# **AMD BIOSDBG User's Manual**

Revision 1.2

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## 1 Overview

#### 1.1 Introduction

AMD BIOSDBG is a source level debugger for SimNow<sup>TM</sup>, Purple Possum and Wombat. It communicates with SimNow<sup>TM</sup> using the SimNow<sup>TM</sup> Command API interface. AMD BIOSDBG must be run on the same machine as SimNow<sup>TM</sup>. When debugging through Purple Possum, AMD BIOSDBG uses the AMD USB driver installed with HDT. When source code is not available, AMD BIOSDBG still has features that are useful.

# 1.2 Supported CPUs

AMD BIOSDBG supports debugging of AMD family 10h and newer CPUs. Support will be added to AMD BIOSDBG updates for new silicon.

# 1.3 Project build settings for source level debugging

In some cases BIOS projects will already support source level debugging. If the build process creates .pdb files, then debug information for 32-bit or 64-bit modules is present. Debug information for 16-bit code can be confirmed by the presence of 'Line numbers for' in .map files. Here are command line tool options for building with the debug information needed by AMD BIOSDBG:

Code Type	Compile flags	Link flags
16-bit	/Zd	/linenumbers
32-bit	/Zi	/debug
64-bit	/Zi	/debug

Source level debugging of 16-bit code requires a line number section in the 16-bit link map files (\*.map). Source level debugging of 32 and 64 bit code requires program database files (\*.pdb). At startup, AMD BIOSDBG searches the project directory for executable files with extension *dll* or *efi*. If a pdb file for the executable file is found, AMD BIOSDBG loads it for use during the debug session. Directory names containing the string 'tools' or 'compilers' are not searched. Files with extension *map* are searched looking for line number sections used for debugging 16-bit code.

By default, AMD BIOSDBG uses the location of the BIOS image to define the top level directory of the project. This directory is the search starting point for map and pdb files.

Notes: To enable the debug info to generate pdb files in UEFI code base, the following may need to be enabled:

- **EFI SYMBOLIC DEBUG** for Insyde and Phoenix codes
- **DEBUG MODE** and **DEBUG INFO** for AMI Aptio code

# 2 Installation

# 2.1 System Requirements

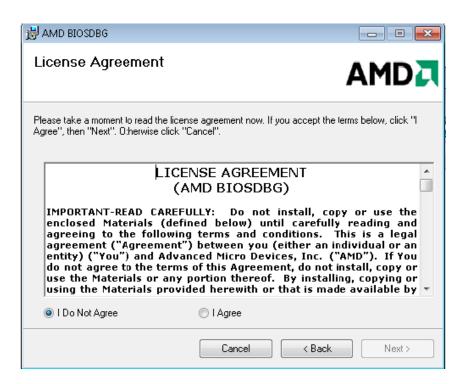
AMD BIOSDBG runs on Windows 32-bit or 64-bit system when debugging with Purple Possum or Wombat, and only runs on Windows 64-bit systems when debugging SimNow

#### 2.2 Installation Procedure

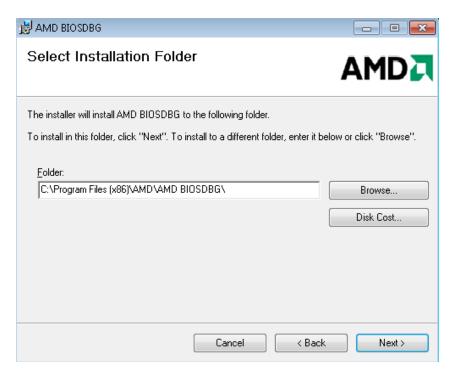
Click "setup.exe":



Click "Next".



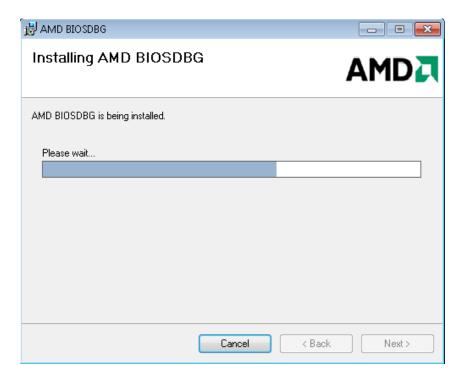
The "License Agreement" must be agreed before you can install and use AMD BIOSDBG. Click "I Agree" and click "Next" for further installation.



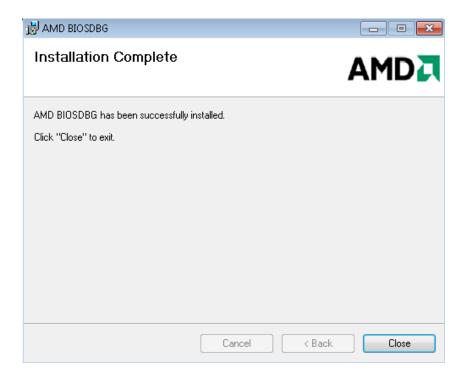
Change the installation folder if it is desired to install to a different folder.



Confirm installation; click "Next" to continue.



Wait for the installation to complete.

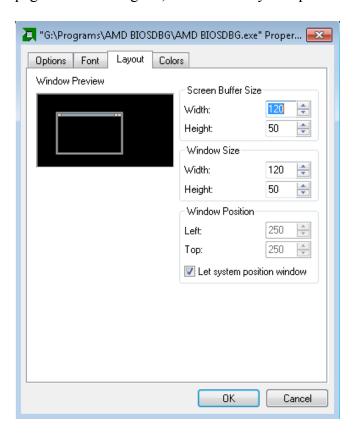


When installation has completed, click "Close".

# 3 Program startup

# 3.1 Preparation

It's ideal to set the prompt window size and screen buffer size to 120 \* 50. If the active code page is not US English, it can be set by "chep 437".



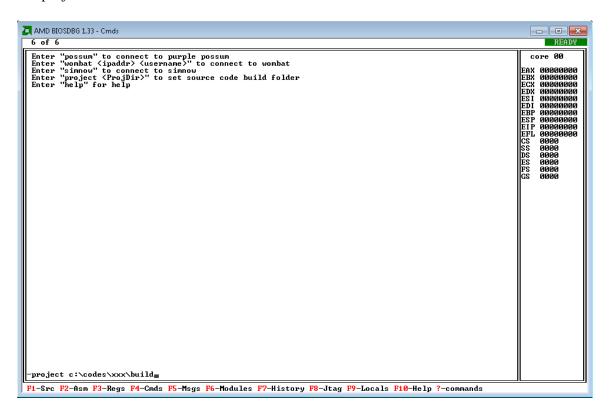
# 3.2 Startup for SimNow™

Start AMD BIOSDBG at any time after SimNow<sup>TM</sup> is started. Set "Project <ProjDir>" in the startup window and then enter "Simnow" to start SimNow<sup>TM</sup> debugging. AMD BIOSDBG must be run on the same machine as SimNow<sup>TM</sup>. AMD BIOSDBG will find and connect to SimNow<sup>TM</sup> (AMD BIOSDBG supports only a single SimNow<sup>TM</sup> session). AMD BIOSDBG be exited and started while SimNow<sup>TM</sup> is running with no effect on the SimNow<sup>TM</sup> session. If the simulation has not started, AMD BIOSDBG executes the 'memdevice.load' command. This works around a problem where SimNow<sup>TM</sup> uses an old BIOS image even after the image has been updated.

AMD BIOSDBG locates the main BIOS image by executing the SimNow<sup>TM</sup> 'memdevice.getinitfile' command. By default, AMD BIOSDBG uses the path that SimNow<sup>TM</sup> loaded the BIOS image from as the project directory. This path will be searched when looking for map, pdb, and source files. If it is not possible to place the BIOS

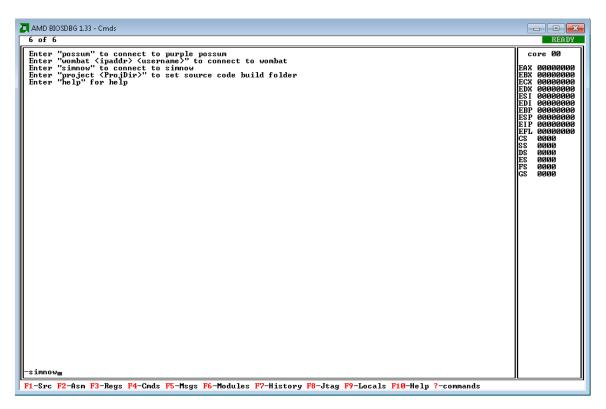
image in the top level of the project, then use the -project= command line option to supply the project top level directory.

Set project folder to "c:\code\xxx\build":



If the project folder is set correctly, AMD BIOSDBG will search all the .efi and .dll files with relative .pdb files to get code information:

Enter "Simnow" to start SimNow<sup>TM</sup> debugging:

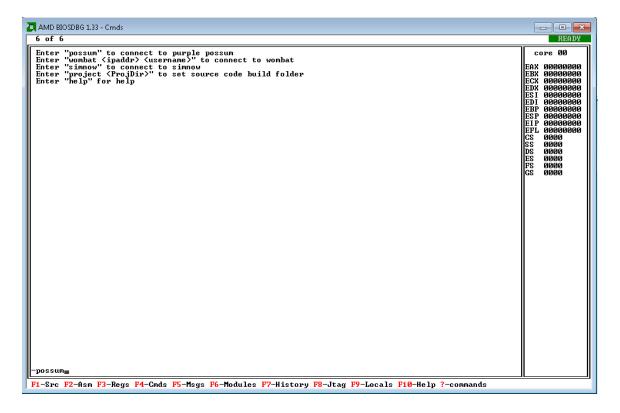


# 3.3 Startup for Purple Possum

Start AMD BIOSDBG and set "Project <ProjDir>" in the startup window and then enter "possum". Passing the project path on the command line allows AMD BIOSDBG to locate the bios binary used as the default for the lpcload and reload commands (the default bios binary is the first \*.rom file found in the top level of the project path). Passing the project path on the command line is also a requirement for source level debugging when Purple Possum is used.

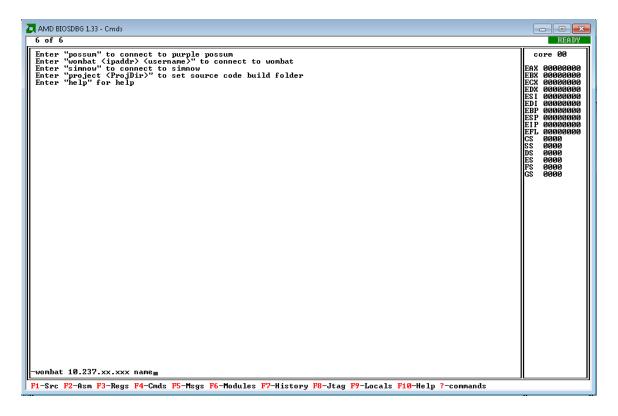
If using the LPC flash emulator feature of the Purple Possum, load the bios image using the lpcload or reload command. These commands can work with no arguments if the project path was passed on the command line. With some systems, AMD BIOSDBG will report an error when started up before the Purple Possum rom emulator is initialized. This error can be ignored. The LPC flash emulator can be loaded even when the target is unavailable. After the bios image is loaded, it is often useful to execute the reset command. The reset command will stop the target at the reset vector.

If possible connect the second Purple Possum relay output to the target board cold reset input. This will prevent AMD BIOSDBG from prompting for the reset button to be pressed each time the reset command is entered.



# 3.4 Startup for Wombat

Start AMD BIOSDBG, set "Project <ProjDir>" in the startup window and then enter "wombat <ipAddr> <userName>".



# 4 Keyboard commands

Function key assignments are listed at the bottom of the window. Additional keys:

	Navigation keys
Key	Function
<ctrl> Home, <ctrl> End</ctrl></ctrl>	Move to top or bottom of buffer
PgUp, PgDn	Move up or down one page in buffer
Enter	Move to rip location (code or asm view)
Enter	Open file (modules view)
Enter	View details (locals view)
Arrow keys	Move within window or buffer
Mouse wheel	Move within window or buffer
Mouse single click	Move within window
Home, end	Move to start or end of line
Tab, BackTab	Move left or right by 8 columns

Special keys		
Key	Function	
F1	Switch to source code window	
F2	Switch to disassembly window	
F3	Switch to register window	
F4	Switch to command window	
F5	Switch to debug message window	
F6	Switch to modules window	
F7	Switch to execution history window	
F8	Switch to jtag debug message window	
<shift>F8</shift>	Switch to pipe debug window	
F9	Switch to locals windows	
<shift>F9</shift>	Switch to globals windows	
F10	Show html help file in browser	
<ctrl>N</ctrl>	Set next instruction to execute (F1 or F2 view)	
<ctrl>L</ctrl>	Clear the screen	
<alt>X</alt>	Exit application	
0	Step over (F1 or F2 view)	
1	Step into (F1 or F2 view)	
G	Go (start or continue simulation) (F1 or F2 view)	
<ctrl>G</ctrl>	Run to cursor (F1 or F2 view)	
<ctrl>C</ctrl>	Break into execution (F2 or F3 view)	
В	Toggle SimNow™ execution breakpoint	
Н	Toggle hardware breakpoint (HDT only)	
<ctrl>E</ctrl>	Edit the source file in the F1 display	
Esc	F4 command view: toggle between command	
	entry and navigation mode	
	F9 locals view: up one level	
?	Display help text (F4 command view)	

# 5 Breakpoints

AMD BIOSDBG retains the breakpoint settings for each project by writing them to the ini file. Use the help command (?) on the F4 command window to see breakpoint options available from a command line. Execution breakpoints are most easily set from a source code view or disassembly view. To set a breakpoint on a source code line or disassembled instruction, move the cursor to the breakpoint location and press B (SimNow<sup>TM</sup>) or H (Purple Possum or Wombat). Use the same method to remove the breakpoint. If the source file visible in the F1 Source display is not the file where the breakpoint is needed, press F6 to open the Modules window. Move the cursor to the desired source file and press Enter. This will open the source file and allow breakpoints to be set. The F6 modules list may be large. Press the first letter of the file name to cycle through files that begin with that letter. If the file name does not appear in the Modules list, the module load address may not be known. This happens with compressed UEFI code that is loaded at an address determined at run time. In order for a module to be present in the F6 modules list, AMD BIOSDBG must get control when that module is executing. This may possible by using <Ctrl>C to break into execution. Other methods are single stepping into the code, stopping on a port 80 write, or stopping at a jmp \\$.

# 5.1 Breakpoints (SimNow™)

AMD BIOSDBG manages the SimNow<sup>TM</sup> execution breakpoints. The B key toggles SimNow<sup>TM</sup> execution breakpoints in the source code or disassembly window. AMD BIOSDBG does not set or clear other SimNow<sup>TM</sup> breakpoint types, such as I/O breakpoints. To set an I/O breakpoint, use the SimNow<sup>TM</sup> debugger window (SimNow<sup>TM</sup> GUI, View, Show debugger). A SimNow<sup>TM</sup> limitation is that breakpoints cannot be set on an individual core. Instead, the breakpoint will be active only for the selected core. To hit a breakpoint on an AP core, use the core command to select the desired AP core. Hardware breakpoints are not used in SimNow<sup>TM</sup> mode because SimNow<sup>TM</sup> has no breakpoint redirect feature.

# 5.2 Breakpoints (Purple Possum or Wombat)

The H key toggles hardware execution breakpoints in the source code or disassembly window. If all 4 hardware breakpoints are enabled for the selected core, then the H key is ignored. Use the bl (breakpoint list) command to see how many hardware breakpoints are in use. The B key sets a software breakpoint and has no function if the code memory is not writable. Note: software breakpoints are not well tested. Use hardware breakpoints if possible. Breakpoint types other than execution breakpoints must be entered from the F4 command window. Use the HDT command to see the available breakpoint commands.

# **A** Appendix

#### A.1 Commands in F4 View

## A.1.1 Dump memory

Usage:

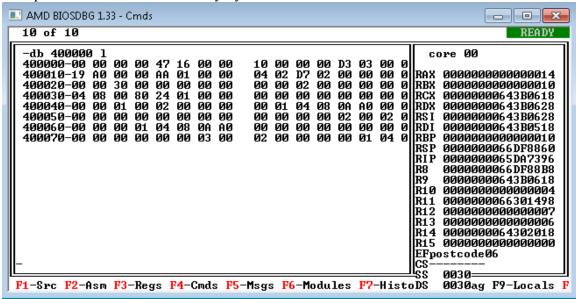
d[b|w|d|q] [range] [1]

Function:

Dump memory, b|w|d|q defaults to last used, l=linear

#### Example:

Dump linear address 0x400000 by byte:



# A.1.2 Modify memory

Usage:

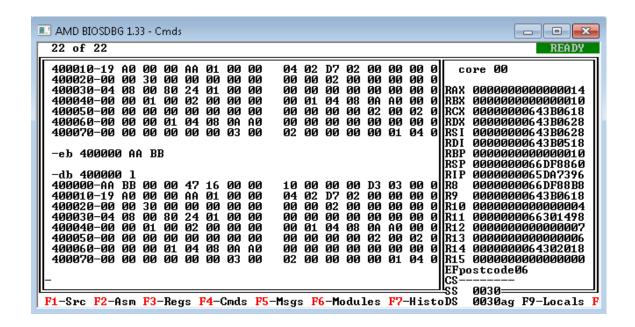
e[b|w|d|q] address x x x...

Function:

Enter one or more values into memory start with address

Example:

Modify address 0x400000 to 0xAA, and modify address 0x400001 to 0xBB:



#### A.1.3 Write memory context to file

Usage:

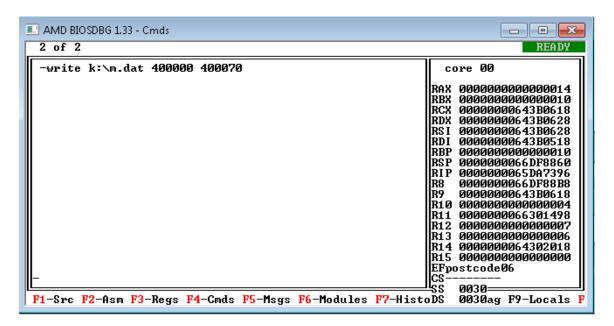
write <filename> startAddr endAddr

Function:

Dump memory from "startAddr" to "endAddr" to file "filename"

Example:

Dump memory 0x400000 - 0x400070 to k:\m.dat:



# A.1.4 Read memory context from file

Usage:

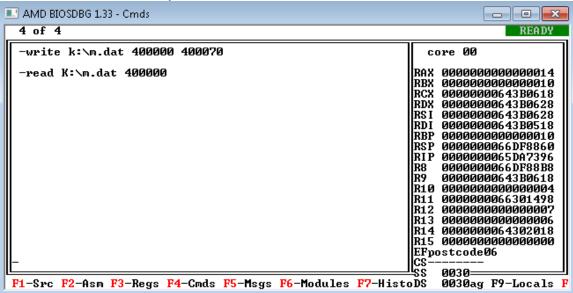
read <filename> address

Function:

Read context from <filename> into memory start from "address"

#### Example:

Read k:\m.dat into memory start from 0x400000:



# A.1.5 Dump or modify general purpose registers

#### A.1.5.1 Dump general purpose registers

Usage:

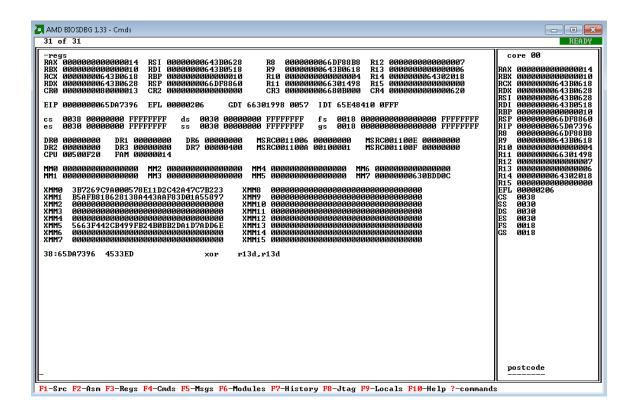
regs

Function:

Dump general purpose registers

Example:

Dump general purpose registers:



#### A.1.5.2 Modify general purpose registers

Usage:

rax x

Function:

Modify RAX to 'x', other registers are similar to change values.

## A.1.6 Dump PCI registers

Usage:

dpci[b|w|d] b d f [range]

or

dpci[b|w|d]

Function:

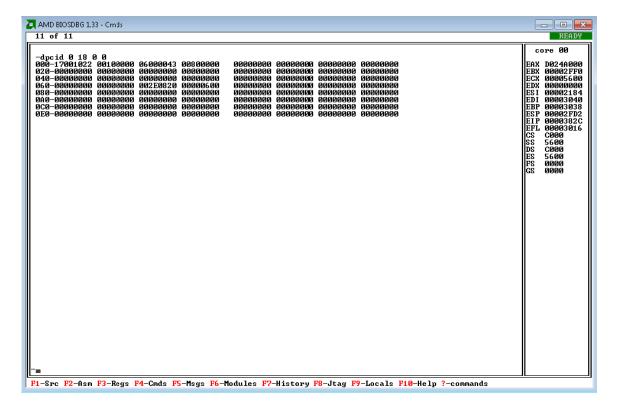
Dump PCI register for bus, device, function offset

or

Dump PCI registers space for all devices found

## Example:

Dump all PCI registers of device 18, function 0:



# A.1.7 Modify PCI registers

Usage:

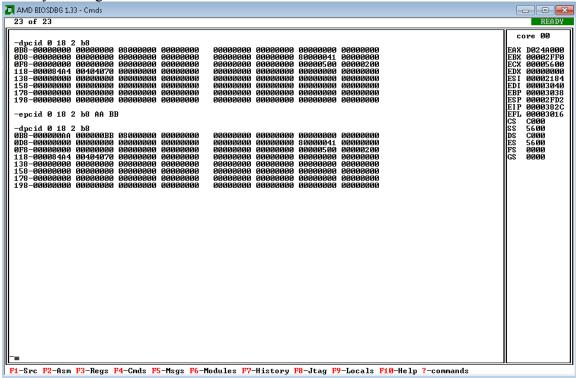
epci[b|w|d] b d f o x x x...

Function:

Modify PCI register for bus, device, function offset to value

#### Example:

Modify PCI register D18F2XB8to 0xAA and D18F2XBC to 0xBB:



## A.1.8 Dump or modify MSR registers

Usage:

msr x [new value]

Function:

Dump or modify MSR x

Example:

Dump MSR C0010030 and modify it to 0xAABBCCDD:



## A.1.9 Dump MTRR registers

Usage:

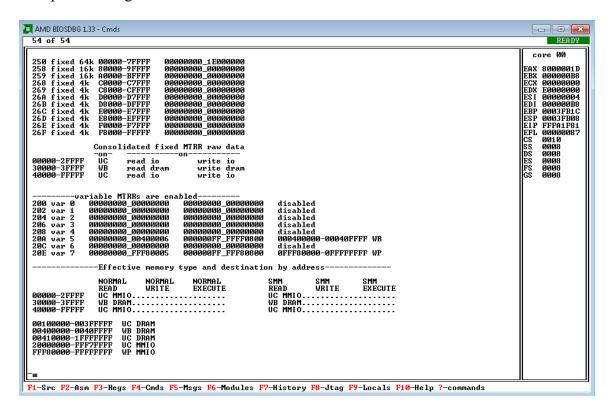
mtrr

Function:

Dump MTRR registers and resulting memory attributes (lower 4GB)

Example:

Dump MTRR registers:



## A.1.10 Unassemble memory

Usage:

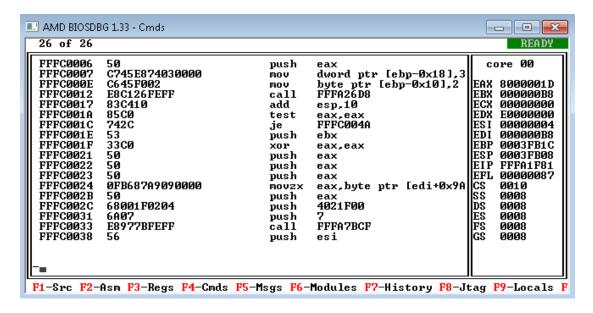
u[16|32|64] [range]

Function:

Unassemble memory, 16|32|64 defaults to last used

Example:

Unassemble memory 0xFFFC0000 in 16 bits mode:



## A.1.11 Read or write I/O port

Usage:

i[b|w|d] port

or

o[b|w|d] port value

Function:

Input from I/O port, b|w|d defaults to last used

or

Output to I/O port, b|w|d defaults to last used

#### Example:

Read port CD6 and modify it to 0x20:



#### A.1.12 Read MCA errors

Usage:

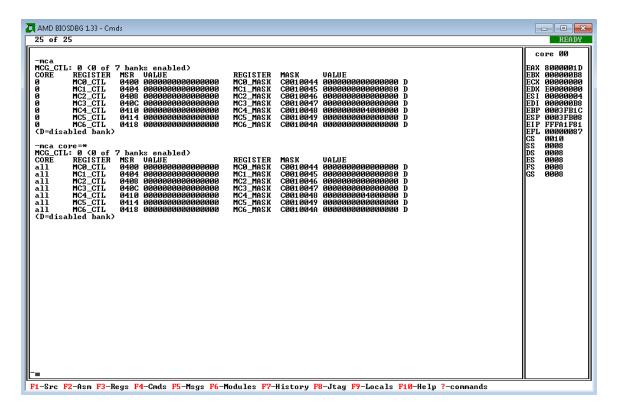
mca [core=x | core=\*]

Function:

Show MCA errors for current core, core x, or all cores

Example:

Show MCA errors for current core and all cores



#### A.1.13 Read CMOS values

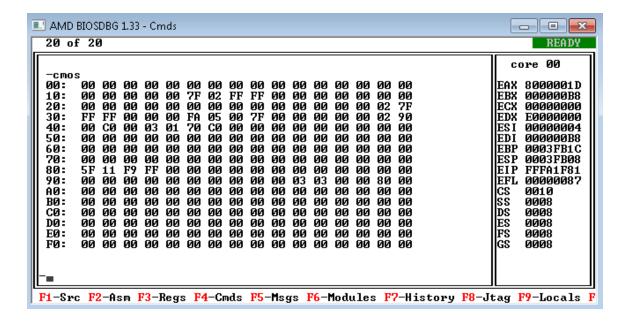
Usage: cmos

Function:

Read CMOS values

Example:

Read CMOS values:



#### A.1.14 Clear CMOS

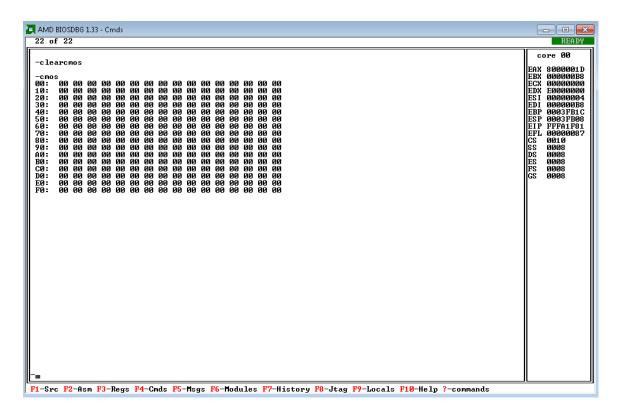
*Usage:* clearcmos

Function:

Clear CMOS to 0

Example:

Clear CMOS to 0:



#### A.1.15 Read Pstate

Usage:

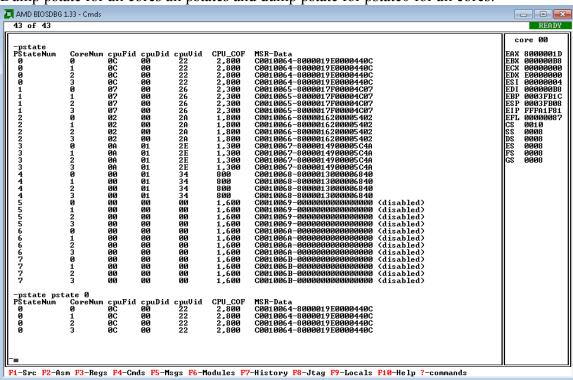
pstate [core #coreNum] | [pstate #pstateNum]

Function:

Dump pstate table, for specific core or specific pstate number

#### Example:

Dump pstate for all cores all pstates and dump pstate for pstate0 for all cores:



## A.1.16 Dump MPS table

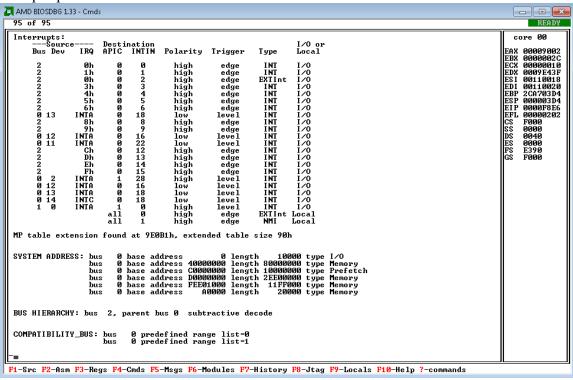
*Usage:* dumpmp

Function:

Dump mps table

#### Example:

Dump mps table:



## A.1.17 Dump IO APIC

Usage:

ioapic [x]

Function:

Dump io apic at address FEC00000 by default or at specific address [x]

## A.1.18 Dump local APIC

Usage:

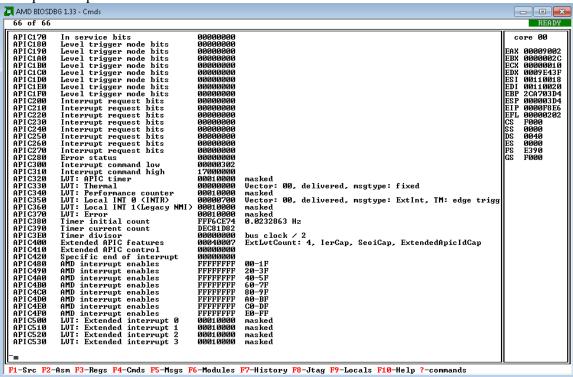
localapic [x]

Function:

Dump local apic at address FEE00000 by default or at specific address [x]

#### Example:

Dump local apic at address 0xFEE00000:



## A.1.19 Dump RTC info

Usage:

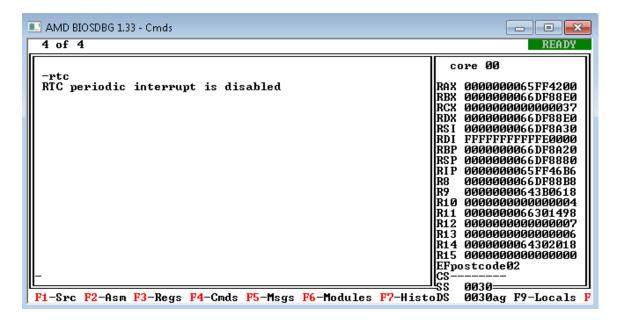
rtc

Function:

Dump RTC information

Example:

Dump RTC information:



## A.1.20 Dump 8254 PIT info

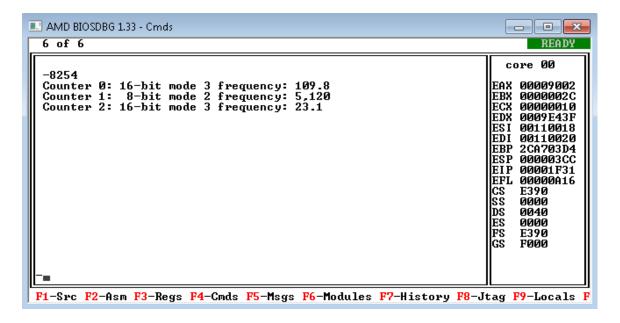
*Usage:* 8254

Function:

Dump 8254 PIT information

Example:

Dump 8254 PIT information:



## A.1.21 Target to specific core

## A.1.21.1 Display misc core info

Usage: cores

Function:

Display misc core info

Example:

Display misc core info:

See below picture.

#### A.1.21.2 Select specific core

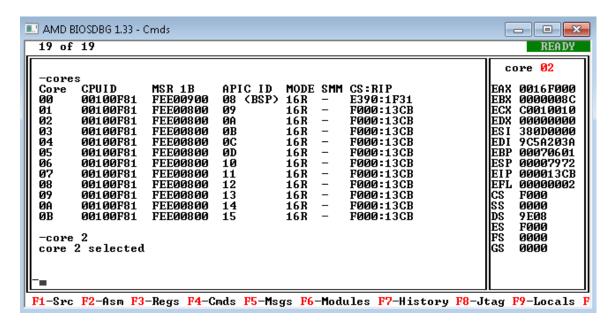
Usage: core x

Function:

Display core selection and select core x for debugging

Example:

Select core 2:



## A.1.22 Reset, Load / Reload, Go and Stop, Sleep and Relay command

# A.1.22.1 Reset Usage: reset Function: Reset target and stop at reset vector. A.1.22.2 Reload BIOS image Usage: reset Function: Reload the BIOS image file. A.1.22.3 Load LPC rom Usage: lpcload <filename> Function: Load project bios image "filename" into rom emulator. A.1.22.4 Save LPC rom Usage: lpcsave <filename> Function: Save rom emulator contents to disk file. A.1.22.5 Run target Usage: go Function: Command line go command, resume target execution. A.1.22.6 Stop target Usage: stop

## Function:

Command line stop command, stop target execution.

## A.1.22.7 Sleep

*Usage:* sleep x

Function:

Sleep x milliseconds (use ';' to combine with other commands).

## **A.1.22.8 Relay**

Usage:

relay x [y]

Function:

Pulse relay x for 200 ms [or y ms, y is decimal]. Make sure relay connection is fine.

## A.1.23 Breakpoints

See section 5.1 and 5.2 about how to set breakpoints in source.

#### A.1.23.1 Software breakpoints

Usage:

swbp addr=x

Function:

Add software breakpoint at address x (for  $SimNow^{TM}$ )

#### A.1.23.2 Hardware IO breakpoints

Usage:

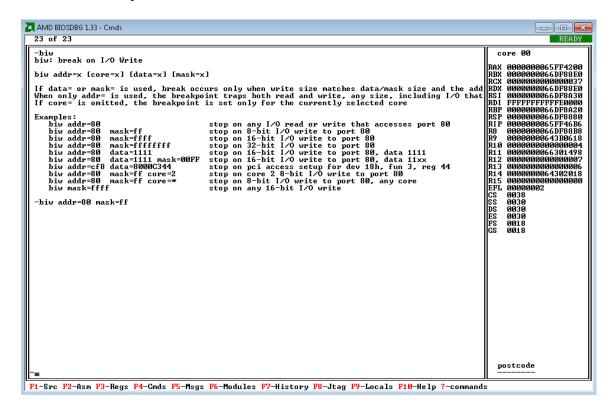
biw

Function:

Display help for hardware I/O write breakpoint

#### Example:

Display hardware I/O breakpoint help info, set hardware IO breakpoint on any I/O read or write that access port 80:



#### A.1.23.3 Hardware MSR breakpoints

Usage:

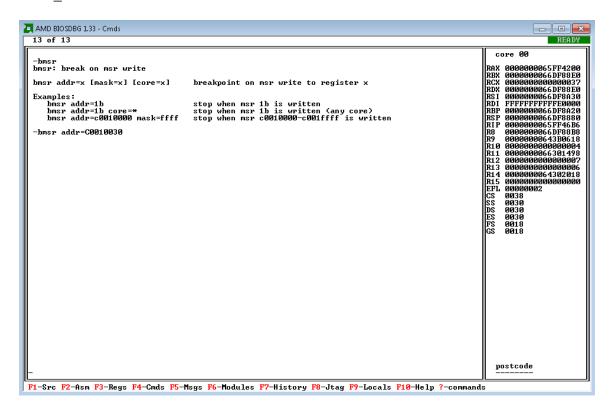
bmsr

Function:

Display help for hardware MSR write breakpoint

#### Example:

Display hardware MSR write breakpoint help info, set break point to stop when MSR C001 0030 is written:



#### A.1.23.4 Hardware memory write breakpoints

Usage:

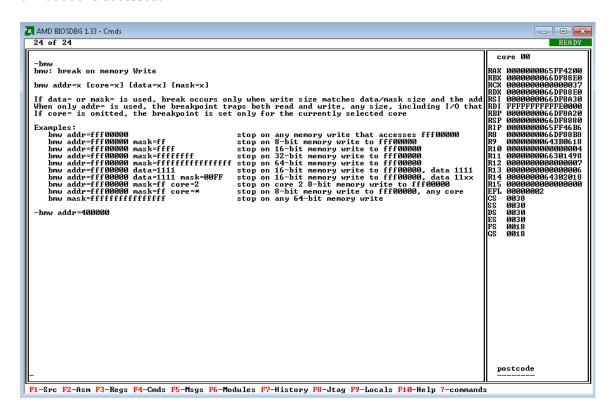
bmw

#### Function:

Display help for hardware memory write breakpoint

#### Example:

Display hardware memory write breakpoint help info, set break point to stop when address 0x400000 is accessed:



#### A.1.23.5 Hardware instruction breakpoints

Usage:

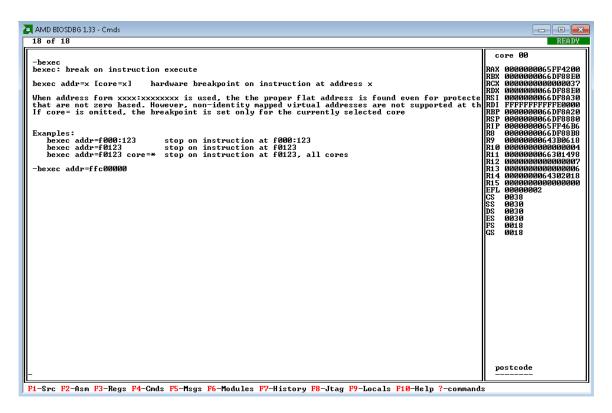
bexec

Function:

Display help for hardware instruction breakpoint

#### Example:

Display hardware instruction breakpoint help info, set break point to stop on instruction 0xFFC00000:



### A.1.23.6 List breakpoints

Usage:

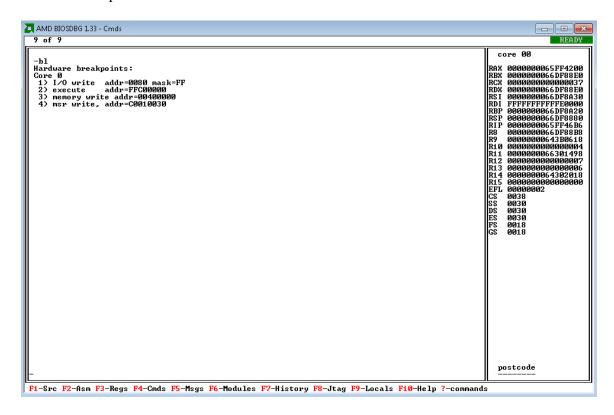
bl

Function:

List the breakpoints

#### Example:

List the breakpoints:



#### A.1.23.7 Clear breakpoints

Usage:

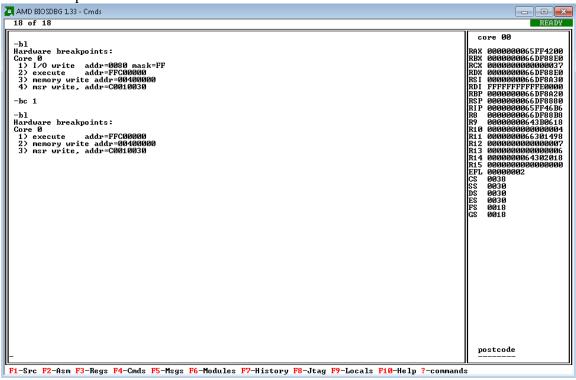
bc [x | \*]

Function:

Clear breakpoint x, or clear all breakpoints

#### Example:

#### Clear breakpoint 1:



### A.1.24 Postcode display

Usage:

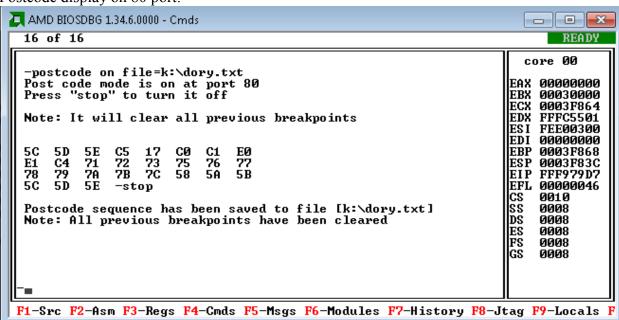
Postcode on [addr=xx (port 80 by default)] [file=saveFile]

Function:

Display postcode on addr continually, save to <saveFile> if it's defined

#### Example:

Postcode display on 80 port:



#### **A.1.25 Smbus**

Usage:

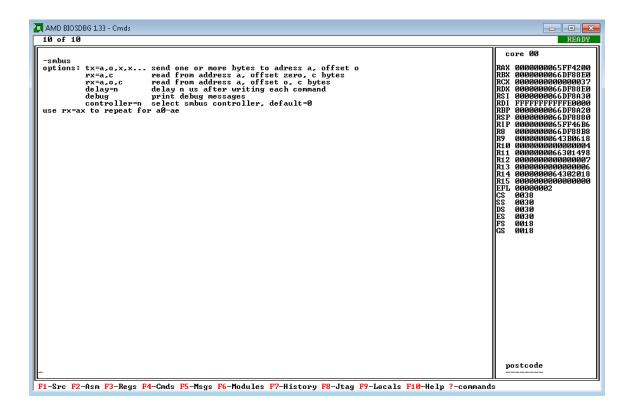
smbus

Function:

Smbus commands (good for DIMM SPD dump)

Example:

Smbus commands:



#### A.1.26 Misc Commands

#### A.1.26.1 Esc

Usage:

<Esc>

Function:

Cancel command text if present, toggles command/navigate mode.

#### A.1.26.2 Clear screen

Usage:

<Ctrl>L or cls

Function:

Clear command screen (use <Ctrl>C to clear any screen)

#### A.1.26.3 Quit

Usage:

<Alt>X or q

Function:

Quit debugger application.

#### **A.1.26.4 Comment**

Usage:

#

Function:

Comment: the entire line is ignored.

#### A.1.26.5 Separator

Usage:

•

Function:

Separator for multiple commands on the same line

## A.1.27 Dump SB/FCH Registers

Usage:

Dpmio / dpmio2 / dabefg / daxefg / daxindc / daxindp / dreindc / dreindp

Function:

Dump PMIO / PMIO2 / ABCFG / AXCFG / AXINDC / AXINDP / RCINDC / RCINDP registers. This function is available after 1.37.

## A.1.28 Log F4 contents to file

Usage:

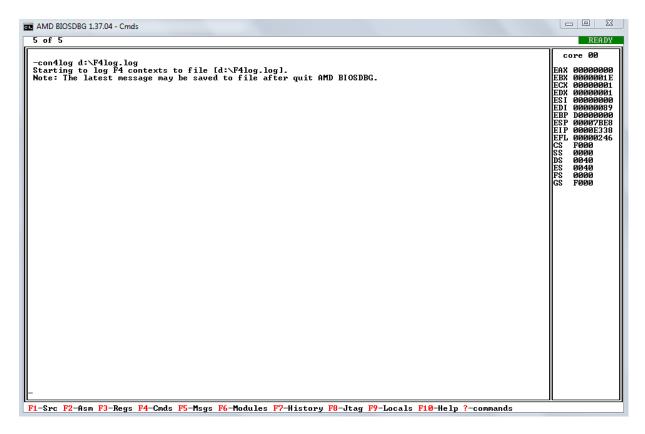
Con4log <fileName>

Function:

Start to log F4 window messages to file <fileaName>. This function is available after 1.37.

Example:

Con4log d:\F4log.log



## A.1.29 Dump acpi table data

Usage:

acpi

Function:

Dump the acpi tables data to files. Like FACP, SSDT, DSDT, HPET, BGRT ...