

Embedded gcov

GCC/gcov code coverage data extraction from the actual embedded system, without requiring a file system, or an operating system, or standard C libraries

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Gcov overview: Basic description



- gcov basic description
 - Compile your code with gcc options for coverage tracking.
 - -ftest-coverage -fprofile-arcs
 - Do not have to compile every source file for coverage.
 - gcc inserts counting code around every function call and branch.
 - Program timing is slowed.
 - Image file size is increased.
 - Run the program.
 - Get the coverage count data.
 - A "normal" program will just create files containing the data for each source code file.
 - An embedded program may not be able to do that. There is another way (this talk!)
 - Run gcov to decode the coverage count data to annotated copies of source.
 - Or other tools to display the data.

Gcov overview: Gcov output



Example output (from Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gcov)

- There are tools that can process this into interactive HTML form
 - Such as Icov http://ltp.sourceforge.net/coverage/lcov.php
 - And/or coveralls https://coveralls.io/features

Gcov overview: GCC adds coverage functions



```
$ grep ">:" hello.dump | grep -v plt
00001000 <_init>:
00001060 <_start>:
00001090 <deregister_tm_clones>:
000010c0 <register_tm_clones>:
00001100 <__do_global_dtors_aux>:
00001140 <frame_dummy>:
00001149 <main>:
00001170 <__libc_csu_init>:
000011e0 <__libc_csu_fini>:
000011e8 < fini>:
```

"Hello world" without coverage:

Basically, we will provide our own versions (based on gcc code) of __gcov_init and __gcov_exit that dump out the count data similar to __gcov_dump_one, but in a way that works for our embedded system instead of writing files.

Though if you have a luxurious embedded filesystem that could be used.

```
"Hello world" with coverage:
$ grep ">:" hello gcov.dump | grep -v plt
00001000 < init>:
000013e0 <gcov do dump.cold>:
000013f0 < start>:
00001420 <deregister tm clones>:
00001450 <register tm clones>:
00001490 < do global dtors aux>:
000014d0 <frame dummy>:
000014d9 <main>:
0000151f < sub I 00100 0>:
00001535 < sub D 00100 1>:
00001550 < gcov merge add>:
00001e50 <gcov do dump>:
00002d00 < gcov dump one>:
00002d30 < gcov exit>:
00002dc0 < gcov init>:
00002e80 < libc csu init>:
00002ef0 < libc csu fini>:
00002ef8 < fini>:
```

Gcov overview: GCC/gcov files



- From the GNU gcc documentation (https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc/Gcov-Data-Files.html#Gcov-Data-Files)
 - The .gcno notes file is generated when the source file is compiled with the GCC -ftest-coverage option. It contains information to reconstruct the basic block graphs and assign source line numbers to blocks.
 - The .gcda count data file is generated when a program containing object files built with the GCC -fprofile-arcs option is executed. A separate .gcda file is created for each object file compiled with this option. It contains arc transition counts, value profile counts, and some summary information.
- We need to get the .gcda info out of the embedded system.

Embedded gcov: Credits



- Many gcc developers who created the real gcov data system.
- Thanassis Tsiodras (April 2016) (https://www.thanassis.space/coverage.html)
 - "This first post is about coverage and besides showcasing the basics, moves on to deeper challenges that arise when you need to work with embedded devices that have no filesystems - offering a solution that is portable across all GCC versions, for all embedded platforms that are supported by GCC."
- Alexander Tarasikov (http://allsoftwaresucks.blogspot.com/2015/05/gcov-is-amazing-yet-undocumented.html)
 - "Since we're running in kernel or "bare-metal", we don't have neither libgcov nor file system to dump the ".gcda" files. But one should not fear GCOV! Adding it to your kernel is just a matter of adding one C file (which is mostly shamelessly copy-pasted from linux kernel and gcc sources) and a couple CFLAGS."
- I did find there was a little more to do than that, at least in my system.
 - Especially if the executable has to be fairly small (such as in PROM).

Embedded gcov: Insert in your code



```
#include "gcov public.h"
        // want this as early as possible,
        // but cannot call this until after
        // the trap table and system stuff are set up
           may not be needed in all systems, depending on startup code
         gcov call constructors();
                                case 9: // a command in my system
                                          gcov_exit(); // dumps the data
                                        result = RET NO ERROR;
                                        break;
```

- Add the embedded gcov source files gcov_public.c and gcov_gcc.c to your build.
 - You likely want a separate gcov build target, with preprocessor flags.
 - May need a separate linker file for gnu ld, defining symbols for __gcov_call_constructors() (see backup).
- Then compile with gcc and usual coverage flags -ftest-coverage -fprofile-arcs

Embedded gcov: Customize to your system



- gcov_public.h has preprocessor defs for features, uncomment the ones you need.
 - #define GCOV_OPT_OUTPUT_SERIAL_HEXDUMP
 - #define GCOV_OPT_OUTPUT_BINARY_MEMORY
 - #define GCOV_OPT_USE_MALLOC
 - Etc.
- gcov_public.h has preprocessor defs for necessary functions, edit as needed
 - #define GCOV_PRINT_STR(str) puts((str))
 - #define GCOV_PRINT_NUM(num) print_num((num))
 - In my system, these are pre-existing custom UART output functions, not stdio library
- gcov_public.c might need editing to adjust values or some behavior
 - Array sizes if not using malloc
 - Memory address if using GCOV_OPT_OUTPUT_BINARY_MEMORY
 - Print statements if using GCOV_OPT_OUTPUT_SERIAL_HEXDUMP without printf or imitation
 - Etc.

Embedded gcov: Output

No RTOS needed!

• Serial port hexdump: Basically concatenated .gcda files

```
gcov exit
Emitting 0x00000038 bytes for /home/kjpeters/aa/gcov/objs/jump.gcda
00000000: 67 63 64 61 41 37 35 52 a8 c9 80 94 01 00 00 00
00000010: 00 00 00 03 1a 6f d1 de b7 0a cb b5 7c b3 4a f9
00000020: 01 a1 00 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
/home/kjpeters/aa/gcov/objs/jump.gcda
Emitting 0x00000040 bytes for /home/kjpeters/aa/gcov/objs/sleepreset.gcda
00000000: 67 63 64 61 41 37 35 52 a8 c9 7c 99 01 00 00 00
00000010: 00 00 00 03 07 0d aa 51 ac fd 10 6f 49 ba a8 52
00000020: 01 a1 00 00 00 00 06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
/home/kjpeters/aa/gcov/objs/sleepreset.gcda
Emitting 0x00000078 bytes for /home/kjpeters/aa/gcov/objs/autoboot.qcda
00000000: 67 63 64 61 41 37 35 52 a8 c9 7c 76 01 00 00 00
00000010: 00 00 00 03 46 6b 8c 1c e8 40 5e e7 f0 4a a9 37
00000020: 01 a1 00 00 00 00 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000070: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
/home/kjpeters/aa/gcov/objs/autoboot.gcda
```

Binary memory or file:
 Basically same data in binary form. Extract however your system allows

Burn into

PROM!

- Debugger
- S/C data interface

Gcov End

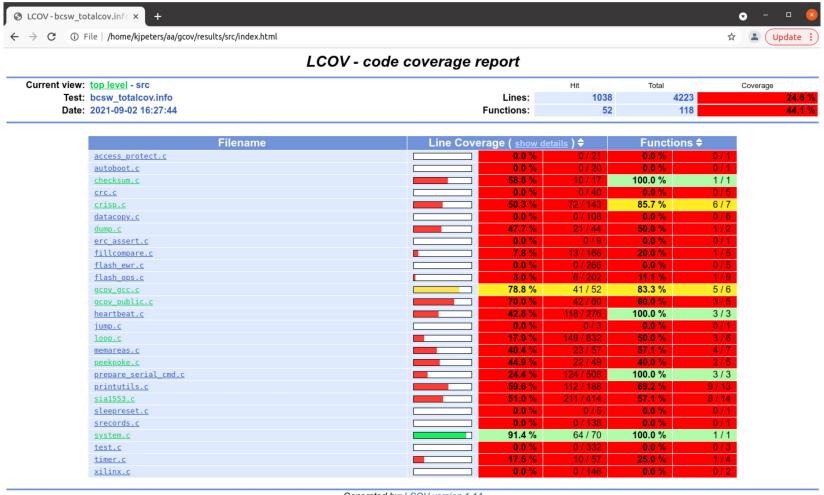
Embedded gcov: Postprocessing



- Convert concatenated .gcda into separate files in object directory.
 - I use shell script and awk script on the serial port log file (see backup).
 - Have not produced a tool yet for binary memory dump, or binary file.
- Now can process as any non-embedded gcov data.
 - I use shell scripts with lcov and genhtml (comes with lcov).
 - Have pushed results to a coveralls server (via python tool).
 - With help from JPLers James Mertz (512) via Michael Vanover (512)
 - Worked, not exercised much.
 - Example lcov html output on next 2 slides (final 2 slides!)

Example Icov html output (file list)





Generated by: LCOV version 1.14

Example Icov html output (source code)



```
    COV - bcsw_totalcov.inf  x

← → C ① File /home/kjpeters/aa/gcov/results/src/peekpoke.c.gcov.html
               : /** @brief Reads the contents of an address and prints to uart a
   21
                 * @author 2002-07-11 dsorozco
                 * @author 2008-05-02 cyamamot
                 * @param [in] address
                 * @return contents of address
                 ************************
             2 : peek(UINT32 address)
                      UINT32 temp;
                      temp = MEMORY_BASE_PTR(addr);
                      puts("address ");
                      print num(address);
                      print num(temp);
                      puts(" \n");
                      /* end peek() */
   45
                49
               : /** @brief Writes a value to an address
                 * @author 2002-07-11 dsorozco
                 * @author 2008-05-02 cyamamot
   52
   53
                               address - address to write
                 * @param [in] value - value to set
                 *******************
   57
                       UINT32 value)
                      UINT32 addr;
                      MEMORY BASE PTR(addr) = value
                      puts("set address ");
                      print_num(address);
                      puts(" to ");
                      print_num(value);
                       puts("\n");
   71
   73
                      /* end poke() */
```

Embedded gcov: Availability



- In process of getting permission to release as open source
 - Expected to public github as https://github.com/nasa-jpl/embedded-gcov
 - See other JPL open source releases under https://github.com/nasa-jpl



Backup

_gcov_call_constructors support



- Needed if your system startup code does not internally call constructors.
 - Unix systems ordinarily do this automatically internally. Embedded systems might not (especially if plain C, not C++).
- Uncomment GCOV_OPT_PROVIDE_CALL_CONSTRUCTORS in gcov_public.h
- Linker file needs to produce a .ctors section containing gcov-generated constructors and defining symbols __ctor_list and __ctor_end:

```
/* for loadable gcov image, need constructors */
/* (even for C code, needed for __gcov_init) */
/* if not gcov, does not hurt */
.ctors : {
    __ctor_list = .;
    *(SORT(.ctors.*))
    *(.ctors)
    __ctor_end = .;
    . = ALIGN(16);
} > ram
```

- Call in your code embedded-gcov-provided __gcov_call_contructors()
 - Uses these symbols to call all the gcov-generated constructors to initialize.

Serial hexdump separation



• Shell script (with awk script) to separate into .gcda file for each source file

```
#!/bin/bash
# Typical usage: ./gcov convert.sh ../test01 serial log.txt
# Serial log file can have null characters in it
# if the system rebooted during the log.
# Also remove any other non-ASCII chars (only allow specific octal character values
# (thanks to https://alvinalexander.com/blog/post/linux-unix/how-remove-non-
printable-ascii-characters-file-unix/)
tr - cd ' 11 12 15 40 - 176' < 1 > 18.* nonulls.txt
# Convert from DOS test file
dos2unix ${1%.*} nonulls.txt
# Create separate .gcda.xxd files from the serial log
# The files can be created at the full pathname specified in the log
# or can be created in the current directory, see serial split.awk.
# Current directory is more convenient for us here.
cat ${1%.*} nonulls.txt | awk -f serial split.awk
# Move the .gcda.xxd files from here to ../objs
# which is where the object files and .gcno files
# should already be
mv *.gcda.xxd ../objs
# Convert the separate .gcda.xxd files to separate binary .gcda files
# And remove the .xxd files
for i in `find ../objs -name '*.gcda.xxd'`;do
    cat "$i" | xxd -r > "\{i/\.xxd/\}"
    rm "$i"
done
```

```
print;
     init = 1;
    tstr="";
     next;
!/gcda/ {
    if (!init | | !NF) {
         next;
    tstr = tstr""$0"\n";
     next;
/gcda/ {
    if (!init) {
         next;
     # to create file at full path location
    #print tstr > $0".xxd";
     # to create file in current directory
    cmd = sprintf("basename %s", $0);
    cmd | getline fname;
    print tstr > fname".xxd";
     # on to next file
     init = 0;
     tstr=""
     next;
```

```
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```