

pcb etching, embedded rust, quines

jack leightcap

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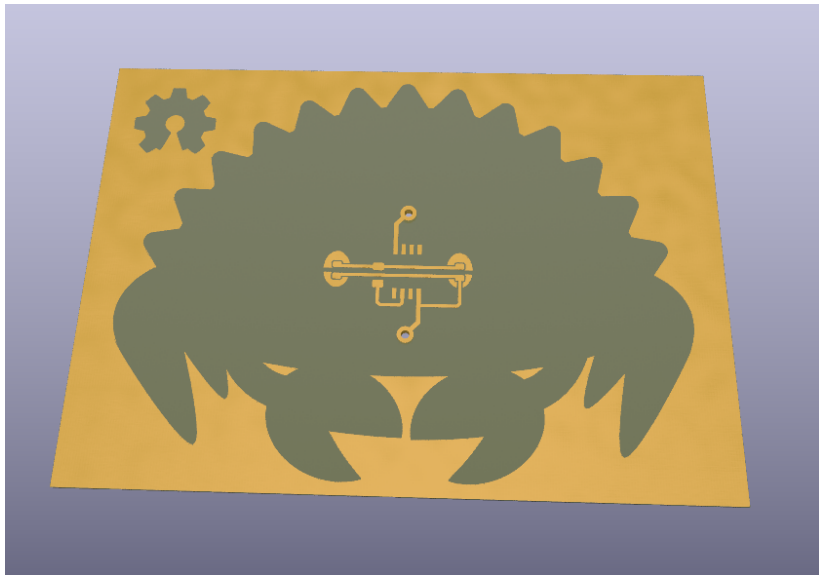


Figure 1: KiCAD render

## pcb etching

- ▶ <https://diode.zone/w/k4zDYAxCuDqSCyeibGYn9w>
- ▶ <https://git.sr.ht/~jleightcap/ferris-quine-hw>
- ▶ <https://git.sr.ht/~jleightcap/ferris-quine-rs>

## embedded rust

- ▶ rust is cool
- ▶ powerful type system
- ▶ compile time computation
- ▶ memory safety
- ▶ immutability by default, `unsafe`

## embedded rust: type system

what might be *data* in C can be encoded as *types*,

```
// data, may be erased at compile time  
static uint8_t Port = _BV(PB3);  
// the clock frequency is actually a macro  
// -D_CPU_FREQ=8000000  
static uint32_t Clock = ...;
```

as

```
type Port = PB3;  
type Clock = clock::MHz8;
```

## embedded rust: type system

then used for compile-time computation,

```
let tick: u8 = match Clock {  
    clock::MHz8 => 6,  
    clock::MHz1 => 48,  
}
```

but not limiting if using generics,

```
type Port = ...;  
  
fn led_init<Port>(l: Port) {  
    ...  
}  
led_init<Port>();
```

## embedded rust: type system

or even if some functionality is limited to some subset type,

```
fn adc_read<Port>(p: Port)
where
    Port: ADCPort // <- traits
{
    ...
}
```

changing Port type only effects type-level representation

## embedded rust: type system

mutability as ~type, how is that a *value* tick used?

```
let tick = ...;  
tick += 2; // <- this will not compile
```

```
// but we want to change tick!  
// explicitly annotated as mutable  
let mut tick = ...;  
tick += 2; // fine
```

this is the opposite of how C/C++ work!

```
void init(const int a, const char * b, short c[]) {  
    // what can be mutated here?  
}
```

const annotations are entirely optional



## embedded rust: approach to global memory

```
static LED *led;

void timer() {
    led->blink();
}

void main() {
    timer_init();
    *led = LED();
    for(;;)
        ;
}
```

how can this fail?

## embedded rust: approach to global memory

```
static LED: avr_device::interrupt::Mutex<  
    RefCell<Option<avr_hal_generic::port::Pin<  
        Output, Port>>>>  
= avr_device::interrupt::Mutex::new(RefCell::new(None));
```

- ▶ this is quite verbose, can use *type inference*
- ▶ two generic, made concrete as Output for Port
- ▶ Mutex is a lock, prevent the data race in C example
- ▶ RefCell is a “mutable pointer”
- ▶ Option, can be Some(led) or None

## embedded rust: approach to global memory

how do you actually use that?

```
let mut led: Pin<Output, PB3> = pins.pb3.into_output();  
led.set_low();
```

```
// can't be interrupted  
avr_device::interrupt::free(|cs| {  
    *LED.borrow(cs).borrow_mut() = Some(led);  
});
```

## embedded rust: approach to global memory

then in that interrupt context,

```
#[avr_device::interrupt(attiny85)]
fn TIMERO_OVF() {
    static mut ILED:
        Option<avr_hal_generic::port::Pin<Output, Port>>
    = None;
    if let Some(led) = ILED {
        led.toggle();
    } else {
        avr_device::interrupt::free(|cs| {
            ILED.replace(LED)
                .borrow(cs)
                .replace(None)
                .unwrap());
        })
    }
}
```

## embedded rust: approach to global memory

- ▶ this is extremely verbose, but;
- ▶ the LED is “moved”, no one outside of the interrupt can touch it
- ▶ no undefined accesses to LED

## embedded rust: safety

rust's killer feature imho

```
fn timer_init(tc0: attiny_hal::pac::TC0) {  
    tc0.tccr0a.write(|w| w.wgm0().ctc());  
    // this can fail, and that's explicitly clear!  
    // this will not compile without marking as unsafe  
    tc0.ocr0a.write(|w| unsafe { w.bits(TIMER_COUNTS) });  
    tc0.tccr0b.write(|w| w.cs0().prescale_1024());  
    tc0.timsk.write(|w| w.ocie0a().set_bit());  
}
```

# embedded rust: summary

## cons

- ▶ i didn't talk about it but the tooling is *very* immature
- ▶ i had to hack on the HAL *a lot*
- ▶ the ideas here can be quite foreign
- ▶ “what's all this noise about Mutex or whatever just give me a pointer!!”
- ▶ embedded C/C++ are not going away, why rust?

## pros

- ▶ embedded rust is the first time ideas from theoretical computer science have trickled down to the lowest levels of programming
- ▶ these ideas totally eliminate large classes of bugs that are common in embedded systems
- ▶ C/C++ FFI (not mentioned here but very cool)
- ▶ embedded rust is the future !! (opinion)

note, i'm not a rust evangelist, it has its fair share of problems as well!

## quines

*A quine is a computer program which takes no input and produces a copy of its own source code as its only output.*



## quines

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    printf("#include<stdio.h>\nint main(void){\nprintf(");
}
```

uh hold on what comes next? this needs to print itself. let's try something more recursive

## quines

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    char *s="#include<stdio.h>\nint main(void) {\n";
    printf(s); printf("char *s=\"%s\"",s);
}
```

which produces

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    char *s="#include<stdio.h>\nint main(void) {"
```

closer! having some *data* representing the code is a good approach.  
how do we print the rest?

# quines

we've uncovered some kind of general structure,

prelude

```
char *interlude = "text";
```

postlude

and we want to do something like

1. print prelude
2. print interlude, where we have some weird self-reference thing going on?
3. print postlude

## quines

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    char *s="prelude" "char *s=" "postlude");
    printf(s up to the '=');
    printf(all of s);
    printf(s after the '=');
}
```

## quine

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    char *s="\n\
#include <stdio.h>\n\
int main(void) {\n\
    char *s=\n\
    printf(damn, s);\n\
    printf(damn, s);\n\
    printf(damn, s + 46);\n\
}";
    printf("%.47s", s);
    printf("%s", s);
    printf("%s", s + 46);
}
```

## quine

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    char *s=
#include <stdio.h>\n\
int main(void) {\n\
    char *s=\n\
    printf(damn, s);\n\
    printf(damn, s);\n\
    printf(damn, s + 46);\n\
};
    printf(damn, s);
    printf(damn, s);
    printf(damn, s + 46);
}
```

# quine

*escaping* is hard! one solution: don't, just use characters

- ▶ need to print "? putchar(34)
- ▶ need to print "\n? putchar(10)

now this is married to ASCII

## quine: embedded rust

for same structure as above, with the data offset at 229 characters in,

```
S.chars().take(229).for_each(|c| u8blink(c as u8));  
S.chars().for_each(|c| {  
    u8blink(34);  
    u8blink(c as u8);  
    u8blink(34);  
});  
S.chars().skip(229).for_each(|c| u8blink(c as u8));
```



## result

- ▶ etched PCB with rust logo
- ▶ rust for firmware on that pcb
- ▶ leds blinking the rust source code