# Embedded System Software Technologies



#### **Project Guide:**

P.UdayaSree Assistant Professor, Dept Of CSE IIIT-RGUKT, Rk Valley.

#### **TeamMembers:**

K.Prathyusha R170902

## **Content**

- Introduction
- Scope of the Project
- Technologies Used
- Why Advance C?
- Some Advance 'C' Topics
- About BitFields.
- Future Scope
- Conclusion

#### INTRODUCTION

• Engineers use C programming for embedded systems to produce efficient and compact code. C is important in embedded systems because there is often limited memory and processing power.

 C programming produces very reliable code enabling embedded systems to execute mission-critical tasks.

# Scope of the Learning 'C'

- Although many computer languages are used for writing computer applications, the computer programming language.
- If you are interested in a career in computer programming, it would be wise to start by learning the C programming language.

# Continutation.....

- C, is that it's the basic language of all advanced computer languages.
- For example, if you want to learn C++, which is an object oriented language, you need to know the C language well beforehand.

# Technologies Used



# Why we use Advance C?



 Designed to take your basic C skills to the next level and help you obtain mastery of the language by helping you understand advanced concepts of the C programming language, enabling you to master the art of problem-solving in programming using efficient, proven methods.

#### Some Advance - 'C' Topics

These are the Advance C topics:-

Pointers

**BitFields** 

Memory / Dynamic Memory.

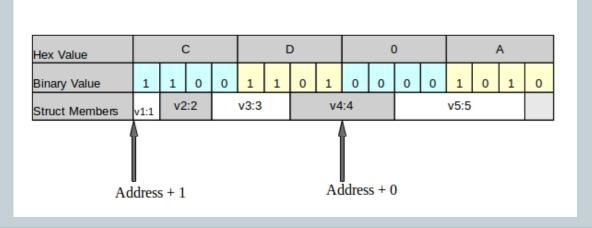
I/O & Function Topics.

Debugging / Exception Handling.

#### Some Examples Regrading Advance 'c'.

#### BITFIELDS:

Use of bit fields is one of the key optimisation methods in embedded C programming, because these allow one to pack together several related entities, where each set of bits and single bits can be addressed.



# One Simple Example for Bitfields

```
*#include<stdio.h>
• struct date{
• unsigned int d:5;
• unsigned int m:4;
• unsigned int y:23;
• };
• int main()
• {printf("Size of date is %d is %d bytes\n",sizeof(struct date);
• struct date dt={09,06,2020};
• printf("Date is %d%d%d",dt.d,dt.m,dt.y);
• }
• output:Size of date is 4 bytes
• Date is 09/06/2020
```

•Purpose of this code is ...Here we are assiging particular required bits to the date,month,minutes.

By this we can save memory.

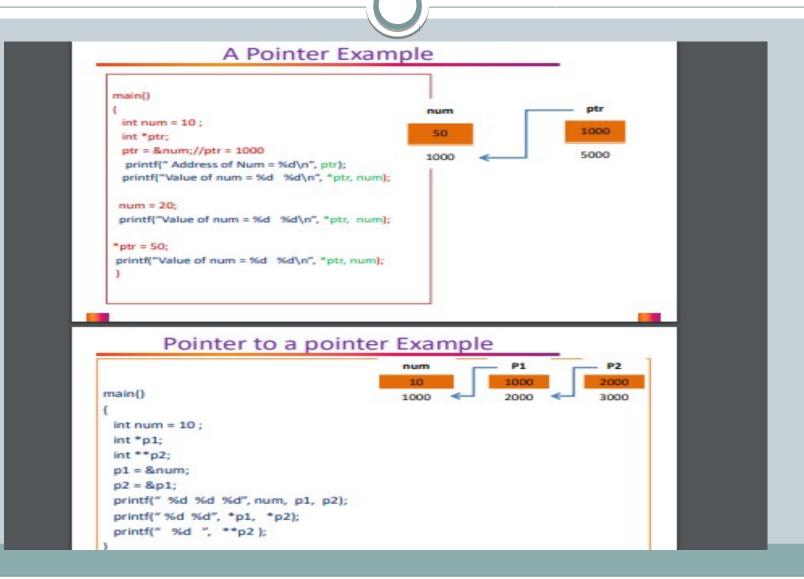
# Interesting facts about bit fields in c

- A Special unnamed bit field of size 0 is used to force alignment on next boundary.
- We Cannot have pointers to bit field members as they may not start at a byte boundary.
- Assigning an out-of-range value to a bit field member is implementation defined(complier dependent).
- In c++,we can have static members in a structure/class,but bit fields cannot be static.

# Pointers

- Pointer is a variable usedd to hold the address of another variable of the same type.
- Two impotant operators;
- & address operator
- \* value at address operator.

### Examples for pointer



## **Future Scope**

- Future scope in Embedded C is really good. As most of Electronics Engineer go for job in IT domain..so its good if you don't go with the crowd.
- Also as a Fresher we think there is very less opportunities in this field but that's not at all true because if you have good knowledge of microcontrollers and Embedded C coding you can go for companies which work in automation domain, automotive domain, IOT is also very good. You can work on/create your own Device drivers, can work as an Linux developer.
- There are so many well established companies as well as startup companies in thease domain .

#### Conclusion

 C provides optimized machine instructions for the given input, which increases the performance of the embedded system. Most of the high-level languages rely on libraries, hence they require more memory which is a major challenge in embedded systems.

# Thank you..!!

**Presented by:** 

**K.PRATHYUSHA**