Embedded Systems Design

Lecture 11

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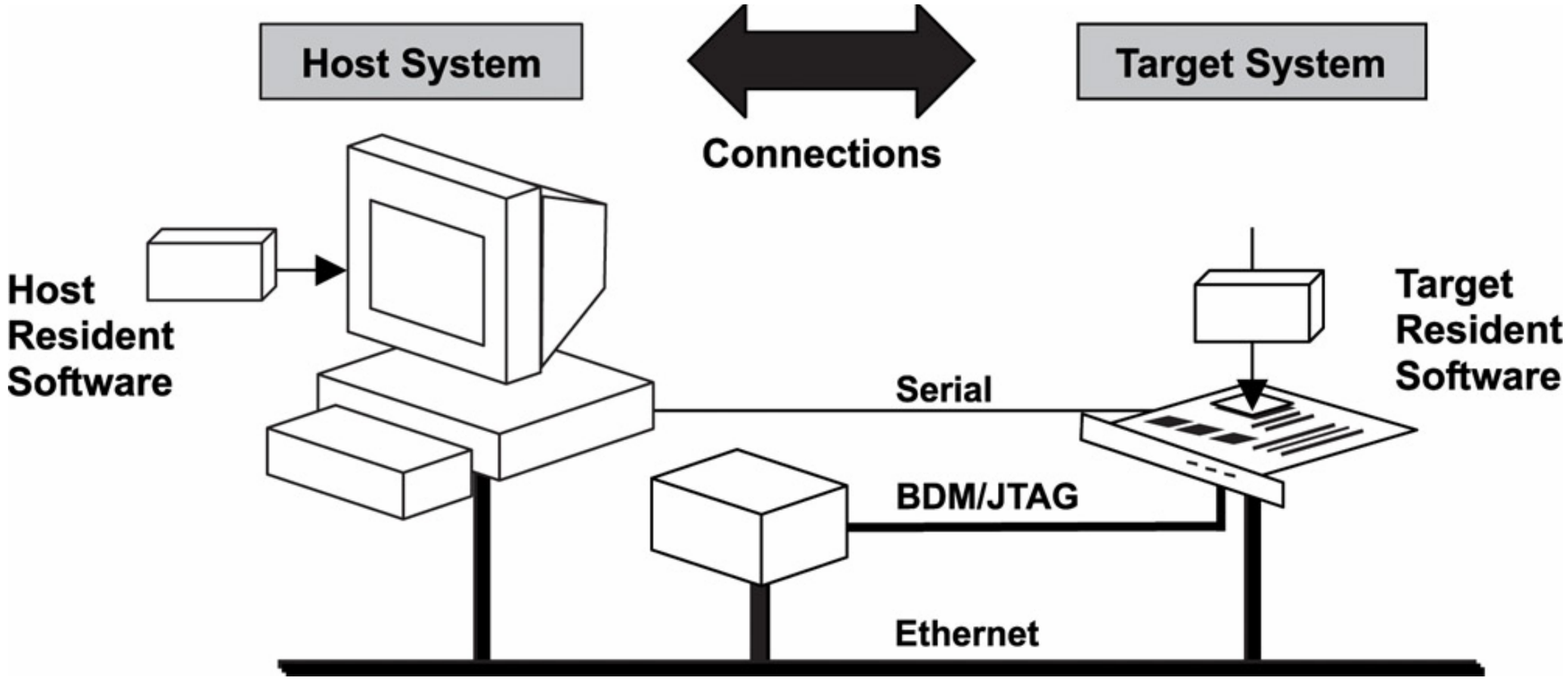
Cross-Platform Development

- SW for an embedded systems is developed on one platform but runs on another



Cross-Platform Development

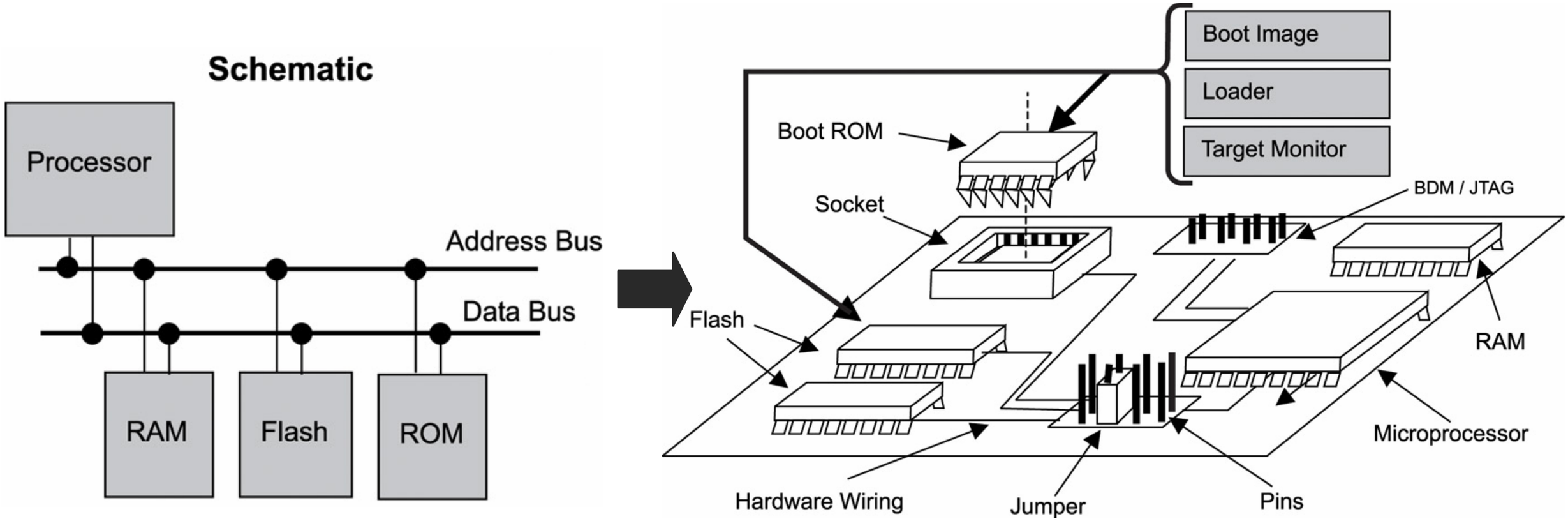
- Components
  - Host system
    - The system on which the embedded SW is developed
  - Target system
    - The embedded system under development
  - Cross toolchain
    - A set of tools to create executable code for the target system on the host system
  - Connection btw. host and target
    - JTAG/BDM/serial/ethernet

Host System

- Offer essential development tools (**toolchain**)
  - Editor
  - Cross compiler & assembler
  - Linker
  - Source-level debugger
  - Produces executable binary image that will run on target system
- Example host systems
  - PCs, workstations, laptops

Target System

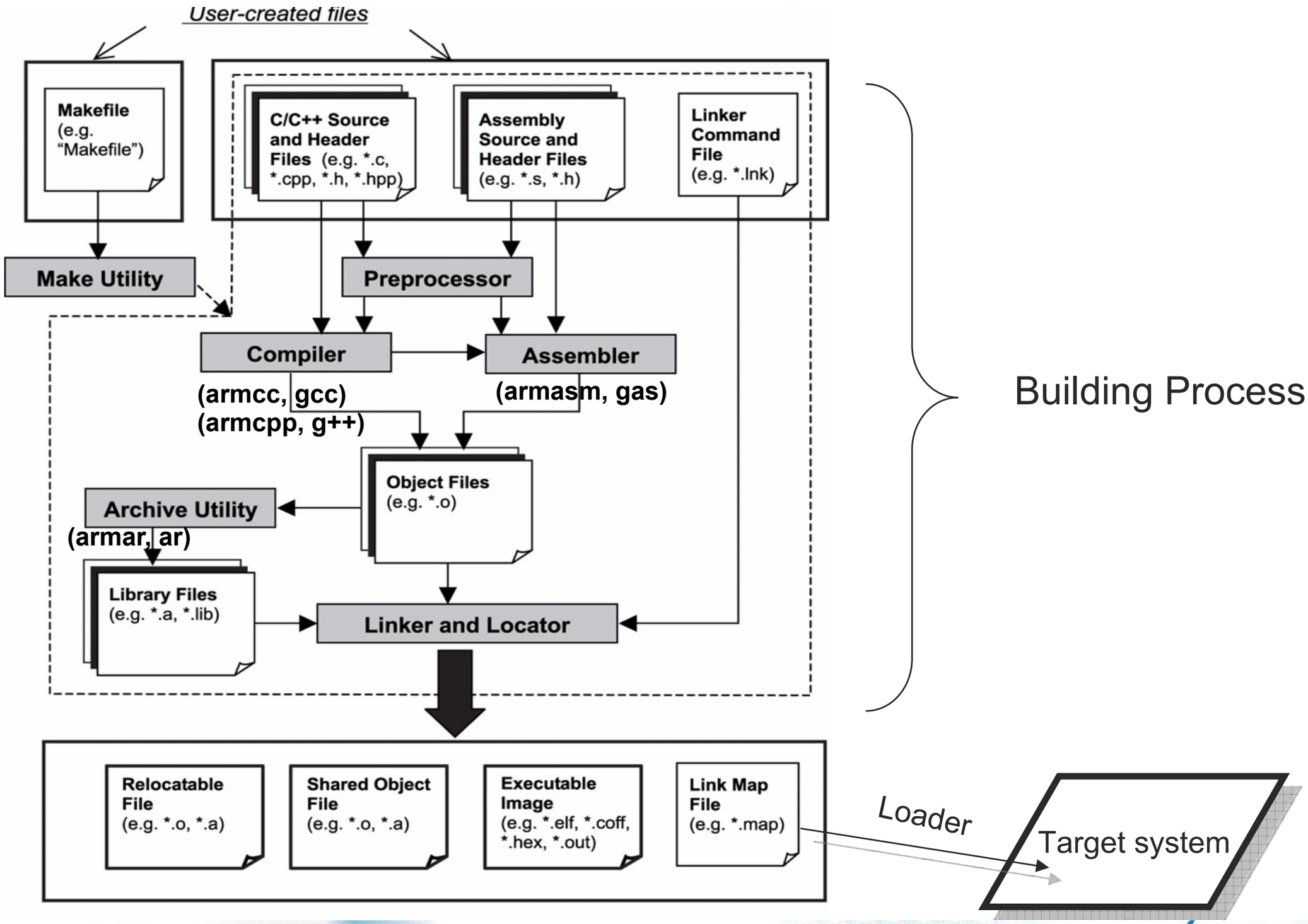
- Actual HW for the embedded system under development
- Need to understand the target system
  - How to store the program image on the target board
  - How to develop and debug the system iteratively



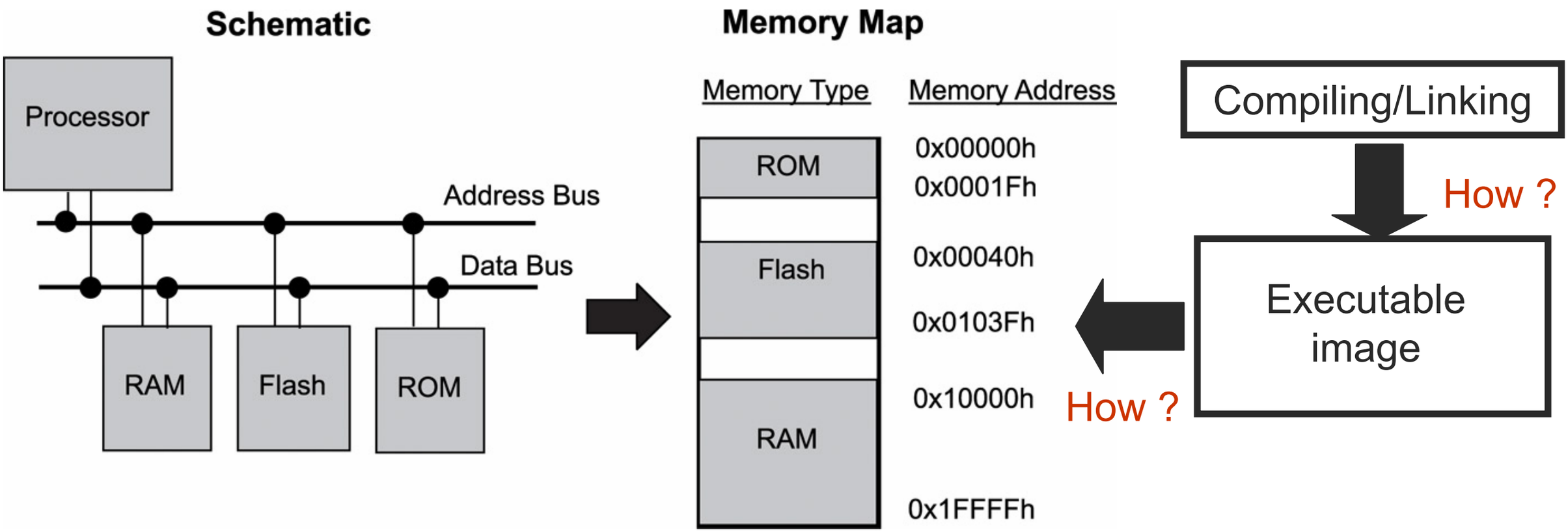
Target System vs. Final System

- Target system
  - Requires repeated downloading of the codes during the development phase
  - Reprogramming EEPROM or flash memory every time the code changes is time consuming
  - Developers prefer to transfer the code image directly into the RAM of the target system over one of serial/ethernet/JTAG/BDM interfaces
- Final system (= product)
  - Code image is permanently stored into the nonvolatile storage such as EEPROM or flash

Toolchain for Building Embedded SW



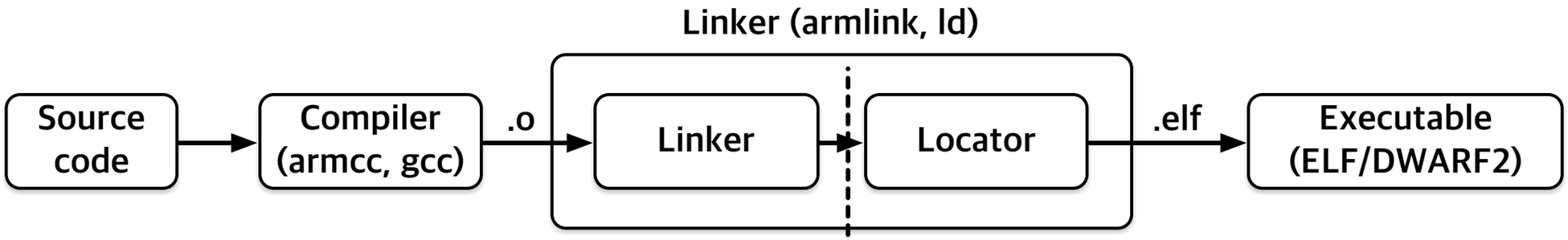
Compiling & Linking



Compiling

- Output from compilation is an object file
- An object file contains
  - File size, binary code & data size, and source file name
  - Machine-specific binary instructions and data
  - Symbol table and symbol relocation table
  - Debug information
- Two common object file format
  - COFF: common object file format
  - ELF: executable linkable format

The ELF Format



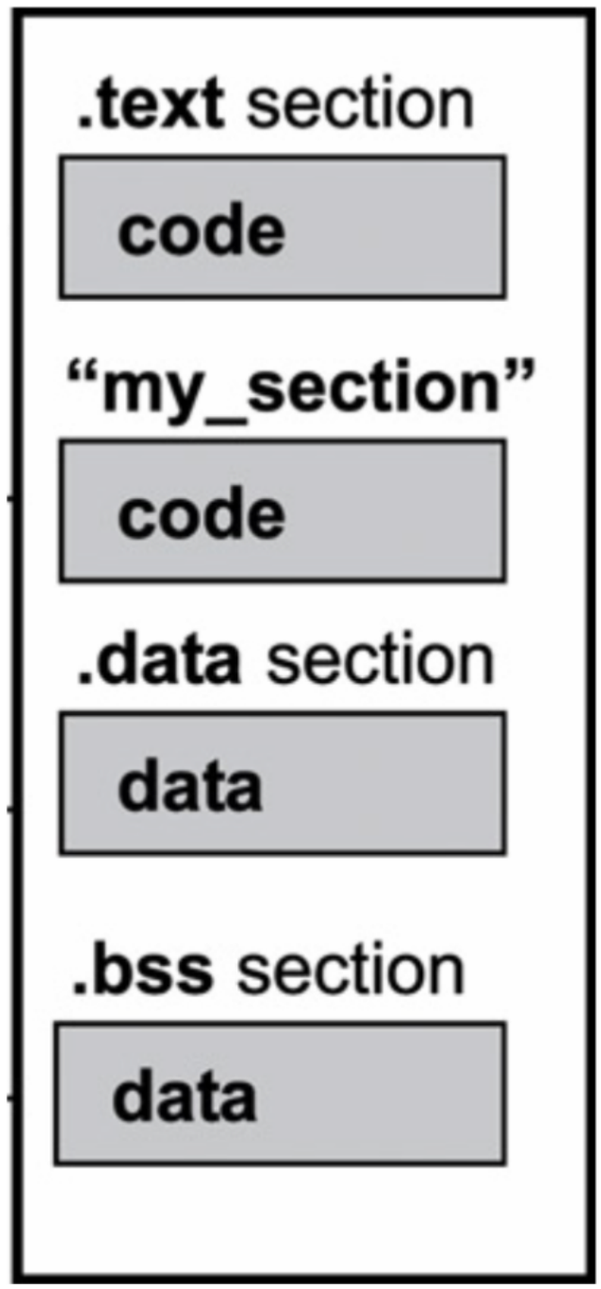
- ELF
  - Executable and linkable format
  - Provides two views: linking and execution
- Type of object files
  - Relocatable file
  - Executable file
  - Shared object file

Relocatable ◄------- -------► Executable

Linking View	Execution View
ELF Header	ELF Header
Program Header Table (Optional)	Program Header Table
Section 1	Segment 1
....	
Section n	Segment 2
....	
....	....
Section Header Table	Section Header Table (Optional)

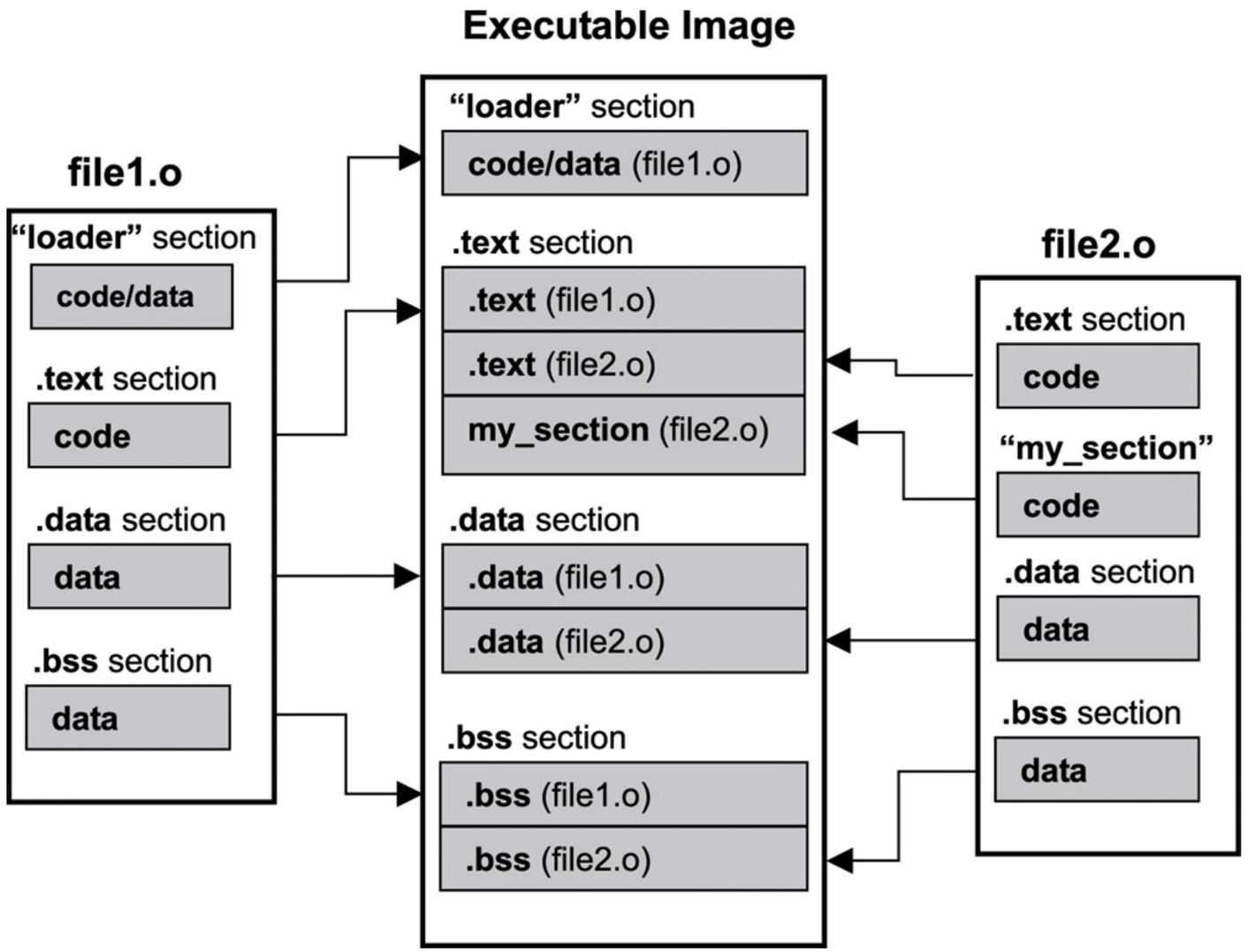
Compiling - Object File

- Object file contains header that describe the rest of the sections
- Blocks regrouped
  - Code blocks in "text" section
  - Initialized global variables in "data" section
  - Uninitialized global variables in "bss" section



Linking

- Linker combines several (relocatable) object (.o) files into a single (executable) object file (.elf)



Linker

- Merges text, data, and bss sections
- Unresolved symbol matching
  - Referred variable is undeclared in one file but is declared in another file
  - Linker will replace with reference to the actual variable
- Normally, the address in the executable image is the absolute address (physical address)

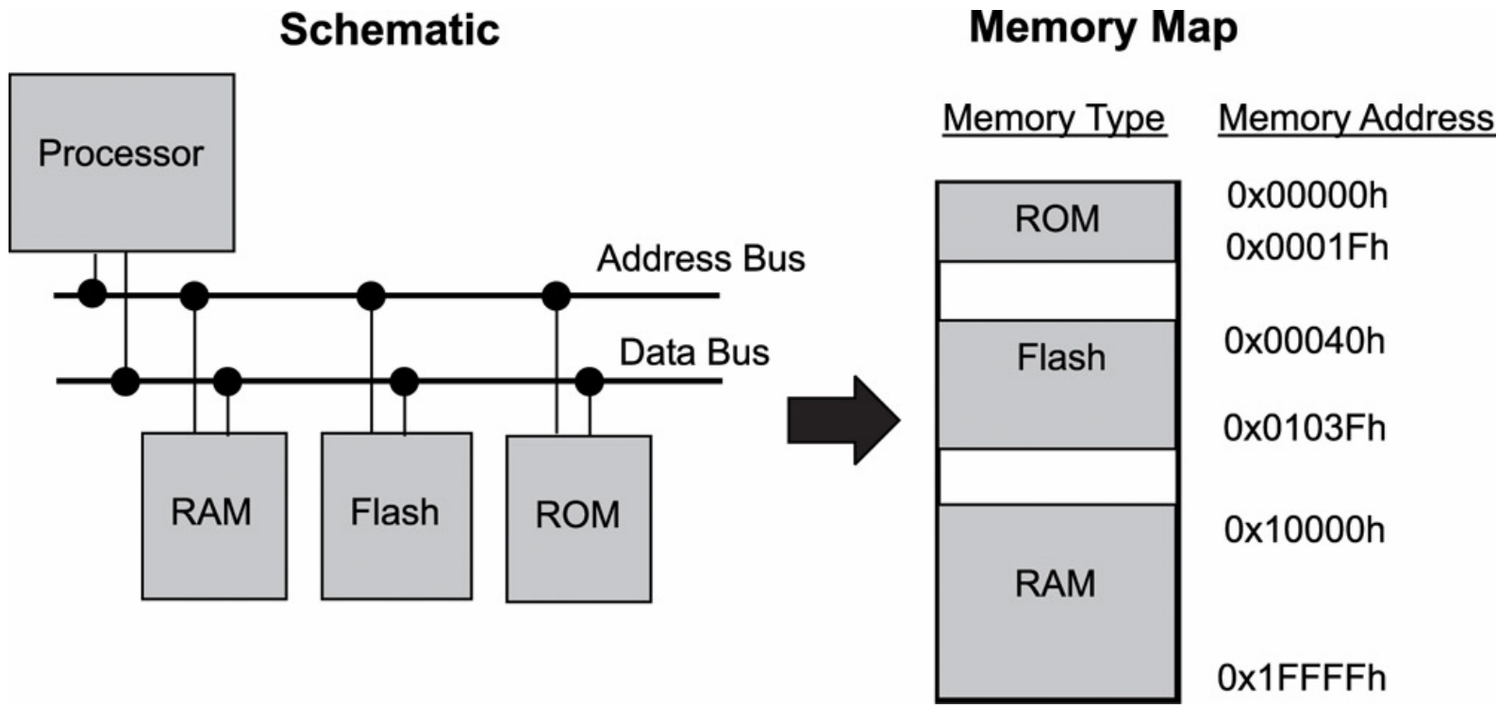
Linker Script

- Set of linker directives that controls how the linker combines the sections and allocates the segments into the target system
- Two common directives supported by most linkers
  - MEMORY
    - Describes the target system's memory map
  - SECTION
    - Specifies how the sections are to be merged and at what location they are to be placed

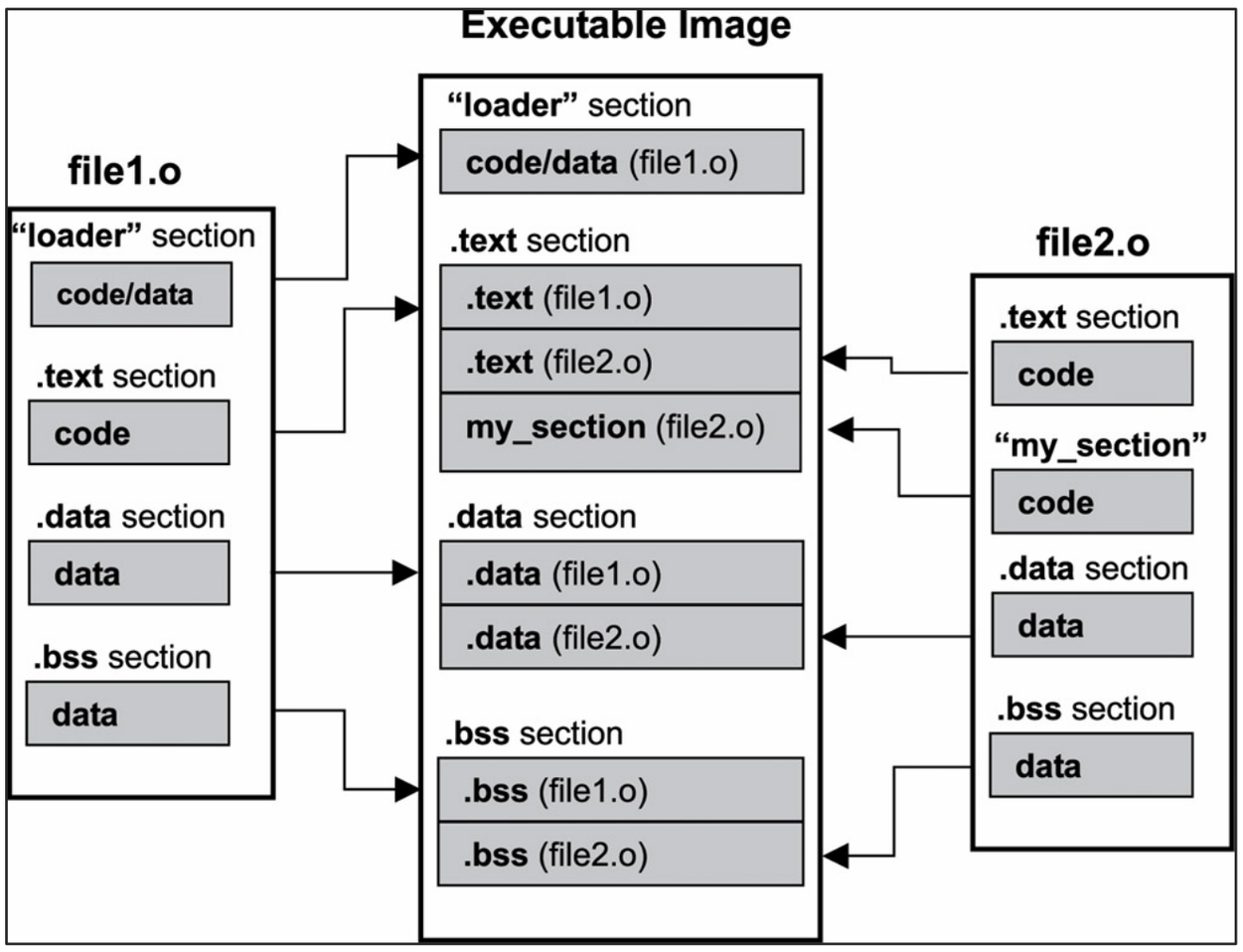
Linker Script Example

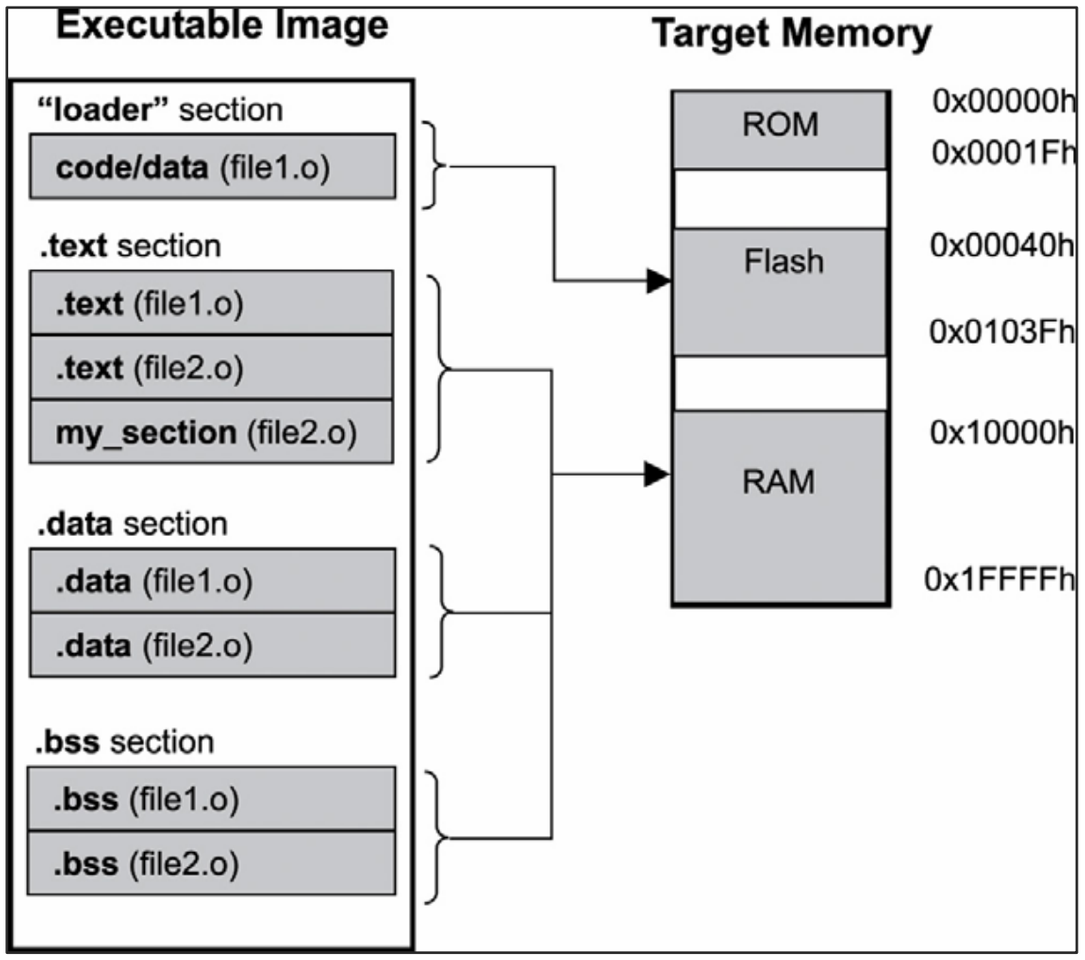
```
MEMORY {
        ROM: origin = 0x0000h, length = 0x0020h
        FLASH: origin = 0x0040h, length = 0x1000h
        RAM: origin = 0x1000h, length = 0x10000h
}

SECTION {
        .text :
        {
                my_section *(.text)
        }
        loader : > FLASH
        GROUP ALIGN (4) :
        {
                .text,
                .data : {}
                .bss : {}
        } >RAM
}
```



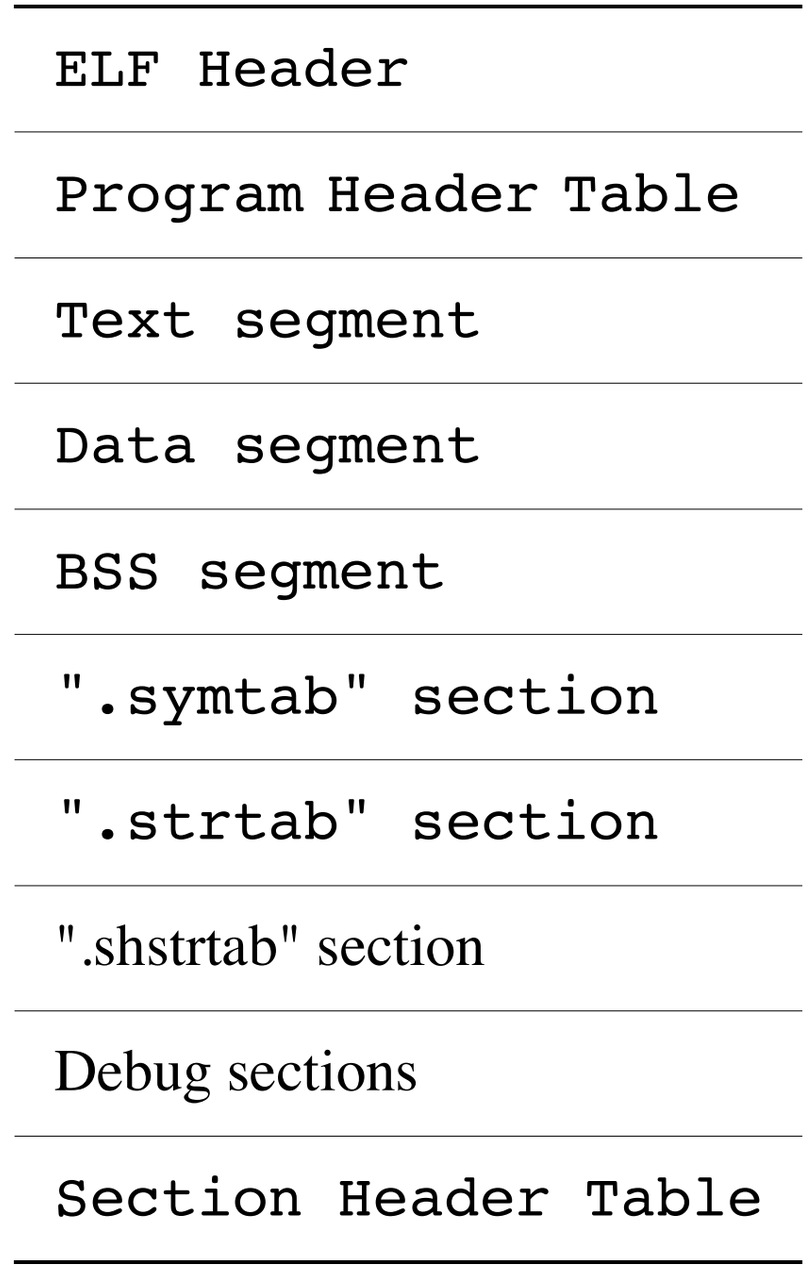
Linker Script Example



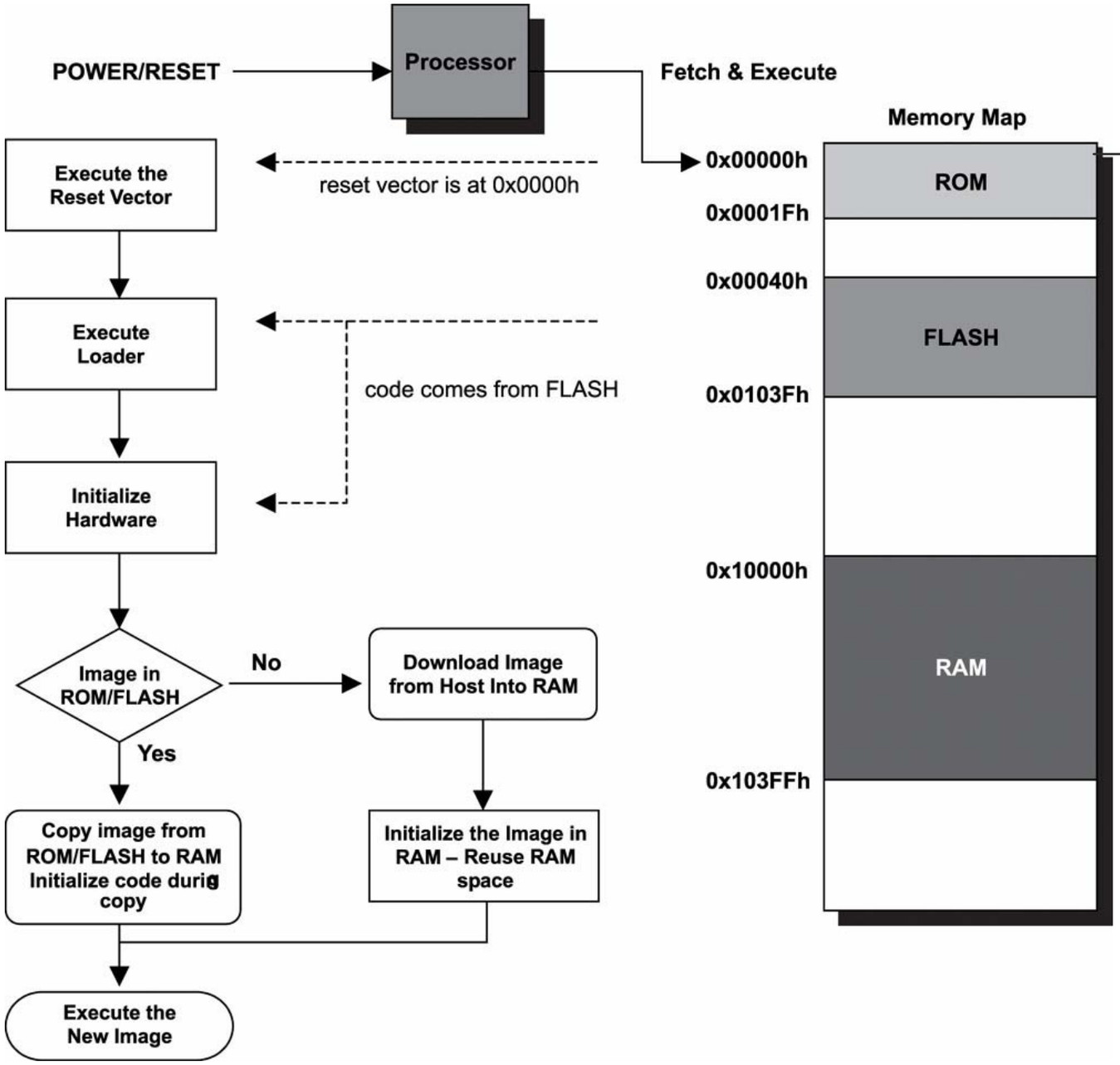


Anatomy of Executable Object File

- ARM executable object file
  - Header
    - Describe each section
  - Segment (a group of sections having the same attribute)
    - Text: code for the executable
    - Data: initialized read-write data for the executable
    - BSS: uninitialized data
- Section
  - Symbol table (.symtab): mapping between address to variable or function name (useful for debugging or reverse engineering)



Target Boot Scenarios




```
ldr pc, [pc, #64] ; 00000040 <Reset_Addr>
```

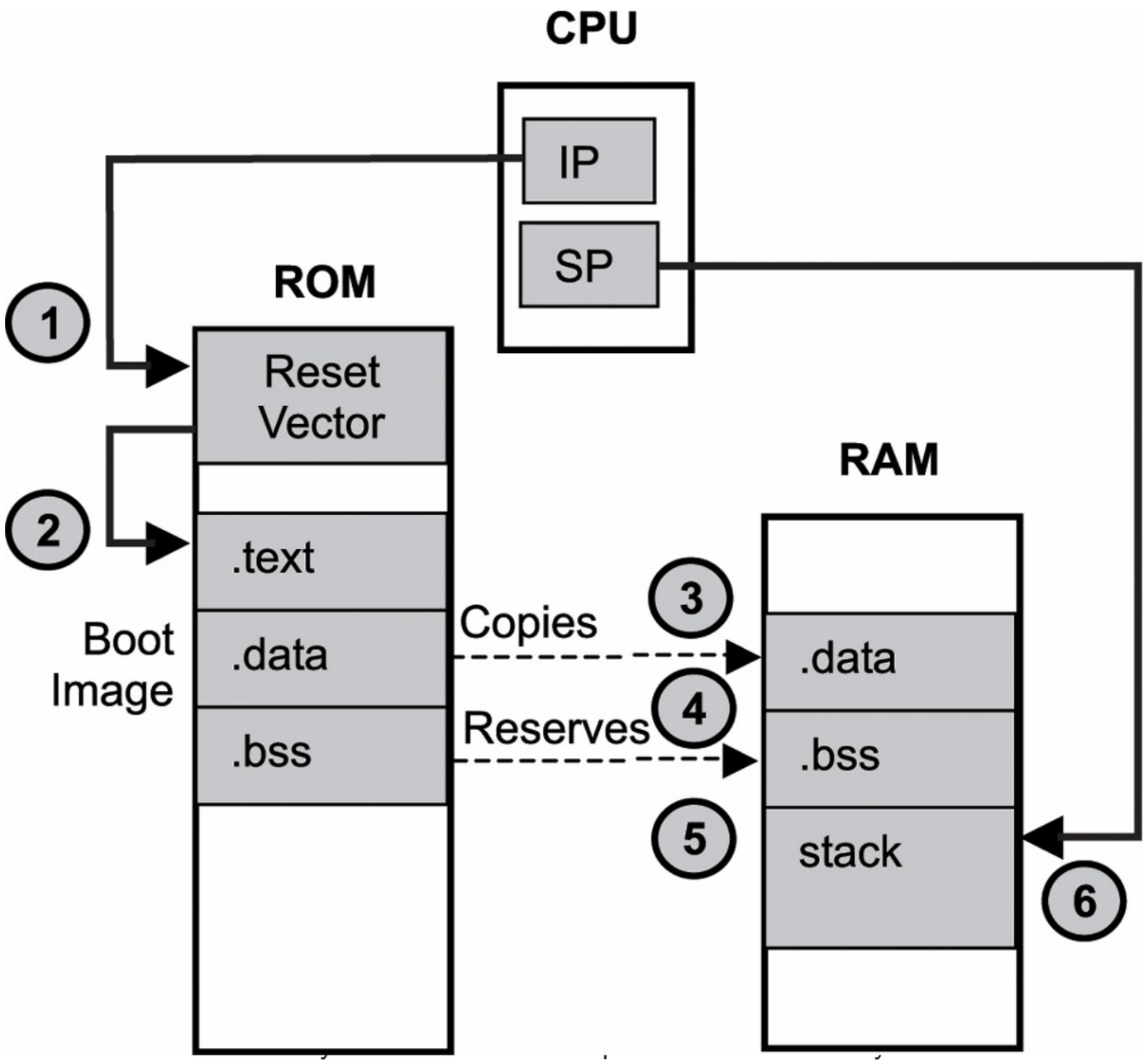
Embedded processors are built-in a small boot code

Target Boot Scenarios

- The application image can begin executing after the boot loader completes its works
- Various boot scenarios
  - XIP (eXecute-In-Place)
    - Executing directly from ROM, using RAM for data
  - Code shadowing
    - Executing from RAM after image transfer from ROM
  - Development phase
    - Executing from RAM after image transfer from the host machine
  - Demand paging
    - Code pages fetched on demand by the embedded OS
    - Example: smartphones with Android OS

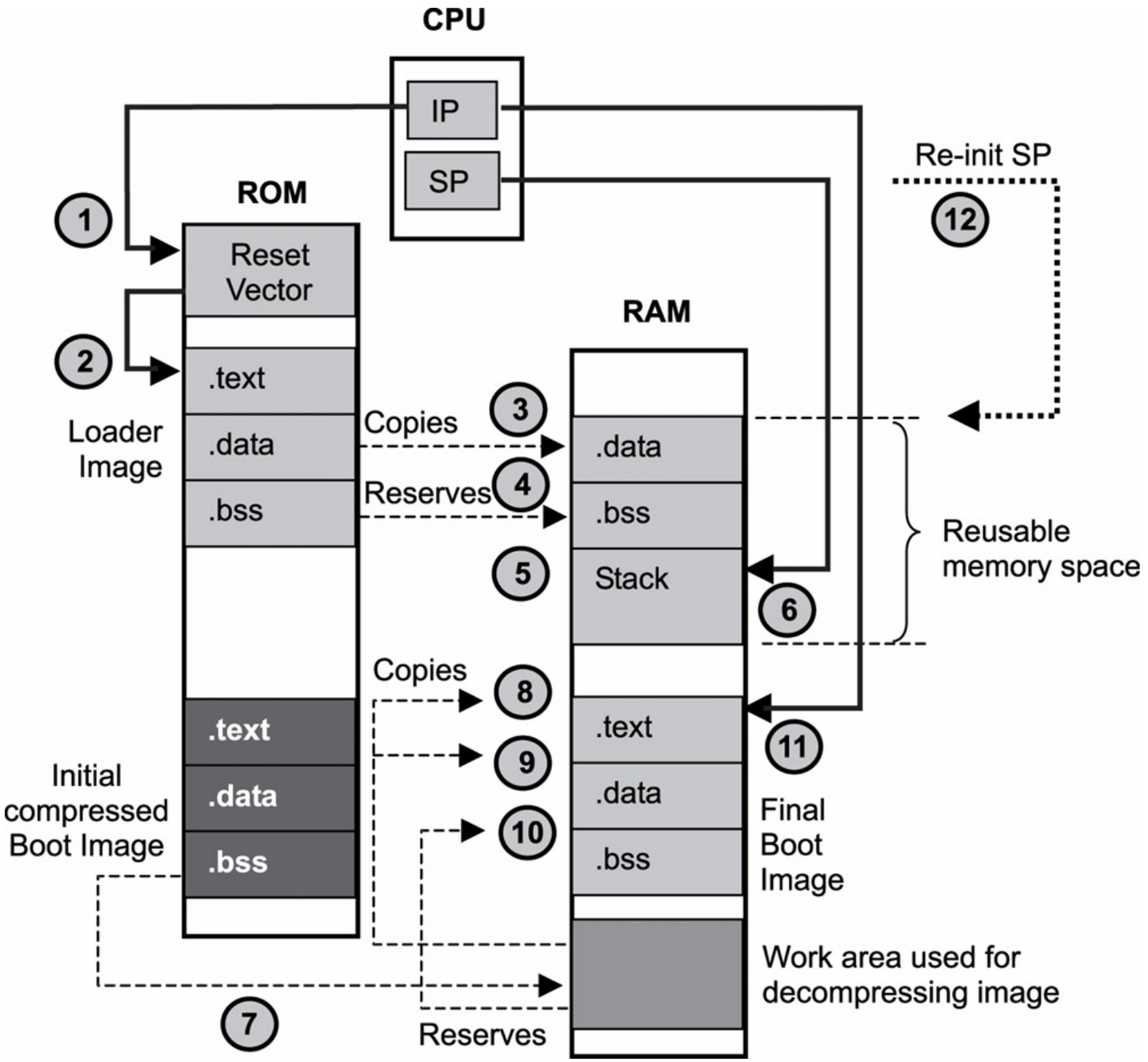
XIP (eXecute-In-Place)

- Executing directly from ROM, using RAM for data



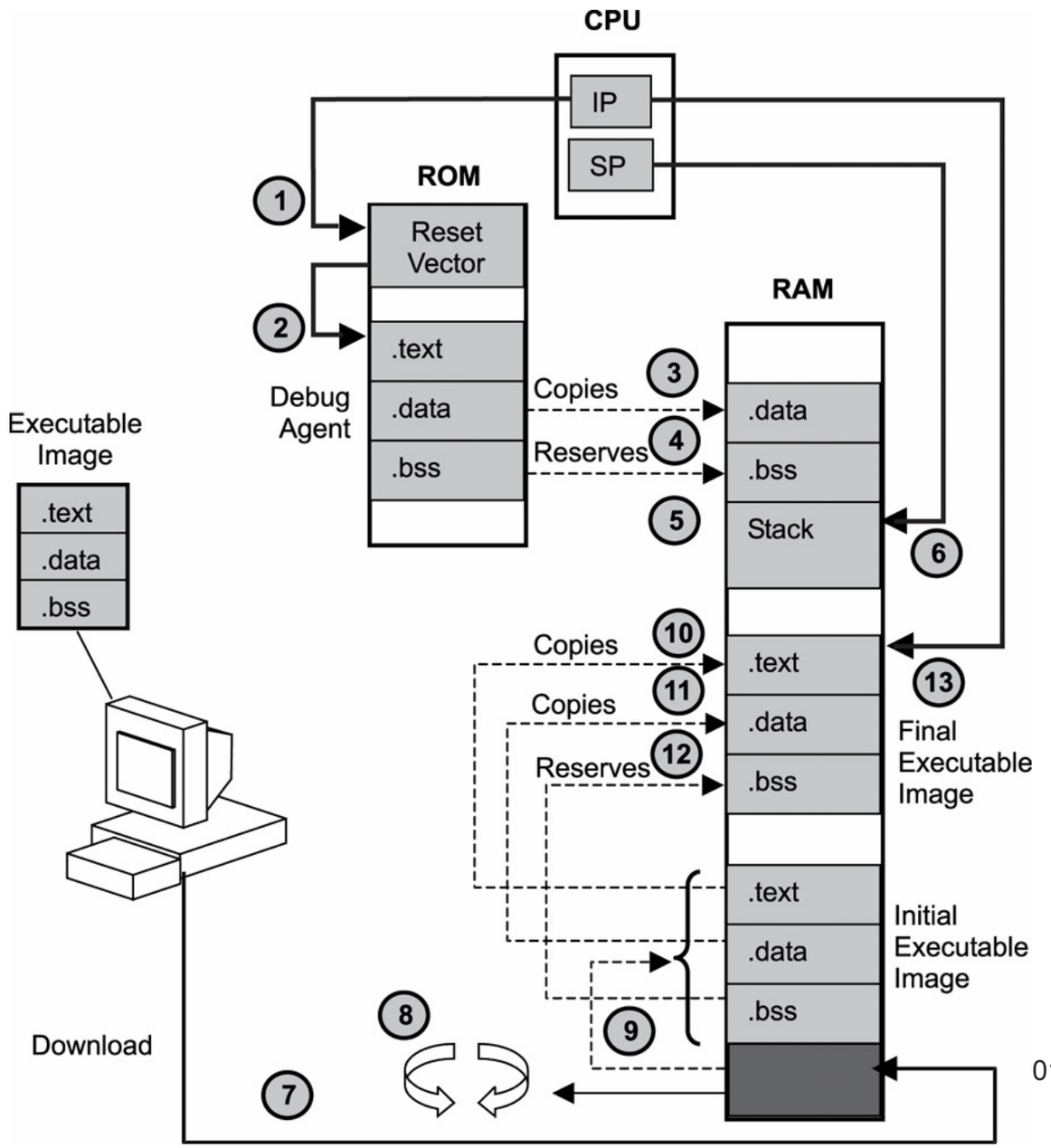
Code Shadowing

- Executing from RAM after image transfer from ROM



Development Phase

- Executing from RAM after image transfer from the host machine



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