A, PA, or PB suffix. If you really need to debug this particular MCU and are aware of the problems and limitations, you can recompile the sketch with the compile time constant `STUCKAT1PC` set to 1.

## 9 Trouble shooting

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### **Problem: When starting the debug session in PlatformIO, you get the message *pioinit:XX: Error in sourced command file***

Something in the `platformio.ini` file is not quite right. Perhaps a missing declaration of the `debug_port`. Sometimes an additional line of information is given that identifies the problem.

One common problem is that the debug environment is not the first environment or the default environment. In this case, the wrong environment is used to configure the debug session and probably some environment variables are not set at all or set to the wrong values. So, you need to edit the `platformio.ini` file accordingly.

## **Problem: When connecting to the target using the `target remote` command, it takes a long time and then you get the message *Remote replied unexpectedly to '`vMustReplyEmpty`': timeout***

Probably, the serial connection to the hardware debugger could not be established. The most likely reason for that is that there is a mismatch of the bit rates. The Arduino tries out 230400, 115200, 57600, 38400, 19200, and 9600 bps when connecting. If you specified something differently, either as the argument to the `-b` option when starting `avr-gdb` or as an argument to the GDB command `set serial baud ...`, you should change that. I also noticed that some Arduino Nanos that use the CH340 USB-to-serial converter should not be used with high bitrates. The highest sustainable bitrate appears to be 115200 bps for those boards. A further (unlikely) reason might be that a different communication format was chosen (parity, two stop bits, ...).

## **Problem: It is not possible to connect to an ATmega48 or ATmega88 using the `target remote` command**

This is most probably an MCU with stuck-at-one bits in the program counter (see [Section 8.9](#)). These MCUs cannot be debugged with GDB.

## **Problem: You receive the message *Protocol error with Rcmd***

This is a generic GDB error message that indicates that the last `monitor` command you typed could not be successfully executed. Usually, also a more specific error message is displayed, e.g., *debugWIRE could NOT be disabled*. These messages are suppressed in some GUIs, though.

## **Problem: You get the message *Connection to target lost, the program receives a SIGHUP signal when you try to start execution, and/or the system LED is off***

The target is not responsive any longer. Possible reasons for such a loss of connectivity could be that the RESET line of the target system does not satisfy the necessary electrical requirements (see [Section 3.3](#)). Other reasons might be that the program disturbed the communication by changing, e.g., the MCU clock frequency (see [Section 8.7](#)). Try to identify the reason, eliminate it and then restart the debug session. Most probably, there are still BREAK instructions in flash memory, so the `load` command should be used to reload the program.

## **Problem: When stopping the program with Ctrl-C (or with the stop button), you get the message *Cannot remove breakpoints because program is no longer writable*.**

The reason is most probably that the communication connection to the target system has been lost ([see above](#)).

## **Problem: The debugger responses are very sluggish**

One reason may be that the communication speed between hardware debugger and host is low. If you do not specify anything, it will be only 9600 bps. Check the speed by typing the command `monitor serial`. It will print the current connection speed.

You can choose 230400, 115200, 57600, 38400, 19200, or 9600 when starting `avr-gdb` by giving the bit rate as an argument to the `-b` option or by specifying the bit rate as an argument to the command `set serial baud ...` before establishing a connection with the `target` command.

## **Problem: The debugger does not start execution when you request *single-stepping* or *execution* and you get the warning *Cannot insert breakpoint ... Command aborted***

You use more than the allowed number of breakpoints, i.e., usually 32 (+1 for a temporary breakpoint for single-stepping). If you have executed the `monitor hwbp` command, this number is reduced to 1. In this case, you can either set a breakpoint or you can single-step, but not both! In any case, you need to reduce the number of breakpoints before you can continue.

## **Problem: While single-stepping, time seems to be frozen, i.e., the timers do not advance and no timer interrupt is raised**

This is a feature, not a bug. It allows you to single-step through the code without being distracted by interrupts that transfer the control to the interrupt service routine. Time passes and interrupts are raised only when you use the `continue` command (or when the `next` command skips over a function call). You can change this behavior by using the command `monitor unsafestep`, which enables the timers and interrupts while single-stepping. In this case, however, it may happen that during single-stepping control is transferred into an interrupt routine.

## **Problem: When single stepping with `next` or `step`, the program ends up at the start of flash memory, e.g., 0x0030**

This should only happen when you have used the command `monitor unsafestep` before, which enables interrupts while single-stepping. In this case an interrupt might have raised which has transferred control to the interrupt vector table at the beginning of flash memory. If you want to continue debugging, set a breakpoint at the line you planned to stop with the single-step command and use the `continue` command. If you want to avoid this behavior in the future, issue the debugger command `monitor safestep`.

## **Problem: When single stepping with `next` or `step`, you receive the message *Warning: Cannot insert breakpoint 0 and the program is stopped at a strange location***

The problem is similar to the one above: You used too many breakpoints and there is no temporary breakpoint left for gdb. The program is probably stopped somewhere you have not anticipated. You may be able to recover by deleting one or more breakpoints, setting a breakpoint close to where you wanted to step, and then using the `continue` command. If this is not possible, restart and use fewer breakpoints.

## **Problem: The debugger does not start execution when you request *single-stepping* or *execution*, you get the message *illegal instruction*, and the program receives a `SIGILL` signal**

The debugger checks whether the first instruction it has to execute is a legal instruction according to the Microchip specification. Additionally, a BREAK instruction (which has not been inserted by the debugger) is considered as illegal since it would halt the MCU. Such a BREAK instruction might have been inserted as part of the program code or may be a leftover from a previous debugging session that has not been terminated in a clean way.

Check the instruction by using the command `x/i $pc`. If the BREAK instruction is a leftover from a previous debug session, you can remove it using the `Load` command. Note that the program counter is set to `0x0000` and you should use the `monitor reset` command to reset your MCU before restarting.

If you simply want to continue, you can set the PC to another value, e.g., one that is higher by two or four. Do that by using the command `set $pc=....`.

## **Problem: The debugger does not stop at the line a breakpoint was set**

Not all source lines generate machine code so that it is sometimes impossible to stop at a given line. The debugger will then try to stop at the next possible line. This effect can get worse with different compiler optimization levels. For debugging, `-Og` is recommended, which does a number of optimizations but tries to give a good debugging experience at the same time. This is also the default for PlatformIO and the Arduino IDE (if one has applied the changes described in [Section 5.2](#)). You can change that to `-O0` which does no optimization at all, but will need more flash memory.

## **Problem: The debugger does step into a function even though you used the `next` command, which is supposed to step over function calls**

This happens when the compiler inlines code (i.e. copies the code of the function to the place where it is called). This happens even if you have chosen the optimization `-Og` (debugging friendly). You can ignore it or recompile with `-O0` and then debug again.

## **Problem: You have set the value of a local variable using the `set var <var>=<value>` command, but the value is still unchanged when you inspect the variable using the `print` command**

This appears to happen even when the optimization level is set to `-Og`, but not when you use `-O0`. So, if it is important for you to change the value of local variables, you should use the latter optimization level.

## **Problem: The debugger seems to do things that appear to be strange**

I encountered such behavior more than once and it very often it turned out that I had forgotten to load the binary into flash. Remember to use the `Load` command **every time** after you have started a debugging session. Otherwise it may be the case that the MCU flash memory contains old code! Note that after the `Load` command the program counter is set to zero. However, the MCU and its registers have not been reset. You should probably do that by using the command `monitor reset`. Alternatively, when you initiated your session with `target extended-remote ...`, you can use the `run` command that resets the MCU and starts at address zero.

## **Problem: In PlatformIO, the global variables are not displayed**

I have no idea, why that is the case. If you want to see the value of a global variable, you can set a `watchpoint`.

## **Problem: The disassembly cannot be displayed**

Older versions of avr-gdb had a problem with disassembly: [https://sourceware.org/bugzilla/show\\_bug.cgi?id=13519](https://sourceware.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=13519). In the current version the problem has been fixed, though. So, you might want to get hold of a current version.

## **Problem: The system LED blinks furiously and/or the program receives an ABORT signal when trying to start execution**

In this case some serious internal error had happened. You have to stop the current debug session and restart.

The reason for such an error could be that the connection to the target could not be established or that there was an internal debugger error. It may be that the corresponding error message has already been displayed. If it is a connection error that happened when you tried to establish a connection, you may get the error message by typing `monitor dwconnect`. You can also find out what kind of error happened by examining the memory at address `0xFFFFFFFF`. Type the following command:

```
x/db 0xFFFFFFFF
```

The (virtual) memory cell at this address contains the relevant error number. If the error number is less than 100, then it is a connection error. Errors above 100 are serious internal debugger errors (see below).

If you have encountered an internal debugger error, then please try to reproduce the problem and tell me how it happened. Please try to distill a minimal example leading to the problem and fill out the [issue form](#). By the way: `monitor dwoff` can still be executed, provided there is still a functioning connection to the target. So you should still be able to disable debugWIRE on the target MCU even if a fatal error has happened.

Error #	Meaning
1	Connection error: No response to ISP and debugWIRE communication; check wiring
2	Connection error: MCU type is not supported
3	Connection error: Lock bits are set; erase MCU and try again
4	Connection error: MCU has PC with stuck-at-one bits
5	Unknown connection error
101	No free slot in breakpoint table
102	Packet length too large
103	Wrong memory type
104	Packet length is negative
105	Reset operation failed
106	Memory address in flash read operation does not point to page start
107	Could not complete flash read operation
108	Could not complete RAM read operation
109	Memory address in flash write operation does not point to page start
110	Could not complete flash page erase operation
111	Could not load data into the flash buffer for writing
112	Error when programming flash page from buffer
113	Assignment of hardware breakpoint is inconsistent
114	BREAK inserted by debugger at a point where a step or execute operation is required
115	Trying to read flash word at an uneven address
116	Error when single-stepping
117	A relevant breakpoint has disappeared
118	Input buffer overflow
119	Wrong fuse
120	Breakpoint update while flash programming is active