

Lec 21

2 #define : «macro»



object like macro : & syntax

1. #define identifier replacement list

2. #define identifier(Params) replacement list

3. #define identifier(...) replacement list

C99 [4. #define identifier(Params,...) replacement list]

Ex: #define x 10

x = Identifier

int x=10; (Usage)

macro name Rules Same as Identifier Variable

#define x 10

int y=x; → int y=10;

int x=50; → int \$0=50; Error

int xy=50; → int xy=50;

printf("x"); → No

int X=80; → No

(Not Recommended) ← Error #define آخر ال #define

Ex: #define Z 10

لو خليت دا فبل دا عادي

مفيش مساكل.

#define X=Z

int y=x; → int y=10;

Notes1. `#define X 10``#define X 20`

"warning" → redefinition

قيمة X بعد السطوة تتحول إلى 20

2. `#define X 10``int y = X + 10; → y = 20 + 10``#define X 20` "warning" to avoid use `#undef``int Z = X; → Z = 20`definition | remove `#define``#define X 10``#undef X`**Hint**`gcc -E main.c -o main.i` → file is C file`* tribute to gcc -S main.c -o main.s → Assembly file is C file``enum`

U.S

`#define`

→ text replacement by Compiler

at Compile stage

→ text replacement by preprocessor

at preprocessor stage

→ must be Const integers

→ we can use float, sentence

if use float → Syntax Error

any thing

→ Space = integer Size

Compiler dependent

→ No memory Space

Date: _____

Page: _____

enum

U.S.

#define

→ you can use inside
switch

→ you can't use inside
switch

→ same value for different
names

$[-2^{n-1} : 2^{n-1} - 1]$

any value

typedef

U.S.

#define

By Compiler

by preprocessor

→ limited to datatypes

→ used with types and

unsigned char \Leftarrow uint8

values & so on

Symbolic name

→ typedef struct student * ptr;

Semi Colon

#define ptr struct student *

ptr * m, n;

two pointers

ptr x, y;

struct student *x, y;

x pointer

datatype

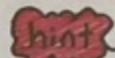
((not ptr)) struct student y

Function Like Macro

T → parameterized macro

Ex: #define Add(x, y) x + y

`int z = Add(x, y) → int z = x + y`
 No space ↴



#define Add(x, y) ↴ space
`int z = Add(8, 4) → int z = (x, y) x+y (3, 4);`

Concatenation Operator ↴ Back slash

#define x \ = #define x 5

used with function like macro → Readability

Ex: #define fun(-,-) ↴
 بدل صيغة سطر
 واحد طويلاً وشكلي
 الكور يبقى وحسن

Advantages of Function Like macro: ("rolled")

1. Fast in execution → "No Context switch"

Dis Advantages:

1. Increase Code size (context) ↴ text replacement

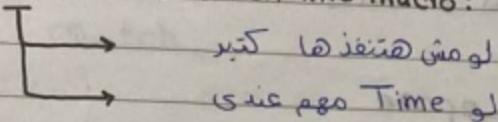
2. No type checking → من لا فانكشن مفترض حاجة وحاولت ترجع

2. Configuration memory ↴ من قيمها وقيمة Func like macro float

3. difficult to debug →

text replacement

when to use Function like macro:



In Embedded:

T → "Bit-Math.h" → سلسلة مكتبات Bits

Set-Bit, CLR-Bit, Read-Bit, Toggle-Bit

→ Macro will make your Code professional but hard to debug.

(...) → Any thing else. → user needs to do this

Ex: #define func(...) printf(__VA_ARGS__)

int main() {

اى حاجة تنتظ مكان ←

func("hello\n"); __VA_ARGS__ ← هيسليها ويقطعا

3

"dative text on" ← امتحنه على تفه

Syntax 4: Ex: #define func(x,...) printf(__VA_ARGS__,x)

func(x,"x=%d"); ≡ printf("x=%d",x);

⇒ Predefined Macros "Built-in":

Ex: DATE, ...

ممكن تستخدموه في الكود بساد

FILE

FUNC

LINE

تقديم خلاطه تحبي

معلومات الـ Code

③ Conditional Directives:

1. #if Condition 1

#elif Condition 2

#else

#endif

PreProcessor

مانع اختم بـها

زيهارى if العارية

مع بعض الفروق

زيان دى يتقد

Preprocessor

اللى يخشن مرطأة السطور اللي تتحقق فقط (الشرط اللي اتحقق بس)

الباقي اعتبرهComment

if

U.S

#if

→

Compile

→ Preprocessor

→

check vars

→ Check macros not vars

Ex: #define x 10

* usage:

1. make comment →

#if 0

===== } Comment
multi-line

2. Configuration →

driver

mitux@host: ~

2. #ifdef, #ifndef

if define]

↳ if not define macro] ↳

↳ macro] ↳

For Ex: #define x

↳ used in header file

#ifdef x

guard

#else

header file يكتب في

#endif

من انته تعمليه

} Comment

أكتر من موه

How:

FILE_H

Naming Rule ↳

#ifndef file-macro ↳

For Ex: UART_H

#define file-macro ↳

#endif ↳

3. #if defined, #elif defined

logical operator ||, &&, ! ↳

Ex: #if (defined x) && (defined y)

#endif ↳

4. #error, #warning ↳

stop compilation ↳ just warning

with Error msg ↳ used with #if not if

↳ check @ runtime

Ex: #if (_____) if (_____)
 #error " " #error " "
 (()) false ← if () is true

5 Stringification & Concatination:

1. stringification (#):

Ex: #define printf(x) printf(#x)
 ↳ printf(muhammad); ↳ strinize operator
 ↳ printf("muhammad");

2. Concatination (##):

Ex: #define Conc(x,y) x##y
 ↳ taken-pasting operator
 int x = Conc(3,8);
 ↳ x = 38

use () with macro (#define sum(x,y) (x+y))

text replacement! ← علشان تجنب المسائل خذن دا

Ex: #define sum(x,y) x+y (x+y) → best

printf("%d", sum(3,4)*2);

Expected: 14 , Actually: 11

@preprocessor: printf("%d", 3+4*2); → 11

↳ That's why we use ()

[*] usage of preprocessor directives:

1. Configurability

طابع تعدادها

Ex: #define SIZE 256 يمقر معلم ال Size

Char arr[SIZE]; بقية السطور تتغير لومارها

اللى مستخدم فيها

2. Readability more professional Code

3. Portability

Ex: typedef unsigned char uint8; You can use #define instead with problems

#line → #line 20 يختل السطر اللي بعدها رقم 20

int x; → 20 مطرد رقم 20

#pragma : Compiler directive طابع بعثتها لعشان Compiler

Usage: يعمل ما بابا

#pragma optimize ("", off) optimize off

"No optimization"

2. #pragma once replace file guard

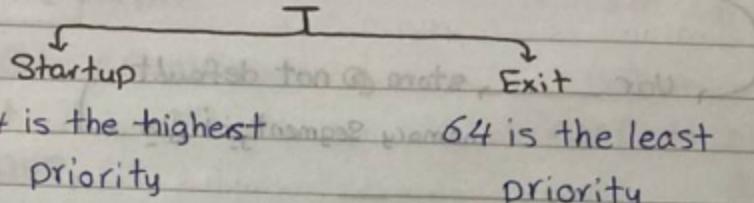
hint → #pragma Compiler dependent

~~attribute (())~~ يتبع Compiler

Compiler يفضل تستخدم file guard عشان مختلف رحمة

3. #pragma startup [Priority]
 #pragma exit [Priority]

→ default priority 100 ↓ int [64:255]



→ C libraries priority is [0:63]

Ex: #pragma startup func 105

Exit

Ex: void func1();
 void func2();

#pragma startup func1 105

#pragma startup func2 100

#pragma exit func2 100

#pragma exit func1 105

int main()

 printf("main");

O/P

func2

void func1()

 printf("func1");

func1

void func2()

 printf("func2");

main

func1

func2

priority

↓ 105 > 100 > 100

4- Add memory-section

```
#pragma region name = "_____" origin = 0x_____
Address
```

Size = 0x....

Var _____, store @ not default

memory Segment; goes to _____

Tec 22

Embedded C

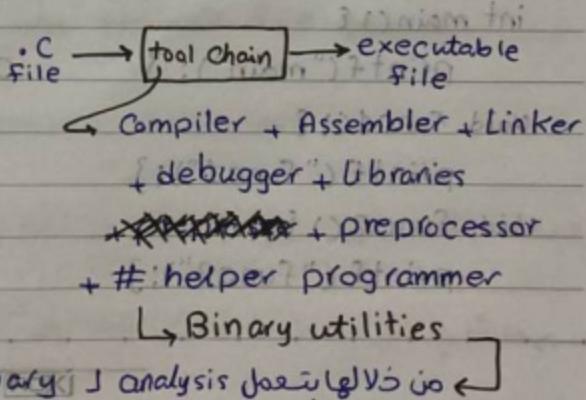
#Contents :

- Tool chain
- Make file , Linker script , startup Gde
- Booting Sequence "Embedded linux"
- Boot loader
- memory layout
- gdp [Commands, Circuit]

[*] Tool Chain:

→ Definition:

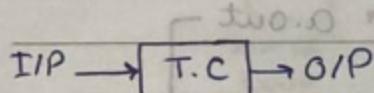
Al Blocks which makes Code
يُعرى على ما علّمك من الآخرين
ex file usjosi



⇒ Types of tool chain

: mst2y2 + 20H [x]

Cross tool chain

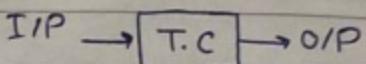


يُعمل **Code** على الجهاز

target O/P يُرى على

Arm, AVR, ... / mst2y2 + native report

Native tool chain



O/P يُرى على نفس الجهاز

الى عما يُرى على نفس الجهاز

Native Arch

Tool Chain

C Code

free

Commercial "money"

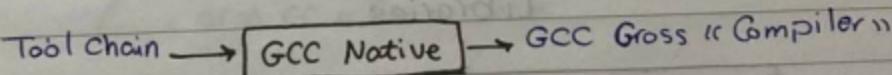
→ Build System

→ Host System

→ Target System

* Build System:

→ Source Code of tool Chain.



الخطوة دي من بعدها لأن الشركات ممكن تطلب

Tool chain بناءً على GCC Native Compiler

أو الشركات تنزل Tool Chain بآلة

Host System:

GCC Cross Compiler

+ main.c

a.out

Target System

target system على بينز

CMD → "GCC":

- gcc main.c out → a.exe
- gcc main.c -o main.exe
- gcc main.c -I /usr/share/ header file include بعمل
- gcc -Wall main.c → Enable warnings. وarnings
- gcc -Werror main.c → Enable Errors. Errors
- passing options using file
 - ↳ gcc main.c @optionsfile
- gcc --help

Libraries

gcc library → GCC Libraries

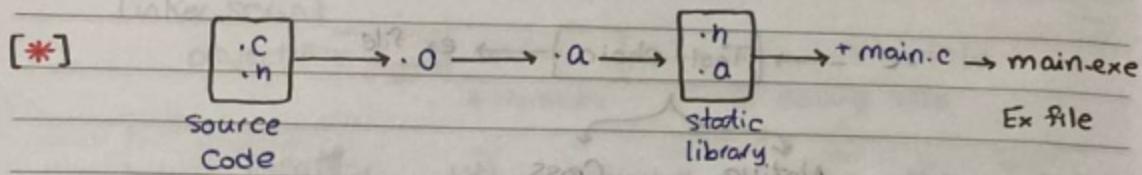
Static

dynamic

مكتوب (C) عادي
مكتوب (.C) عادي
يكتب من source Code

يعنى من هر ياب (.C) او (.O) او (.a)
دالى (C) يخزن فى linker اثنان دالى كذا زعم تعامل كل حاجة
user | extern

→ How to make static lib?



→ `gcc -C file.c -o file.o` Compiler أوقف الـ
 to get static lib: to get static lib: ←
`ar rcs file.a file.o`

to get executable file `gcc main.c file.a -o main.exe`

#CMD:

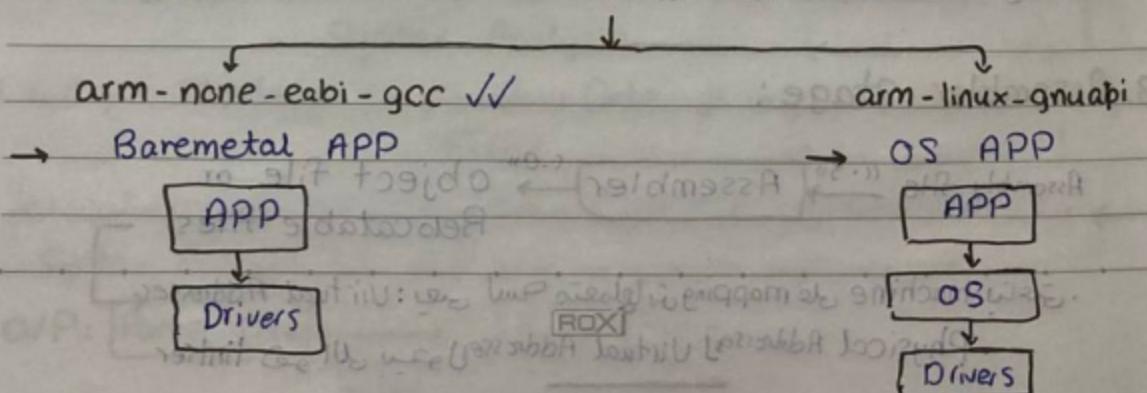
- `ar r file.a o_file.o` library ؟ object file
- `ar d file.a o_file.o` library in object file
- `ar t file.a` library تشفير object files
- `ar x file.a` object files lib و تخرج كل extract

hint →

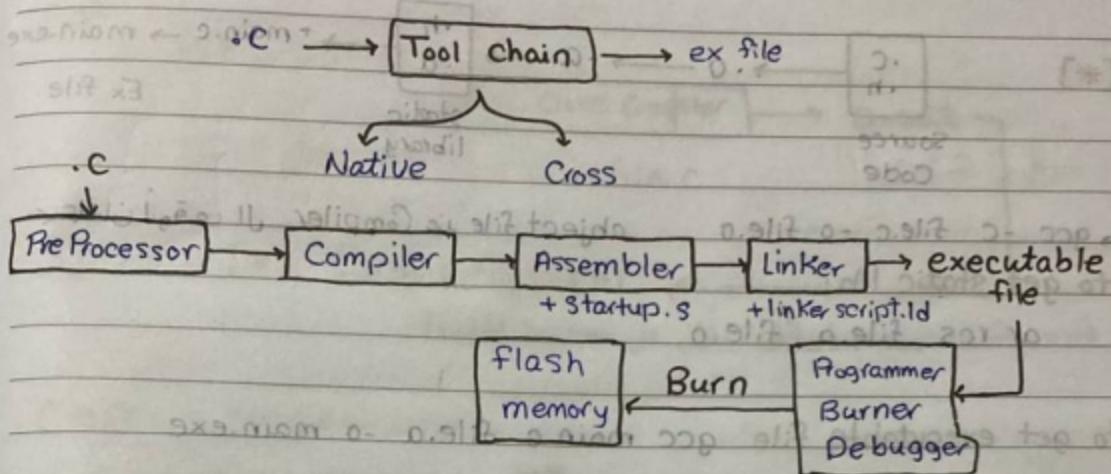
Arm Cross Tool chain

- GNU GCC «Commonly used» → free, Open Source
- arm cc «Commercial»

Arm Tool Chain



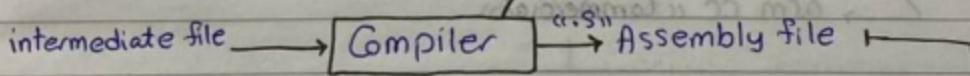
"Compilation process"



1. preprocessor stage:

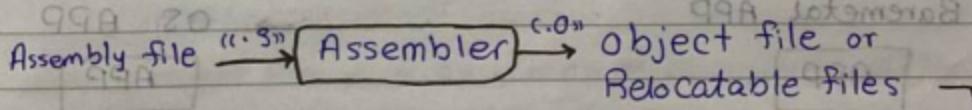
c.i.e. App.C → PreProcessor → Intermediate file
 c.i.e. PreProcessor → text replacement
 text replacement → preprocessor directives

2. Code Generation Stage "Compiler": "Based on Arch"



Arch چونکہ تنشاہ اور مختلف Assembly Inst : Arch کی

3. Assembler Stage:

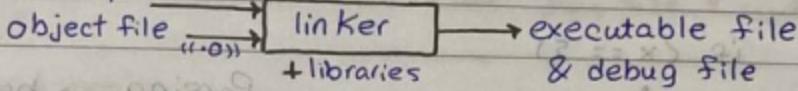


machine mapping یعنی لامبی دلیلیں دیں: Virtual Addresses

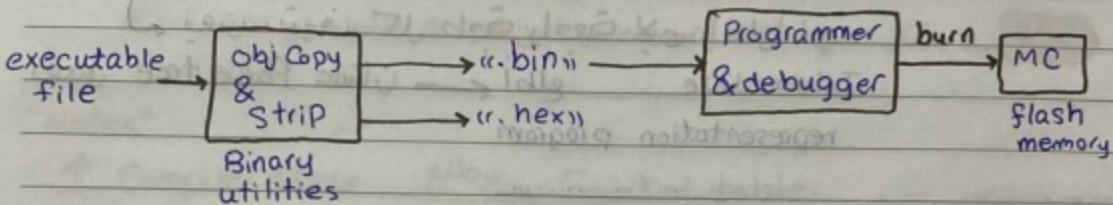
. Physical Addresses] Virtual Addresses] دو الی بخوبی linker

4. linker stage :

Linker script



locator دا اللي يعروف تسمى الا خارج
address map ← locator linker script



[*] Code generation stage "Compiler" :

- Front end stage
- Middle stage
- Backend stage

1. frontend stage

- Source code parsing
- check Syntax Error

made by tokenization :

Code بطاول يعرف ال Compiler ←

generate tokens → Keywords & operators & Identifiers

Syntax Analysis

يتحقق ال بيشوف ال Code مع معايير Standard و X و C : Syntax Analysis

Error

لو متن موافق ←

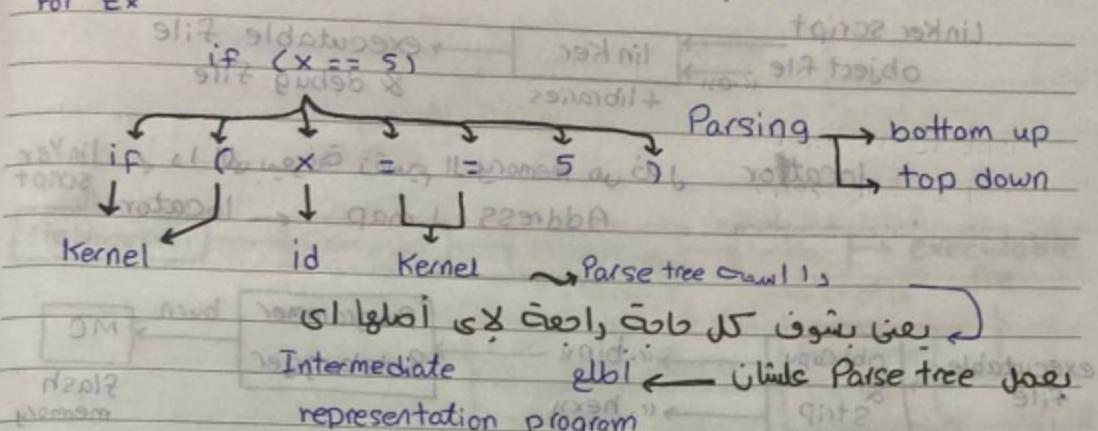
lexical Analysis ودا اللي بطلع tokens و دا اسا tokenization ←

ومن خلال هنا تتحقق التوافق مع standards .

O/P: Parse tree → IR Program Symetic table

For Ex

tokenization ← Parse tree



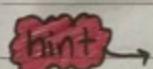
2- middle stage:

→ Semantic Analysis

→ Optimization

- Semantic Analysis: logical structure «Data types»

«IR» يعبر عن المبروكات و كود المبروكات



warning → for ex pointer to char → point to int

. Semantic Analysis & جوازات without Casting

- Optimization:

↳ decrease Code size and execution time and memory size.

↳ Multi level process

1. Dead Code "unreachable Code" → remove

2. inline expansion of function func → inline func

Optimizer جعل execution time قصيرة Context switch ملحوظ

3. Register Allocation «GPR» → Bank registers

Processor Address ذاكرة المعالج

4. loop unrolling → يتحول الى For loop لعدة سطور تحت بعض Time Size هي زور و يقل

3. Backend Stage:

→ Code generation : Convert into Assembly.

→ Memory Allocation : .data , .bss , ... memory Section .عرفت

#pragma linker script في داخل memory Sections ممكن تعيين ← Hint

"Notes"

1- Compiler stage يطلع → Symbol table + Var names

Symbol table

Symbol	Address

Virtual Address ←

Symbols { func_names

File DW

linker levels

Address حاجة لما يحتاج

2- Compiler stage → debug info

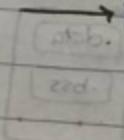
to use debugger digging

Code الـ debugger من يقوم 1,0 فيحتاج حاجة vars → Code

optimizer ← hint

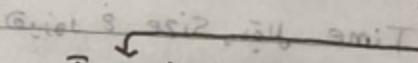
ما يفتح حاجة vars → Code الـ debug info

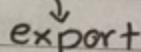
3- Compiler → parse only one file at time.



Symbol table

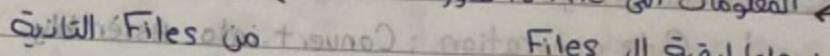
Symbols

Import 

export 

المعلومات الى File دا عاوزها

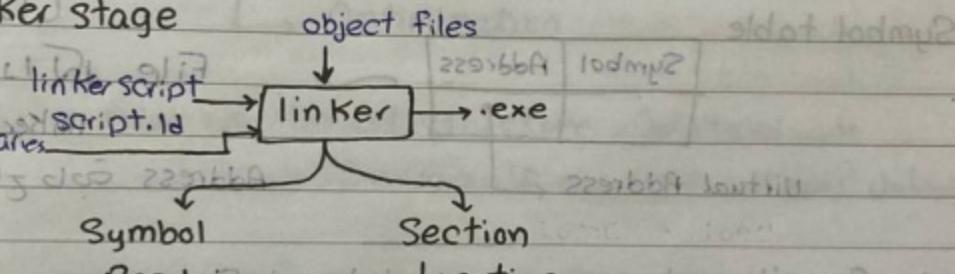
المعلومات الى File دا عاوز

Files (جواب عنه) : 

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. global & static vars «extern» | 1. global & static vars |
| 2. Function «Calling» Code | 2. Functions name |
| Compiler طبعاً لو ملتقاش يعني مرطبة | 3. debug info |
| linker Error دلليات linker | new File بطبع |

واحد Block يبيهوا Assembler, Compiler : Modern Compiler 

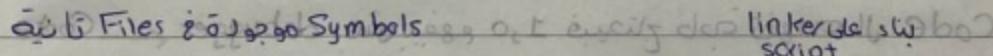
[*] Linker stage



Resolving location

لـ (رسوف لـ مفهوم) 

دي تعيينات الـ Memory

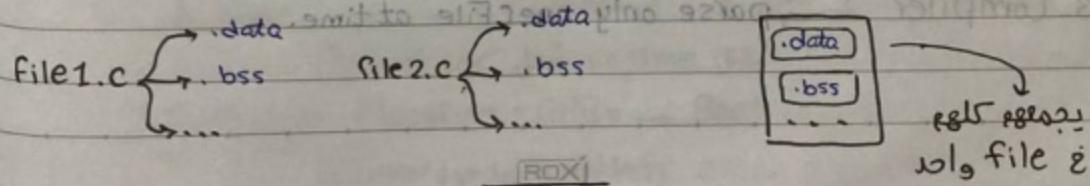
Files موجودة في Symbols 

script

يقرر link بين Files وبعدها

physical Address

Physical Address | Virtual Address : linker
memory layout الـ يعرفه linker script



hint ممكن تغير اسماء بس يفضل تسيير اي مفهوم
 Standard Sections باستخدام Section locator linker
 location Counter locator باستخدام Section locator linker
 dot operator (.) boundaries, Sections show بحث اشارات
 Is linker Important if you have one file «main.c»?
 - yes Linker section location (INT) dictates & Indopl.
 physical Address

hint Compilation flags: gcc --help
 -F → preprocessor only (.i)
 -S → Compiler only (.s)
 -C → Compiler + Assembly (.o)

Physical Address, Symbols في الاخير يعطيه linker ← file.map ← ممكن نعمل نعم ←

lec 24 "Booting Sequence"

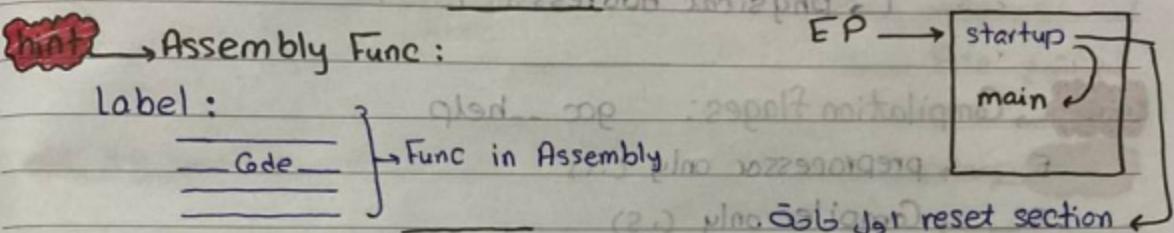
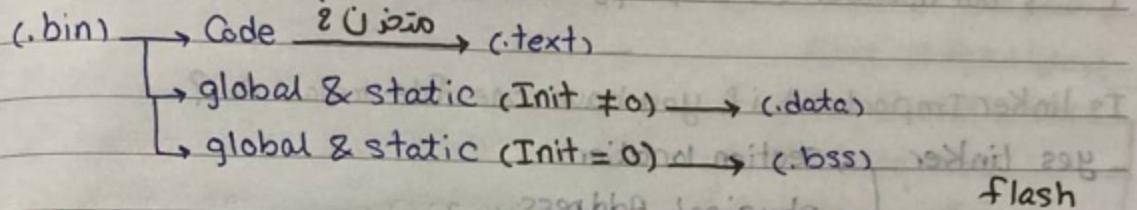
when → power on / reset of MC → Entry point
 flash & oic من الـ Address ← عبارة عن الـ Address ← "data sheet" تعرف من

Instruction-life Cycle: «fetch - decode - execute»

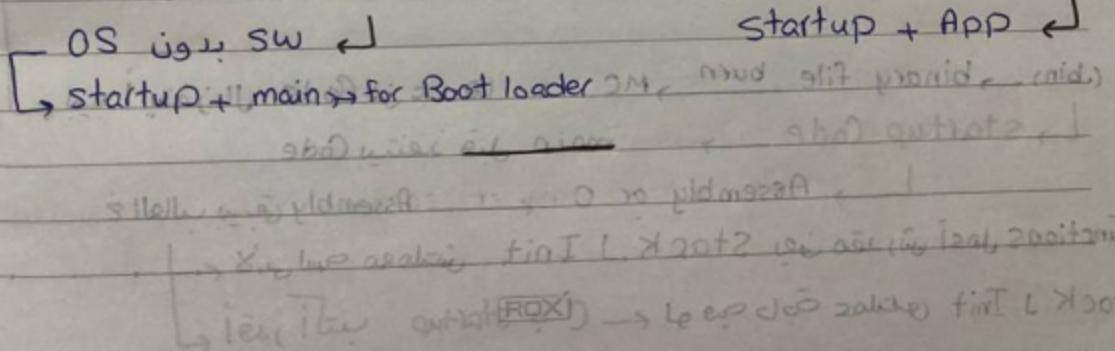
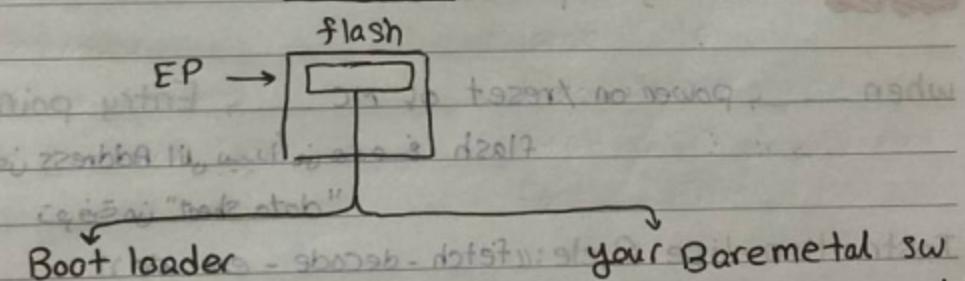
→ ROM + RAM
 (.bin) → binary file burn → MC من عدد ما Code ← ببدأ ينقر على Code
 → startup Code → main Code يستخدم قبل Code
 → Assembly or C ← Assembly ← غالباً يبيعى

Functions JASL يعني مقدار من Stack J Init ← كل شيء موجود هنا ←
 Stack J Init C startup ← لو فيه حاجة عملتني ← أقدر أكتب

ex → Arm Cortex → Init → stack → من خلال اذون بيا خارج اول حافظة
 stack top يقترب من اول حافظة من اجل stack pointer ← EP



reset : → reset section
 run اول حافظة
 من لازم مع اسفل



1. developer → Entry point → Baremetal SW
 startup + APP

Program Counter → دا اللي بيرشاد على next Inst المعايده
 reset ← EP الدور في التغيل فريشاور على Startup مع section

→ تدوي على الحاجات اللي عليها startup

Init → Stack

2. Copy (.data) from flash to RAM

3. (bss) من بيقع ليها مكان في رام معروفة

Reserve RAM → RAM مفتوحة بـ Zero

يعنى أتناد الـ load time

4. branch to main → Main

2. developer → Entry point → Boot loader → ex: Boot ROM

Startup + main

startup Code: reset section

يتعمل نفس الحاجات بين لما يجي

(Boot loader) main is running

load: from Source to destination

Static دا اللي Kernel goes to memory

modules, Peripherals : Init - 1 : Boot loader

dynamic لـ For Ex: Init SPI

RAM ← Flash ← ex : load - 2

OS / FW

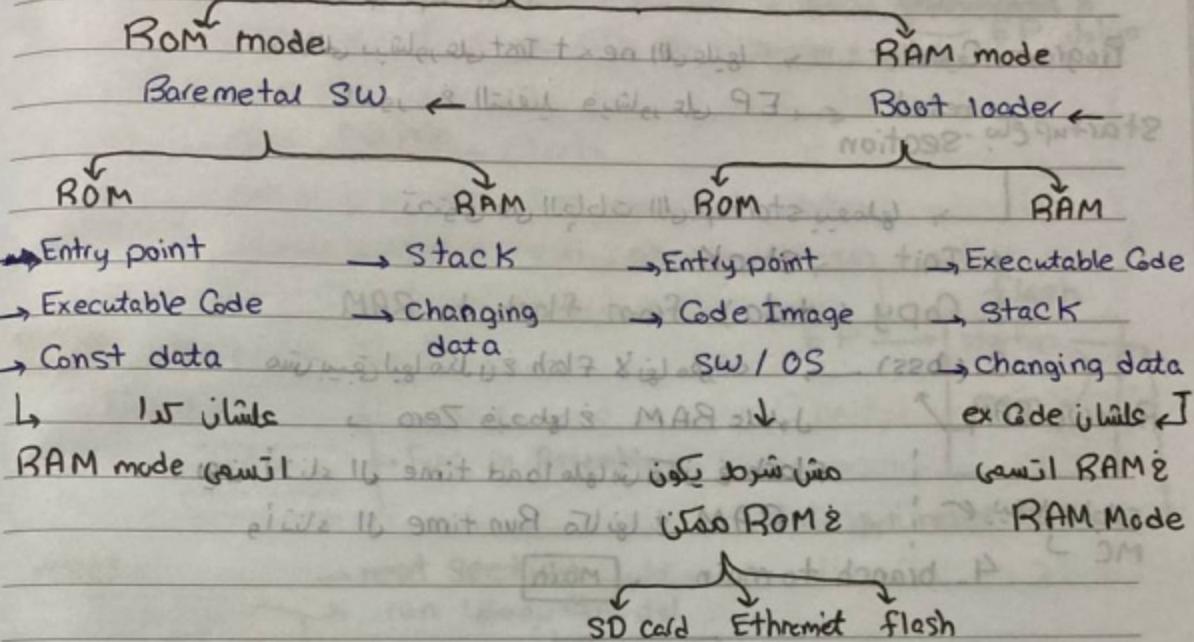
Embedded linux ← Baremetal SW

Branch Jumpto SW اللي قيعمل startup ← Jump - 3

main (SW)

و هنا يظهر فائدة بـ Boot loader لـ خلاص.

Two Cases: two Running modes



ROM mode	U.S.	RAM mode
Very Simple		Complex Code
Small memory	Large code	
Fixed Code Address		Relocatable mode
Relative to small Code	64 GB SD card	
		Fast → RAM is faster than ROM

