

02: Digital I/O, instructions and programs, hardware abstraction

Microcontrollers

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Digital I/O

Ports

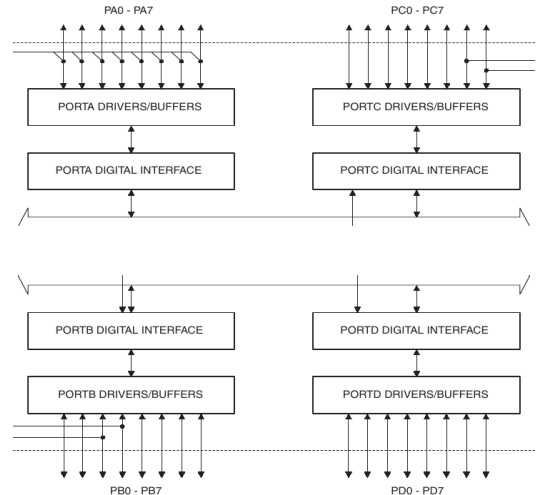
Digital I/O is a basic feature of a microcontroller:

- ▶ The ATmega32 has **ports** A–D with 8 pins each.
- ▶ They can be used to **read** or **write** logical 1 or 0 on each individually.

Ports often have **alternate functions**. For the ATmega32:

- ▶ Port A: A/D converter
- ▶ Port B: SPI, etc.
- ▶ Port C: JTAG, two-wire serial, etc.
- ▶ Port D: USART, ext. interrupts, etc.

The Raspberry Pi has up to 6 alternative functions for a pin.



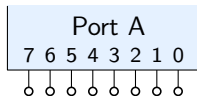
Digital I/O basics

Digital I/O of each of port x is controlled by three registers¹:

DDRx Data Direction Register: A bit 1 means output, a 0 means input.

PORTx Port Register: A bit 1 sets output voltage to logical 1, and otherwise 0 (if pin is configured as output).²

PINx Port Input Register: A bit 1 means that the pin's voltage reads as logical 1, and otherwise 0.



DDRA: 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0x83: pin 0, 1 and 7 are output, all others input
PORTA: 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0x81: pin 0 and 7 drives high, pin 1 drives low
PINA: 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0xb1: sense high at pin 0, 4, 5, and 7, all others low

¹ See [ATmega32, p. 49].

² And PORTx used to configure pull-up resistors for input pins, see later.

Digital I/O demo

Using bit operations, we read, write and flip bits in control registers.

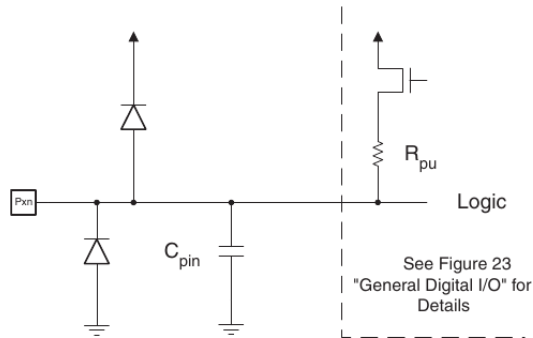
```
1 #include <stdbool.h>
2 #include <avr/io.h>
3
4 int main() {
5     /* On port B, set pins 0..1 to output and pins 2..7 to input. */
6     DDRB = 0x03;
7
8     /* Change the output pins 0..1 to high on port B. */
9     PORTB |= 0x03;
10    /* Change the output pin 0 to low on port B. */
11    PORTB &= ~0x01;
12    /* Flip pin 1 on port B (high to low, low to high). */
13    PORTB ^= 0x02;
14
15    /* Read level of pin 5 on port B. */
16    bool pin5 = PINB & (1 << 5);
17 }
```

Pin schematics

Protection diodes to Vcc and Gnd.

Configurable pull-up resistor of 20 k Ω to 50 k Ω :

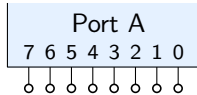
- ▶ Without pull-up resistor an input pin is **floating** if level is not driven.
Hence, pin is prone to noise, e.g., when using mechanical switches.
- ▶ With a pull-up resistor the potential is pulled to Vcc.
Hence, if pin is not driven (e.g. not connected) then we read a logical one.
But if pin is driven to ground potential then we have power consumption at the pull-up resistor: The pull-up resistor acts as a **load** to the driving potential of the pin.



Configuring pull-up resistors

For input pins the PORT_x register configures the pull-up resistor:

- ▶ A bit 0 means without pull-up resistor, a bit 1 means with pull-up resistor.



DDRA: 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0x83: pin 0, 1 and 7 are output, all others input
PORTA: 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0x30: pin 4 and 5 with pull-up, pins 2, 3, and 6 without

```
1 #include <avr/io.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     /* On port B, set all pins to input. */
5     DDRB = 0x00;
6     /* Activate pull-up resistor for pins 0..3 (and deactivate for 4..7). */
7     PORTB = 0x0f;
8 }
```

Read-modify-write

Assume we want to *change* Pin 3 of Port B to output.

- ▶ In assembler there are instructions SBI, CBI to set or clear a bit atomically in one cycle.
- ▶ In C we use a [read-modify-write](#) access.
 - ▶ This is not atomic! In fact, DDRB may have been altered *between* read and write, e.g., by an interrupt.

```
1  /* Change bit 3 of DDRB to 1. Does not happen in one cycle. */
2  DDRB = DDRB | (1 << 3);
3  /* In a shorter notation. */
4  DDRB |= (1 << 3);
5  /* There is a preprocessor definition for Port-B-Pin-3. */
6  DDRB |= (1 << PB3);
```

Code style

Prefer makro PB3 over 3, because PB3 tells you mean a pin, not just a number.

Datatypes in C

Standard arithmetic data types³ for (signed) integers in C and their minimum size are

Type	char	short	int	long	long long
Min. size (bytes)	1	2	2	4	8

The actual size of the above data type is *not* defined by the C programming language. However, there are common [data models](#):

Model	char	short	int	long	long long	void*	
IP16	1	2	2	4	8	2	avr-gcc ⁴ , MS-DOS
ILP32	1	2	4	4	8	4	typical 32-bit OS
LLP64	1	2	4	4	8	8	64-bit Windows
LP64	1	2	4	8	8	8	typical 64-bit UNIX-like OS

³ Since C99 there is a datatype for boolean values, too.

⁴ See [AVR-GCC-wiki] for details.

New data types in C99

The C99 standard adds `inttypes.h` as header file with platform independent integer data types:

Size in bytes	signed	unsigned
1	<code>int8_t</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>
2	<code>int16_t</code>	<code>uint16_t</code>
4	<code>int32_t</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>
8	<code>int64_t</code>	<code>uint64_t</code>

The C99 standard also adds a header file `stdbool.h` with a genuine boolean datatype `bool`.

```
1  /* A boolean is either false (0) or true (1). Tertium non datur! */
2  bool x = 2;
3  assert(x == true);
4  assert(x == 1);
5  assert(x != 2);
```

Code style

It is good practice to be explicit on the language standard, e.g., compiling with `gcc -std=c99 -pedantic`.

Bit handling in C

```
1 void bitdemo() {  
2     uint8_t x, y;  
3  
4  
5     x = 0xa5;  
6  
7     y = 1 << 6;  
8  
9  
10    y = x & (1 << 6);  
11  
12  
13    x |= (1 << 3);  
14  
15    x &= ~(1 << 2);  
16  
17  
18    y = !!y;  
19 }
```

Bit handling in C

```
1 void bitdemo() {
2     uint8_t x, y;
3
4     /* x is binary 1010 0101. (A common test pattern.) */
5     x = 0xa5;
6     /* y is 0000 0001 shifted left by 6, which is 0100 0000. */
7     y = 1 << 6;
8     /* y is true if bit 6 of x is set. That is, if bit-6 of x is set then y is
9      * (1 << 6), otherwise 0. */
10    y = x & (1 << 6);
11
12    /* Set bit 3 of x. That is, bitwise or of x with 0000 1000. */
13    x |= (1 << 3);
14    /* Clear bit 2 of x. That is, bitwise and of x with 1111 1011. */
15    x &= ~(1 << 2);
16
17    /* Double logical negation: Turns *any* true into 1 and leaves false as 0. */
18    y = !!y;
19 }
```

Bit handling with C macros

```
1 /** Returns a word with only bit-th bit set. Mind the parentheses! */
2 #define BIT(bit) (1ull << (bit))
3 /** Raise bit-th bit in word. */
4 #define BIT_SET(word, bit) ((word) |= BIT(bit))
5 /** Clear bit-th bit in word. */
6 #define BIT_CLR(word, bit) ((word) &= ~BIT(bit))
7 /** Returns BIT(bit) if bit-th bit of word is set and 0 otherwise. */
8 #define MASK_BIT(word, bit) ((word) & BIT(bit))
9 /** Returns 1 if bit-th bit of word is set and 0 otherwise. */
10 #define BIT_IS_SET(word, bit) (!!MASK_BIT(word, bit))
11
12 void bitdemo() {
13     uint8_t x=0xa5, y;
14     /* y is 0100 0000. */
15     y = BIT(6);
16     /* y is true if bit 6 of x is set. */
17     y = MASK_BIT(x, 6);
18     /* Set bit 3 of x. */
19     BIT_SET(x, 3);
20     /* Clear bit 2 of x. */
21     BIT_CLR(x, 2);
22 }
```

Instructions and programs

Instruction Set

The AVR CPU knows 131 instructions in five groups:

- ▶ Arithmetic and logical
- ▶ Data transfer
- ▶ Branch
- ▶ Bit and bit-test
- ▶ MCU control

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC INSTRUCTIONS					
ADD	Rd, Rr	Add two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADC	Rd, Rr	Add with Carry two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr + C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADIW	Rdl,K	Add Immediate to Word	$Rdh:Rdl \leftarrow Rdh:Rdl + K$	Z,C,N,V,S	2
SUB	Rd, Rr	Subtract two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SUBI	Rd, K	Subtract Constant from Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - K$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBC	Rd, Rr	Subtract with Carry two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr - C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBCI	Rd, K	Subtract with Carry Constant from Reg.	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - K - C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1

Figure: See [ATmega32, p. 329].

There are two architectural styles for the instruction set: **RISC** and **CISC**

Instruction Set Architectures: CISC versus RISC

History in instruction set design:

- ▶ Hardware design was mature, but **compilers were immature**.
- ▶ Hence, **make assembler programming easier** by having powerful, complex instructions.
- ▶ Control units used to be hard-wired, and got more and more complex.
- ▶ At some point it was realized that **control unit became a little “CPU” by itself**: complex instructions formed by micro instructions executed by the control unit.
- ▶ For Intel processors, since Pentium Pro (1995), we can even **update the microcode** and so “patch the processor”.⁵

- ▶ **CISC**: Complex Instruction Set Computer
The history described above
- ▶ **RISC**: Reduced Instruction Set Computer
The counter movement towards simpler, cleaner instructions

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The micro operations of the Intel microcode are themselves of RISC style.

- ▶ Instructions often take many cycles.
- ▶ Different instructions are encoded by codes of different lengths.
- ▶ Typically a [register-memory architecture](#):
 - ▶ ALU operations can operate on memory directly
 - ▶ Complex memory addressing modes, e.g., array access on instruction level

```

1 % uname -om
2 x86_64 GNU/Linux
3 % objdump --disassemble /bin/ls
4 16c8c:      c3                retq
5 16c8d:      0f 1f 00        nopl    (%rax)
6 16c90:      c3                retq
7 16c91:      66 2e 0f 1f 84 00 00  nopw   %cs:0x0(%rax,%rax,1)
8 % objdump --disassemble /usr/lib32/libm.so.6      # An x86 binary rather than x86_64

```

- ▶ Counter-movement to simple and hard-wired instructions.
 - ▶ Focus: Typically a program uses only few instructions most of the time (80/20 rule).
 - ▶ Complex instructions are substituted by a couple of simple ones.
- ▶ Each instruction takes **one or a few cycles only** and is encoded by a **fixed size**.
- ▶ Typically a **load/store architecture**:
 - ▶ ALU operations **operate on registers only** rather than directly in memory.
 - ▶ Hence, RISC computers often have **many registers**.

```
1 % uname -om
2 armv7l GNU/Linux
3 % objdump --disassemble /bin/ls
4 24ee8: e12fff1e bx lr
5 24eec: e59f300c ldr r3, [pc, #12]
6 24ef0: e3a01000 mov r1, #0
7 24ef4: e08f3003 add r3, pc, r3
8 24ef8: e5932000 ldr r2, [r3]
```

Delay

A common machine instruction to all processors is `NOP`:

- ▶ No operation. Do nothing for a single cycle.
- ▶ Why does a `NOP` take a single cycle? Recall the CPU timing slide of last lecture.

```
1 #include <inttypes.h>
2 #include <avr/io.h>
3 #include <avr/cpufunc.h>
4
5 uint8_t readback(uint8_t x) {
6     PORTB = x;
7     /* We need to wait one cycle until we can read back PINB. See fig. 25 of
8     * ATmega32 data sheet. */
9     _NOP();
10    return PINB;
11 }
```

Delay

Waiting for a specific time requires a specific number of NOPs. A helper function hides that from us.

```
1 #define F_CPU 8000000
2 #include <util/delay.h>
3
4 void toggle_portb_forever() {
5     while (1) {
6         PORTB = ~PORTB;
7         /* There is also a _delay_us(). */
8         _delay_ms(1000);
9     }
10 }
```

- ▶ It needs to know the CPU clock rate in Hz via the preprocessor definition `F_CPU`.
- ▶ It assumes that compiler [optimizations](#) are not turned off.

Code style

Do not `#define F_CPU` in the source code, but pass it as compiler flag, e.g., `avr-gcc -DF_CPU=8000000`. Hence, set this option in your Makefile or in your project configuration.

Modify-compile-run on a general-purpose OS:

- ▶ The compiler outputs a binary that can be executed by the OS.

For a microcontroller:

- ▶ The development machine typically has a different architecture. It runs a [cross-compiler](#) to produce output for a target architecture.
- ▶ [Programming hardware](#) – like the Atmel JTAGICE3 – takes a hex file, connects to the microcontroller, writes the program into the Flash memory, and then the microcontroller resets to execute the new program.

Life cycle of a program

Microcontroller programs typically **do not terminate**.

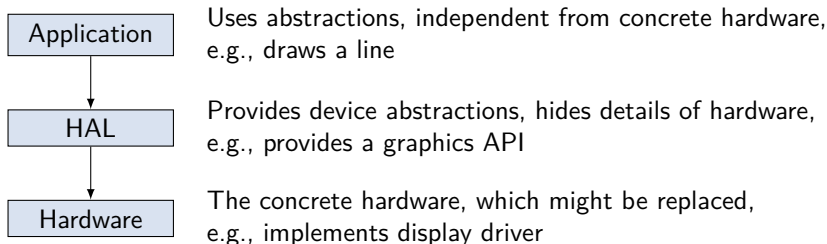
- ▶ Each program typically has two phases:
 - ▶ First some initialization phase
 - ▶ Then a loop of cyclic work
- ▶ Unexpected stops are prohibitive in most control tasks.
 - ▶ Unexpected C++ exceptions, out of memory situations, floating-point exceptions, invalid memory access, et cetera must not happen or must be dealt with gracefully!

Hardware Abstraction

Hardware Abstraction Layer

In a clean software architecture it is **easy to make changes**.⁶

- ▶ In embedded systems, hardware is diverse, and therefore might change.
 - ▶ Things that change: pin numbering schemes, offset addresses, timing details, ...
- ▶ Changing hardware should be easy in the software architecture of embedded systems.
- ▶ Hence, we add **abstraction** of hardware, by a hardware abstraction layer (HAL).
 - ▶ Gives a three-layered architecture pattern



⁶ Compare with the *Liskov substitution* principle in OOP, which is the L in SOLID.

HAL: LED example

Example LED:

- ▶ An abstract LED can be turned on, turned off, toggled and one can read the state.
- ▶ Hardware details are hidden: Setting port pin to output mode, maintaining or reading state when toggling, et cetra.

Concrete drivers in hardware layer:

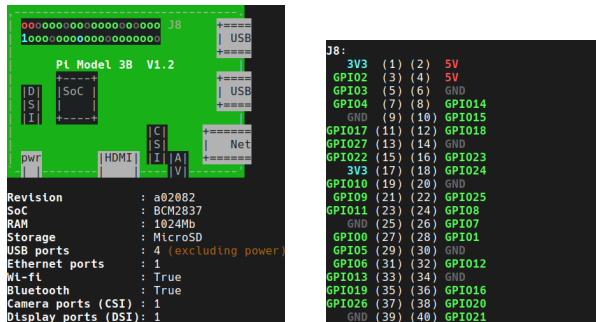
- ▶ A physical LED connected to a port of the ATmega32
- ▶ A LED bar connected via a communication interface

However, the HAL presents an abstract LED to the application. The application does not depend on the concrete driver.

HAL: Wiring Pi Abstraction of pin numbering

The Raspberry Pi provides so-called GPIO pins which can be used for digital I/O and much more.

- ▶ The command `pinout` on Raspbian gives us a visual representation:



The GPIO pin numbering changed with hardware revisions of the BCM SoC.

HAL: Wiring Pi Abstraction of pin numbering

Wiring Pi comes with a tool `gpio` for debugging.

- ▶ It shows the pin numbering and levels, can modify pins, output PWM signals, et cetera.

```
1 $ gpio blink 23          # Let GPIO 13 (wiring pi pin 23) blink
2 $ gpio readall
3 [...]
4 |  6 | 22 | GPIO.22 |  IN | 1 | 31 || 32 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.26 | 26 | 12 |
5 | 13 | 23 | GPIO.23 | OUT | 0 | 33 || 34 |   |   | 0v     |   |   |
6 | 19 | 24 | GPIO.24 |  IN | 0 | 35 || 36 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.27 | 27 | 16 |
7 | 26 | 25 | GPIO.25 |  IN | 0 | 37 || 38 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.28 | 28 | 20 |
8 |   |   |   | 0v |   |   | 39 || 40 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.29 | 29 | 21 |
9 +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 | BCM | wPi |   Name   | Mode | V | Physical | V | Mode | Name   | wPi | BCM |
11 +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Wiring Pi hides these details by defining its own number scheme that hides changes in hardware.⁷

- ▶ The Wiring Pi number scheme leaves physical positions untouched, where as the BCM numbering scheme may change.

⁷ Wiring Pi Pins. URL: <http://wiringpi.com/pins/>

- [ATmega32] *ATmega32: 8-bit AVR Microcontroller with 32KBytes In-System Programmable Flash*. Atmel Corporation. Feb. 2011.
- [AVR-GCC-wiki] *AVR GCC*. URL: <https://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/avr-gcc>.
- [ISO18037] *Programming languages – C – extensions to support embedded processors*. Standard ISO/IEC TR 18037:2008. International Organization for Standardization, June 2008. URL: <https://www.iso.org/standard/51126.html>.
- [wiringpi] *Wiring Pi Reference*. URL: <http://wiringpi.com/reference/>.
- [wiringpi-pins] *Wiring Pi Pins*. URL: <http://wiringpi.com/pins/>.

Programming languages

Choice of the programming language:

- ▶ Limited amount of memory, special-purpose peripherals, programming close to hardware and direct access to registers or memory.
- ▶ Dynamic memory allocation is often prohibitive, in particular for real-time systems.
- ▶ Still, there are projects like MicroPython for microcontrollers.

Assembly:

- ▶ Rarely used for development anymore, but still for debugging.
- ▶ Direct control over the sequence of machine instructions and timing.
- ▶ When compiler is not available or to emit certain machine instructions.

C:

- ▶ The typical choice for hardware-related and embedded software development.
- ▶ Some microcontrollers require non-standard dialects of C. Many manufacturers ship their own IDE and/or own compiler.
- ▶ There is an embedded C standard [ISO18037], which adds, e.g., fixed-point arithmetic.

Blink demo with Wiring Pi

```
1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <unistd.h>
3 #include <wiringPi.h>
4
5 int main() {
6     /* WiringPi requires some setup. */
7     wiringPiSetup();
8     /* Make Wiring Pi pin 23 (GPIO 13 on model 3B) an output pin. */
9     pinMode(23, OUTPUT);
10
11     digitalWrite(23, HIGH);
12     usleep(200000);
13     digitalWrite(23, LOW);
14     return EXIT_SUCCESS;
15 }
```

Documentation:

- *Wiring Pi Reference*. URL: <http://wiringpi.com/reference/>