Model Shell for Fast Models

Version 11.20

Reference Guide

Model Shell for Fast Models

Reference Guide

Release Information

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Contents

1. Introduction

This document describes how to use Model Shell to configure and run Component Architecture Debug Interface (CADI)-compliant models.

1.1 Conventions

The following subsections describe conventions used in Arm documents.

Glossary

The Arm® Glossary is a list of terms used in Arm documentation, together with definitions for those terms. The Arm Glossary does not contain terms that are industry standard unless the Arm meaning differs from the generally accepted meaning.

See the Arm Glossary for more information: developer.arm.com/glossary.

Typographic conventions

Convention	Use
italic	Citations.
bold	Highlights interface elements, such as menu names. Also used for terms in descriptive lists, where appropriate.
`monospace`	Denotes text that you can enter at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.
<u>mono</u>space	Denotes a permitted abbreviation for a command or option. You can enter the underlined text instead of the full command or option name.
monospace italic	Denotes arguments to monospace text where the argument is to be replaced by a specific value.
`<and>`	Encloses replaceable terms for assembler syntax where they appear in code or code fragments. For example: `MRC p15, 0, <Rd>, <CRn>, <CRm>, <Opcode_2>`
SMALL CAPITALS	Used in body text for a few terms that have specific technical meanings, that are defined in the *Arm® Glossary*. For example, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, IMPLEMENTATION SPECIFIC, UNKNOWN, and UNPREDICTABLE.

1.2 Other information

See the Arm® website for other relevant information.

- Arm® Developer.
- Arm® Documentation.
- Technical Support.

- Arm® Glossary.

1.3 Useful resources

This document contains information that is specific to this product. See the following resources for other useful information.

Access to Arm documents depends on their confidentiality:

- Non-Confidential documents are available at developer.arm.com/documentation. Each document link in the following tables goes to the online version of the document.

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Arm product resources	Document ID	Confidentiality
Fast Models User Guide	100965	Non-Confidential

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2. Introduction to Model Shell

This chapter describes the main features of Model Shell, a command-line tool for configuring and running a CADI-compliant model.

2.1 About Model Shell

Model Shell is a command line tool for configuring and running Component Architecture Debug Interface (CADI)-compliant models.

Model Shell launches CADI-compliant models and provides:

- Semihosting stdio.
- CADI logging.
- A launch platform for debuggers, profilers, and operating environments.

Model Shell can start a CADI server to enable other debuggers to connect to the model in the following ways:

- The simulation is initialized, but not run. An external debugger must control the simulation (default).
- The simulation is initialized and run immediately. An external debugger can connect to the simulation after it starts.

Model Shell provides semihosting input and output only for standard streams:

- When a CADI server is started, semihosting output goes to the Model Shell console and to all debuggers.
- If a debugger is attached, it performs semihosting input. If not, Model Shell provides the input.

2.2 ISIM targets

An Integrated SIMulator (ISIM) target is a standalone executable that runs without the need for Model Shell or Model Debugger. SimGen generates ISIMs by statically linking a specific model library with the SystemC framework.

All Model Shell command-line options, except `--model`, can be used with an ISIM target. Because the model is integrated into the ISIM, there is no need to specify the model on the command line.

Related information

Fast Models User Guide

3. Model Shell commands

This chapter describes how to use Model Shell.

3.1 Model Shell command-line syntax

To start Model Shell from the command line, type model_shell with any options.

```
model_shell -m model [options]
```

model

> File name of the model, including `.so` or `.dll` extension.

> Note
>
> Build a `.so` or `.dll` library from the `.sgproj` file for the model, using System Canvas.

---

options

> List of command-line options.

Related information

Model Shell command-line options on page 10
Configuration file syntax for specifying model parameters on page 12
Fast Models User Guide

3.2 Model Shell command-line options

Use these options to control Model Shell behavior from the command line.

Table 3-1: Model Shell command line options

Long	Short	Description

`--application file1 file2`	`-a`	Load application list. Use `-a [INST=]file` to load an application into a system instance:
		
		```model_shell $MODEL -a cluster0.cpu0=app1.axf -a cluster0.cpu1=app2.axf```
		
		Use `*` to load the same application image into all the cores in a cluster:
		
		```model_shell $MODEL -a "cluster0.*=app.axf"```
		
		Unless you specify a core, Model Shell loads the image into the first cluster or instance that can run software.

`--break address`	`-b`	Set program breakpoint at the address. Use `-b [INST=][threadid:]address` to set a breakpoint for the system instance. Multiple `--break`s set multiple breakpoints.
`--cadi-log`	`-L`	Log all CADI calls to an XML log file.
`--cadi-server`	`-S`	Start a CADI server. This enables attaching a debugger to debug targets in the simulation. To shut down the server, return to the command window that you used to start the model and press **Ctrl+C**. The Model Shell process must be in the foreground before you can shut it down.
`--cadi-trace`	`-t`	Enable diagnostic output from CADI calls and callbacks.
`--config-file file`	`-f`	Use model parameters from a configuration file.
`--cpulimit n`	`-`	Specify the maximum number of host seconds for the simulation to run, excluding simulation startup and shutdown. Fractions of a second can be specified, but the remaining time is only tested to a resolution of 100ms. If n is omitted, the default is unlimited.
`--cyclelimit n`	`-`	Specify the maximum number of cycles to run. If n is omitted, the default is unlimited.
`--data file@address`	`-`	Specify raw data to load at this address. The full format is: `--data [INST=]file@[memspace:]address`
`--dump file@address,size`	`-`	Dump a section of memory into a file at model shutdown. Multiple `--dump`s are possible. The full format is: `--dump [INST=]file@[memspace:]address,size`
`--help`	`-h`	List the Model Shell command-line options, and then exit.
`--keep-console`	`-K`	Keep console window open after completion. Microsoft Windows only.
`--list-instances`	`-`	Print list of target instances to standard output.
`--list-memory`	`-`	Print memory information for the model to standard output.
`--list-params`	`-l`	Print list of target instances and their parameters to standard output. Use this to help identify the correct syntax for configuration files, and to find out what the target supplies.
`--list-regs`	`-`	Print model register information to standard output.

Long	Short	Description
`--model file`	`-m`	Model to load. Optional.
`--output file`	`-o`	Redirect output from the `--list-instances`, `--list-memory`, `--list-params`, and `--list-regs` commands to a file. The contents of the file are formatted correctly for use as input by the `--config-file` option.
`--parameter [inst.]param=value`	`-C`	Set a parameter to this value. For hierarchical systems, specify the complete name of the parameter.
`--plugin file`	`-`	Specify plugins. These plugins or those in environment variable `FM_PLUGINS` are loaded.
`--prefix`	`-P`	Prefix semihosting output with the name of the target instance.
`--print-port-number`	`-`	Prints the port number on which the CADI server is listening.
`--quiet`	`-q`	Suppress Model Shell output.
`--run`	`-R`	Run simulation on load, with a CADI server: `-S --run`. The default is to start the simulation in a stopped state.
`--start address`	`-`	Initialize the PC to this application start address, overriding the `.axf` start. The full format is: `--start [INST=]address`
`--stat`	`-`	Print statistics at the end of the simulation.
`--timelimit n`	`-T`	Specify the maximum number of wall clock seconds for the simulator to run. If *n* is omitted, the default is unlimited. If *n* is specified as 0, Model Shell initializes the system, loads all applications and data, sets breakpoints and PC, and exits immediately without running the model. Use this option to convert applications to raw binary. For example: ```model_shell --timelimit 0 -m mymodel.dll -a app.axf --dump app.raw@0x8000,0x10000```
`--verbose`	`-V`	Enable verbose messages.
`--version`	`-v`	Print the Model Shell version number, then exit.

Related information

3.3 Configuration file syntax for specifying model parameters

Text files can configure models for Model Shell from the command line, thus setting many parameters at once.

```
model_shell --config-file my_configuration_file.txt …
```

Each line of the configuration file must have the same `instance.parameter=value` syntax as used for command-line assignments.

Include comment lines and blank lines in configuration files with a `#` character before the comment or blank text.
To generate a configuration file, use the `--list-instances` and `--list-params` options on the command line. The command line can also include parameter assignments.

Example

```
model_shell --list-params --list-instances -C top-mm=0x3 -o file.config -m model.so
```

might generate:

```
# Instances:
# Instance id: instance name (SW: y/n, component, type, version) : description
# instance.parameter=value     #(type, mode)          default = 'value' : description
  : [min..max]
#-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Instance 0:                  (SW: no , NoCore, , 1.0) : Regression test system without PVLIB
 usage.
   top-p=0x2                    # (int   , init-time) default = '0x2'   : test display name
   top-str="empty"             # (string, init-time) default = 'empty' : test string param
   top-mm=0x3                   # (int   , init-time) default = '0x6'   : test min(2) max(6)
 param : [0x2..0x6]
# Instance 1: a1               (SW: no , A, , 1.0) :
   a1.p1=0x2                   # (int   , init-time) default = '0x2'   : A parameter p1
   a1.p2=0                     # (bool  , run-time ) default = '0'     : A parameter p2
# Instance 2: a1.b             (SW: no , B, , 1.0) :
   a1.b.p1=0x2                 # (int   , init-time) default = '0x2'   : B parameter p1
   a1.b.p2=""                  # (string, run-time ) default = ''      : B parameter p2
# Instance 3: a2               (SW: no , A, , 1.0) :
   a2.p1=0x2                   # (int   , init-time) default = '0x2'   : A parameter p1
   a2.p2=0                     # (bool  , run-time ) default = '0'     : A parameter p2
# Instance 4: a2.b             (SW: no , B, , 1.0) :
   a2.b.p1=0x2                 # (int   , init-time) default = '0x2'   : B parameter p1
   a2.b.p2="test"              # (string, run-time ) default = ''      : B parameter p2
#-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

This is another way of specifying run-time parameters:

```
# Disable semihosting using true/false syntax
coretile.core.semihosting-enable=false
#
# Enable VFP at reset using 1/0 syntax
coretile.core.vfp-enable_at_reset=1
#
# Set the baud rate for UART 0
baseboard.uart_0.baud_rate=0x4800
```

3.4 SMP support

Model Shell provides Symmetric MultiProcessing support. It can be simple or standard.

Simple

> This is only suitable for model systems that have one SMP cluster. The same application is loaded in all cores.

```
model_shell -m smp_model.so -a app.axf
```

Standard

> This is suitable for all cases and uses the `-a` option to list the applications for each core.
>
> Use the full instance name of each core.

```
model_shell -m smp_model.so -a multiprocessor.processor0=app1.axf -a
 multiprocessor.processor1=app2.axf
```

> In addition to loading individual applications for each core, the `-a` option also enables loading the same application in all cores.
>
> Replace the index of the core with `*`.

```
model_shell -m smp_model.so -a multiprocessor.processor*=app.axf
```

```
model_shell -m smp_model.so -a "multiprocessor.*"=app.axf
```

> **Note**   On Unix, the `*` character requires escape quotes.

3.5 Model Shell shutdown

This section describes the actions that stop Model Shell manually, and the options that stop it automatically.

3.5.1 Manual Model Shell shutdown

User actions that stop Model Shell.

Press `Ctrl+C`.

> The program starts shutting down the simulator and exits after shutdown is complete. On a second press, Model Shell terminates immediately. Some models can assign their own `Ctrl+C` handlers that override Model Shell behavior.

Press `Ctrl+Break`.

> Model Shell terminates immediately. Windows only.

Close an LCD window.

> The simulation stops.

3.5.2 Automatic Model Shell shutdown

Command-line options that define when to stop Model Shell.

None[1]

> Simulation end.

`--break`[1]

> Breakpoint.

`--cyclelimit`[12]

> Cycles > cycle limit.

`--timelimit`

> Time > running time limit.

`--cpulimit`[3]

> Time > process time limit.

> **Note**
>
> The first fulfilled condition stops Model Shell.

---

[1] `--cadi-server` overrides this.
[2] Might reduce execution speed. Ignores breakpoints.
[3] Tested to a granularity of 0.1s to avoid performance loss. Elapsed processor time includes user time and kernel time.

3.6 License checking messages from Model Shell and ISIM systems

The license checking messages appear in the `stderr` and `stdout` outputs, and are useful for the detection and diagnosis of licensing issues.

The `model_shell` and `isim_system` executables return a status value when they exit:

0

no error (for example, clean simulator shutdown).

1

error (for example, license checking or file not found).

For exit status 1, parse the `stderr` output. A message might, for example, appear in the GUI with other `WARNING`, `ERROR` or `Fatal Error` messages. See the lines that follow for more information from the license checking module. When a license is about to expire, Model Shell prints a warning message to `stdout`, but the simulation still starts correctly.