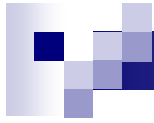




Introduction to CodeSourcery G++ tool-chain

2016/10



Outline

- What is the CodeSourcery G++ tool-chain
- How to get it
- How to install
- Basic for compilation
- Basic for simulation
- Basic for pure assembly



What is the CodeSourcery G++ tool-chain?

- The ARM tool-chain (GCC based)
- It's free software
- CodeSourcery, in partnership with ARM, Ltd., develops improvements to the GNU Toolchain for ARM processors and provides regular, validated releases of the GNU Toolchain.

What is the CodeSourcery G++ tool-chain?

	free	\$399	\$2799
	Lite Edition	Personal Edition	Professional Edition
GNU C & C++ Compilers	✓	✓	✓
GNU Assembler & Linker	✓	✓	✓
C & C++ Runtime Libraries	✓	✓	✓
Additional C & C++ Runtime Libraries			✓
CS3		✓	✓
GNU Debugger	✓	✓	✓
Debug Sprites		✓	✓
Instruction Set Simulator	✓	✓	✓
GNU/Linux Application Simulator		✓	✓
Eclipse IDE		✓	✓
GNU/Linux Prelinker		✓	✓
GNU/Linux Library Optimizer		✓	✓
Sysroot Utilities		✓	✓
Access to Updates		✓	✓
Knowledge Base		✓	✓
Unlimited Support			✓

How to get it

- <http://www.codesourcery.com/sgpp/lite/arm/portal/release1033>

Sourcery G++ Lite 2009q3-68 for ARM EABI

Packages

Download	MD5 Checksum
Recommended Packages	
IA32 GNU/Linux Installer	8c9c6aa8cda3e7b8176087d620c09558
IA32 Windows Installer	38e087948fb13c0e59f7cfebfbfae5fdc
Advanced Packages	
IA32 GNU/Linux TAR	e133e37f617910541804634f10a17f6e
IA32 Windows TAR	e4287b4b21f14afca456092bb4e57823
Source TAR	121805e970e78291247ab6bd29bcab73

WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE?

The [datasheet](#) provides information about key components of Sourcery G++ Lite 2009q3-68.

Most users prefer the easy-to-install recommended packages. Expert users may prefer the advanced packages.

You may use the md5sum utility to verify that your download has completed correctly.

Documentation

Read this first! The [Getting Started Guide \(PDF\)](#) explains how to install and use Sourcery G++ Lite 2009q3-68. The additional documentation listed below provides detailed information about the individual components of Sourcery G++ Lite 2009q3-68.

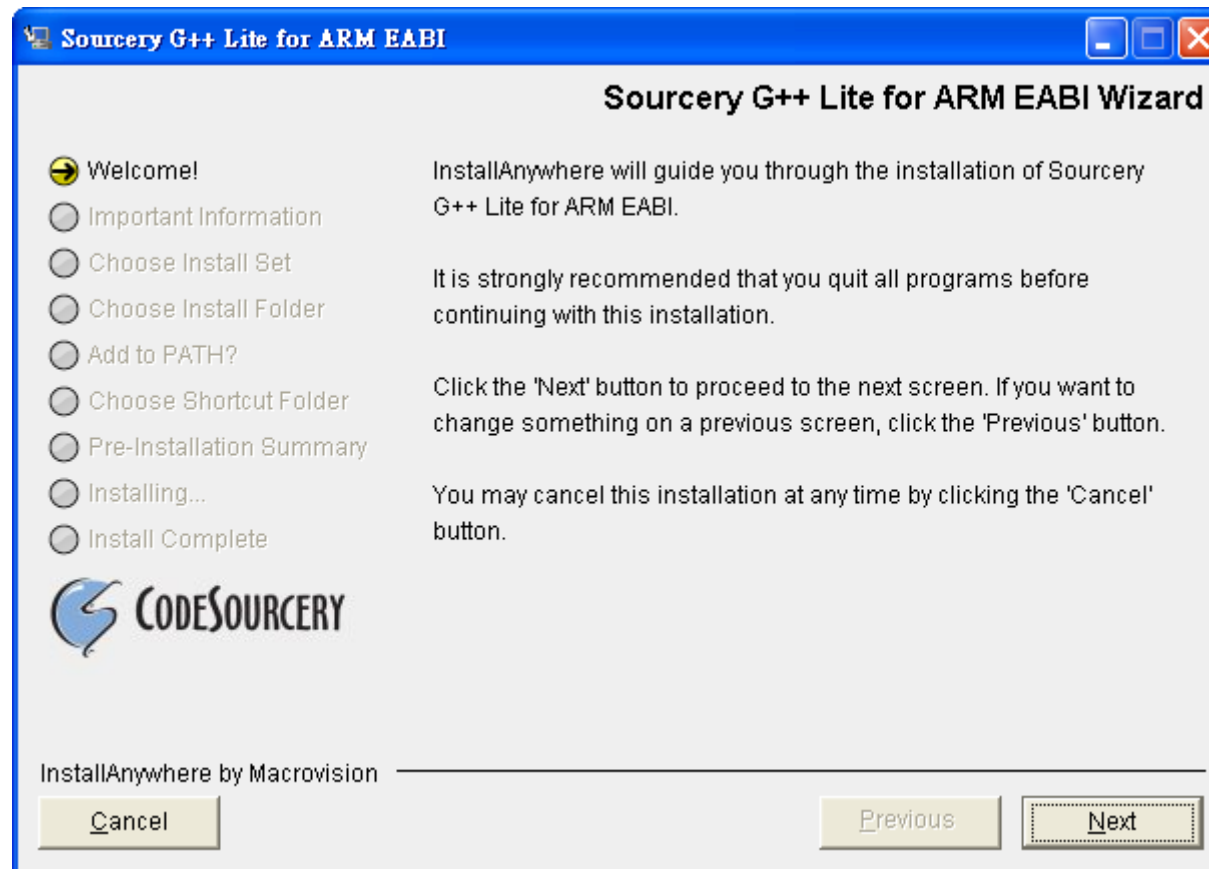
Title	Format
Assembler (PDF)	PDF
Binary Utilities (PDF)	PDF
C Library (Newlib) (PDF)	PDF
Compiler (PDF)	PDF
Debugger (PDF)	PDF
Getting Started Guide (PDF)	PDF
Linker (PDF)	PDF
Math Library (Newlib) (PDF)	PDF
Preprocessor (PDF)	PDF
Profiler (PDF)	PDF



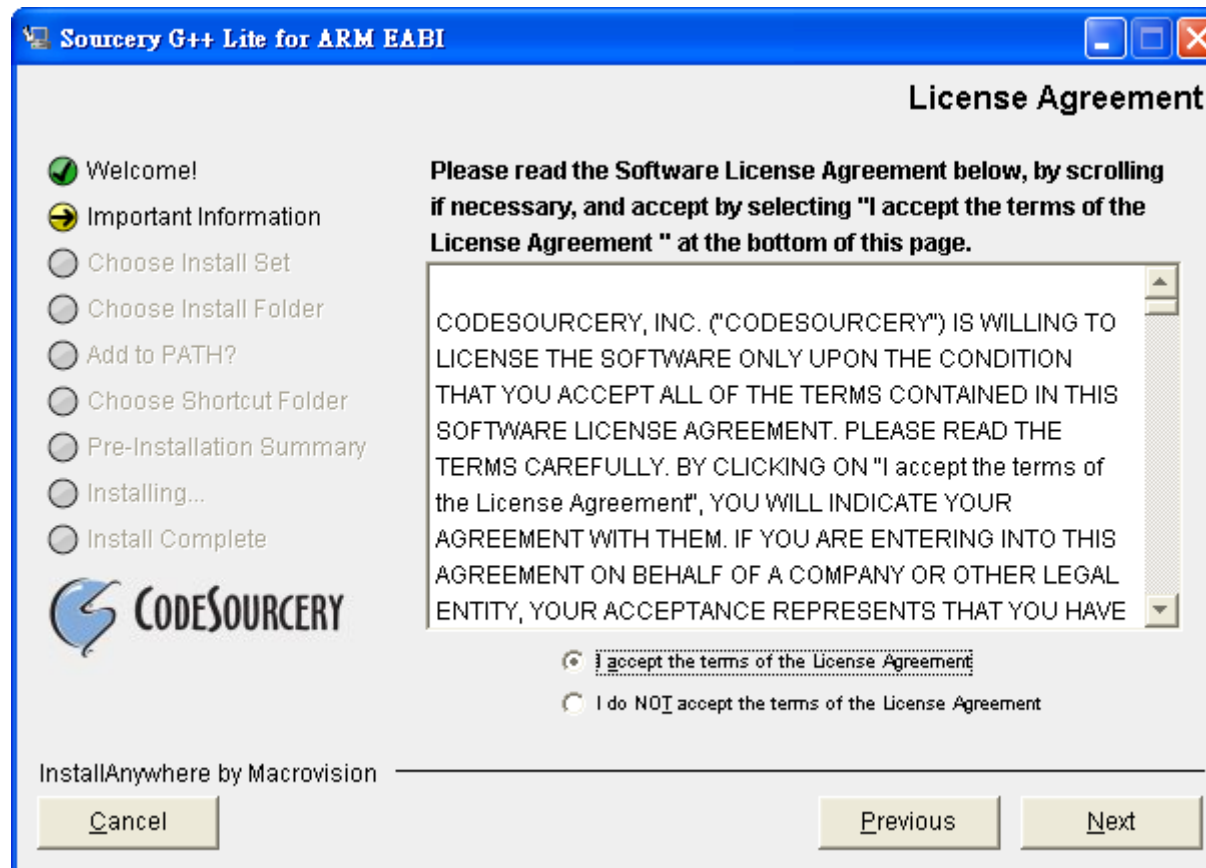
How to install

- You must be administrator.
- According to the following slides to install.

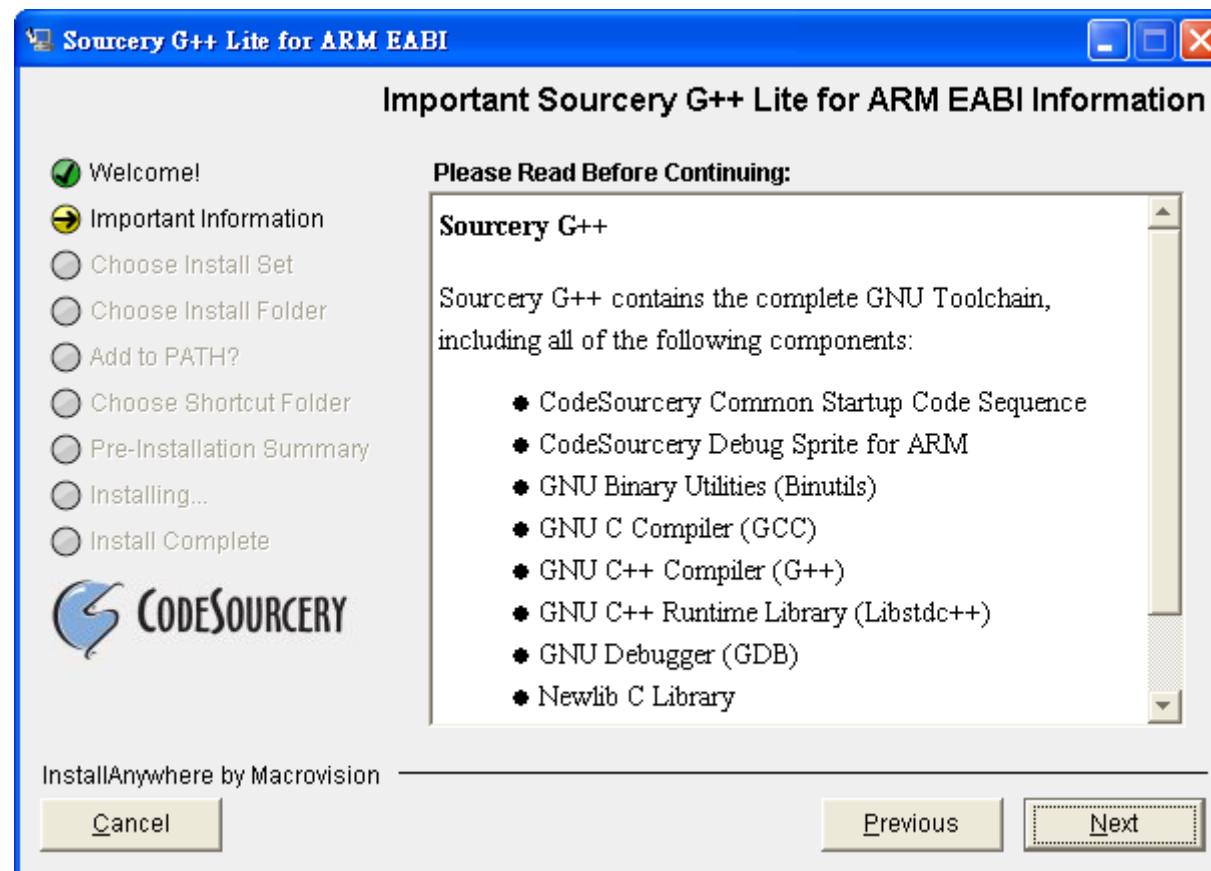
Step1



Step2

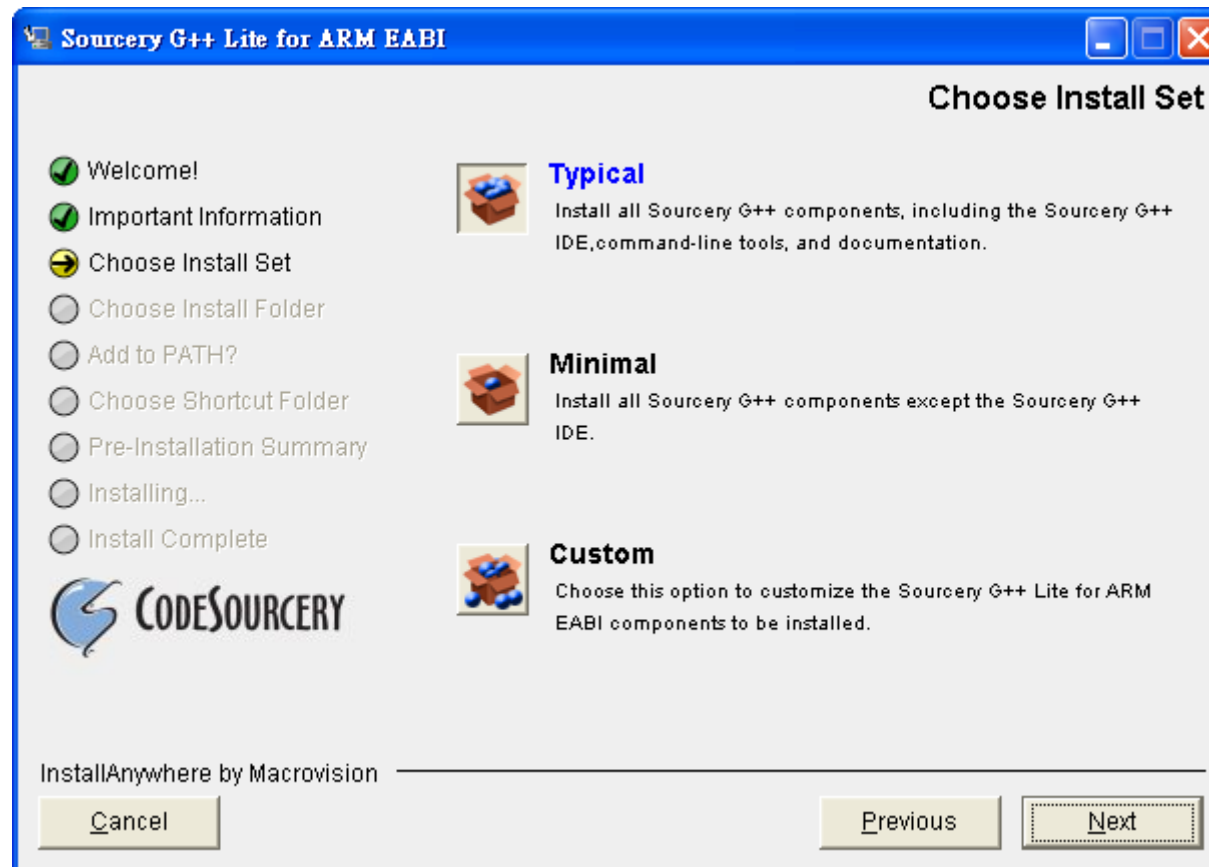


Step3

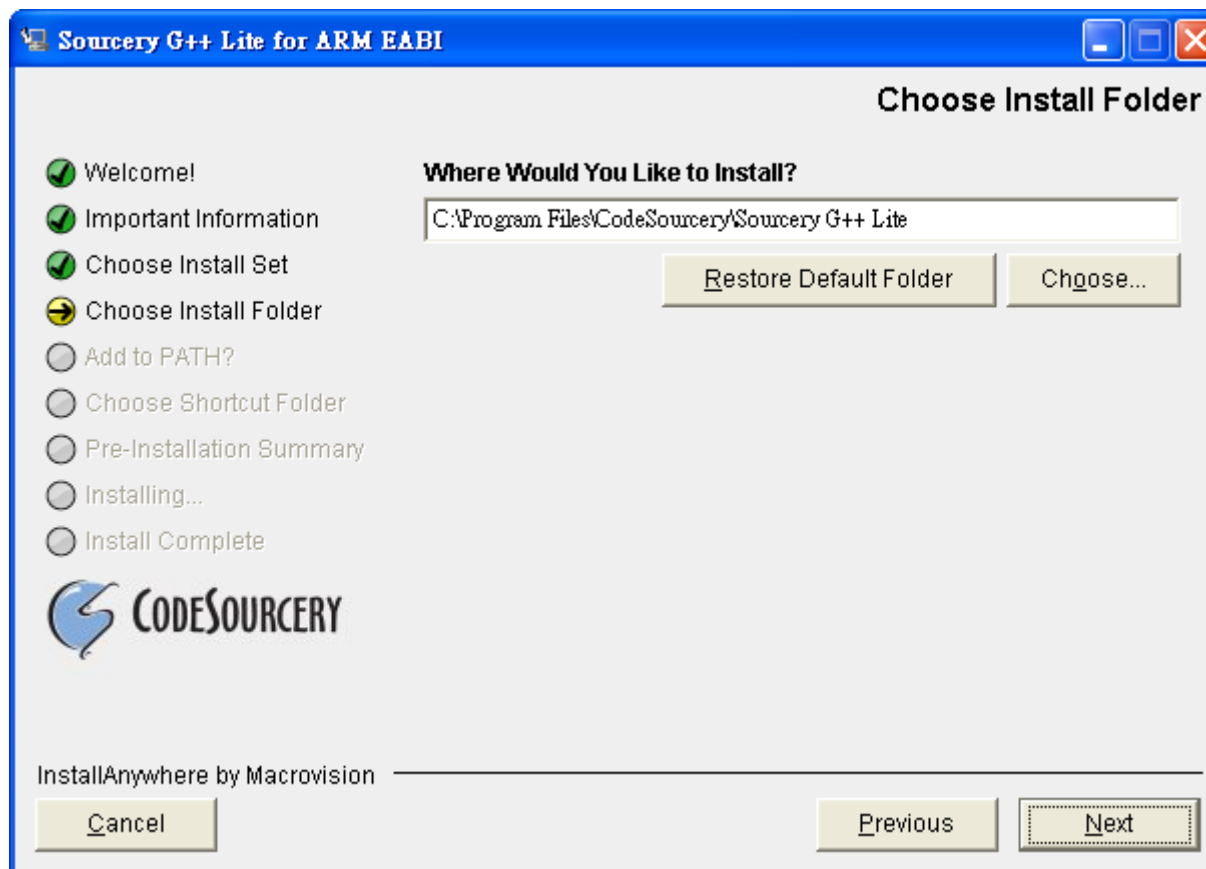


Step4

- Choose **Typical** option

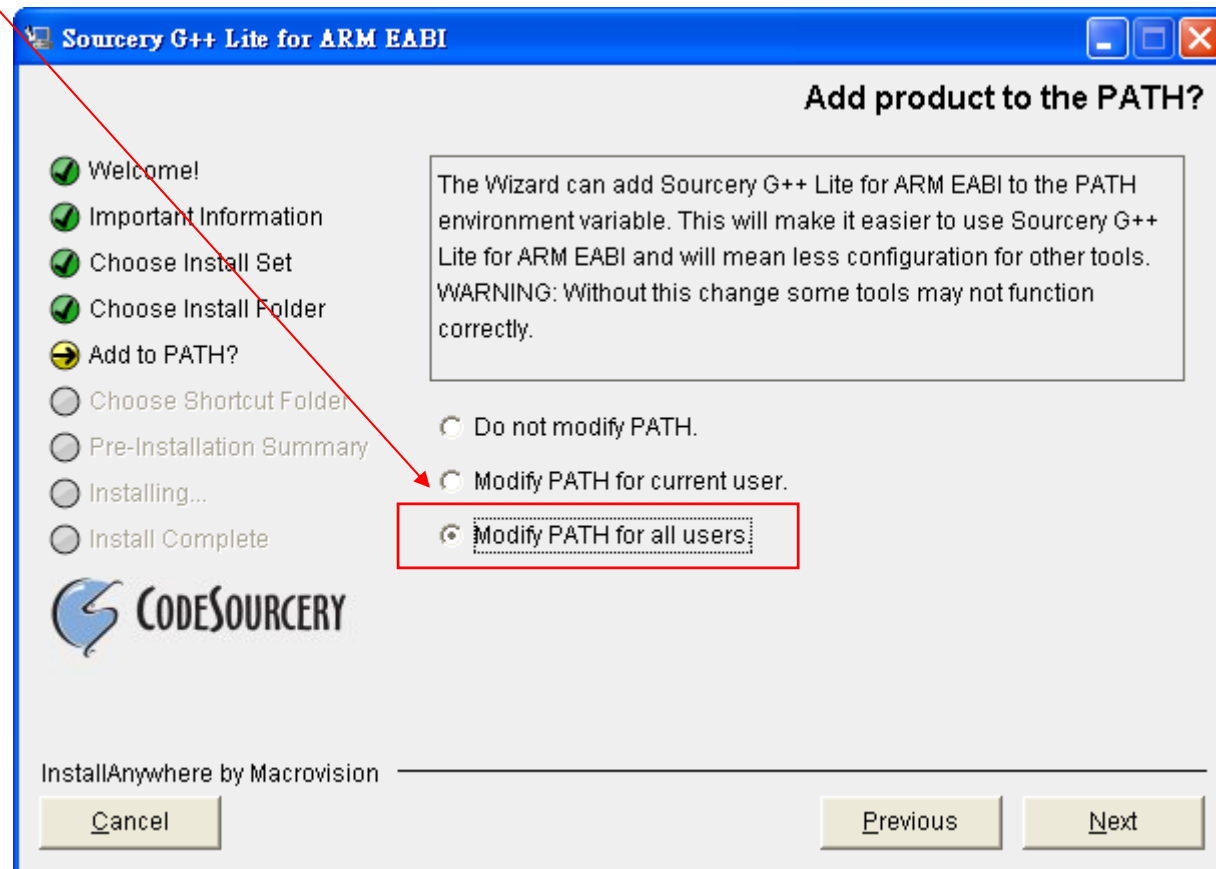


Step5



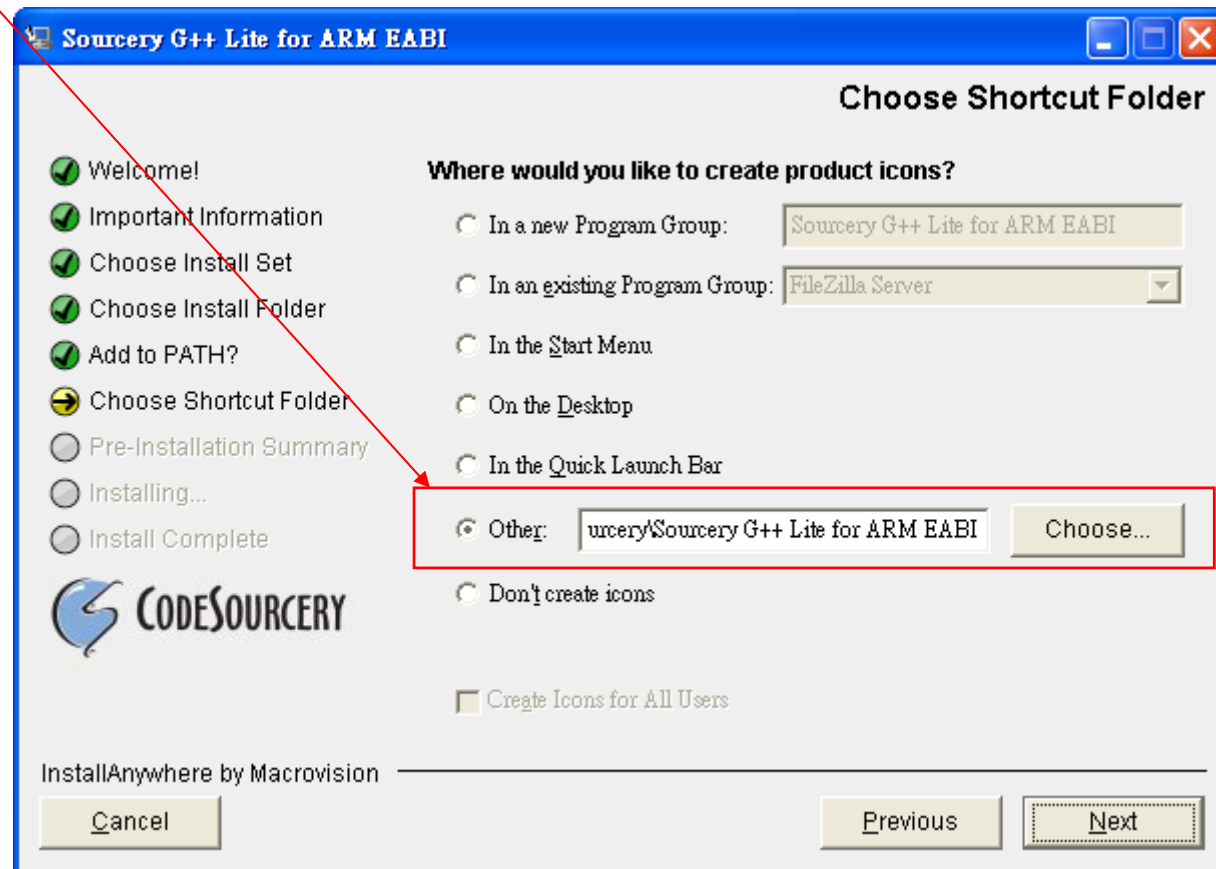
Step6

■ Choose this

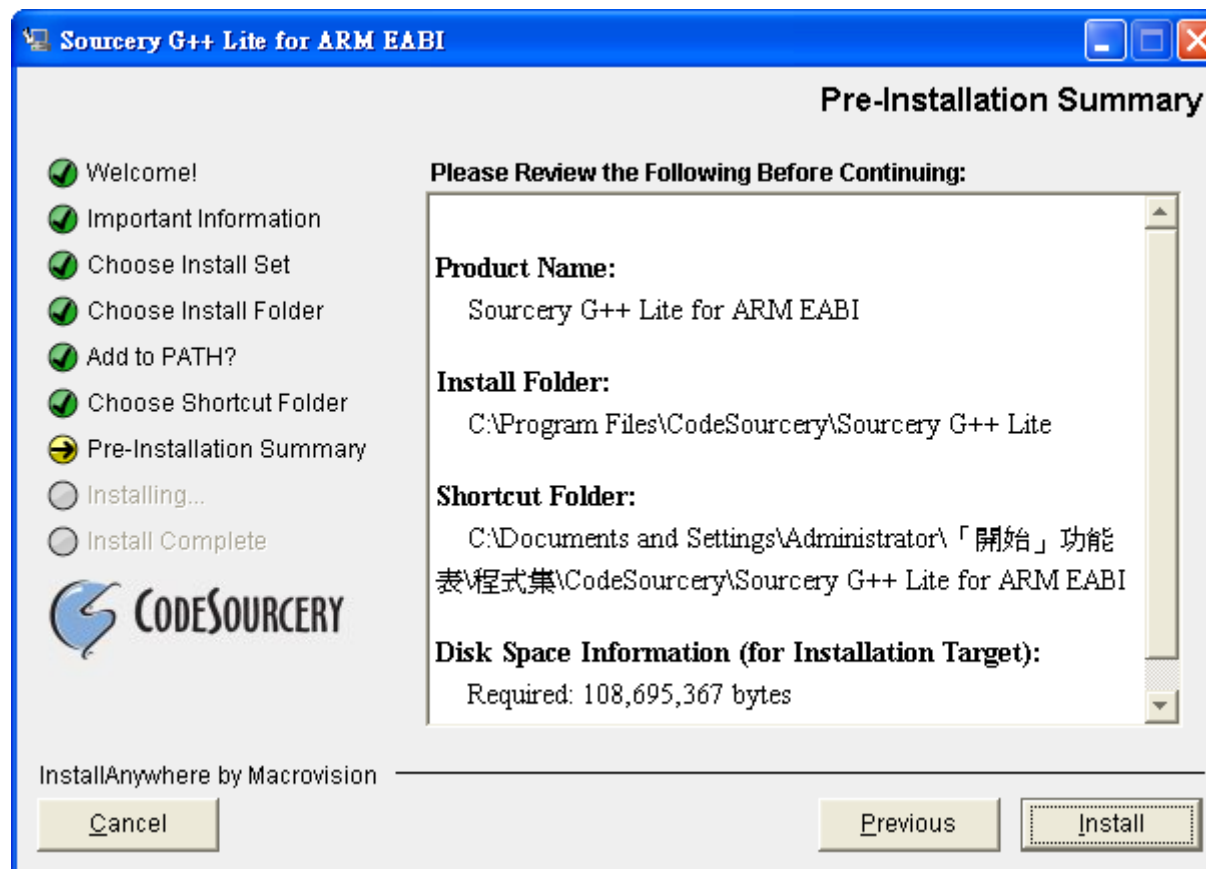


Step7

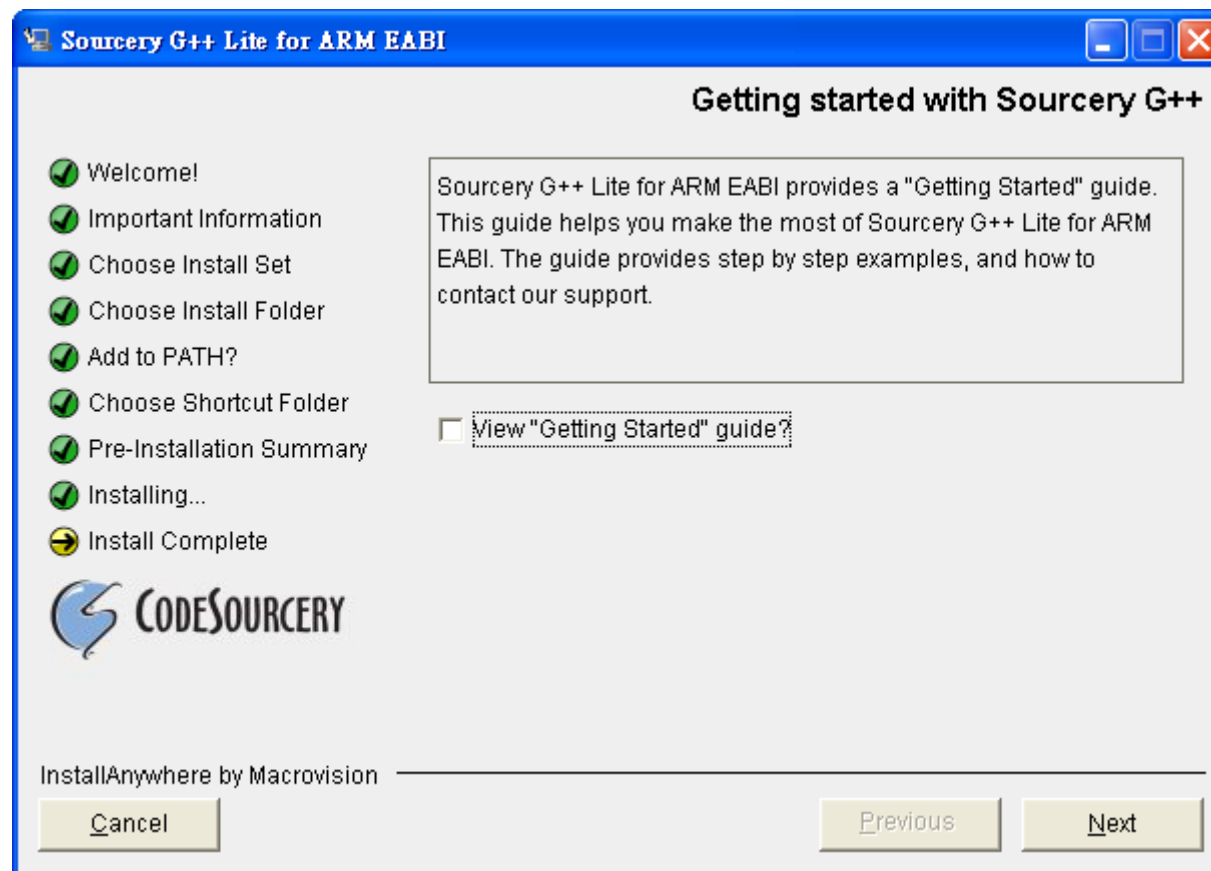
■ Choose this



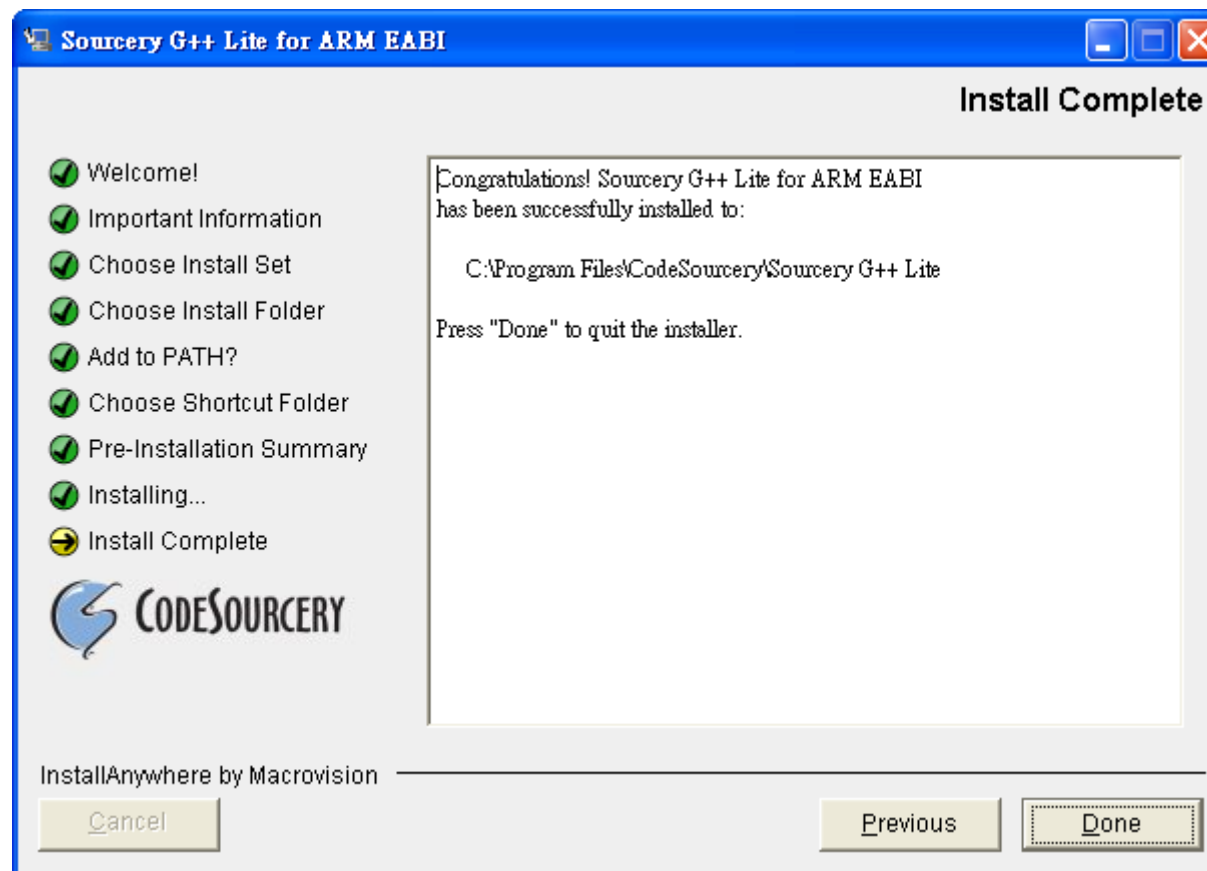
Step8



Step9



Step10





Step11

- reboot



Outline

- What is the CodeSourcery G++ tool-chain
- How to get it
- How to install
- **Basic for compilation**
- Basic for simulation
- Basic for pure assembly



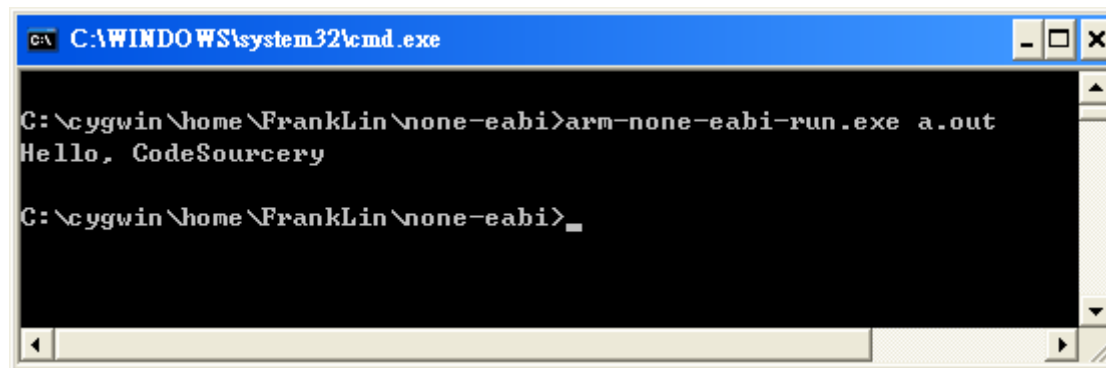
Basic for compilation

- `arm-none-eabi-gcc.exe -T generic-hosted.ld test.c`

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     printf("Hello, CodeSourcery\n");
6     return 0;
7 }
8
```

Basic for simulation

- `arm-none-eabi-run.exe a.out`



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\cygwin\home\Franklin\none-eabi>arm-none-eabi-run.exe a.out
Hello, CodeSourcery

C:\cygwin\home\Franklin\none-eabi>
```



Outline

- What is the CodeSourcery G++ tool-chain
- How to get it
- How to install
- Basic for compilation
- Basic for simulation
- Basic for pure assembly



Outline

- What is the CodeSourcery G++ tool-chain
- How to get it
- How to install
- Basic for compilation
- Basic for simulation
- **Basic for pure assembly**



Introduction to GAS for arm

- GAS is Gnu ASsembler
- The following slides would introduce how to write a pure assembly code in CodeSourcery G++.



The assembly example

- Please refer to example.S
- You can use this file as the skeleton and debug environment of your homework.



assemble and run

■ assemble

- `arm-none-eabi-gcc.exe -T generic-hosted.ld example.S`

■ run

- `arm-none-eabi-run.exe a.out`



Basic assembly language syntax

- label: instruction ; comment
- Loadin a constant to register
 - ldr ri, =0x12345678
 - ldr ri, =symbol



Some useful assembler directives

- `.align`
- `.global`
- `string`
- `number`
- `comment`
 - `@this is a comment`
- `label`
 - `LABEL0:`



.align

- Pad the location counter (in the current subsection) to a particular storage boundary
- It is aligned power of 2
- For example, aligned 4 byte
 - .align 2



.global

- Make the symbol visible to ld
- At least we must have a global symbol called “main” because we use the “generic-hosted.ld” for our linker script.



How to define a string

■ .ascii

- It assembles each string (with no automatic trailing zero byte) into consecutive addresses.
- for example: `.ascii "Hello world\n\0"`


■ .asciz

- .asciz is just like .ascii, but each string is followed by a zero byte.
- for example: `.asciz "Hello world\n"`



How to define a number

- `.byte`
- `.short`
- `.word`
- Multiple number is separated by comma
 - for example: `.byte 0x31, 0x32, 0x33, 0x34`
- If you don't use `.align`, assembler would compact each number.



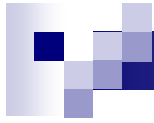
How to use a constant in expressions

- `mov r0,#74 ;`
 - decimal number 74
- `mov r0,#0x4A ;`
 - hexadecimal number 0x4A (0X4A and 0x4a are also OK)
- `mov r0,#0112 ;`
 - octal number 0112 (leading '0')
- `mov r0,#0b1001010 ;`
 - binary number 0b1001010 (0B1001010 is also OK)
- `mov r0,#'J' ;`
 - character constant "J" (preferred syntax)
- `mov r0,#J ;`
 - character constant "J" (alternative syntax)



Misc

- `.set symbol, expression`
 - `.set CONST, (5*8)+2`
 - `.equ CONST, 0x2A`
 - `CONST = 0b00101010`
- `<register_name> .reg <register_name>`
 - `acc .reg r0;`
 - `add acc, r2 , #2`
- `.space <number_of_bytes> {, <fill_byte>}`
 - `.space 30`



Reference

- <http://www.codesourcery.com/sgpp>
- The as manual of CodeSourcery G++

```

1 @this is comment
2
3 @the information is that tells arm-none-eabi-as what arch. to assemble to
4 .cpu arm926ej-s
5 .fpu softvfp
6
7 @this is code section
8 @note, we must have the main function for the simulator's linker script
9 .text
10 .align 2 @align 4 byte
11 .global main
12 main:
13
14     @prologue
15     stmfd sp!, {fp, lr} @store content of control registers
16     add fp, sp, #4
17
18     @printf prototype:
19     @ int printf ( const char * format, ... );
20     @
21     @
22     @ To use printf correctly, the first argument "format" must be stored at the address pointed by the content of register "r0".
23     @ The second argument is the first value to be print, which is stored in r1.
24     @ The third argument is the second value to be print, which is stored in r2. And so on.
25     @ If the value to be print is a string, the address of the string should be pass to printf.
26     @
27     @

```

```

28
29 @print hex value
30 ldr r0, =string0
31 mov r1, #48
32 bl printf
33
34 @print decimal value
35 ldr r0, =string1
36 mov r1, #48
37 bl printf
38
39 @print string
40 ldr r0, =string2
41 ldr r1, =Label1
42 bl printf
43
44 @print character
45 ldr r0, =string3
46 ldr r1, =0x00000031
47 bl printf
48
49 @an example of using fuction
50 mov r1, #1
51 bl fun
52 ldr r0, =string0
53 bl printf

```

```

54
55 @epilogue
56 sub sp, fp, #4 @restore control registers
57 ldmdfd sp!, {fp, lr}
58 @bx lr
59 mov pc, lr
60
61 @function body
62 fun:
63     add r1, r1, #1
64     bx lr
65
66 @data section
67 Label1:
68     .word 0x33323130
69     .word 0x37363534
70     .word 0x00003938
71
72 string0:
73     .ascii "Hello, CodeSourcery:%X\n\0"
74 string1:
75     .ascii "Hello, CodeSourcery:%d\n\0"
76 string2:
77     .ascii "Hello, CodeSourcery:%s\n\0"
78 string3:
79     .ascii "Hello, CodeSourcery:%c\n\0"
80
81 .end

```



Execution result

```
D:\doggn\Course\Assembly991>arm-none-eabi-gcc.exe -T generic-hosted.ld example.s

D:\doggn\Course\Assembly991>arm-none-eabi-run.exe a.out
Hello, CodeSourcery:30
Hello, CodeSourcery:48
Hello, CodeSourcery:0123456789
Hello, CodeSourcery:1
Hello, CodeSourcery:2
```