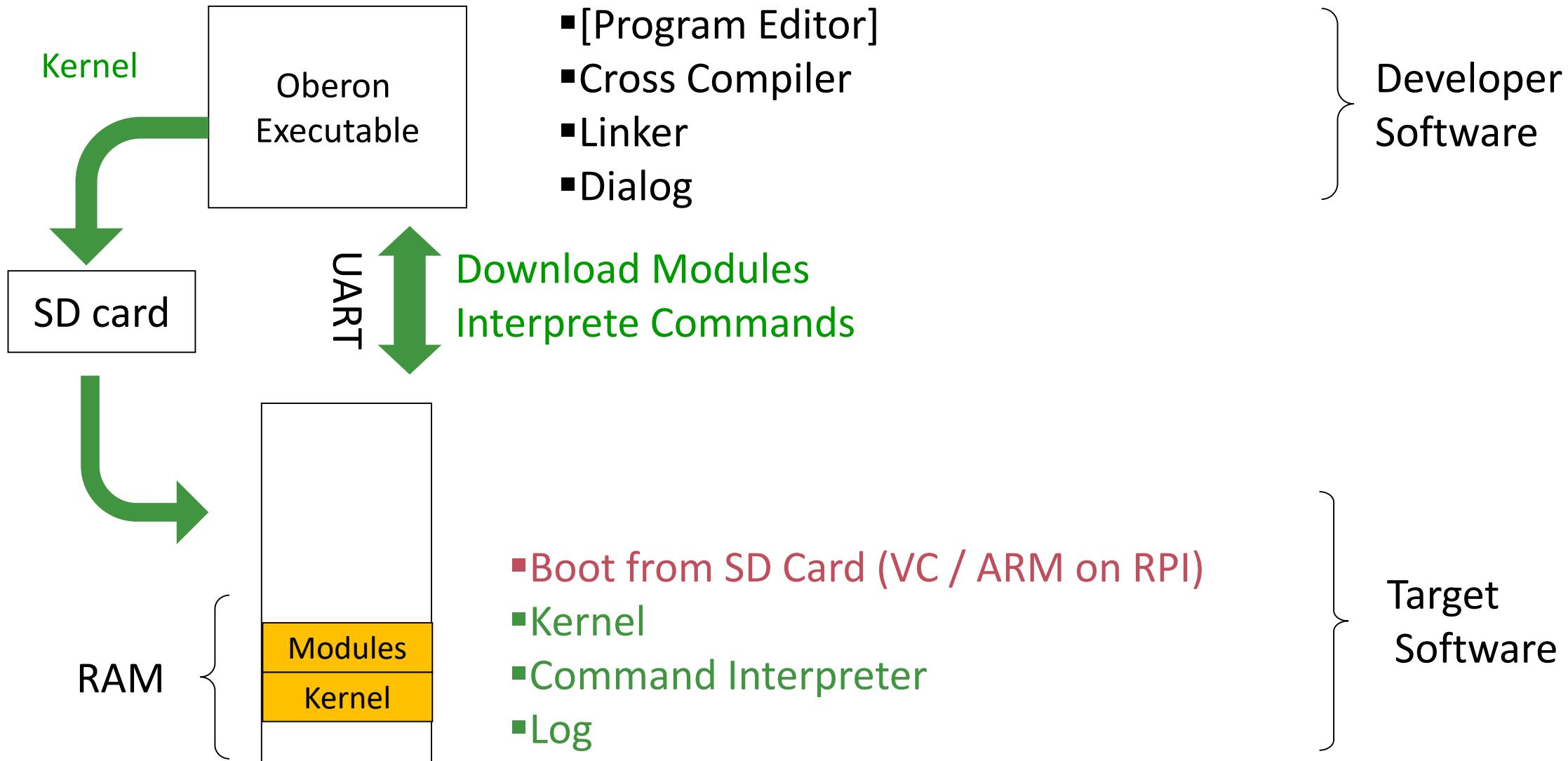


How to Cross-Develop, Build and Deploy a System

1.2. CROSS DEVELOPMENT

Cross Development Platform

used in the Exercises



Programming Language Oberon

- Pascal family
- Modular with separate compilation
- Strongly typed
 - Static type checking at compile time
 - Runtime (dynamic) support for type guards / tests
- Consequently high level
 - Minimal assembler code (we used some in the first exercises)
 - Specific low level functions in a Pseudo-Module called SYSTEM

Oberon07

Dialect of Oberon

- Minimal
- Specifically designed for one-pass compilers
 - Processor specific functions
- Interrupt procedures
- Pragmatic, predefined functions
- No OOP

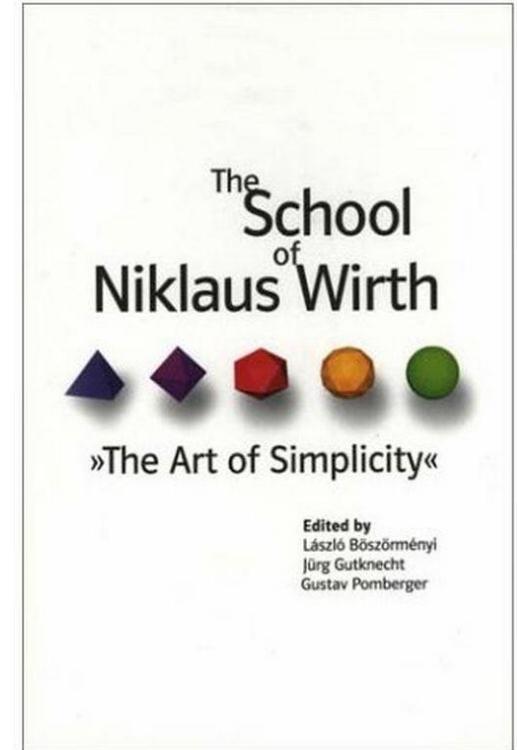
The compiler used in this course implements Oberon07 as a subset.
Less restrictions apply.

The art of simplicity

- Most recent Compilers by Prof. N. Wirth

part	size in lines of code
scanner:	300
parser/driver:	1000
types/symbols:	500
generator	1400

	ca 3k



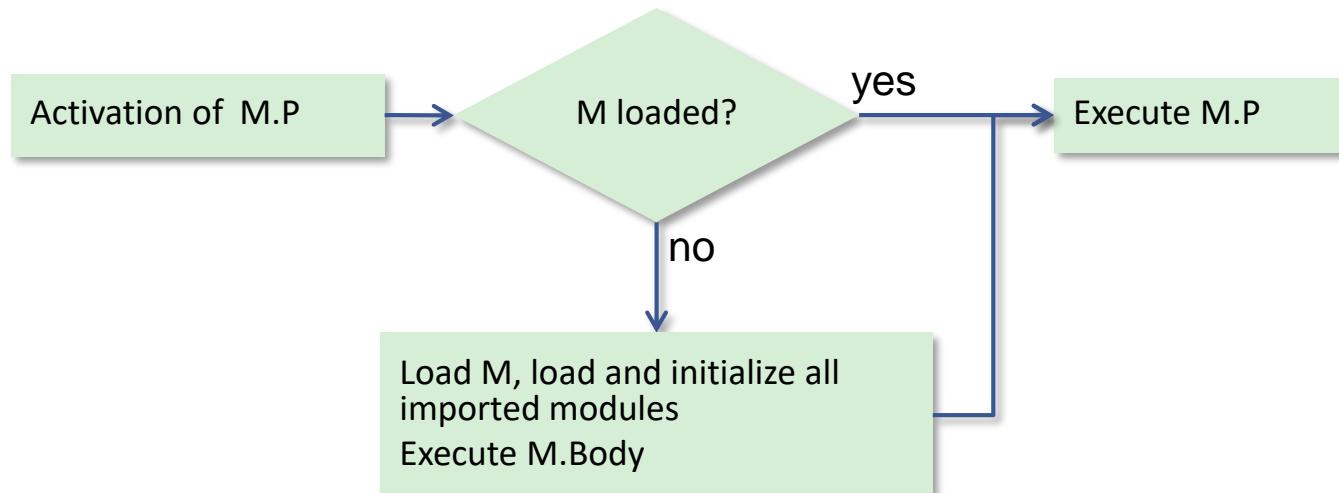
- Fox Compiler, used in the exercises (including all backends and various dialects) ca. 50k lines of code
- gcc / llvm : Millions of lines of code

Where are the programs?

- There is no «program» in Oberon.
- There are modules.
 - Modules can contain commands.
 - Commands can be called.
- Modules can be statically linked to form a kernel (or executable if embedded in other OS)
- Modules can be *dynamically* linked (=loaded)

Commands and Module Loading

- Modules are loaded on demand
- Statically linked modules are loaded at system-startup
- Exported Procedures without parameters can act as commands
- A modification of a compiled module becomes effective only after (re-) loading the module
- A module M can be unloaded only if no currently loaded module imports M and if M is not statically linked to the Kernel



Example of a Module

```
MODULE SPI; (* Raspberry Pi 2 SPI Interface - Bitbanging *)
IMPORT Platform, Kernel;

CONST HalfClock = 100; (* microseconds -- very conservative*)

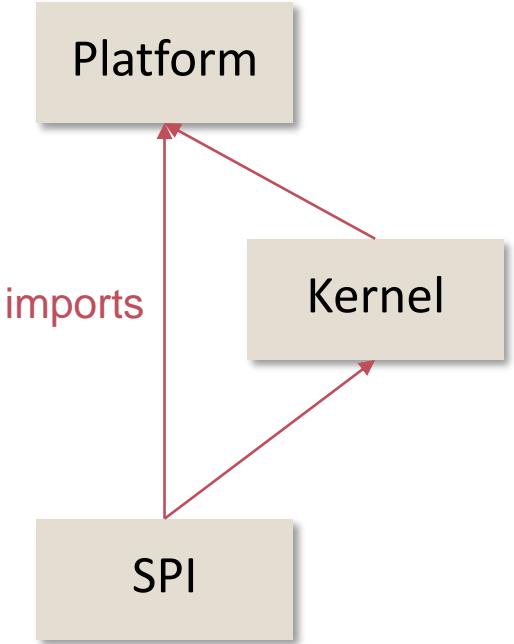
PROCEDURE SetGPIOs;
BEGIN
    Platform.ClearAndSetBits(Platform.GPFSEL0, {21..29},{21,24});
    Platform.ClearAndSetBits(Platform.GPFSEL1, {0..5},{0,3});
END SetGPIOs;

PROCEDURE Write* (CONST a: ARRAY OF CHAR);
VAR i: LONGINT;
BEGIN
    Kernel.MicroWait(HalfClock);
    Platform.WriteBits(Platform.GPCLR0, SELECT); (* signal select *)
    Kernel.MicroWait(HalfClock);
    FOR i := 0 TO LEN(a)-1 DO
        WriteByte(a[i]); (* write data, toggling the clock *)
    END;
    Kernel.MicroWait(HalfClock);
    Platform.WriteBits(Platform.GPSET0, SELECT); (* signal deselect *)
END Write;
...

BEGIN
    SetGPIOs;
END SPI;
```

* = **exported procedure**:
can be used by importing
modules

module body: executed
first -- and only once --
when module is loaded



Example of a Module

```
MODULE Timer;  
  
IMPORT Kernel, Out := Log;  
  
VAR global: LONGINT; factor: REAL;  
  
PROCEDURE Start*(VAR ticks: LONGINT);  
BEGIN time := Kernel.GetTicks();  
END Start;  
  
PROCEDURE Step*(VAR ticks: LONGINT): REAL;  
VAR previous: LONGINT;  
BEGIN previous := ticks; ticks := Kernel.GetTicks(); RETURN (ticks-previous)*factor  
END Step;  
  
PROCEDURE Tick*; BEGIN Start(global); END Tick;  
  
PROCEDURE Tock*;  
BEGIN Out.String("elapsed seconds: "); Out.Real(Step(global),20); Out.Ln;  
END Tock;  
  
PROCEDURE Calibrate; BEGIN ... END Calibrate;  
  
BEGIN Calibrate();  
END Timer.
```

global symbols (variables)
in module context

exported procedure without parameters:
can be used as command

Oberon Language

Program units

MODULE, PROCEDURE (Value, VAR and CONST parameters)

Data types

BOOLEAN, CHAR, SHORTINT, INTEGER, LONGINT, HUGEINT, REAL, LONGREAL, SET,
ADDRESS, SIZE, WORD, LONGWORD

Structured types

ARRAY, RECORD (with type extension), POINTER TO ARRAY, POINTER TO RECORD

Statements

ProcedureCall, Assignments, IF, WHILE, REPEAT, LOOP/EXIT, FOR, CASE, WITH,
AWAIT, RETURN, BEGIN ... END

Control Structures

IF

```
IF a = 0 THEN  
    (* statement sequence *)  
END
```

WHILE

```
WHILE x<n DO  
    (* statement sequence *)  
END
```

REPEAT

```
REPEAT  
    (* statement sequence *)  
UNTIL x=n;
```

FOR

```
FOR i := 0 TO 100 DO  
    (* statement seq *)  
END;
```

CASE

```
CASE c OF  
'a'..:'z': ...  
| '0'..:'9': ...  
ELSE  
END;
```

WITH

```
WITH obj:BinaryExpression DO  
...  
| UnaryExpression DO  
...  
ELSE  
END;
```

Fundamental Types

BOOLEAN

```
b := TRUE; IF b THEN END;
```

CHAR

```
c := 'a'; c := 0AX;
```

SHORTINT ⊂ INTEGER ⊂ LONGINT ⊂ HUGEINT

```
i := SHORT(s); l := 10; h := 01CH; h := 0x1a; i := LONGINT(h);
```

REAL ⊂ LONGREAL

```
r := 1.0; r := 10E0; d := 1.0D2;
```

SET

```
s := {1,2,3}; s := s + {5};  
s := s - {5}; s := s * {1..6};  
INCL(s, 5); EXCL(s, 8);
```

ADDRESS, SIZE, WORD, LONGWORD

Builtin Functions

Increment and decrement

INC (x) ; DEC (x) ;

INC (x, n) ; DEC (x, n) ;

Sets

INCL (set, element) ;

EXCL (set, element) ;

Assert and Halt

ASSERT (b<0) ; HALT (100) ;

Allocation

NEW (x, ...) ; x := NEW (T, ...) ;

Shifts

ASH (x, y) ; LSH (x, y) ; ROT (x, y) ;

Conversion

SHORT (x) ; LONG (x) ; ORD (ch) ;

CHR (i) ; ENTIER (r) ;

Arrays

LEN (x) ; LEN (x, y) ; DIM (t) ;

Misc

ABS (x) ; MAX (type) ; MIN (type) ;

ODD (i) ; CAP (c) ;

Addresses and Sizes

ADDRESS OF x ; ADDRESSOF (x) ;

SIZE OF t ; SIZEOF (t) ;

Pseudo Module SYSTEM

Direct Memory Access Functions

```
SYSTEM.PUT (a, x), SYSTEM.GET (a, x),  
SYSTEM.PUT8|16|32|64(a, x); x := SYSTEM.GET8|16|32|64(a);  
SYSTEM.MOVE(src, dest, length);
```

Data Type

```
SYSTEM.BYTE
```

Type Cast

```
b := SYSTEM.VAL(a, t);
```

Example: Low-level access without Assembly

```
IMPORT SYSTEM;
```

```
PROCEDURE LetThereBeLight;  
CONST GPSET0 = 03F20001CH;  
BEGIN  
    SYSTEM.PUT(GPSET0, {21});  
END LetThereBeLight;
```



SYSTEM.PUT: write to address

Pseudo Module SYSTEM: ARM Specific

Register Access

SYSTEM.SP(), SYSTEM.FP(), SYSTEM.LNK()

SYSTEM.SETSP(x), SYSTEM.SETFP(x), SYSTEM.SETLR(x)

SYSTEM.LDPSR(b,x), SYSTEM.STPSR(b,x)

SYSTEM.LDCPR(a,b,c), SYSTEM.STCPR(a,b,c), SYSTEM.FLUSH(x)

Interrupt Procedures

```
PROCEDURE Handler {INTERRUPT, PCOFFSET=k};  
BEGIN (* k is the offset to the next instruction  
       cf. table of exceptions *)  
END Handler;
```



special calling
convention

Special System's Programming Flags and Features

PROCEDURE {NOTAG}

Procedure without procedure activation frame

PROCEDURE {INITIAL}

Procedure that is linked to the beginning of a kernel

PROCEDURE {FINAL}

Procedure that is linked after call to all module bodies

CODE ... END

special statement block that can contain inline assembler code

Special System's Programming Flags and Features

POINTER {UNSAFE} TO ...

Unsafe pointer that is assignment compatible with type ADDRESS.
C-like behavior. Not GCed. Not safe!

symbol {ALIGNED(32)}

alignment of a symbol (e.g. variable)

symbol {FIXED(0x8000)}

pinning of a symbol

symbol { UNTRACED }

symbol that is invisible to a Garbage Collector

System Programming with Oberon Bits

Use built-in type SET for bitsets ...

```
VAR s: SET;
```

```
INCL(s, 3); -- include bit 3 in s
```

```
EXCL(s, 4); -- exclude bit 4 from s
```

```
s := {0,2,5}; -- s consisting of bits 0, 2 and 5 (int value 37)
```

```
s := s + {1,3,5}; -- include bits 1,3,5 in s
```

```
s := s - {1,2,3}; -- exclude bits 1,2,3 from s
```

```
PROCEDURE EnableIRQs*;  
VAR cpsr: SET;  
BEGIN SYSTEM.STPSR( 0, cpsr );  
    cpsr := cpsr - {7};  
    SYSTEM.LDPSR( 0, cpsr );  
END EnableIRQs;
```

System Programming with Oberon

Bits

and / or arithmetic operations and ODD

```
VAR i: LONGINT;  
  
...  
  
i := i DIV 10H;           shift to right by 4  
  
i := i MOD 10H;          and with 0FH  
  
IF ODD(i) THEN          test if bit 0 is set  
  
i DIV 10000H MOD 100H;   extract bits 20..27 from i
```

```
PROCEDURE EnableIRQs*;  
VAR cpsr: SET;  
BEGIN SYSTEM.STPSR( 0, cpsr );  
    cpsr := cpsr - {7};  
    SYSTEM.LDPSR( 0, cpsr );  
END EnableIRQs;
```

Example: Inline-Assembly within Modules

```
MODULE MinimalLED;
IMPORT SYSTEM; (* required for writing assembler code *)

PROCEDURE {INITIAL, NOPAF} Entry;
CODE
    ldr r0, [gpio]          ; load base address of gpio
    mov r1, #8               ; write 3rd bit ...
    str r1, [r0,#8]          ; ... to register at 3f200000 + 8
    mov r1, #0x200000         ; write 21st bit ...
    str r1, [r0, #0x1c]       ; ... to register at 3f200000 + 0x1c
    b end                   ; jump over data
    gpio: d32 0x3f200000     ; data
    end:
END Entry;

PROCEDURE {FINAL, NOPAF} Exit;
CODE
    end:
    b end
END Exit;
END MinimalLED.
```

Example: Unsafe Pointers

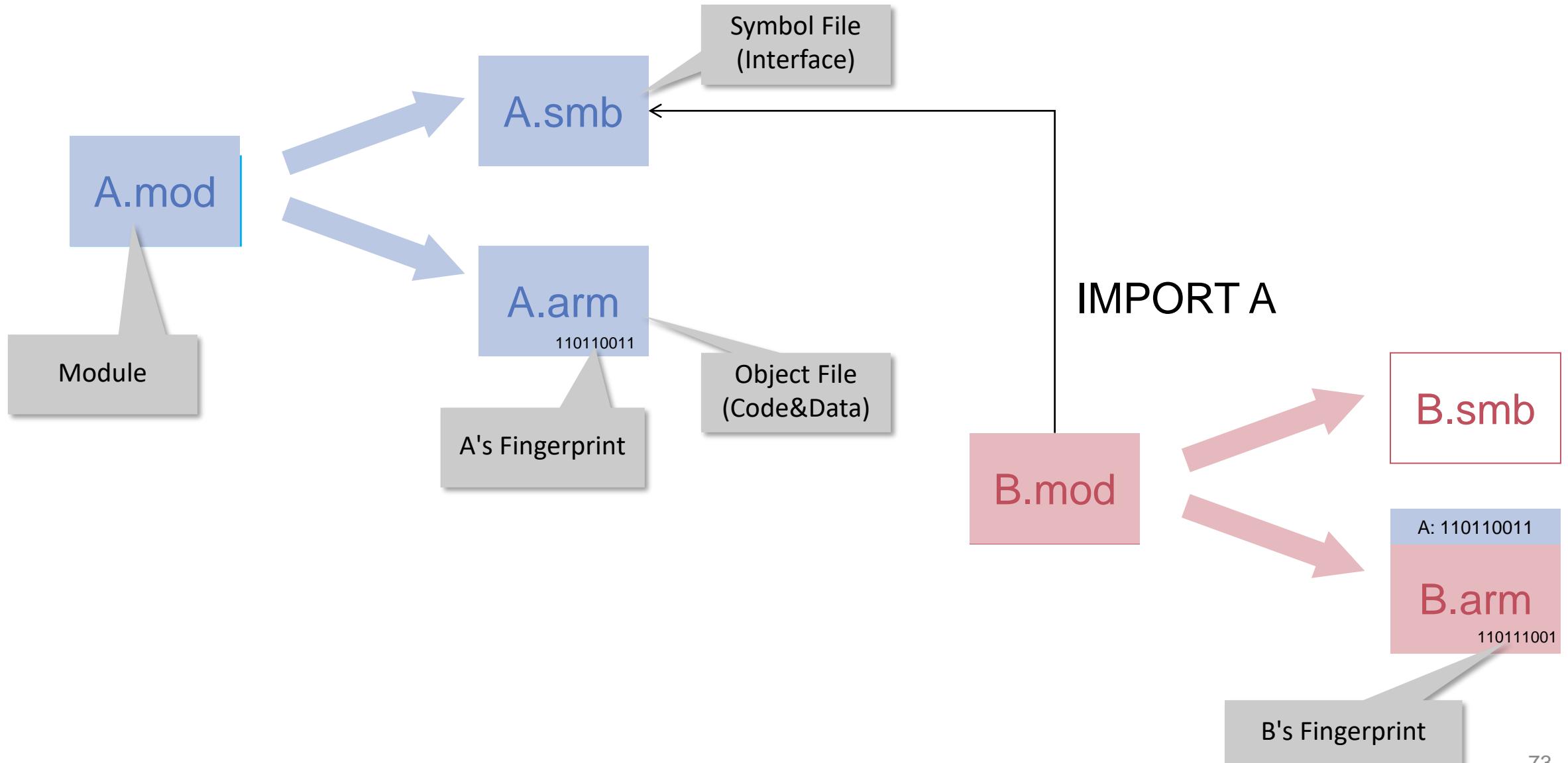
```
MODULE TestLED;
IMPORT SYSTEM;

CONST GPIO = 03F200000H;
VAR
    gpio: POINTER {UNSAFE} TO RECORD
        GPFSEL: ARRAY 6 OF SET;
        res0: ADDRESS;
        GPFSET: ARRAY 2 OF SET;
        ...
    END;

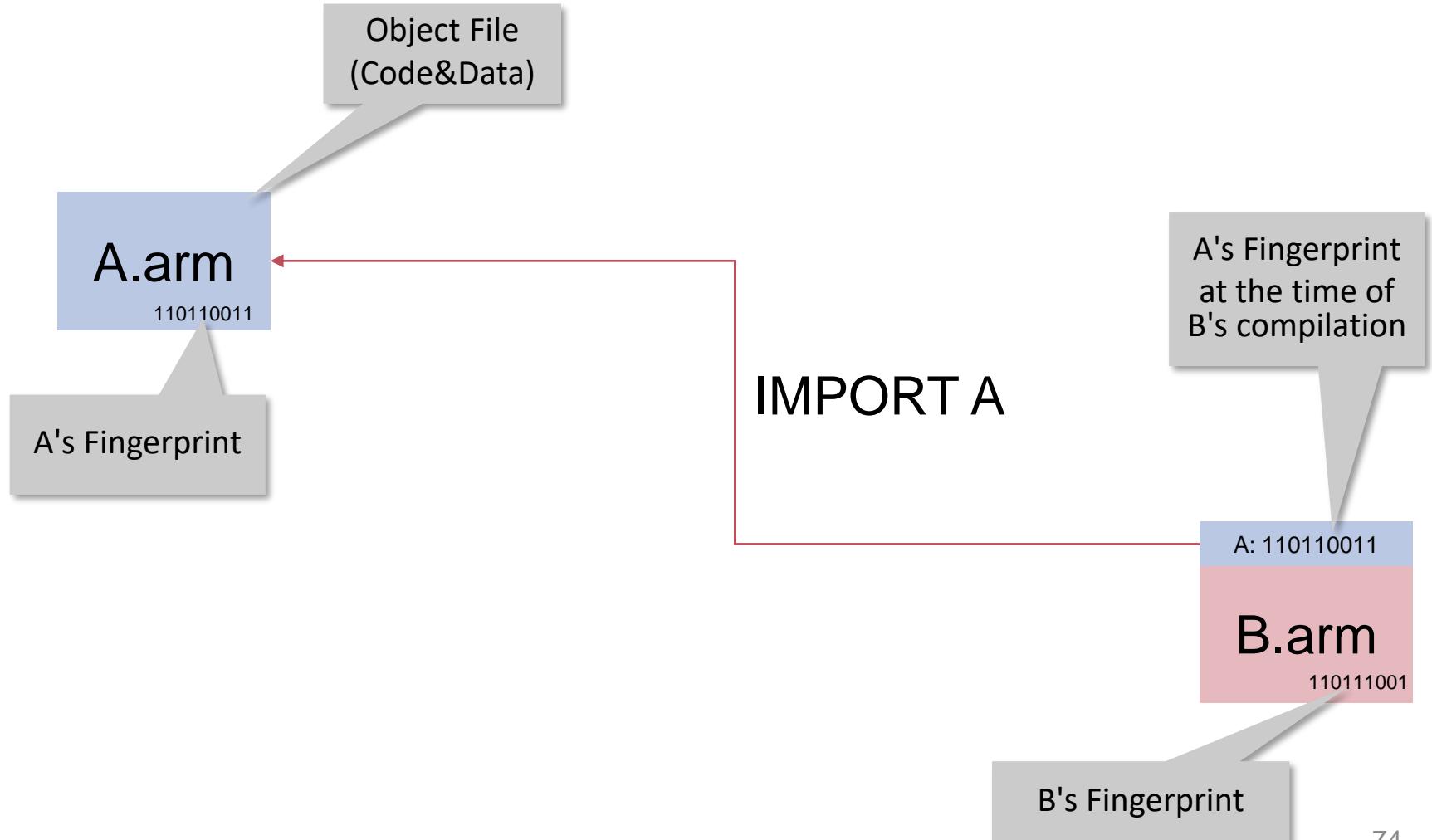
PROCEDURE SwitchOnLED;
BEGIN
    gpio.GPFSEL[2] := {3};
    gpio.GPFSET[0] := {21};
END SwitchOnLED;

BEGIN
    gpio := GPIO;
    SwitchOnLED;
END TestLED.
```

Compilation Schema



Linking Schema



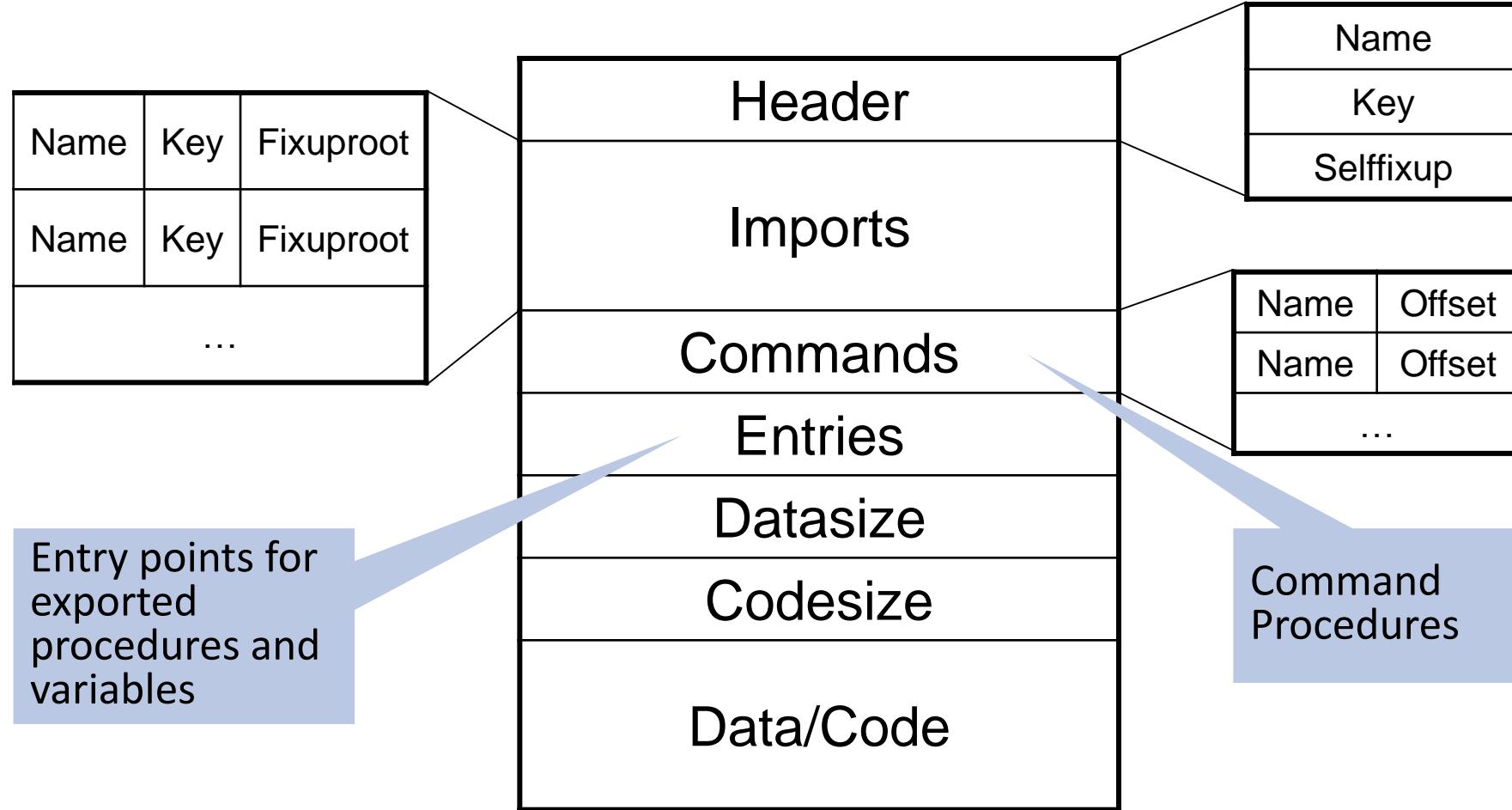
Linking Process

```
MODULE A;  
    IMPORT B, C, ...;  
BEGIN S (* initialize *)  
END A.
```

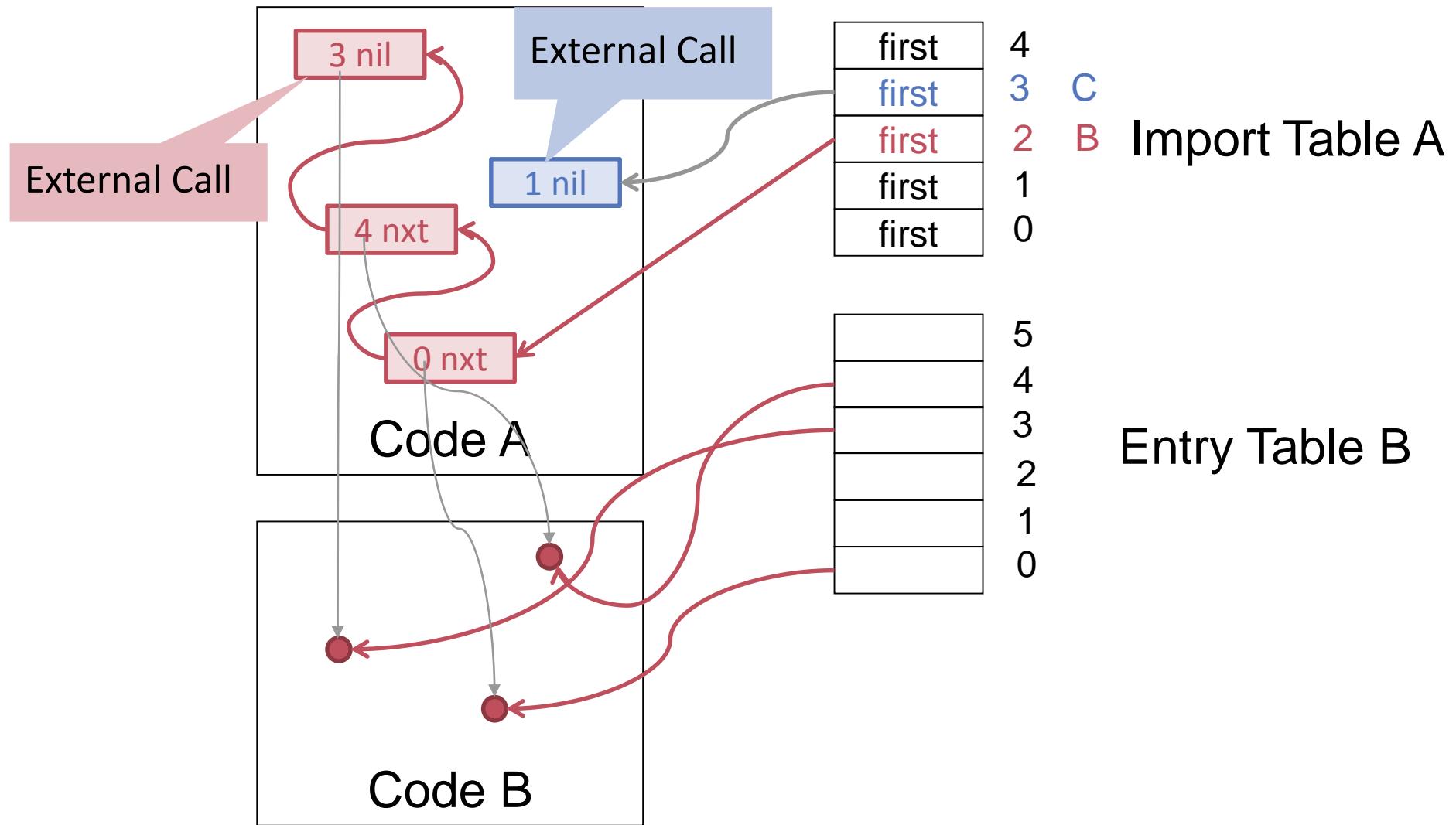
- Link A =
 - Link B; Link C; ...
 - Fixup external call chains in A;
 - Execute S

```
....  
00008010: B #134504  
....  
00028D80: BL #-134508  
00028D84: BL #-133008  
00028D88: BL #-124984  
00028D8C: BL #-117280  
00028D90: BL #-113584  
00028D94: BL #-106772  
00028D98: BL #-98592  
00028D9C: BL #-98452  
00028DA0: BL #-90572  
00028DA4: BL #-85468  
00028DA8: BL #-38196  
00028DAC: BL #-35944  
00028DB0: BL #-32456  
00028DB4: BL #-28068  
00028DB8: BL #-25104  
00028DBC: BL #-22948  
00028DC0: BL #-17648  
00028DC4: B #-8
```

Binary Object File Format

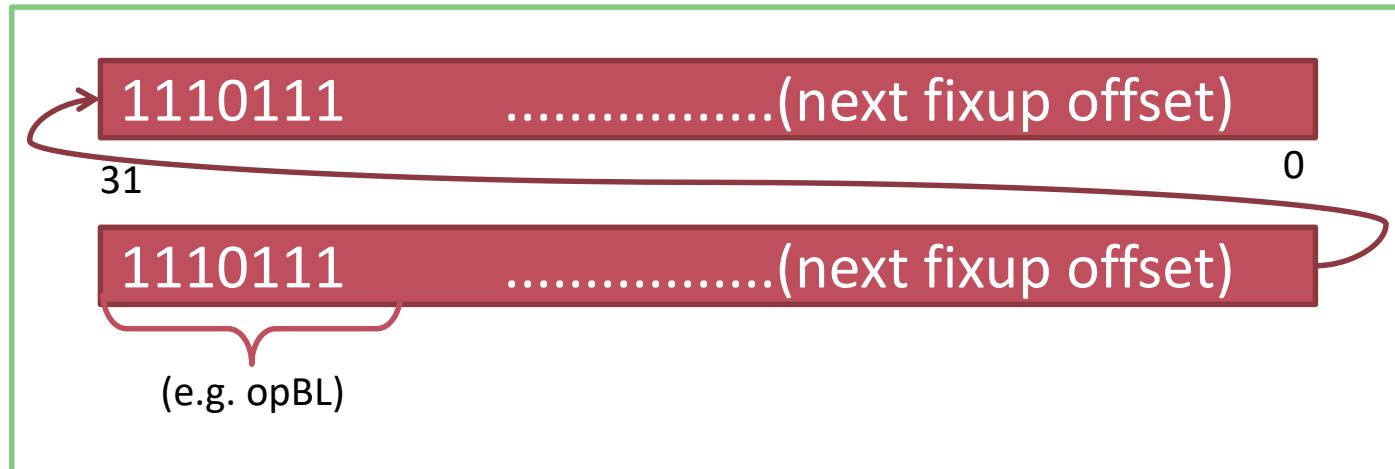


Fixups



Fixup Chains (Module Modules)

```
WHILE (fixloc # 0) DO
    SYSTEM.GET(pbase + fixloc*4, instr);
    next := instr MOD 10000H;
    pno := instr DIV 10000H MOD 100H;
    op := instr DIV 100000H MOD 100H;
    ... (* fixup *)
    fixloc := next;
END;
```



Bootfile

- Linked module hierarchy of OS kernel
- Predefined loading address and entry point (0x8000 for RPI2)
- Bootlinking command in host system

The diagram illustrates the `MinosLinker.Link` command with several callout boxes:

- Image Header: minimal setup**: Points to the first parameter of the command.
- Startaddress**: Points to the second parameter of the command.
- Image File Name**: Points to the third parameter of the command.
- Object File Names (compiled modules)**: Points to the remaining parameters of the command, which are grouped together by a bracket.

```
MinosLinker.Link minimalinit.img 108000H kernel.img
                  OFSRamVolumes SerialLog Minos ~
```

Type Declarations

TYPE

```
Device *= POINTER TO DeviceDesc;  
DeviceDesc* = RECORD  
  id*: INTEGER;  
  Open*: PROCEDURE (dev: Device);  
  Close*: PROCEDURE(dev: Device);  
  next*: Device;  
END;
```

Pointer (to Record)
Reference Type

Record
Value Type

Record Fields

Type Declarations

TYPE

TrapHandler* = PROCEDURE(type,adr,fp: INTEGER; VAR res: INTEGER);

Procedure Type
with Signature

NumberType*= REAL;

Type Alias

DeviceName* = ARRAY DeviceNameLength OF CHAR;

Array Type

Data*= POINTER TO ARRAY OF CHAR;

Dynamic Array
Type

Inheritance (Example)

```
Task* = POINTER TO TaskDesc;
```

```
TaskDesc* = RECORD
```

```
    proc: PROCEDURE (me: Task); (* This procedure is executed in the task *)
```

```
    next: Task; (* The next task in the list of tasks *)
```

```
END;
```



```
PeriodicTask* = POINTER TO PeriodicTaskDesc;
```

```
PeriodicTaskDesc* = RECORD (TaskDesc)
```

```
    priority: LONGINT; (* The priority determines the execution order *)
```

```
    interval: LONGINT; (* The task is executed every "interval" msecs *)
```

```
END;
```

```
IF task IS PeriodicTask THEN ... END;
```

```
IF task(PeriodicTask).priority = 1 THEN ... END;
```

```
WITH task: PeriodicTask DO
```

```
...
```

```
ELSE ... END;
```

type test

type guard

type test + guard

Runtime Support: Inheritance Scenario

TYPE

```
T = POINTER TO RECORD (* base type *)
    ... (* base fields *)
```

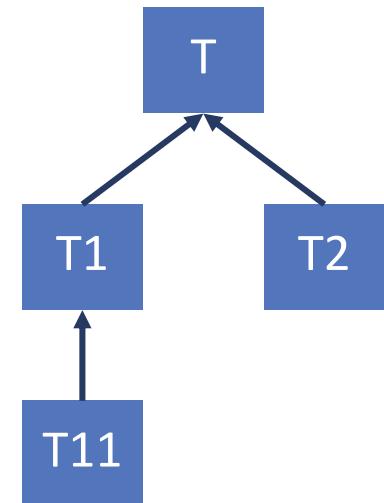
```
END;
```

```
T1 = POINTER TO RECORD (T) (* extended type *)
    ... (* additional fields *)
```

```
END;
```

```
T2 = POINTER TO RECORD (T)
    ...
END;
```

```
T11 = POINTER TO RECORD (T1)
    ...
END;
```

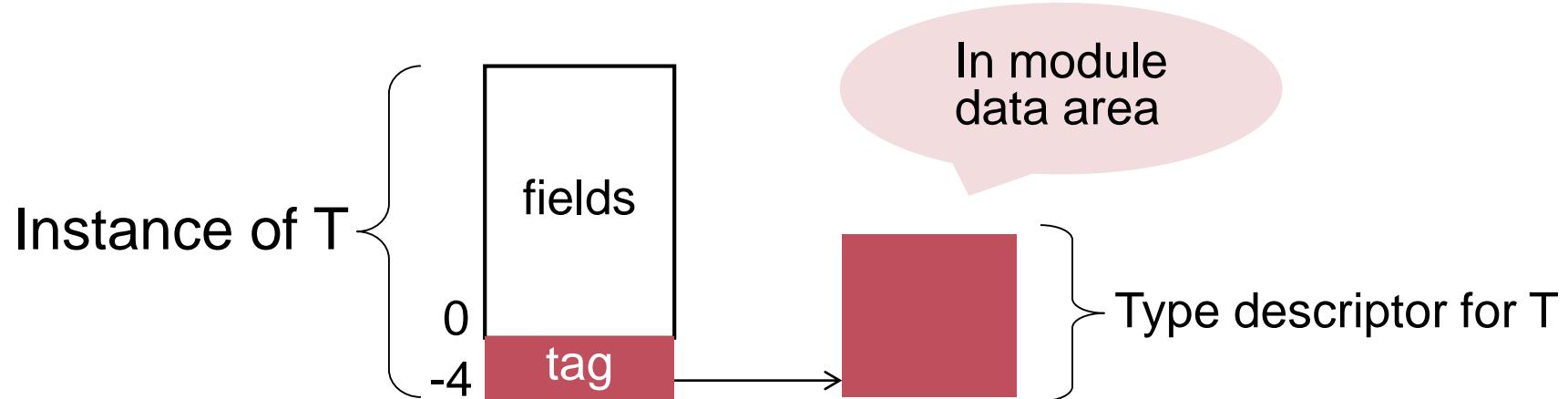


Runtime Support: Type Descriptors

Basic type descriptor

```
TDesc* = ARRAY 3 OF LONGINT;  
  
(* ext[i] = pointer to TDesc  
   of base type at level i + 1 *)
```

Type tag



Runtime Support: Type Test Code

Source code

```
VAR t: T; t11: T11; (* static types *)  
  
BEGIN  
    NEW(t11); t := t11;  
    IF t = NIL THEN ... END; (* false *)  
    IF t IS T11 THEN ... END; (* true *)  
    IF t IS T1 THEN ... END; (* true *)  
    IF t IS T2 THEN ... END; (* false *)
```

Compiled code

```
CMP t, 0  
CMP t.tag.ext[2], adr(typedesc T11)  
CMP t.tag.ext[1], adr(typedesc T1)  
CMP t.tag.ext[1], adr(typedesc T2)
```

